



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**Period (Quarter-Year):** \_\_\_\_\_

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Project Name</b>                            | Joint Rule of Law Programme, UNDP Rule of Law Project   |
| <b>Gateway ID</b>                              | 00096486 (Security) and 00096487 (Justice) and 00098928 Security Somaliland   |
| <b>Start date</b>                              | 27 May 2015   |
| <b>Planned end date (as per last approval)</b> | December 2017   |
| <b>Focal Person</b>                            | <b>(Name):</b> Doel Mukerjee (Project Manager)  |
|  | <b>(Email):</b> <a href="mailto:doel.mukerjee@undp.org">doel.mukerjee@undp.org</a>  |
|  | <b>(Tel):</b>   |
| <b>PSG</b>                                     | 2: Security and 3: Justice  |
| <b>Priority</b>                                | PSG 2 priority: 1. Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security (policing component).<br>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 |
| <b>Milestone</b>                               | Milestone 1: Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established<br>Milestone 2: Improved command, control and communication of security institutions<br>Milestone 3: National Security Council established<br>Milestone 4: Legal and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated for oversight, fiduciary and operational accountability, to ensure regulated, effective and disciplined security institutions   |
| <b>Location</b>                                | Somalia: Benadir, Jubaland (Kismayo), South West State (Baidoa), Galmudug, HirShabelle, Puntland all regions, Somaliland all regions.   |
| <b>Gender Marker</b>                           | 2   |

|                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b> | US\$ 66,716,763       |
| <b>MPTF:</b>                      | US\$9,737,572         |
| <b>Non MPTF sources:</b>          | PBF: US\$2,109,143    |
|                                   | UNDP: US\$3,023,092   |
|                                   | Other: US\$14,604,194 |

|           | <b>PUNO</b> | <b>Report approved by:</b>    | <b>Position/Title</b> | <b>Signature</b> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <b>1.</b> |             | <a href="#">George Conway</a> | Country Director      |                  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

| Total MPTF Funds Received |                      |                      | Total non-MPTF Funds Received |                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| PUNO                      | Current quarter      | Cumulative           | Current quarter               | Cumulative            |
| UNDP                      |                      |                      | USD 607,161                   | USD 14,033,018        |
| PB                        |                      |                      | 0                             | USD 2,109,143         |
| MPTF                      | USD1,258,705         | USD 10,996,277       |                               |                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>USD 1,258,705</b> | <b>USD10,993,277</b> |                               | <b>USD 16,124,161</b> |

| JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup> |                     |                      | JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds |                       |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| PUNO                                      | Current quarter     | Cumulative           | Current quarter                  | Cumulative            |
| UNDP                                      |                     |                      | USD 920,442                      | USD 10,814,855        |
| PB  |                     |                      | USD 306                          | USD 1,487,070         |
| MPTF                                      | USD 1,279,279       | USD 8,590,105        |                                  |                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                              | <b>USD1,279,279</b> | <b>USD 8,590,105</b> | <b>USD 920,748</b>               | <b>USD 12,301,925</b> |

**QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS**

**POLICE**

- Solar panels, communications and IT equipment, 12 vehicles for the training and inspection teams, 6 vans with evidence collection toolkits for CID and WCPUs, amounting to over \$2 million, was handed over to 24 police stations in Hirshabelle, Southwest State, Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, and Banadir. This significantly contributes to increasing the overall capacity of Somali Police across Somalia.
- This reporting quarter a notable achievement can be reported with the activation of the Police Inspection directorate. It is envisioned that the inspectorate will strengthen the ability to review and oversee an accountable and transparent Police service to protect citizens.
- In April and May 2017, Police pillar continued to support the community policing initiative through capacity building educating youth volunteers working closely with the police. Educational training was provided to 292 youth volunteers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. The Community Policing initiative increases community confidence and trust by recognizing and prioritizing the role the community play in ensuring safety and security by better collaborating with the Somali Police.
- Establishment of Puntland Police training team composed of 10 police and lawyers, comprising the core element of police training system were selected to deliver police station management training.
- Police station management training modules were developed and translated to the Somali language and training was delivered to 20 police station commanders from targeted areas in Puntland.

<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> )



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

- 25 police officers in Puntland benefitted from Police station management training on handling SGBV cases and a further 50 police officers from Southwest State benefitted from a 2-day sensitization workshop on human rights and SGBV.
- Identification, background check, selection and registration of 50 youth volunteers in Kismayo and 50 volunteers in Baidoa were completed with involvement from local authorities, traditional elders and police. Community policing concept was also introduced to 15 police officers in Kismayo and 15 police officers in Baidoa with selection participation from traditional elders, local authorities and religious leaders

### JUSTICE

- Improved the judicial independence and accountability through the application of the judicial code of conduct and inspection scheme.
- At FL, significant progress was made on the development of the national judicial training programme by completing the drafting of the curriculum for ten (10) priority courses agreed by the justice sector stakeholders. The curriculum was developed in a consultative manner with the Supreme Court leading the process together with Mogadishu University. The piloting of the training programme will begin in July, and it is expected that at the end of the training cycle, 350 judges, prosecutors, and registrars will be trained throughout Somalia including Mogadishu and in the federal member states of Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland.
- In SL, the Judicial inspection scheme composed of five senior judges is currently operational across Somaliland, conducting a minimum of 8 inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland, improving the integrity of the judges, judiciary staff and prosecutors through enforcement of judicial code of conduct and disciplinary rules through the SL HJC.
- The MOJ has been effectively coordinating and leading justice sector coordination in SL and supporting the development of NDP which is in the final stages of approval and has been forwarded to the cabinet.
- On 24th May 2017, the fourth batch of students and 44 scholarship recipients including 15 women, graduated with a Bachelors in Law from the Faculty of Law at Puntland State University.
- For the first time, direct support is planned for the newly formed states of Galmudug and Hirshabelle with Mobile Courts, scholarships, and internships among the key priorities.

### SITUATION UPDATE



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### **Somaliland**

The overall political and security situations in Somaliland remained stable with no major incidents reported during this reporting period. In Somaliland, the rainy season has begun and drought recovery activities initiated, helping those remote pastoral communities severely impacted by the drought which has thus far resulted in the major displacement of people and loss of livestock in Somaliland as well as other parts of Somalia.

The ground work has begun and a date set for the Somaliland presidential elections. The Presidential elections rescheduled for 13<sup>th</sup> November 2017, and the distribution of voter registration cards in the regions by the national election commission proves a reassuring step towards the achievement of the holding free and fair elections in Somaliland. The government's renewed commitment in endorsing opposition political parties will also do well in increasing the recently dented international community's confidence in Somaliland.

### **Federal Level**

This reporting quarter, the government increased security measures in Mogadishu during the holy month of Ramadan in anticipation of increased AS attacks across Mogadishu. Government road blocks and increased vehicle checks have led to chronic traffic jams and lengthy commutes for citizens in Mogadishu. Despite such security measures, numerous attacks were carried out in popular eating spots in Mogadishu claiming many young lives. In June 2017, the largest and most shocking attack was carried out by AS militants at popular restaurants POSH and Pizza House as diners ate one evening. Numerous car bombs also claimed many lives across Mogadishu. To the testament of the new FGS, the government has reportedly retrieved numerous vehicles filled with explosives preventing deadly attacks.

During this reporting period, between mid-June and mid July 2017, the loss of internet resulting from an accidental cut of the serving internet cable cord a few kilometers off the coast of Somalia, caused by a Ships anchor; can be credited to the unexpected obstruction of internet communications across Mogadishu. The loss of internet connectivity for 23 days, naturally isolated Mogadishu, and in addition to impairing citizens communicational reach, businesses were severely affected which led to major losses in the Somali economy, reportedly amounting to losses of \$10 million a day.

### **Puntland**

In large part, Puntland was stable and peaceful during this reporting period, with the exception of Puntland security forces launching an offensive to target AS stronghold town of El Madow, as well as parts of the Bari region and eastern Sanaag region.

During this quarter, Puntland security forces apprehended a truck loaded with explosives hidden under vegetables from Beledweyn, successfully averting an attack.

A meeting was held in Galkacayo between representatives from Puntland and Galmudug in an effort to diffuse heightened security situation and achieve increased stability in Galkacayo.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX**

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

**SUB-OUTCOME 1:**

**Political agreement on the justice and corrections model is reached and translated into the legal framework**

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

| INDICATOR   | TARGET  | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>                   |            |
|---|---|---|------------|
|   |   | THIS QUARTER  | CUMULATIVE |
| One Political agreement on justice and corrections model signed | <p><b>Baseline:</b> Draft communicate on justice &amp; corrections model developed by Task Force</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 Political agreement on justice and corrections model reached by 31 December 2017</p> | Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. | 0          |

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Meeting report, Communique

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

| INDICATOR  | TARGET   | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>3</sup>                        |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  |  | THIS QUARTER   | CUMULATIVE  |
| Number of gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 10 policies/laws developed by PLDU in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 7 priority gender responsive laws, policies and strategies produced</p> | 0<br>Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. | 0   |
| Revised National Action Plan on SGBV finalized                     | <p><b>Baseline:</b> NAP Action plan developed in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 national coordination review meeting on NAP and 2 FMS coordination</p>         | 1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings  | 1 national coordination meeting and 2 FMS coordination meetings |

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

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



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

|  | meetings   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Number of members identified and appointed for National Human Rights Commission of Somalia   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> National Human Rights Commission law approved by Parliament and receives presidential assent.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> members of National Human Rights Commission appointed</p>  | 1 meeting of the Technical Selection Panel for the appointment of the members of the National Human Rights Commission members is to be supported in July. Planning completed. | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): NAP meeting reports   |  |   |   |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 2: Justice institutions address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis</b>  |  |   |   |
| <b>Output 2.1: Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system</b>  |  |   |   |
| INDICATOR  | TARGET   | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>4</sup>   |   |
|  |  | THIS QUARTER  | CUMULATIVE                                  |
| Number of meetings and number of recommendations made by justice institutions for transfer of criminal cases from military to civil courts through inclusive consultative process  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No national strategy in place</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 1 Strategy developed for transfer of criminal cases not involving SNA from the military to the civilian justice system</p> | Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.   | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR):   |  |   |   |
| <b>Output 2.2: Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice</b>   |  |   |   |
| INDICATOR  | TARGET   | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>5</sup>   |   |
|  |  | THIS QUARTER  | CUMULATIVE                                  |
| Number of participants in justice sector trainings (disaggregated by sex, topic, districts and type of professional such as: prosecutors, judges, MOJ, traditional justice actors, Custodial Corps, legal aid providers) | <p><b>Baseline:</b> Total Trained 608 (W: 143; M: 465)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Provide training for 350 judges, prosecutors and legal aid providers and curriculum</p>                               | Total: 90<br>FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2) <sup>6</sup><br>PL: 50 (11 women) <sup>7</sup><br>Bossaso: 15 ADR practitioners (all male) <sup>8</sup>                                      | PL: (W:23, M:72)<br><br>FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2) |

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

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

<sup>6</sup> FL: 25 (M: 23; W:2) judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission benefited from a seven-day legal training undertaken by JROLP in Baidoa between 15-22 May 2017.

<sup>7</sup> PL: 50 (11 women) persons including judges, prosecutors, women, youth and elders benefited from 3 days training at Gardo on the Sexual Offences Act, Juvenile Justice Act and legal aid

<sup>8</sup> [Two days training on citizens' rights for 15 ADR practitioners \(all male\) at Bossaso ADR center.](#)



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

|   |   | development  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, monitoring missions, beneficiary lists, photographs, signature lists                            |   |  |   |
| <b>Output: 2.3. Improved capacity of justice institutions to deliver justice</b>  |   |  |   |
| INDICATOR   | TARGET  | PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>9</sup>  |   |
|   |   | THIS QUARTER   | CUMULATIVE  |
| Number of districts that benefit justice services from equipment procured or operational support (disaggregated by district, type, and recipient) | <b>Baseline:</b> 0<br><b>Target:</b> 5 member states and Federal level justice institutions receive equipment and operational support;  | 0  | 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). |
| No of districts receiving justice services due to technical and strategic support provided to justice institutions                                | <b>Baseline:</b> 7 districts<br><b>Target:</b> 25 districts   | FL: 18 Capital cities of Jubaland, HirShabelle, Galmudug and South West State and 14 districts in Benadir<br><br>PL: 6 districts | Total: 29<br>FL: 18<br>PL: 11   |
| Number of civil and criminal courts in which enhanced case management systems are established including an electronic component                   | <b>Baseline:</b> 0 – there is a manual case management system, at Supreme Court, Banadir regional court and Appeals court and AGO at federal level and Garowe and Qardo courts<br><br><b>Target:</b> expansion to cover 2 Appeal courts; convert the manual system at Supreme Court and Banadir courts to electronic system | Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.  | 0   |

<sup>9</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| Number of cases recorded in the case management system  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,315 cases recorded by Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court and Benadir regional court</p> <p><b>Target:</b> increase by 30% since 2016 per FMS and FL judiciary</p> | <p>Total: 732</p> <p>FL: <sup>10</sup></p> <p>648 (477 civil; 139 criminal; 32 administrative)</p> <p>PL: <sup>11</sup></p> <p>84 (29 civil, 55 criminal) 68 cases registered at first instance court and 16 in the appeal court.</p> | <p>Total: 818 (civil 533, 253 criminal, 32 administrative)</p> <p>FL: 648 (477 civil; 139 criminal; 32 administrative)</p> <p>PL: 170 (56 civil, 114 criminal)</p> |
| Number of individuals that have received legal internship / graduate placement after completing professional/legal education (disaggregated by sex, institution and district) | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 95 (W:39; M:56)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 59 interns; (30% women) in MOJ FL, AGO FL, SC FL, MOJ Galmudug, MOJ Hirshabele, MOJRAR</p>                                      | <p>FL: 40 (W: 15, M: 25) interns supported in Mogadishu and Kismayo attached to the Ministries of Justice, Courts, Attorney General Offices, Legal Clinics and Legal Aid NGOs.</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4, M:2)</p>                    | <p>Total: 46 (W: 19; M: 27)</p> <p>FL: 40 (W: 15, M: 25)</p> <p>PL: 6 interns (W:4, M:2)</p>   |
| Number of individuals that have received scholarships for legal education (disaggregated by sex, district and University)   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 99 students in Mogadishu and Puntland</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 166 students in Mogadishu, Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, SW and Jubaland</p>                           | <p>FL: 54 (F: 30, M: 24) students continue their legal studies as part of the scholarship programme at Mogadishu University. 13 female recipients will graduate in July this year while 41 (F: 17, M:24) are expected to</p>          | <p>Total: 99 (W: 41; M: 38)</p> <p>FL: 54 (F: 30, M: 24)</p> <p>PL: 45 (W: 11; M: 34)</p>  |

<sup>10</sup> 421 (318 civil; 74 criminal; 29 administrative) cases received by the Supreme Court, Banadir Appeals Court, Benadir Regional Court, and Benadir District Courses.

147 (104 civil; 40 criminal; 3 administrative) received by Southwest Courts in Baidoa, Buurhakaba, Hudur, Afgoye, Baraawe and Walaweyn.

80 (55 civil; 25 criminal) received by Hirshabelle Courts in Jowhar and Beledweyne.

<sup>11</sup> 2 courts in Gardo and Garowe registered 84 new cases (55 criminal, 29 civil), 68 cases registered at first instance court and 16 in the appeal court. Data only for Nugal and Karkaar regions, where the case management is active.





**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  |   | graduate in 2019.<br><br>PL: 45 students including 11 women receiving legal scholarship. Total students in law faculty is 95 including 50 self-financed students.  |  |
| Number of courts and justice institutions which have SOP's on judicial inspection OR number of cases issues or cases identified by judicial inspection team where there has been abrasion in the code of conduct of officials or dereliction of duty based | <b>Baseline:</b> judicial inspection is only available in Puntland in two courts<br><br><b>Target:</b> 10% increase in the cases since 2016 and introduction at one additional court in Puntland and at Supreme Court and Banadir Court | FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.<br><br>PL: One inspection mission carried out. As a result, the HJC reshuffled judges between first instance courts and appeal courts in Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso. | FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.<br><br>PL: One inspection mission carried out. As a result, the HJC reshuffled between first instance courts and appeal court judges in Garowe, Gardo and Bosaso.                            |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: university records, equipment delivery notes, mission reports  |   |  |  |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice</b>  |   |  |  |
| <b>Output 3.1: Increased coverage of mobile courts</b>   |   |  |  |
| Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)                 | <b>Baseline:</b> 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016<br><br><b>Target:</b> increase in adjudication by 25%  | FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.<br><br>PL: Mobile courts expected to commence in Q3.   | FL: 12 cases adjudicated (civil:6 cases, criminal: 6 cases)<br><br>(Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 2 civil cases concerning land disputes.<br><br>Mobile court team in Jubbaland adjudicated 10 cases; 6 criminal and 4 civil cases.) |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: mobile courts mission reports, partner narrative progress reports  |   |  |  |
| <b>3.2. Improved access to legal advice</b>  |   |  |  |
| Number of clients receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases, and district)   | Baseline: 2,199 clients benefitted in 2016 (W: 1,950 and children 249)  | TOTAL Q2: 7,471 (W:4995, M: 2,476)<br><br>FL 6,339 (W:4,238,   | TOTAL: 11,136 (W: 6,945, M: 4,191)<br><br>(of which 234 Q1   |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  | <p>Target: 30% increase in number of cases taken for women and children</p> | <p><b>M:2,101)</b></p> <p>PL: 1,132 clients (W: 757, M: 375).</p> <p><b>FL: 6,046 (W: 3,967, M: 2,079)<sup>12</sup></b> clients benefited from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo</p> <p>293 (F: 271, M: 22)<sup>13</sup> GBV survivors received support in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo</p> <p><b>PL:</b> legal aid provided to 1,132 clients (W: 757, M: 375).</p> <p>[386 clients (W: 289, M: 97) received Legal representation.</p> <p>746 clients in mediation cases received lawyers and paralegal assistance of which 103 cases related to GBV were supported. 19 individuals (2 Female and 17 Male) were acquitted from prison and police stations.]</p> | <p>data is not gender disaggregated)</p> |
| <p>Number of legal aid centres/ providers supported (disaggregated by type and district)</p> | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 5 legal aid providers in 3 federal</p>                  | <p>FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in</p>  | <p>FL: 5 legal aid centers supported</p> |

<sup>12</sup> FL: 6,046 (F: 3,967, M: 2,079) clients benefited from the legal aid services provided by SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University legal clinic lawyers and paralegals in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo including legal representation, Mediation and legal counseling and GBV support.

<sup>13</sup> 293 (F: 271, M: 22) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo were provided with legal representation, counseling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 208 cases out of the 293 ended through alternative dispute resolution Mechanism, 8 cases were convicted, 22 cases are pending, and the representation of 55 cases did not start due to incomplete case files.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  | <p>member states and in Benadir regions and Hirshabelle and Galmudug</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 5 centres</p>   | <p>Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).</p> <p>PL: 5 legal Aid Offices In Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo</p> | <p>in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).</p> <p>PL: 5 legal Aid Offices in Garowe, Gardo, Bosaso and Galkacayo</p> |
| <p>Number of people receiving legal advice, mediation and referrals at IDP camps in Garowe, Bosaso, Gardo and Galkacayo.</p> | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 since this was not separated from the overall legal aid work in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100 per month</p>   | <p>PL: 0 The implementation of this activity commenced in July, results will be included in Q3.</p>   | <p>0</p>   |
| <p>Number of paralegal offices established at IDP camps in Garowe</p>  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 since there was no drought in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> One office established at IDP camps in Garowe.</p>  | <p>PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.</p>   | <p>PL: 4 paralegal offices established in Garowe, Gardo, Galkacayo and Bossaso.</p>  |
| <p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: narrative progress reports from legal aid providers</p>                                   |  |   |  |
| <p><b>3.3 Adoption and implementation of TDR policy</b></p>  |  |   |  |
| <p>Number of traditional leaders trained on citizens' rights, legal aid and court procedures</p>                             | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 200 elders to be trained at Garowe, Bosaso, Burtinle and Hayland and in Baidoa and Kismayo</p>  | <p>FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter.</p>  | <p>0</p>   |
| <p>Number of cases supported at 4 TDR centers in Puntland disaggregated by gender, type and SGBV.</p>                        | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,526 cases reported from 4 districts in Puntland</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30% increase in cases received and resolved by elders (approximately 76 cases a month received by each district)</p> | <p>PL: 869 cases were handled by ADR practitioners in the four districts. 142 cases were brought by women and 727 brought by men.</p>   | <p>PL: 869 (W: 142; M: 727)</p>  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TDR centre reports, MoJ narrative progress report   |  |   |  |
| <b>Output: 3.5 Increased public awareness of legal rights and obligations</b>   |  |   |  |
| Number of people reached by awareness campaigns (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district)  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 251,534 persons were reached through legal awareness campaigns on radio: and 2,388 (W: 2,046, M: 342) through sensitization and trainings.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10% increase in outreach will be made through awareness campaigns</p> | <p>FL: 6,628 (W: 5,195, M: 1,433) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo intended for IDP and host communities.</p> <p>PL: Radio programme focusing on traditional legal systems and duties and responsibilities of police officers was aired in June and May. 1,800,000 listeners urban &amp; rural areas benefited from the programme.<br/><a href="http://allsbc.com/about/">http://allsbc.com/about/</a></p> | <p><b>1,814, 350</b><br/>(W:9342, M:5008)</p> <p><b>TOTAL: 14, 350 + 1,800,000</b> individuals were reached through radio awareness programme- (reporting same individuals reached from Q1- not recording number twice, too big)</p> |
| Continued support to 6 safe houses (women's safe houses and child safe houses) and the provision of legal aid, reintegration and diversion services | <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>  |   |  |
| Conduct monitoring visits of children in detention and provision of legal aid and psycho-social services  | <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>  |   |  |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: partner narrative reports   |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 4.1 Improve prison infrastructure</b>   |  |   |  |
| <b>Construction of new Baidoa Prison (through National Window)</b>  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> old prison which does not comply with human rights standards</p> <p><b>Target:</b> use national systems to build cost effective prison in</p>  | <p>FL: Plans discussed but no progress to report for this quarter.</p>  | 0  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  | Baidoa which will comply with human rights standards   |   |                         |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence   |  |   |                         |
| <b>Output 4.3: Improved management of custodial corps</b>  |  |   |                         |
| Procure uniforms for custodial corps officers  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Custodial Corp</p> <p><b>Target:</b> one uniform designed and distributed to 200 custodial corp at federal level</p> | FL: Plans finalized but no progress to report for this quarter. |                         |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:  |  |   |                         |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 5:</b>  |  |   |                         |
| <b>Programme Management</b>  |  |   |                         |
| <b>Output 5.1: M &amp; E including final JROLP evaluation</b>  |  |   |                         |
| Project evaluation   | <b>Target:</b> 1 evaluation  | Planned for Q3  | 0                       |
| Secretariat support  | <b>Target:</b> 3 Programme Steering Committee meetings and 3 PSG meetings  | 1 PSG and 1 PSC meeting   | 1 PSG and 1 PSC meeting |
| <b>OUTCOME STATEMENT: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Police Force providing safety and order for all the people of Somalia</b>  |  |   |                         |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 1: (Political engagement) New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organisations.</b> |  |   |                         |
| <b>Output 1.2: Support the various Technical Committees to develop their own Heegan Plans (state police strategic plans)</b>   |  |   |                         |
| Number of state plans completed within New Policing Model (NPM) framework  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> NPM approved in June 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> at least 3 state plans are completed</p>   | 0   | 0                       |
| Number of police leaders receive information on global best practices to contribute towards strategic planning<br>OR   | <b>Target:</b> 3 capacity building study tours conducted for 36 police leaders.  | Planned for Q3 and Q4   | 0                       |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| Number of police leaders trained in strategic planning   | <b>Baseline:</b> No core groups established for police leaders   |   |  |
| Number of trainings provided to police inspection directorate.   | <b>Baseline:</b> Police inspection Directorate established.<br><br><b>Target:</b> SOP for processing process misconduct finalized.   | 0   | 0  |
| Number of gender responsive SOPs and tools developed in financial, procurement, assets and recruitment | <b>Baseline:</b> no SOP's available for MOIS administrative functioning<br><br><b>Target:</b> at least four gender-responsive SOPs developed on finance, Human Resources and Logistics, and oversight of police.   | 0   | 0  |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:  |  |   |  |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 2: Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations</b>             |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 2.3: Developing community engagement through community policing</b>                          |  |   |  |
| Number of Youth disaggregated by sex registered on community policing initiative                       | Baseline: 192 youth registered in community policing initiative in 2016<br><br><b>Target:</b> At least 400 community youth are participating in community youth initiative in four member states: South West, Jubaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Banadir. | <u>TOTAL: 342</u><br><br>Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40)<br><br>Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31)<br><br>PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34)<br><br>Banadir: 191 (W:62, M:130)<br><br>342 Youth were registered, received community policing delivered by AMISOM and youth education in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu apart from PL who were only registered, received | <u>TOTAL: 342</u><br><br>Kismayo: 50 (W: 10; M: 40)<br><br>Baidoa: 50 (W: 19; M: 31)<br><br>PL: 50 (W: 16; M: 34)<br><br>Banadir: 191 (W:62, M:130)<br><br>342 Youth were registered, received community policing delivered by AMISOM and youth education in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  |  | community policing training and are due to receive youth education training in Q3.  | apart from PL who were only registered, received community policing training and are due to receive youth education training in Q3.   |
| Number of community policing units established in Somalia/ police personnel  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> one community policing unit in Banadir</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 4 community policing units established by end 2017</p>        | <p><b>Police</b></p> <p><u>54 (W: 22; M: 32) police officers assigned to community policing initiative:</u></p> <p>Kismayo: 15 (W: 2; M: 13)</p> <p>Baidoa: 15 (all men) also took amisom community policing training.</p> <p>Also they received 3-day training on community policing</p> | <p><b>Police</b></p> <p><u>54 (W: 22; M: 32) police officers assigned to community policing initiative:</u></p> <p>Kismayo: (W: 2; M: 13)</p> <p>Baidoa: 15 (all men)</p> <p>And they received 3-day training on community policing</p> |
| Number of action plans developed between youth and police in Banadir, South West, Jubaland, Galmuduge and Hirshabelle. | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No action plans available in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> At least 3 Action plans developed between the youth and police</p> | 0   | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists                   |  |   |   |
| <b>Output: 2.4 Improving police supervision and management</b>   |  |   |   |
| Number of SPF (disaggregated by gender) trained in police station management to improve service delivery.              | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No training for police station activated in 2016</p>   | <p>PL Police Station Commanders received Police Station Management training</p>   | <p>PL: 20 Police Station Commanders (W: 10; M: 20)</p>  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|   | <b>Target:</b> 200 personnel trained (minimum 30% gender representation)  | course. 20 Participants (W: 10; M: 20)  |   |
| Number of mobile training teams established   | <b>Baseline:</b> One AMISOM-SPF mobile training team available<br><br><b>Target:</b> 4 mobile training teams established  | 1 PL Training Team was established composed of 10 trainers (M: 7; F:3) TOT was conducted for the training team<br><br>2-day consultative meeting held with Team to discuss TOT training plan and materials    | Pl: 1<br>10 trainers (W: 3; M: 7)   |
| Number of police personnel (disaggregated by gender) trained to handle SGBV cases   | <b>Baseline:</b> 22 officers trained in 2016 on SGBV<br><br><b>Target:</b> 80 Police personnel trained from FMS on SGVB (including 30% women)   | FL: SGBV workshop for 50 (W: 6; M: 44) Police Officers in South West State.<br><br>PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23) Police Investigators, Prosecutors and Judges were trained on SGBV investigation skills and knowledge. | Total: 75 (W: 8; M: 67)<br>FL: South West State: 50 (W: 6; M: 44)<br>PL: 25 (W: 2; M: 23) |
| Number of police investigators trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis                              | <b>Baseline:</b> CID personnel in Mogadishu trained in crime data collection<br><br><b>Target:</b> 24 Police investigators from FMS trained on evidence collection and data collection and analysis | 0   | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training reports, curriculum, payment certification, signature lists                        |   |   |   |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 3: Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment)</b> |   |   |   |
| <b>Output 3.2: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF</b>         |   |   |   |
| Number of federal Somali Police personnel who receive uniforms  | <b>Baseline:</b> No common uniform specifications for Federal Somali Police. Uniforms provided by DFID for 600 South West State and 600 Jubland   | 0<br><br>Procurement is underway for the 6,700 police uniforms, and are expected to be delivered by the end of  | 0   |





**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  | <p>newly recruited State Police.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> UNDP ROL 6,700 police officers provided with one uniform each</p>   | September.   |                    |
| Number of police stations which are operational and able to perform police duties 24x7   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> Hamar Jabjab police station compound damaged by the December 2016 VBIED</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Three community policing centers and 20 police stations and offices receive operational support.</p> | 0  | 0                  |
| Number of police stations equipped and furnished   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 24 police stations are equipped and furnished, incl. with solar system</p>   | <p>24 police stations</p> <p>Equipment and furniture including solar panel and communication and IT equipment to 24 police stations across Somalia, vehicles (12) for the Training and inspection Teams, 6 vans with evidence collection toolkits for CID and WCPUs were handed over</p> | 24 police stations |
| <p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Transfer of Assets signed, Delivery reports,</p> <p><b>Output 3.3: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice.</b></p> |  |  |                    |
| One coordination mechanism developed to counter human trafficking  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No national action plan on countering human trafficking in Somalia</p> <p><b>Target:</b> One coordination cell on abatement of human trafficking established at MoIS</p>                           | 0  | 0                  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|   | One coordination SOP developed in countering human trafficking developed   |   |  |
| Number of consultation meetings on human trafficking undertaken with stakeholders from the criminal justice system.   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No regular meetings undertaken by the Technical Task Force on Trafficking in persons.</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <p>Three consultation meetings undertaken with all stakeholders Technical Task Force on Trafficking in Persons for project and workplan development.</p> | 0   | 0  |
| <b>SOMALILAND: PSG 3: Improve access to an efficient justice system for all</b>   |  |   |  |
| <b>OUTCOME 1: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all</b>   |  |   |  |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 1.1: Access to Justice improved, with a focus on women and vulnerable groups.</b>  |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.1.4.: Enhanced capacity of mobile courts formed by judges, prosecutors and defenders that travel to locations in far regions and remote areas in which judicial institutions are not available.</b>                             |  |   |  |
| Number of cases fully adjudicated in the formal permanent courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (women’s socio-economic rights and other) and dismissals and conviction, and district) and sex / age. | <p><b>Target:</b> 1,000 cases adjudicated by the formal courts in all regions of Somaliland</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 4,315 cases fully adjudicated in formal permanent courts</p>   | Total 2,850 cases, (Criminal: 845, Civil: 2,005), Completed; 2,510, Pending: 340  | Total Cases: 6,754 (Criminal: 1,914, Civil: 4, 840) Pending: 1,238, Completed: 5,516   |
| Number of cases fully adjudicated by mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal: rape and SGBV and other; and civil cases: women’s socio-economic rights; dismissals and convictions; by district, sex and age)                               | <p><b>Target:</b> Mobile courts service of 50 cases per month and 150 per quarter</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,231 cases fully adjudicated in mobile courts</p>   | Total cases: 309, Civil: 207, Criminal: 102, Completed: 242, Pending: 67.<br><br>Total beneficiaries 629, W:258, M:361, Child:57, IDP:48, Minorities:37, Poor:93. | Total cases: 644, Criminal: 287, Civil: 357, Completed: 482, Pending: 162.<br><br>Total beneficiaries 1,333, W: 564, M: 759, Children: 148, IDP: 116, Minorities: 115, |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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|  |   |  | Poor: 236   |
| Number of people reached by awareness campaigns through Mobile Court Missions (disaggregated by provider, topic, sex and district) | <p><b>Target:</b> 2,500 people reached through legal awareness campaigns</p> <p>At least 8 legal awareness session carried out in visiting districts by the mobile courts teams<br/>1,600 persons reached with public legal awareness</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,430 people reached by awareness campaigns in 2016</p> | <p>People reached: 8,100, (W: 3,650, M:3,850), Children: 600, by the legal aid providers of Hargeisa university, Baahikoob and mobile court teams in 6 regions and 37 districts of Somaliland</p>            | <p>Total reached; 14,900, W: 6,170, M: 7,630, Children: 1,100.</p>  |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: court records, mission reports   |   |  |   |
| <b>Output 1.1.5: Legal aid provision enhanced with focus on women's access to justice</b>  |   |  |   |
| Number of participants receiving legal aid or counselling (disaggregated by sex, type of cases and district).                      | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,818 benefitted in Hargeisa</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30% increase in legal aid or counselling</p>   | <p>Total cases; 380, Criminal: 108, Civil; 272, Completed; 285, Pending: 5</p> <p>Clients 1,137, W: 415, M: 712, Juvenile: 59, IDP: 206, Minorities: 45, Poor: 377. In Marodijeex and Tog-dheer regions.</p> | <p>Total beneficiaries: 2,057, (W: 721, M: 1,326), Child: 86, IDP: 347, Minorities: 71, Poor: 725</p> <p>Total cases: 841: Civil: 593, Criminal: 248, Completed 535, Pending: 205</p> |
| Number of legal aid centres supported (disaggregated by type and district)   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2 centres providing legal aid in Harigeisa</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 3 legal aid centres supported in Hargeisa region (UoH/Legal Clinic)</p>  | 2  | 2   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: legal aid providers narrative progress reports, mission reports, BTOR                              |   |  |   |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| <b>Output 1.1.7 Women’s access to justice enhanced</b>  |   |   |   |
| Number of individuals that have received legal scholarships (disaggregated by sex and district of University) | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 50 students from Hargeisa and Amoud universities</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Scholarship supported 50 law Students (25 Hargeisa, 25 Amoud) 30% female</p>   | 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)  |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: TPM, University records   |   |   |   |
| <b>SUB-OUTCOME 1.2: Capacities and resources of justice institutions to deliver justice built</b>             |   |   |   |
| <b>Output 1.2.2: MoJ Planning, research and monitoring capacity enhanced</b>                                  |   |   |   |
| Number of monitoring missions taken to support MoJ Prison Monitoring and legal aid departments                | <p><b>Baseline:</b> monthly monitoring plan at MOJ</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Field monitoring visit to the 6 regions of Somaliland (Monitoring Mission 2 persons x 3 days per month which is 12 days for 6 Months).</p>                                   | Two Monitoring Missions conducted by the MOJ to the Sanaag and Awdal regions.   | Two Monitoring Missions conducted by the MOJ to the Sanaag and Awdal regions. |
| <b>Output 1.2.3: Judiciary capacity enhanced</b>  |   |   |   |
| Number of inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the Inspection team                      | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 17 inspection visits</p> <p><b>Target:</b> The inspection team to cover and visit all the regional courts and prosecution offices. At least 8 inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland by the inspection team.</p> | 26 visits to the courts conducted by the judicial inspection team in all 6 regions  | 58 Monitoring visits conducted  |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| Number of cases investigated and findings by the inspection team and disciplinary actions taken by the HJC   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 9 cases taken up in 2016</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 30 cases taken up</p>  | 22 complaints and cases investigated and 7 disciplinary actions taken by HJC. | 61 complaints investigated by the inspections team and 19 disciplinary actions taken by the HJC against misconducts by Judges, prosecutors and court staff. |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Partner narrative progress reports, mission reports  |   |   |   |
| <b>Output 1.3.1: Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanisms supported</b>   |   |   |   |
| Number of traditional justice actors trained in human rights, legal aid and gender justice.  | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 3 workshops undertaken</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 150 traditional leaders trained across 6 regions</p>                       | 0   | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:  |   |   |   |
| <b>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</b> |   |   |   |
| <b>Sub-outcome 2.1 : To improve public confidence and trust in the Somaliland Police</b>   |   |   |   |
| Number of Police officers trained and sensitized on Community policing   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> 20 Police Officers trained in community policing</p> <p><b>Target:</b> community policing strategy developed for SL</p> | 20 (W: 6: M:14)   | 20 (W: 6: M:14)   |
| Number of crimes reported to the police—percentage of victimized individuals who reported their victimization to the police within the last 12 months.   | <p><b>Baseline:</b> no regular crime data is reported</p> <p><b>Target:</b> crime data report for 2017 developed by MOI</p>                 | 0   | 0   |
| UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence: Training report, signature lists   |   |   |   |
| <b>Sub-outcome 2.3: To work with other Somaliland agencies and institutions to produce a more coherent response to security and justice issues</b>   |   |   |   |
| Number of laws, regulations, strategies, Policies, SOPs, Code of Conduct, or systems   | <b>Baseline:</b> draft Police   | 0   | 0   |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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| <p>that are non-discriminatory and meet human rights standards developed or revised in support of SLP</p>                    | <p>Act developed</p> <p><b>Target:</b> one consultation workshop with human right commission and CSO on SL Police Act</p>  |          |          |
| <p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:</p>   |  |          |          |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sub-outcome 2.5 To maximize efficiency and improve service delivery</b></p>                |  |          |          |
| <p><b>Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery through developing TORs, structure, SOPs for police stations</b></p> |  |          |          |
| <p>Number of police, MoI, civil society, human right’s commission and relevant state institutions participated</p>           | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No model police station concept available</p> <p><b>Target:</b> agreed on action plan to improve service delivery including the model for a police station (functions and structure)</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>0</p> |
| <p>Number of structure, terms of reference and SoPs for model police stations developed and approved by MoI and PC.</p>      | <p><b>Baseline:</b> No structure available</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Organizational structure, ToRs and SOPS are developed for 4 police stations as pilot and adopted at Police Station level.</p>               | <p>0</p> | <p>0</p> |
| <p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence:</p>   |  |          |          |



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### 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                                     |



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### **NARRATIVE**

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

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

#### **FL National Judicial Training Programme**

With the technical support of the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme and the generous support of EU and DFID, the Judiciary in Somalia in collaboration with Mogadishu University Faculty of Law managed to produce the curriculum for a national judicial training programme. Training manuals for ten (10) priority courses were developed by national experts to provide justice personnel with a basic legal training on key areas. The curriculum was agreed in a workshop organized by the Supreme Court in Mogadishu in December 2016 with representatives from the Judiciary of Federal Member States. The development of the manuals was completed in June 2017 after a comprehensive review process.

The development of a comprehensive national training programme in Somali language represents an important achievement and a key milestone in establishing a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country. Three hundred and fifty (350) judges, prosecutors and registrars are expected to be trained in 2017 at the federal level in Mogadishu as well as in the federal member states of Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and Puntland. The training will contribute towards establishing an independent, accountable judiciary able to address the justice needs of the Somali people. The training manuals are expected to provide the foundation upon which the National Judicial Training Institute will be established.

#### **PL Monthly Justice Sector Coordination Meeting**

Monthly Justice sector coordination meeting commenced in Garowe in April, whereby representatives from the government, UN agencies, INGOs and LNGOs came together. The forum, which is co-chaired by MOJRAR and UNDP, is geared towards creating a common platform for information sharing, monitoring, planning, better implementation, coming up with common concepts for the development and improvement of the justice sector in Puntland. These coordination meetings will ease violation and service gaps intervention efforts. Currently, members are following up on child imprisonment instances and instances in which persons are imprisoned for failure to settle civil claims. In addition, the parties are drafting a document which details the common challenges experienced within the justice sector with the hopes that justice government service gaps can be internally solved whilst also seeking international support on issues which cannot be solved by the Puntland government.

**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**

#### **Scholarships and Internships**





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

At FL, as per the approved work-plan for the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme, the internships and scholarships will be expanded to the newly formed federal member states. Eighty (80) new scholarships will be provided to eligible secondary graduates in Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states to pursue a bachelor degree in law at local universities in Mogadishu and Garowe. The scholarships will help in producing a qualified pool of law graduates to fill in future positions of the justice sector as judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and registrars. Also, the internships will be expanded to Galmudug and Hirshabelle for the first time and will continue in Jubaland, Southwest and federal level. The justice institutions of the newly formed federal member states lack the necessary human resources to fulfil their mandates due to resource constraints and the internships are designed to address that gap. The Internship programme is also meant to provide recent graduates with extensive exposure to the justice sector and act as a springboard to a career in public service in general and specifically Justice Sector Institutions.

On 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017, 44 Faculty of Law scholarship recipients (including 15 females) graduated with a Bachelors in Law from Puntland State University. The graduation ceremony was well attended by the Puntland Minister of Education, Puntland Speaker of Parliament, other prominent members from Puntland's government, civil society, families of graduates as well as women's groups celebrating the high number of female graduates attending the ceremony. Launched in 2008, the Puntland State University scholarship programme aims to inject and increase the number of qualified lawyers, prosecutors and judges in the achievement of increasing the capacity and service delivery of Justice institutions across Somalia. Since the beginning of the programme in Puntland, the investment in legal education has produced impressive results with 71% of scholarship recipient graduates having secured employment currently serving in various capacities in the government.

The graduation ceremony was attended by the Ministry of Education, Abshir Aw Yusuf, who said "Congratulations, this is a happy occasion for graduates, their parents and our community at large. Graduates raise the status and reputation of Puntland State University and your triumphs beyond today will brighten Puntland's future".

### **PL Interns**

6 interns are currently attached to MOJRRAR of which 2 were placed with Puntland Women Lawyer's Association (PUWLA) to support the legal aid work which focuses on providing essential legal services to women and vulnerable groups. Four interns are also attached to MOJRRAR departments including the legal drafting section and rule of law section, alternative dispute resolution as well as finance and administration. As well as benefiting from on job training and making positive progresses, the six interns (M:4 and W:2) are making significant contribution to their respective MOJRRAR departments.

### **FL Mobile Courts and Legal Aid**

In line with the other thematic areas, for the first time, the Mobile Courts will be established in Galmudug and Hirshabelle to bring justice services closer to people living in rural and remote areas with no access to judicial services. The Mobile Courts currently exist in both Jubaland and Southwest and will be consolidated. The Supreme Court will manage the initiative in Southwest while the Ministries of Justice in collaboration with the judiciary will operate the Mobile Courts in Jubaland, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. At the federal level, the Supreme Court will provide Mobile Court services in remote districts and IDP camps in Benadir region and will adjudicate federal cases throughout Somalia.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

Plans are also considered to expand the legal aid services to Galmudug and Hirshabelle through the legal aid NGOs pending agreement on the legal aid model for the country and the establishment of a national coordination/monitoring mechanism. The Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government is leading these deliberations. The legal aid services are currently being provided in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo through two local legal aid providers contracted under the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme.

**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**

### **Puntland TDR**

MOJ held two days training on citizens' rights for 15 ADR practitioners in Bossaso. The trainings benefited elders and sheikhs providing ADR services in Bossaso and focused on training elders on the Somalia Constitution's, Bills of Rights Chapters. It gave particular focus on their role observing fundamental rights during adjudication as well as ensuring referral of certain cases such as rape to the formal systems.

During this reporting period, 869 cases were handled by Puntland ADR practitioners in four districts. Of the cases handled, 142 were brought by women beneficiaries and 727 brought by male beneficiaries. 207 cases were received in Dhahar, 205 in Burtinle, 223 in Garowe and 234 cases in Bossaso.

### **Legal Aid and SGBV**

A total of 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo provided legal aid to 6,046 (F: 3,967, M: 2,079) clients and undertook legal awareness campaigns which reached a total of 6,628 (F: 5,195, M: 1,433) IDPs and host communities.

Also, through the legal aid centers, 293 (F: 271, M: 22) GBV survivors in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Kismayo were provided with legal representation, counselling, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. 208 cases out of the 293 ended through alternative dispute resolution, 8 cases convicted, 22 cases pending, and the representation of 55 cases has yet to begin due to incomplete case files.

### **Puntland Courts handle Rape Cases**

A notable increase in the Puntland governments capacity and initiative taking in delivering much needed justice services to its citizens can be reported. Puntland courts and prosecution office's continued to handle rape cases, handling cases which took place in Karkaar and Bari regions this quarter. The cases saw government agencies travel to remote areas, arrest suspects, prosecute them and obtain a conviction and give sentences. Specifically, a case which was taken to Bossaso Court, saw the accused and victims' parties attempt at settling a rape case using between themselves. However, following the Puntland government's intervention of the case, the courts and prosecution offices reiterated to the parties that they can only negotiate on the civil rights and that the perpetrator had committed a criminal offence which the state was obligated to take on. Following a fair trial, the suspect was charged and convicted. The way in which the PL government exercised its authority over the case, contributes to efforts which legitimize formal mechanisms in a society which favours private mediation and traditional systems as an



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

easier and faster option for resolving disputes. During this reporting period, 14 rape cases were handled by the courts and the recently enacted Sexual Offences Act was used.

Between April-June 2017, 118 inmates in Puntland prisons were released on clemency. The inmates who were released were mainly convicted of minor offences or had little time remaining of their sentence.

This quarter, the PL HJC drafted law for the organization of the judiciary which has been approved by the council of the Ministers and now has been submitted to the Parliament for approval.

### **PL Permanent Courts**

The Supreme Court processed 11 cases consisting of 4 penal cases, 6 civil cases and 1 family case. All the cases were processed and finalized in Bossaso court.

### **Judicial Inspection visits leading to Judicial Reform in PL**

Between 7-21 June 2017, an inspection team comprising 3 judges, accompanied by the Chief Justice and Attorney General travelled to Gardo and Bossaso Courts, and carried out inspection tasks at the First Instance Court, Appeal Courts and Prosecutors Office in Bari and Karkar regions. As a result of the inspection visit and in an effort to address the shortcomings of the courts assessed, the HJC reshuffled Garowe, Gardo and Bossaso's first instance courts judges. Specifically, the 1st instance judge in Bossaso was transferred to Garowe, Garowe's 1st instance judge transferred to Gardo, whilst a judge in the Bossaso Appeal Court demoted to the 1st instance court. Another judge in the 1st instance court was promoted to Appeal Court.

**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**

## **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**

Since the expiration of the Somaliland National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2016 and the Somaliland Special Arrangement (2014-16), UNDP has continued to provide technical support to the ongoing rule of law sectoral analysis as part of drafting the second Somaliland National Development Plan 2017-2021. This builds upon the progresses made and lessons learnt thus far, and the new NDP becomes the next step in achieving long-term development aspirations in the Somaliland National Vision 2030.

During this reporting period, the implementation of ROL activities in Somaliland has continued steadily, despite the absence of funding. Lack of funding has naturally impaired the capacity of partners in delivering much needed justice services. Principally, support to the protection of SGBV and GBV survivors has continued through Baahikoob centres and legal aid provision continued through clinics in Hargeisa and Buroa. The centres provide medical, psychosocial



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

and legal support for the victims and families of SGBV. An increase in citizen's access to justice can be reported through continued mobile court missions in Somaliland, prison monitoring missions led by MOJ, to prisons across Somaliland in order to monitor prisoner's human rights and increase access to lawyers can also be reported. Additionally, the court inspection teams- have taken up and investigated public complaints which has led to actions taken by the High Judicial Commission (HJC) contributing improved court service delivery. Activities are discussed in more detail below.

### **Monitoring Missions Supporting MOJ Prison Monitoring and Legal Aid Departments**

The Monitoring Missions are led by the Ministry of Justice and prove as crucial in identifying gaps in often overlooked justice services for those detained and imprisoned. Specifically, during the mission, the mission teams verify prison records and subsequently monitor and report on human rights violations if need be. The monitoring mission team meet with prisons officers, listen to legal concerns of prisoners under trial and then importantly link them legal aid providers. As a result, the MOJ has improved its ability and capacity to deliver much needed justice services often inaccessible to prisoners. The data, the Ministry now possess recording prisoner's concerns, can be used to improve prisoners' rights as well as to inform government policy decisions. The enhanced coordination efforts between the MOJ, lawyers and legal aid providers in delivering much needed justice services to prisoners often overlooked by government institutions recovering and rising from over two decades of conflict, demonstrates the positive leaps the Somali government is making in an improved overall political, economic and social developments across Somalia.

### **Judicial Inspection Scheme**

The Judicial inspection scheme composed of five senior judges is currently operational across Somaliland, conducting a minimum of 8 inspection visits per month in Courts across Somaliland. The inspection team monitors and observes court functions and services by speaking to judges and court personnel. Specifically, they observe and collect information on case records and file management, the adherence to correct codes and procedures, assess judgments of the members of judiciary for consistency, application of the law and compliance to relevant legislation. Inspection visits are conducted in the hopes of achieving the transparency and accountability of the court. Improving the integrity of the judges, judiciary staff and prosecutors through enforcement of judicial code of conduct and disciplinary rules enhances public trust and confidence and reform the courts in a way which reflect and respond to the needs of the citizens. As a result of investigating misconduct complaints, the inspection team can enforce Judicial Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Rules. Finally, the inspection team reports to the High Judicial Council (HJC) which can provide recommendations for actions.

During this reporting period, the inspection team has conducted 26 visits to all 6 regions in Somaliland. The team received 22 complaints about judges and prosecutor misconducts which included corruption, bribery, absenteeism, not attending mandatory trainings. The team investigated all the cases and reported it to the High Judicial Council which resulted in HJC taking 7 disciplinary actions against 7 judges and prosecutors. The disciplinary actions taken include, dismissal, demoted, transfers and warning letters.

### **Formal Courts**

Between April and June 2017, the Somaliland General Courts adjudicated 2850 cases comprised of 2005 Civil, 845 Criminal, 2510 Completed, 340 Pending. Case figures have been gathered comprehensively from the main cities of all



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

six regions Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Saahil, Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool.

### Mobile Courts:

During this reporting period 335 total cases were adjudicated by Mobile Courts, specifically, Civil 207, Criminal 102, Disposed 242 and Pending: 67. A total of 629 (W:258, M:361) (Child:57, IDP:48, Minorities:37, Poor:93) benefitted from Mobile Court services.

### Legal Aid

A total of 1137 (W:415, M:712) beneficiaries received lawyer and paralegal representation and counselling. Beneficiaries include juveniles, IDP's, Minorities and the destitute. Legal aid services were provided in Waqooyi Galbeed and Togdheer and a total of 380 cases were received of which 108 were Criminal, 272 Civil, 285 Completed and 5 Pending.

### SGBV

This quarter, three regions of Somaliland, Waqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer and Awdal, were provided with SGBV case support. A total 123 SGBV cases (W:117, M:6) were supported in which. 25 cases resulted in convictions, 46 cases under police investigation, 44 cases are taken to court process and 8 cases were settled outside of the courts or dismissed.

### Awareness

Between April and June 2017, legal awareness reached 8100 people (W:3650, M:3850) through mobile court teams in the regions and paralegals and lawyers providing free legal awareness at Hargeisa university legal clinic and Baahikoob Center.

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

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

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

**SUB-OUTCOME 1: (Political engagement) New Policing Model Technical Committees are established in each Federal Member State and have stated to implement their strategies to establish state based policing organisations**

**Output 1.2: Support the various Technical Committees to develop their own Heegan Plans (state police strategic plans)**



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### **Activation of the Somali Police Inspection Directorate**

This reporting quarter a notable achievement can be reported with the activation of the Police Inspection directorate. It is envisioned that the inspectorate will strengthen the ability of to review and oversee an accountable and transparent Police service to protect citizens. Specifically, 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. UNDP is working with the Directorate to provide global south/south best practices to serve as a comparison for the institutional structure and activities of the Directorate to improve the effectiveness and institutional capacity of the PID.

### **SUB-OUTCOME 2: Contribute to improved basic policing services in targeted locations**

#### **Output 2.3: Developing community engagement through community policing**

##### **Identification, background check, selection and registration of youth volunteers**

During this quarter, the identification, background check, selection and registration process was completed for the youth 50 volunteers (10 women) in Kimsayo, 50 youth (19 women) in Baidoa and 50 (16 women) in Puntland respectively. The process was done through police consultation with local authorities, traditional elders, religious leaders, and other stakeholders with support from AMISOM during background checks and registration. The youth volunteers, community support/liason officers, are working alongside with police at the police station and local levels to address community security needs through engagement with community stakeholders by providing information on security concerns thereby enabling police to respond quickly and effectively.

##### **Police Personnel assigned as part of Community Policing**

In addition to the introduction of youth volunteers as part of the community policing concept, the Somali Police assigned 3 police officers from each police station. In Banadir, 54 (w: 20 and m:34 Police Officers from 17 police stations were selected.) In Kismayo, 15 police officers were assigned (2 women) and 15 (no women officers) assigned in Baidoa. The police officers act as community policing officers, addressing the security needs of the community through coordinating with and working alongside youth volunteers with support from traditional elders, religious leaders, women groups. Through this, it is expected that community confidence in police will be increased equating to greater peace and security.

During this reporting period, two orientations workshops were held between 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> May and 24<sup>th</sup>- 26<sup>th</sup> May in Kimsayo and Baidoa respectively. The workshops are part of a wider strategy aimed at improving citizen-police engagement bridging the gap between police and community, through improving the youth and police officer's knowledge of the community policing principles and strategy of encouraging the public to become partners in crime control through confidently providing Information. This is essential in successfully preventing crime.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### **Youth Volunteers Education Programme**

In May 2017, an education background assessment was conducted for the 292 youth volunteers in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo. Subsequently, chronologically, between 1-10 April 2017, a 10-day education programme for 192 community policing youth from Banadir regions 17 districts concluded successfully in partnership with Mogadishu University. This initiative was also extended to Southwest State Baidoa and Kismayo. In Kismayo, 50 youth and in Baidoa, another 50 community policing youth volunteers were also provided with targeted educational training in partnership with Mogadishu University.

All trainings were provided from a single comprehensive curriculum. The community policing youth received training tailored to their educational background and needs of their respective communities. Youth were trained on leadership, basic civic education, first aid and rule of law. The training was conducted by lecturers from Mogadishu University. The Community Policing initiative increases community confidence and trust by recognizing and prioritizing the role the community play in ensuring safety and security by better collaborating with the Somali Police. In further bridging the gap between the community and police, the role of the police is also considered by improving police interaction with the community, promoting respect, sensitivity and individual freedoms

### **Output: 2.4 Improving police supervision and management**

#### **Establishment of Somali Police training teams:**

In a milestone achievement and following a long process of consultations, deliberation and development, the Puntland Police and Ministry of Security established a police training team for police station management programme and modules which were developed and completed in quarter one. The training team is composed of 10 police and lawyer trainers (W:3, M:7). Specifically, trainers included law degree graduates, graduates from teachers training institutes and former and current young police officers.

#### **PL Police Station Management Training:**

As a result of the establishment of the Training of trainer's team (TOT), the Police Training Team conducted a police station management training between 15- 22 May 2017. 20 individuals (M:20; F: 0) took part in the PSM training, including police station commanders, deputies and regional commissioners. Strengthening the capacity of Puntland Police Station Commanders will help to ensure community access to police services, and build public confidence in the police resulting in improved security in Puntland. The PSM training included individual capacity building on station management, leadership, community policing, human rights and legal aid principles, as well as the new Somali Police Model. Building the capacity of police station commanders, deputies and officers to enhance police station supervision and management will enable fully functional police stations to provide better services to citizens and 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 equal access to justice.

#### **Training on handling SGBV cases:**

On 15-19 April police investigators, prosecutors and judges (M: 23; F: 2) were trained on sexual and gender based violence investigation skills and knowledge. In particular, the training focused on aligning rule of law agencies' scientific evidence collection methods and investigation procedures. Training included how the Puntland Police should handle SGBV cases within the existing legislative framework as well as how to interview SGBV victims and witnesses. Improved ability to investigate SGBV cases will hopefully lead to an increase in the number of survivors who report incidents to the police, and



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

lead to perpetrators being subject to the fullest extent of the law. This will contribute to safety and security, as well as more confidence in the police's ability to protect the public.

During this reporting period, UNDP Rule of Law Project, in coordination with UNSOM human rights section and UNPOL successfully conducted a 2-day sensitization workshop for 50 Southwest State Police Officers (6 women and 44 men). The sensitization workshop improved participants' knowledge on human rights, the role of police in the protection of civilians and their access to legal aid, prevention of GBV and SGBV as well as HIV & AIDS. Additionally, human trafficking, community policing was also covered in the sensitization workshop. With the necessary tools and knowledge, police will be better equipped to respond to and investigate SGBV cases, holding more perpetrators accountable, and helping survivors feel safer in reporting incidents to the Police.

### **SUB-OUTCOME 3: Policing presence and visibility in targeted locations has increased - (Infrastructure and equipment**

#### **Output 3.2: Police visibility; through provision of equipment, technical and financial assistance to the SPF**

##### **Handover of significant capacity development support to Somali Police**

UNDP Rule of Law Project provided comprehensive capacity development support to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the handover of essential equipment, vehicles, furniture and solar power for 24 police stations, amounting to \$2.4 million, considerably enhancing Somali Police's operational capacity and efficiency in responding to security threats in Banadir region and member states. It is expected that the resources shall be equally distributed based on the agreement in the New Policing Model for resource sharing between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal member states.

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

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

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





**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**Output 3.3: Support the initial cooperation between the police and the wider criminal justice.**

Somaliland

**Sub-outcome 2.1: To improve public confidence and trust in the Somaliland Police**

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

Output 2.5.1 Support of improved service delivery through developing TORs, structure, SOPs for police stations

**Other Key Achievements**

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

**JUSTICE**

- At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programs is limited, characterizing one of the key Justice pillars main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member states including Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are planned for key staff from each counterpart.

**POLICE**

- Changes in Somali Police management affects the decision-making process and causes delays of ongoing activities attributed to changed priorities.
- Lack of common understanding and resistance to the New Policing Model delayed activity implementation.
- Lack of ownership which affect the sustainability of some important projects such as CCTV cameras to continue functioning 24/7.
- No holistic approach in addressing the needs of the Somali Police with police partners favoring material support over capacity building training.

**Peacebuilding impact**

The legal aid centers supported in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu are providing vital legal services which have far-reaching outcomes to defuse social tensions and resolve grievances. During the reporting period, 6,046 (F: 3,967, M:



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

2,079) clients received free legal aid and legal awareness campaigns reaching a total of 6,628 (F: 5,195, M: 1,433) IDPs and host communities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu.

**Catalytic effects**

**Gender**

**JUSTICE**

Efforts are made to ensure the representation of women in the scholarships, internships, and consultancies. At FL, 56% of scholarship recipients and 38% of internship beneficiaries are women, and this was achieved through an unwavering commitment to the issue by the staff of the project. Also, women are prioritized in the provision of legal aid services with about 66% of clients being women.

In Puntland, since the beginning of the Law scholarship programme, the investment in legal education has produced impressive results with 71% of scholarship recipient graduates having secured employment currently serving in various capacities in the government.

**POLICE**

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

10% of police officers reached through training this quarter were women. In addition, women comprised 30% of community policing youth and benefitted from education training. Furthermore, 25 police officers were trained in Puntland on handling the SGBV cases and 50 police officers in South West State were sensitized on human rights and SGBV.

| Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>14</sup>                  | Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs | Total no. of gender specific Outputs                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
|   | <i>Include result here</i>           | <i>Include result here</i>                               |
| Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>15</sup> | Total no. of Staff                   | Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues |
|   | <i>Include result here</i>           | <i>Include result here</i>                               |

**Human Rights**

*(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme*

<sup>14</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

<sup>15</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

*directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.*

**JUSTICE**

The projects support in the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts contributes to human rights and peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people.

Additionally, the provision of free legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people such as IDP's, minorities, disadvantaged and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements.

In PL, free legal representation provided to the accused either in police custody or in prison ensures the human rights of persons at pre-trial stage and those awaiting to be tried for periods longer than what the law permits.

**POLICE**

Under Police project during this quarter, human rights standards and practices for police are integrated in all trainings conducted with Human Rights one of the main modules developed and taken as part of police station management training, SGBV and TOT programme.

A 2-day sensitization workshop on human rights and SGBV was conducted for 50 police officers in Baidoa.

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 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>     |
|  | <i>Include result here</i> |
| No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.  | <b>Result (No.)</b>        |
|  | <i>Include result here</i> |
| No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build the capacity of duty bearers to fulfill their human rights obligations towards rights holders.  | <b>Result (No.)</b>        |
|  | <i>Include result here</i> |

**Support to Drought Response**

The UNDP Rule of Law project provided support to the drought response efforts through legal aid at IDP camps. After the drought was declared, additional resources were provided to legal aid providers by deploying 3 paralegals in Mogadishu, 2 in Baidao and 1 in Kismayo IDP camps.

In PL, legal aid providers concluded the recruitment process of two new paralegals and one elder for each region to provide legal advice to drought affected IDP's. In addition, a one day induction training was organized by the clinic and UNDP Project Officer was invited to address the paralegals and respective elders regarding the modality of implementation. The team were provided with a mediation guide developed by the ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation to use in the provision of legal in IDP camps.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

**Communications & Visibility** – *Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility.*

**Dates provided are dates activity press releases were posted**

**30<sup>th</sup> May**- Baidoa's Chief Justice, members of the judiciary and the UN discussed the restoration of the judicial system through the expansion of mobile courts in South West State. <https://www.facebook.com/UNinSomalia/photos/a.130515013668049.39553.110416295677921/1564449406941262/?type=3&theater>

**15<sup>th</sup> June**- UNDP has played a key role in supporting security, rule of law and justice in Somalia as a part of a UN joint programme on rule of law. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MC6YoBfu4k>

**6<sup>th</sup> June**- UNDP has trained 292 youth volunteers in community policing, leadership, civic education, first aid and rule of law. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/a.122884441191797.37654.120046881475553/1200467690100128/?type=3&theater>

**30<sup>th</sup> May**- 7-day training to police station commanders, deputies and officers in Puntland on station management, leadership, community policing, human rights and legal aid principles. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1195242037289360/1195239670622930/?type=3&theater>

**25<sup>th</sup> May**- 5 scholarship recipients including 15 women, graduated with a Bachelors in Law from the Faculty of Law of Puntland State University. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1191535900993307/1191532550993642/?type=3&theater>

**25<sup>th</sup> May**- Rule of Law Programme provided comprehensive capacity development support to the Somali Police and the Ministry of Internal Security with the handover of essential equipment. <https://www.facebook.com/UNSOMALIA/photos/pcb.1354818221239982/1354816784573459/?type=3&theater>

**4<sup>th</sup> May**- Police pillar held on 15-19 April a five day training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) investigation and application of forensic science for eighteen CID Police Investigators as well as a Prosecutor and Judge from the High Judiciary Council. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1168269636653267/1168265833320314/?type=3&theater>

**23<sup>rd</sup> April**- a two-day sensitization workshop for 50 Southwest State Police Officer. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1167089313437966/1167086146771616/?type=3&theater>

**Activities completed in March and reported in Q1 but posted Q2:**

**3<sup>rd</sup> April**- one week Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training provided to Somali Police serving at gender units in



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

the police. <https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1150032751810289/1150031225143775/?type=3&theater>

**2<sup>nd</sup> April-** significant 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  
<https://www.facebook.com/undpsom/photos/pcb.1148519645294933/1148519401961624/?type=3&theater>

### Looking ahead

#### JUSTICE

Speeding up implementation between now and the end of 2017 is a priority with a great deal to be achieved. This requires providing technical and advisory support to national counterparts especially in federal member states. Specifically, prioritization is given to finalizing national discussions on the justice and corrections model and reaching a political agreement. In coordination with the leadership of the FGS Ministry of Justice, all federal and state level justice institutions should be present during discussions and logistics facilitated to realize this important objective.

#### POLICE

- **Support political engagement:** In the next quarter, the police project will contribute to building common understanding on New Policing Model through; 1) conducting senior leadership Training programme led by regional institute (KAPKTC) for 30 senior officers in August from FGS and FMS, which will be followed by three study tours extended to 30 senior officers from FGS and FMS from three policing units.
- **Building the capacity of FGS MoIS and PL MOS:** Specifically, financial management, auditing, assets management and enhancing internal police oversight through the use of Police Inspection Directorate.
- Support improving basic policing services in Banadir and FMS by improving the police management and protection of victims through: (1) police station management training programme and with basic computer training for data collection (2) support the Women and Child Protection Unit on handling SGBV cases and (3) extend police-community engagement support to Galmudug and Hireshabelle as well as the continuation of the community policing programme in Banadir, Jubaland, SW and Puntland.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**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 and what specific mitigation measures were applied.*

| Type of Risk <sup>16</sup> | Description of Risk   | Mitigating Measures  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Security                   | Insecurity at the project locations leading to disruption of project activities and inability for the project to deliver against intended results and implement activities. | Develop relationships and implementation arrangements with the capable local organizations to act as implementing partners.  |
| Financial                  | Donor support in project interventions diminish leading to a situation where funding is not secured for key project priority interventions.                                 | Put more effort on visibility and delivery against agreed results while maintaining good working relationship with key donors.   |
| Political                  | Frequent political crisis leading to lack of stability and continuity in the key justice sector institutions especially MOJ.  | Stay up-to-date on political developments and maintain good working relationships with all key actors while developing coping mechanisms.  |
| Operational                | Difficulty in securing local and international expertise to support project priorities and activities.  | Review policies to ensure that employment with the project is attractive to the best.  |
| Strategic                  | Limited commitment by justice institutions for long-term mechanisms or priorities.  | Regular follow up with justice institutions on implementation of their strategic plans.  |
| Organizational             | Project activities undermined as a result of corruption leading to loss of donor confidence with negative impact on funding for important priorities.                       | Support accountability and transparency initiatives and strengthen oversight mechanisms.   |
| Strategic                  | Project fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.   | Ensure project priorities are in accordance to the needs of the government and provide further support to the justice institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy. |
|                            | Project intends to provide support to Justice Institutions that are not yet   | Provide support to enable the Justice Institutions to be established and   |

<sup>16</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Organizational<br><br>Social and<br>Environmental<br>Screening Risks | established.  | coordinate closely with justice sector stakeholders to monitor the progress.  |
|  | 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.<br><br>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** <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

| Monitoring Activity    | Date       | Description & Comments  | Key Findings / Recommendations   |
|------------------------|------------|---|--|
| Third Party Monitoring | April 2017 | FGDs with lawyers and paralegals on challenges of taking up SGBV cases and access to IDPs | <p>Through the TPM team’s activity, common issues were clear between all three organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The continued use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to resolve SGBV cases creates limitations to the work of the organisations and is a source of frustration when seeking to achieve a more rights based approach with distinct women’s empowerment outcomes.</li> <li>▪ The courts of law often succumb to pressures from elders and transfer cases to them for resolution. The partners believe this results in serious crimes, such as rape and aggravated assault, having more lenient outcomes than stipulated under Somali law.</li> <li>▪ Protagonists and /or family members often threaten the lawyers and paralegals, because they continue to advocate or prefer traditional forms of resolution.</li> <li>▪ The partner organisations believe communities tend to hold negative attitudes towards them and their work, resulting in a</li> </ul> |





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|  |                    |  |  |
|--|--------------------|--|--|
|  |                    |  | lack of cooperation or direct hindrance to their work.   |
| Project Monitoring Visit to Hargeisa, Somaliland | 18 – 20 April 2017 | Minister of Justice SL<br>State Minister of Security and police reform team<br>Hargeisa university/ Legal clinic<br>Hargeisa Hospital/Baahikoob  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoJ to share key priority areas to focus on July – Dec. 2017</li> <li>• ROL team to provide inputs into legal aid act 2014</li> </ul>   |
| Project Monitoring Visit to Kismayo, Jubaland    | 17-20 April        | Ministry of Justice, Constitution, and Religious Affairs<br>Judiciary- Appeal, Regional and District Courts<br>Attorney General Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance Evaluation of the Interns and Discussion on the process for future Internship Programme</li> <li>• Meeting with the newly appointed Director General of the Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Discuss with Ministry and judiciary on the implementation of Mobile Courts</li> <li>• Recruitment process of the New LOA Coordinator</li> <li>• Closing of the LOA and discussion on a new LOA</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOJ Jubaland to officially share with UNDP the result of the performance evaluation of the interns and the proposed way-forward.</li> <li>• MOJ Jubaland to share the TORs for the proposed two positions under the LOA for consideration and decision by RoL Project Manager</li> <li>• MOJ Jubaland to utilize remaining funds, undertake remaining activities, and provide final technical and financial report on LOA to close it.</li> </ul> |
| Project Monitoring Visit to Baidoa, Southwest    | 23 – 25 April 2017 | Ministry of Justice, Constitution, and Religious Affairs<br>Judiciary- Appeal, Regional and District Courts<br>Attorney General Office   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolved differences between the Minister of Justice and Chief Justice in relation to the implementation of UNDP JROLP activities in Southwest</li> <li>• Performance Evaluation of the Interns and Discussion on the process for future Internship Programme done</li> <li>• Discussed with Ministry and judiciary on the pending issues related to the Mobile Courts and</li> </ul>   |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

|   |                    |  |   |
|---|--------------------|--|---|
|   |                    |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>resolved payment issues</li> <li>Agreed on way forward re closing of the LOA and producing final technical and financial report</li> </ul>   |
| Project Monitoring Visit to Baidoa, Southwest   | 30 May 2017        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor/verify the delivery of the completed LOA and its impact on the institutional building.</li> <li>Discuss with the Chief Justice about the Mobile Courts and the Proposed LOA.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP will work to draft a LOA with the Supreme Court of Southwest state based on the discussions and will have to engage further with the Chief Justice in this regard.</li> <li>UNDP will review the financial report from the Ministry considering the new information received during the mission.</li> </ul> |
| Project Monitoring Visit to Hargeisa University Legal Clinic and Hargeisa Group Hospital Bahikoob | 8 and 15 July 2017 | Discussion on project activities for legal aid awareness for persons displaced due to the drought  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize stakeholder consultation meeting for legal aid and legal awareness coordination.</li> <li>Ensure narrative and financial reports are submitted in time.</li> </ul>  |
| JROLP Programme Steering Committee  | 24 May 2017        |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of 2017 AWP</li> <li>Emphasis on finalizing Justice Model</li> </ul>  |

**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA** <list here details of training activities undertaken during the quarter; should not exceed one page>

| #  | Target Group                            |        | Dates          | # of participants |   |       | Title of the training   | Location of training | Training provider              |
|----|---|--------|----------------|-------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|    | Ministry. District or UN staff          | Others |                | M                 | F | Total |   |                      |                                |
|    |   |        |                |                   |   |       |   |                      |                                |
| 1. | Judiciary of Southwest State of Somalia |        | 15-22 May 2017 | 23                | 2 | 25    | Legal Training for judges, prosecutors, registrars, lawyers and members of judicial service commission. | Baidoa, Somalia      | UN Joint Rule of Law Programme |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

| #  | Target Group                                    |   | Dates              | # of participants |    |       | Title of the training   | Location of training | Training provider  |
|----|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|----|-------|---|----------------------|--|
|    | Ministry.<br>District or<br>UN staff            | Others  |                    | M                 | F  | Total |   |                      |  |
|    |   |   |                    |                   |    |       |   |                      |  |
| 2. | Police Investigator s                           | Prosecutors and Judges                          | 15 – 19 April 2017 | 23                | 2  | 25    | SGBV Police Investigation Workshop  | Garowe               | UNDP, UNFPA, AGO, PL legal Aid, Maatokaal, PFC and UNSOM |
| 3. | Police Training Team                            | Lawyers   | 23-30 April 2017   | 7                 | 3  | 10    | Training of Trainers for Police Training Team   | Garowe               | UNDP, UNSOM and EUCAP                                    |
| 4. | Police Station Commander s                      | Police Management                               | 15 -22 May 2017    | 20                |    | 20    | Police Station Management Training Course   | Garowe               | UNDP, UNSOM and UNPOL                                    |
| 5. |   | Youth Volunteers and Police officer in Jubaland | 2-5 May 2017       | 54                | 11 | 65    | Community Policing Introduction training to youth volunteers and police officers in Kismayo | Kismayo              | UNDP, AMISOM   |
| 6. |   | Youth Volunteers n in Jubaland                  | 21-24May 2017      | 42                | 8  | 50    | Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building                                   | Kismayo              | UNDP, University of Hargeisa                             |
| 7. | Youth Volunteers in South West State of Somalia |   |                    | 31                | 19 | 50    | Youth volunteers Education training for capacity building                                   | Baidoa               | UNDP, SWSS and University of Mogadishu                   |
| 8. |   | Youth   |                    | 49                | 19 | 68    | Community Policing Introduction training to   | Baidoa               | UNDP, SWSS and   |



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

| #              | Target Group                         |  | Dates      | # of participants |    |  | Title of the training   | Location of training | Training provider        |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------------|----|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
|                | Ministry.<br>District or<br>UN staff | Others   |            | M                 | F  | Total  |   |                      |                          |
|                |                                      |  |            |                   |    |  |   |                      |                          |
|                |                                      | Volunteers and Police officer in South West State of Somalia |            |                   |    | youth volunteers and police officers in Baidoa South West State of Somalia |   | AMISOM               |                          |
| 9.             | Police officers South West State     |  | 9-10 April | 44                | 6  | 50   | Human rights, SGBV and Human trafficking sensitization workshop in Baidoa | Baidoa               | UNDP and UNSOM HR office |
| <b>Totals:</b> |                                      |  |            | 270               | 68 | 338  |   |                      |                          |