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Justice System Programme
(UNDP project no. 00014955; no. 00088880)

Annual Progress Report
(22 March 2018)



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Annual Progress Report

UNDP Timor-Leste



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[Project, ID: Justice System Programme 00088880

Project Manager: Januario Soares

Date of report: 14 February 2018

About the Project	Geographic coverage of the project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Title: Justice System Programme Award ID: 00088880/00014955 Web link: http://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor_lesste/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/TL_DG_JusticePgmme.html 	<p>National level coverage (Yes/No): Yes</p> <p>Number of districts covered: 13 Municipalities (Dili, Baucau, Suai and Oecusse Judicial Districts)</p> <p>Number of villages (suku) covered: N/A</p>
Strategic Results	Implementing/Responsible partner(s)
<p>UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services</p> <p>UNDP Strategic Plan Output: 3.4. Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress</p>	<p>1. Ministry of Justice (incl. Legal & Judicial Training Center), Court of Appeal, Office of Prosecutor-General, and Public Defenders' Office</p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome: 4. State institutions are more responsive, inclusive, accountable and decentralized for improved service delivery and realization of rights, particularly of the most excluded groups</p> <p>UNDAF Sub-Outcome: 4.1. Citizen's access to effective and efficient justice improved, particularly for women, children and disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>2. <i>ibid.</i></p>
<p>UNDAF/CPAP Output: 3.1. Capacities and systems of justice sector institutions and police enhanced to provide access to effective and efficient justice and protection to the citizens, particularly for rural women, children and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>3. <i>ibid.</i></p>
<p>Project Budget (US\$): \$13,089,191 (approved in Project Document) \$5,648,061 (mobilised)</p>	<p>Project Duration: 2014-2018</p>
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Total project budget: \$13,089,191 (approved in Project Document) \$5,648,061 (mobilized) Total approved budget for 2017: \$1,008,751.38 (approved AWP 2017)	

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Acronyms

CoA	Court of Appeal
CPAP/CPD	UNDP Country Programme Action Plan/Country Programme Document for Timor-Leste 2015-2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
IIMS	Integrated Information Management System
JSP	Justice System Programme
JSSP	Justice Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2030
LJTC	Legal & Judicial Training Centre (formerly known as Legal Training Center)
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
PDO	Public Defenders' Office
PMB	Project Management Board
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General
PNTL	National Police of Timor-Leste
SP	UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017
UNDAF	United National Development Assistance Framework Timor-Leste 2015-2019
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. Executive Summary

This report serves both as the fourth quarterly and annual reports of the Justice System Programme (JSP), UNDP Timor-Leste for 2017. This year witnessed new developments of JSP both in the project management and implementation. In April, JSP welcomed a Timorese project manager for the first time since the launch of the project in late 2003. The Timorese project management has especially helped consolidate the partnerships with government and civil partners.

With the new manager on board, JSP has reinforced its efforts to develop the human & institutional capacity and increase access to justice of citizen. Highlighted below are some of the milestones and main achievements of the national justice institutions supported by JSP in 2017:

- The 6th Course for Magistrates and Public Defenders, 53 students (5 women; 48 men) enrolled, commenced at the Legal & Judicial Training Center in May 2017 after not offering the course for three years;
- ‘Continuing Legal Education’ programme, targeting the current legal professionals, conducted in Dili, Baucau, Suai, and Oecusse Judicial Districts on Electoral Justice, Land Laws and Illicit Drug Trafficking Laws, which average scores of the pre & post tests have risen from 1.69 to 2.07 out of 6;
- Access to Justice Clinics, institutionalized under the Public Defender’s Office by the Decree-Law No. 10/2017, enabled 227 local people (50 women and 177 men) residing in rural areas to access free legal aid services and conducted the awareness-raising campaigns and Alternative Dispute Resolution training with the participation of 3,304 people (1,245 women and 2,059 men) in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts; and
- A total of 454 cases (447 criminal and 7 civil cases), involving approximately 971 disputants (312 women and 659 men), were resolved through the Mobile Court hearings in nine municipalities where no fixed courts exist.

The human and institutional capacity development of justice institutions has been the primary goal of JSP since its inception, which was pursued in 2017 through strengthening the professional legal education for both newly enrolled students at the Legal & Judicial Training Center and existing magistrates, public defenders, and judicial officials. JSP improved access to justice for all through establishing a system where the people residing in remote areas can also seek justice. Three International Public Defenders, deployed in the Public Defender’s Office, have helped strengthen the state-owned legal aid scheme ‘Access to Justice Clinics’ and the overall morale of the office. The mobile court initiative has continued to provide access to courts whereby the formal justice system is showcased in the rural areas.

JSP is grateful for the generous support from the Governments of Japan and Korea, whose supports have been instrumental in making progress and actualizing the objectives of JSP. The team of JSP together with the development partners is committed to enhancing the rule of law and peace through a strong justice system in Timor-Leste.

2. Background and Context

Timor-Leste is a vibrant, young country which gained independence in 2002, leaving behind the colonial rule by Portugal for more than 400 years and the occupation by Indonesia for about 25 years. As is also the case in other countries, the colonial lineages still affect the way in which the country is governed, and the legacy of the independent struggles resonates in many of the populace. Amidst of it all, this post-conflict country has raised itself from the rubbles, achieving stability and peace for the last ten years.

The justice sector had to start from scratch upon the independence with a handful of legal professionals inherited from the colonial rules and zero legal actors qualified to practice in the newly independent country. For the last 15 years, however, the capacity of the Ministry of Justice and other justice institutions have significantly improved. For example, as of December 2017, a total 217 legal actors, including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, private lawyers, and notaries, have been accredited by the Legal & Judicial Training Center, the only one state-owned legal education institution established in 2004.

Challenges are certainly ahead en route to achieving the better provision of justice to all. Ten or fewer years of legal practice are not long enough to become seasoned legal professionals due to the nature of the complexity of the profession. More legal actors are on demand to cover the remote areas of the country. Only four district court facilities exist across the country, and the Administrative and Supreme Courts are not yet established. There has been a political intervention in 2014 where the executive and parliamentary resolutions dismissed most of the international legal professionals then acting the line-functions. An interface between formal and traditional justice systems has to be created as the latter is still prevalent in the communities. Access to laws is extremely limited as the laws are drafted in Portuguese which proficiency of the populace is very low.

In 2017, the 7th Government was inaugurated with the newly appointed Ministers. A female Minister of Justice was appointed in October, and some changes of the leadership positions of other justice institutions are expected to follow. The new Minister and Vice-Minister of Justice have expressed a great deal of appreciation to UNDP/JSP for the past years of collaboration and shown the commitment to continuing the future cooperation. However, the political impasse resulted from a hung parliament after the parliamentary election in July 2017 has stagnated some of the JSP activities planned together with the MOJ.

3. Project summary and objectives

Late 2003, the Justice System Programme (JSP) of UNDP was launched to support the newly independent government in the establishment of the justice sector in Timor-Leste. With the backdrop of the nascent formal justice system and strong presence of the customary law in the country, JSP's assistance was to lay the foundation of the formal justice system. The support of JSP used to range from the human and institutional capacity building to policy & legal framework development and coordination of the justice institutions. As the capacity of the Ministry of Justice and judiciary have strengthened, the scope of the JSP assistance has scaled down especially for the last two to three years.

The programming of JSP has been aligned with the government's strategic plan, UNDAF, and CPAP for the justice sector development. The five thematic areas outlined in the *Justice Sector Strategic Plan (JSSP) 2011-2030* of the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) indicate the imperatives for change in the Justice Sector of Timor-Leste. The priority areas of the JSSP are shown as below:

Justice Sector Strategic Plan for Timor-Leste 2011-2030, GoTL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Institutional Development</u>: Strengthening the administration of justice, improving the capacity of the institutions and the coordination between them 2. <u>Legal Reform and Framework</u>: Strengthening and harmonizing the legal framework of the justice system and of the law 3. <u>Human Resource Development</u>: Building the capacities and skills of the justice sector professionals, including providing institutions with the necessary and sufficient human resources to carry out their mandates, meeting training needs and ensuring performance evaluation 4. <u>Infrastructure and Information Technology</u>: Establishing the necessary infrastructure for the justice institutions throughout the country, in respect to buildings, housing, transportation, communication and ICT. 5. <u>Access to Justice</u>: Brining Justice closer to the people, offering them access to justice, particularly in the districts, including raising the awareness of the population regarding laws, rights and available justice services, and guaranteeing the interaction between the formal and informal justice systems
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In line with the priority areas of the JSSP, the JSP's Phase IV (2014-2018) aims to achieve four outputs, which consist of:

- i) Coordination, management and oversight capacities of justice institutions enhanced for more effective and efficient formulation and implementation of laws, plans and overall administration of justice;
- ii) Capacity of justice sector strengthened and expanded to provide quality services and uphold the rule of law;
- iii) Improved access to justice and equitable dispute resolution mechanisms for all with a focus on women and more vulnerable populations; and
- iv) Coordination, co-operation and integrated systems between justice, police, communities and corrections supported in a "pilot-scale up access to justice district model."

In 2017, JSP concentrated its resources on the 'Human Resource Development' and 'Access to Justice' to achieve the above objectives and outputs more effectively. Specifically, JSP provided technical assistance and advisory services through the deployment of experts and personnel at the Legal & Judicial Training Center and Public Defender's Office. The mobile court initiative continued with a better-streamlined structure, and the Access to Justice Clinics (national legal aid service) have finally commenced its operation in the pilot judicial districts.

4. Narrative on Key Results Achieved in 2017

4.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcome

Below are the UNDAF Outcomes related to JSP:

- Citizen's awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services (UNDAF 4.1.1)
- Ratio/number of cases decided to new cases each year (UNDAF 4.1.3)

Citizens' awareness of formal justice system and legal aid services

The public's awareness of the formal justice system, drawn from the latest survey conducted by The Asia Foundation, shows that 69% males and 50% females have heard of a court; 40% of respondents have heard of a public prosecutor; 25% of respondents have heard of legal aid.¹

The JSP's initiatives such as the Access to Justice Clinics (free legal aid service) and the mobile courts have been closely working with the local community members, directly and indirectly contributing to the awareness-raising of the formal justice system. One of the composites of the Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs) is the community outreach campaigns which introduce the local residents to the constitutional, civil, and criminal laws, the structure of judiciary and other justice institutions, legal proceedings, free legal aid of AJCs and so on. In 2017, a total 3,797 people (1,350 women and 2,447 men) have attended the 88 awareness-raising campaigns and 10 ADR training sessions held in sucos (villages), sub-Municipalities and Municipalities. All of the campaigns and training were received with great interests followed by many questions from the participants. The mobile court initiative showcases the formal justice system by literally bringing the court hearings to local communities. The family members accompanying the disputing parties witness judges, prosecutors, and lawyers for the first time. Passers in the communities occasionally stop by the mobile court sites and query as to the occasion, whereby they learn about the formal justice system for the first time. Geographically, the mobile courts cover all of the nine municipalities (Liquica, Ermera, Aileu, Bobonaro, Ainaro, Manufahi, Manatuto, Viqueque, and Lautem) where no fixed courts are established yet, and regularly take place in 4-6 municipalities per month simultaneously.

Court Performance

The court performance of the four District Courts has shown significant improvement with regard to efficiency according to the Court of Appeal. The Table 1 below shows the number of cases cleared in 2017²:

District Court	Criminal Proceeding				Civil Proceeding			
	Carried Forward	Newly Registered	Decided	Pending	Carried Forward	Newly Registered	Decided	Pending
Dili	2323	1473	1379	2417	604	203	149	658
Baucau	544	385	486	443	193	91	68	216
Suai	634	352	307	679	146	71	28	189
Oecusse	62	300	234	128	28	29	10	47
Total	3563	2510	2406	3667	971	394	255	1110

[Table 1] Case Clearance in the District Courts, 2017

¹ TIMOR-LESTE LAW & JUSTICE SURVEY 2013 (The Asia Foundation, November 2013)

² Data provided to JSP by the Court of Appeal of Timor-Leste (Letter Reference No.: 12/SP/II/2018/TR on 26 February 2018).

The criminal proceedings have demonstrated a very high clearance rate 96%, shown as above that a total of 2,510 cases have been newly registered and 2,406 cases were adjudicated. The civil proceedings have indicated 65% of clearance rate with a total number of 394 cases newly registered and 255 cases adjudicated.

For the past three years, the clearance rates of the criminal proceedings have been relatively consistent, marking 76% (1767/2312) in 2014, 77% (2243/2912) in 2015, and 76% (2461/3227) in 2016.³ The numbers of cases both newly registered and resolved have gradually increased for these three years. However, the number of cases newly registered has decreased from 3227 in 2016 to 2510 in 2017 whereas the number of cases resolved remains similar (2461 in 2016 and 2406 in 2017), which have led to the higher clearance rate of 2017.

On the other hand, the civil proceedings have been placed within the range of 10% variation, a 10% reduction in resolution between 2014 and 2016, followed by a 4% increase between 2016 and 2017. The clearance rates from 2014 to 2017 are 71% (275/386), 71% (294/413), 61% (191/313), and 65% (255/394) respectively. The civil cases have been noted more difficult to reach the judgments due to its complexity.

4.2 Progress on Outputs

Below are the CPAP Outputs related to JSP:

- Ratio number of cases decided to new cases each year (CPAP 3.1.1)
- Citizens awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services (CPAP 3.1.2)
- Number of Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders in each institution, court clerks and national trainers at Legal Training Center (CPAP 3.1.3)

Court Performance & Citizens' awareness of formal justice system and legal aid services

The CPAP Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 are identical as the UNDAF Outcomes and the details are the same as described in the 4.1 UNDAF Outcomes. For more details of the legal aid services provided by JSP, however, see the sub-section below titled 'Access to Justice Clinics'.

Human Capacity and Timorisation of justice institutions

The 6th Course for Magistrates and Public Defenders commenced at Legal & Judicial Training Center in May 2017 after not offering the course for three years. 53 students are enrolled (5 women and 48 men) in this 2.5 years of theoretical and internship course, and there will be one or two screening processes to select the most competent Magistrates and Public Defenders. The 5th Private Lawyer's Course is also ongoing with 35 students (6 women and 29 men)⁴ enrolled and will be prospectively concluded in October 2018. JSP has involved in the efforts of forming the cadre of the legal actors since the

³ The Court of Appeal of Timor-Leste

⁴ Correction: In the JSP's Q2 and Q3 Reports, JSP inaccurately reported on the numbers of the enrolled students. The correct number is 35 people, not 31 (Source of Data: Legal & Judicial Training Center).

establishment of the Legal & Judicial Training Center in 2004. In 2017 the JSP support in this regard included the deployment of the Senior Pedagogical Advisor (also referred as General Coordinator), who gave lectures and provided overall technical assistance to the LJTC management, and the Portuguese and Tetun legal language lecturers.

The total number of qualified legal actors remain identical as 2016. As at December 2017, a total of 217 Timorese legal professionals have been accredited by LJTC: 34 judges (13 women and 21 men), 33 Prosecutors (7 women and 26 men), 31 Public Defenders (5 women and 26 men), 98 Private Lawyers (27 women and 71 men), and 21 notaries (5 women and 16 men). More legal actors will join the cadre only when the courses for the magistrate, public defenders, and private lawyers conclude in 2018-2019.

Technical Assistance in LJTC and PDO

As mentioned already, JSP has been supporting the position of Senior Pedagogical Advisor/General Coordinator at the LJTC since May 2017. His roles and responsibilities include the curriculum design, provision of lectures and training, student performance evaluation, coordination with partner institutions, and general advisory role to the director of the LJTC. The arrival of the two Portuguese judge lecturers including the Senior Pedagogical Advisor himself enabled the course for the magistrates and public defenders to recommence. The Continuing Legal Education programme for existing legal professionals was also planned and coordinated by the Senior Pedagogical Advisor.

Language is an issue in the justice sector of Timor-Leste. The official legal languages are Portuguese and Tetun, and the laws are drafted in Portuguese. The discrepancy between the laws in Portuguese and the low proficiency of the language among the public and even legal professionals hinders access to laws of citizens and hampers the development of the sector in general. The local language Tetun is a spoken language, of which a writing system is not yet harmonized across the country, let alone the development of legal terminologies. JSP has deployed two Portuguese and one Tetun language lecturers to LJTC to strengthen the language skills of the students.

Three International Public Defenders from Brazil have been collocated to the Public Defenders' Office (PDO) since April 2016. Their roles and responsibilities encompass the establishment of the inspectorate body within the PDO, mentorship of national public defenders on complex cases, provision of lectures for the 6th course for magistrates and public defenders at LJTC, and provision of training to public defenders and AJC staffs. They have also successfully organized two seminars for public defenders, though not exclusively, as to the civil proceedings and human rights. For more details, see the section *5.2.1 Capacity Development*.

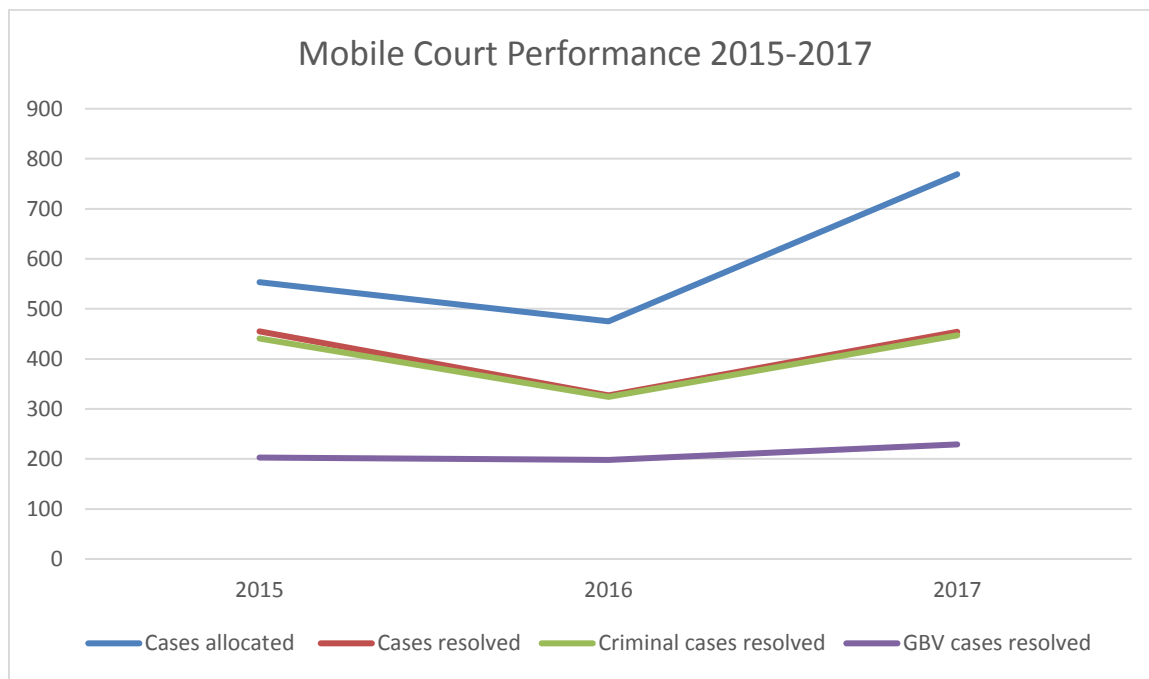
Mobile Justice

The facilitation of the mobile courts across the country has continued to reinforce access to justice and awareness-raising of the formal justice system. The hearings were convened in the nine municipalities where fixed courts do not exist yet. Those areas include Liquica, Ermera, Aileu, Atauro (Dili Judicial District), Manatuto, Viqueque, Lautem (Baucau Judicial District), and Bobonaro, Ainaro, Manufahi (Suai Judicial District). The overall operation went smoothly throughout the year apart from the brief halt of the operation in the Suai Judicial District during the fourth quarter (October-December) due to their internal arrangement. The operation will resume as usual in January 2018.

In 2017, a total number of cases assigned to the mobile courts was 769 cases, of which 454 cases (447 criminal and 7 civil cases) were adjudicated during the mobile court sessions. The criminal cases resolved through the mobile courts constitute 18.6% of the total criminal cases disposed of in the first instance

of the four district courts. 51% (229 cases) of the resolved criminal cases were related to the gender-based violence.⁵ Approximately 971 people (312 women and 659 men) benefited by the cases resolved through the mobile courts.

[Graph 1] and [Table 2] below show the mobile court performance for the last three years where the initiative was scaled up across the country.



[Graph 1] Mobile Court Performance (2015-2017)

	2015 (11 months in operation)	2016 (8 months)	2017 (11 months)
Total # of cases allocated (average # of cases allocated per month)	553 (50 cases)	475 (59 cases)	769 (70 cases)
Total # of cases resolved (resolution rate, average # of cases resolved per month)	455 (82%, 41.4 cases)	327 (69%, 40.9 cases)	454 (59%, 41.3 cases)
Total # of criminal cases resolved (Proportion to the total cases resolved)	441 (97%)	324 (99%)	447 (99%)

⁵ The type of GBV-related crimes as per the Criminal Code of Timor-Leste include Domestic Violence, Sexual Violation/Rape, Sexual Abuse Against Minor, Tentative Sexual Assault, Attempted Violation, Simple Physical Offence Against Integrity (in the Domestic Violence context), and Threat (in the DV context).

Total # of GBV cases resolved (proportion to the total criminal cases resolved)	203 (46%)	198 (61%)	229 (51%)
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[Table 2] Mobile Courts Performance (2015-2017)⁶

The overall performance of the mobile courts in 2016 was constrained as the nation-wide operation was temporarily put on hold for three months (April-June) due to the financial constraints. For the three years, however, the number of cases allocated to the mobile courts has risen by average 10 cases per month each year, which implies the usefulness of the initiative from the courts' perspective. On the other hand, the average number of cases resolved per month remains almost the same. The vast majority of the cases assigned to the mobile courts are criminal cases, and so are the cases resolved.

The mid-term evaluation of the mobile court initiative has been underway by external consultants since October with the ending date in January 2018. The evaluation focuses on the mobile courts' achievements, challenges, and the way forward with regard to i) increasing access to justice of citizens, ii) improving justice service delivery and institutional capacity of the judicial system, and iii) strengthening the rule of law. The results of the evaluation would help JSP refine and streamline the operating system and provide with some insights to enhance the sustainability of the mobile courts.

Access to Justice Clinics (Legal Aid)

In 2017 Access to Justice Clinics (AJCs), initiated by JSP to strengthen the free legal aid services to vulnerable groups, has become operational after completing a series of the preparation processes in 2016. The initiative is particularly in line with the mandate of the Public Defender's Office (PDO) to guarantee the judicial and extrajudicial free-of-charge aid services to the economically disadvantaged.⁷ The establishment of the AJCs was, thus, designed in close collaboration with the PDO to provide the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism, legal consultation, and protection of rights of citizens. JSP has also partnered with BELUN, Justice and Peace Commission (JPC), and JNJ Advocacy, the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) specializing in the land mediation and legal assistance, to collaborate with the PDO.

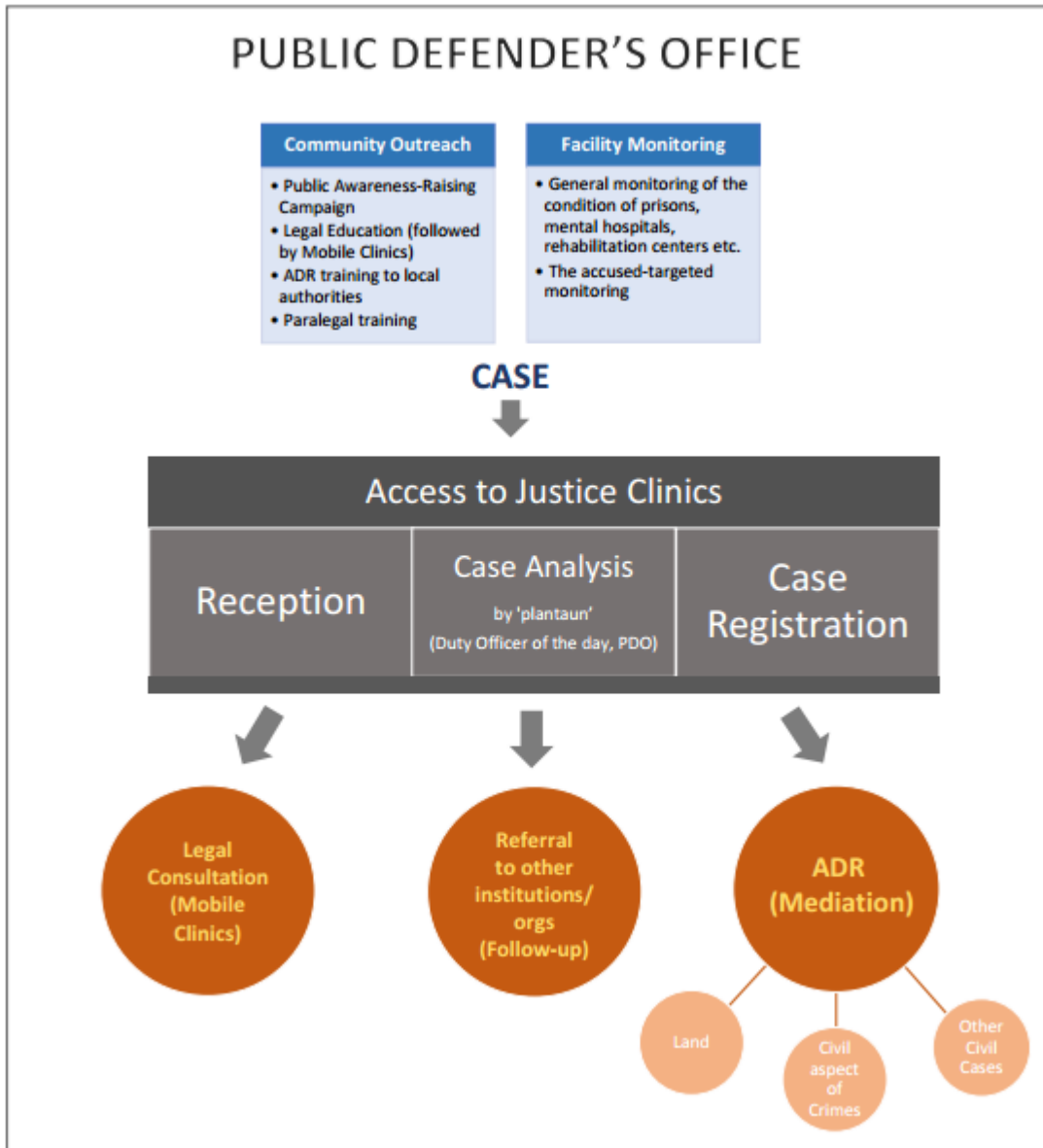
As of 29 March 2017, the AJCs were officially institutionalized by the passage of the Statute of the PDO, stipulating that AJCs shall provide free legal information and consultation services to citizens across the country.⁸ Two AJC offices, inaugurated in June and November 2017, are situated within the PDO premises in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts, and the partnering CSOs are staffed to the AJCs. The Public-Defender General has shown his strong commitment to the AJCs, having laid out the cooperative relationship with other justice institutions in the pilot districts.

The AJCs' main functions include i) Legal information outreach, ii) Legal consultation ('Mobile Clinics'), iii) ADR (mainly mediation), iv) Referral of cases to other relevant institutions/organizations, and v) facility monitoring. [Diagram 1] below shows the case flow and the processes in the AJCs.

⁶ District Courts and JSP Data

⁷ Public Defender's Office Statute (Decree-Law No. 38/2008)

⁸ Article 22, Decree-Law No. 10/2017



[Diagram 1] The Operation of AJCs

During the reporting period, a total 2,695 people (1,148 women and 1,547 men) of various sucos of the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts participated in the community awareness-raising campaigns undertaken by the partnering CSOs. Although the methodologies of the campaigns of each NGO varied, main topics addressed include i) types of laws, ii) how to differentiate between criminal and civil cases, iii) roles of rule of law institutions, and iv) conflict resolution procedures through the formal justice system, followed by a Q&A session.

In addition, JSP has conducted its own awareness-raising campaigns to inform of the free legal aid services of the AJCs. The one-day workshops targeted the District Administrators, Sub-District Administrators, Chief of Villages, and Community Policing Officers in 7 Municipalities (Baucau, Suai,

Manatuto, Lautem, Ainaro, Manufahi, and Bobonaro), in which a total of 433 people (45 women and 388 men) attended.

Belun, in particular, conducted the ADR (especially, mediation) training for suco chiefs and community leaders who have the authority, as per traditional customs, to adjudicate the civil disputes that have arisen in their respective communities. The participants learn about the legal remit of their authority and how to better mediate conflicts. The training was participated by a total of 176 people (52 women and 124 men), average 99% of whose knowledge on mediation have shown increased according to the pre- and post-tests.

As at December 2017, a total of 115 cases (35 in Baucau and 80 Suai) were registered at the AJCs, disaggregated by 83 land disputes, 27 other types of civil cases, and 5 criminal cases. The beneficiaries who could access to justice by registering their cases at AJCs are 227 people (50 women and 177 men). The AJCs facilitated 91 mediation cases (35 in Baucau and 56 in Suai), 23 cases (5 in Baucau and 18 Suai) of which were resolved (25% of resolution rate). The resolved cases consisted of 16 land disputes and 7 other types of civil cases, involving a total of 46 beneficiaries (16 women and 30 men). Although the AJCs' mediation service has helped the PDO dispose some of the congested cases, the resolution rate itself is not very convincing after a year of implementation. The consultations with public defenders and AJC staff confirmed that the mediation skills and techniques need to be improved. JSP is planning to host a training course for them on the land laws and family law as well as the mediation skills and techniques in 2018.

The JSP's continuing partnership with the Office of Prosecutor-General (OPG) has been revamped from technical assistance to access to justice in 2017. JSP seconded two National Access to Justice (A2J) Officers, one in each Baucau and Suai District Office in June. The objectives of this cooperation are to strengthen the link between AJCs and OPG in the area of the criminal offences and disseminate the legal information of the criminal code and procedural laws in the communities. The A2J Officers would work as the focal point of the AJCs' referral processes to the OPG and be part of the AJCs' community outreach campaigns.

Given that the defending system of the country is made the public service rather than relying on the pro bono of private lawyers, the PDO is the flag-bearer for the protection of the rights of the vulnerable, including detainees and inmates. Since the prison inspection is yet unaccustomed to the PDO Timor-Leste, the international public defenders from Brazil have arranged a visit to one of the correctional facilities, Becora Prison, at the end of the international seminar held in October 2017. At that occasion, the Public-Defender General and public defenders have inspected several collective detention cells. The PDO and the director of the prison system, managers and guards of the Becora Prison discussed the future cooperation between the two institutions. The visit was fruitful in a sense that the Public-Defender General acknowledged the significance of the PDO's role and responsibility in this regard and agreed to conduct regular visits in the future. The two focus groups of the general inspection by the public defenders will be minor inmates and detainees without a conviction. Any rights violation and unlawful detention identified during the prison inspection will be registered at the AJCs for further action.

5. Cross Cutting Issues

5.1 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

Gender inequality is evident in the professional legal education. The female enrollment of the 6th Course for the Magistrates and Public Defenders comprise only 9% (5 women and 48 men) and the female proportion of

the current legal actors accredited by the LJTC (judges, prosecutors, public defenders, private lawyers, and notaries) is made up of 26% (57 women and 160 men). This phenomenon is partly a reflection of the sluggish female enrollment in the overall higher education and the estrangement of women in the professional career choices in the country.

The mobile court and AJC data also indicate the women's disempowerment in the country. The female participation in those initiatives remains lower than the one of the male counterparts. In 2017, as shown in the section 4.2 above, the female beneficiaries of the resolved cases through the mobile courts comprised a third of the total beneficiaries (312 women and 659 men), and the female disputants whose cases were registered at the AJCs made up a fifth of the total cases registered (50 women and 177 men).

As to the reasons being so is that according to Belun, the cultural barrier is still prevalent where women are not recognized as a right holder especially with regard to land and properties, and in most cases only men are regarded as entitled to the ownership. A sea change of such traditional custom and mindset could be brought about by the persuasive and persistent awareness-raising campaigns. The female participation in the AJC campaigns itself needs to be improved (1,245 women and 2,059 men), and the programme of the upcoming campaigns should be strengthened by underlining the equal status of women and gender equity in terms of rights, benefits, obligations, and opportunities.

5.2 Capacity Development and Sustainability

5.2.1 Capacity Development

The 'Continuing Legal Education' programme, organized by the LJTC and supported by JSP, provided the training courses to the existing judicial and other legal actors from the rule of law institutions. The programme in June focused on the electoral justice including international convention and constitutional law of GoTL on elections, electoral crimes and relevant procedures. The workshop was held at the LJTC in the lead up to the National Parliamentary Election in July 2017 and participated by 30 professionals from the Courts, the PDO, the PDHJ and the Scientific & Criminal Investigation Police from across the country. 100% of the participants have shown, according to the pre- and post-tests, that their knowledge of electoral justice has increased.

The subsequent workshops in September-December were centered on the newly legislated land law package and illicit drug trafficking law. The land laws, in particular, were in high demand for such training as the laws themselves are complicated, and land disputes in the country have been on the rise. The difficulties of resolving land cases have been one of the significant factors contributing to the case backlog in the courts. The workshops toured the four judicial districts starting with Oecusse, Suai, Baucau, and finishing in Dili with the participation of a total of 131 people from the Courts, OPG, PDO, Notary Office, Land & Property Department, Customs Office, Scientific & Criminal Investigation Police, and LJTC students. The average pre-test score was 1.69 out of 6, and the average post-test score increased to 2.07 on the topics addressed. Most of the attendees have expressed their appreciation as well as the expectation for further training on various topics.

For the public defenders specifically, though not exclusively, JSP supported two seminars titled 'The Role of Public Defenders in Civil Cases' and 'The Role of Public Defenders in Guaranteeing Human Rights and Social Public Policies' in September and October 2017 respectively. The former addressed i) the organization and position of the PDO in legislation and procedures, ii) the issues and application of several civil laws (family, property, and inheritance laws), iii) extrajudicial work of the PDO, and iv) the application of the constitutional law to the civil proceedings. The course was participated by 25 public defenders, many of whom suggested to have such training more frequently.

The agenda of the latter seminar comprised i) corruption and its impact on social public policies, ii) public defense and human rights in Timor-Leste and Brazil, iii) the role of civil society for the vulnerable groups and AJCs, iv) criminal punishment and human rights, and v) Mental health in correctional institutions. It was participated by 60 people, including public defenders, judges, prosecutors, MOJ staff, and LJTC and university law students. The seminar laid down the theoretical foundation for a regular monitoring of the correctional facilities and highlighted the importance of the extrajudicial work of the PDO through the AJCS.

These seminars were initiated and organized by the international public defenders deployed in the Public Defender's Office. In conjunction with the establishment of the AJCs under the PDO, JSP has been supporting the capacity development of the PDO since 2016. Three Brazilian public defenders came on board on a different timeline based on the tripartite cooperation among UNDP, the Public Defender's Offices in Timor-Leste and Brazil. For more details, see the section *5.3 South-South Cooperation*.

As already mentioned in the Section 4.2, the official legal languages in Timor-Leste are Portuguese and Tetun, and the low proficiency of the Portuguese and the lack of the Tetun legal jargons have been noted as one of the most significant impediments to the development of the justice sector. Hence, JSP supported the Portuguese and Tetun legal language courses through the deployment of two Portuguese and one Tetun lectures at the LJTC in 2017, particularly enabling the LJTC to launch the Tetun courses.

5.2.2 Sustainability Strategy

The sustainability of the AJCs was secured by the passage of the new Article 22 of the Statute of the PDO (Decree Law No. 10/2017), which entered into force in March 2017. The provision 3 of Article 22 stipulates that the PDO could form a partnership with external organizations to implement the legal aid services. This may give leeway to the PDO until its human and financial capacities enhance to be able to autonomously execute its mandate and services.

With regard to the mobile courts, each district court has been entirely responsible for and capable of managing the administrative coordination. However, JSP has been supporting the budget planning and funding since its inception in 2010 until now. From October 2017 to January 2018, the mobile court evaluation by external experts is underway, findings of which will be shared through the validation workshop with the stakeholders including the Court of Appeal and the Ministry of Justice. These exercises partly intend to open up discussions on the needs of the mobile courts from the justice institutions as well as the local communities at least until more fixed courts are established in remote areas. The consensus among the stakeholders would help convince the government to incorporate the mobile courts into the State budget and secure the sustainability of the mobile courts.

5.3 South-South Cooperation

JSP has had South-South cooperation with the lusophone countries, especially Portugal, Cape-Verde and Brazil in support of the judiciary and other justice institutions. Deploying the international public defenders as described in Sections 4.2 and 5.2 above, the cooperation in recent years has centered on the PDO capacity development with the counterparts of Brazil. The Timorese PDO is, to a significant extent, modelled on the Brazilian one, providing the public legal aid service to the indigent. The expertise the Brazilian public defenders have brought to Timor has been critical in the capacity development of the public defenders and establishment of the AJCs.

The Brazilian public defenders have provided, to name a few, mentorship to public defenders on complex cases, general assistive and advisory services to the Public Defender-General, interim inspectorate role, draft of the AJCs regulations and operation manuals, regularly lecturing at the LJTC on the family law and children's rights, organizing international seminars, training for public defenders and CSO staff of the AJCs, panel talks at the AJC community outreach campaigns, and supporting the inter-UN agency (UN Women) collaboration on the gender responsive mediation.

6. Partnerships

In 2017, JSP consolidated the partnership with the justice institutions of Timor-Leste through expanding or renewing the scope of the cooperation. After a slowdown or brief halt of the cooperation in 2015-2016, JSP rebuilt the partnership with the MoJ, OPG, and LJTC. The JSP Project Management Board meeting was held twice in April and December 2017 with the presence of the Minister of Justice, Heads/representatives of the COA, OPG, PDO, LJTC, and development partners Republic of Korea, Japan, and Brazil. The newly established 7th Government appointed a new Minister and Vice-Minister of Justice in October and September respectively, both of whom expressed a great deal of trust in the UNDP/JSP.

The JSP partnership with the Civil Society Organizations has strengthened especially on the implementation of the AJCs. Belun, based in Dili and specializing in the land mediation, has dispatched local staffs to the two pilot districts, coordinating with PDO and conducting the mediation of land dispute cases and community outreach campaigns. Justice and Peace Commission and JNJ Advocacy, the legal CSOs, are based in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts respectively, mainly conducting the community outreach campaigns and paralegal programmes. The partnership with these CSOs has been essential in the establishment of the AJCs.

7. Lessons Learned/Implementation Issues and Challenges

Coordination for both new project such as AJCs and continuing one, mobile courts have been the primary challenge faced by JSP in 2017. As for the AJCs, establishing a new project requires a significant volume of communication and coordination among the partners over a considerable period of time. Each pilot district PDO office has its own priorities and preferences with which the project implementation needed to adopt. The coordination among the justice institutions has also been the issue for the mobile courts. The initiative involves the three justice institutions, the District Courts, Prosecution and Public Defender's Offices in addition to the court's coordination efforts in notifying the disputant parties. All of them have not always been smooth, which ends up with occasional cancelling of the hearings. On top of the coordination issues concerning such specific projects under JSP, the overall coordination of JSP with the government partners has been challenging as they encompass several institutions such as the Ministry of Justice, Court of Appeal, four District Courts, Office of Prosecutor-General, Public Defender's Office, and Legal & Judicial Training Center. The JSP's new Timorese management has been efficient in communicating with the national institutions and CSOs, and is gearing up for even more effective coordination through more frequent and transparent follow-up meetings.

8. A Specific Story

The following is a short story of an AJCs' client in the Suai Judicial District. He has resolved his long-standing land dispute through the mediation process of the AJCs.

"I am Lamberto Babo, 65-year-old, lives in Ogues, Maucatar Administrative-Post of Covalima Municipality. I had a dispute over a parcel of land with my neighbor Mr. A.S. I have been living in the land from 1976 and built a simple house there for my family. In 1993, I rebuilt my house and that time there was no conflict between us. Then in 1999 when the crisis broke out, we fled to Atambua, Indonesia. After the crisis, we came back to Covalima and stayed in the same house. However, Mr. A.S. claimed that he had inherited the land on which we were living from his grandparents. Then he provoked conflicts often with the worst languages and violence destroying our relationship as a neighbor.

We have tried to solve this problem with the local authorities in vain. Therefore, I feel very pleased that we could finally find the solution through the mediation by Access to Justice Clinics. Both of us signed the peace agreement where Mr. A.S. agreed to compensate me with US\$500.00 and I agreed not to assert the land tenure anymore.⁹ After the agreement, we could rebuild the hostile relationship and we are now as good neighbor and family as before we got into the conflict."



Signing the Agreement between Mr. Babo and Mr. A.S. (7 April 2017, Suai PDO Office)

9. Programmatic Revisions

N/A

10. Future Work Plan or Priorities for 2018

JSP is currently on the five-year-programme Phase IV (2014-2018), which will be concluding in December 2018. That means that the 2018 JSP will be actively involved in the programmatic revision and plan for Phase V or even considering redesign and launch of a new programme entirely. The programming will be based on the consultations with stakeholders, field visits, internal and external project evaluations, and desk research.

⁹ The ownership of the land in question was proved to belong to Mr. A.S. from the evidential documentation.

Meanwhile, the AICs are still in the process of solidifying its functions and operational procedures. The performance of the mediation also needs to be enhanced, which will be one of the primary focus areas of the JSP in 2018. It will also be imperative to secure the sustainability of the mobile court initiative and support in the most effective way possible to increase access to the formal justice system.

11. Risk and Issue Logs

11.1 Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest impact) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is Identified	Last Updated	Status
1	The transition of the Government may delay the project implementation	Political	4	4	16	The project continues to support such areas where the political uncertainty has little influences.	2017	December 2017	Most of the activities which required the cooperation of the MoJ has started to implement since the appointment of the new Minister in October.
2	Lack of technical skills in Monitoring & Evaluation and data collection & analysis to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data.	Operational Institutional	3	3	9	The project should continue to support data collection and analysis among justice institutions.	2015	December 2017	Many justice institutions have difficulties in dealing with complicated technological aspect of IIMS; GBV disaggregated data is not reliable.

11.2 Issue Log Matrix

#	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	[MoJ] Delayed implementation of projects	March 2017	As the presidential and parliamentary elections were conducted in March and July 2017 respectively, many of the activities already consulted and planned were put on hold.	Continuing implement such projects that are not affected by the political instability	Since the appointment of the new Vice-Minister and Minister in September and October 2017 respectively, the cooperation with the MoJ started to move forward.	November 2017
2	[AJCs] Difficulties in the coordination between the PDO and CSOs	March 2017	As the AJCs are newly introduced, the establishment of the processes including the collaborative elements between separate entities had to be guided and adapted.	Frequent coordination meetings and communication	The PDO and CSOs have a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of their own.	August 2017
3	[AJCs] the resolution rate of mediation at AJCs	September 2017	The resolution rate of mediation at the AJCs was lower than expected.	The mediation skills and the knowledge of laws to be improved	The training on the mediation techniques and laws to be organized	In progress
4	[Mobile Court] Scheduling procedures at the district courts related to mobile court sessions have hampered the efficiency of the operation	Sep 2016 – March 2017	The agendas submitted by some district courts have been found to be inefficient and costly due to the current scheduling practices at the institutions.	New mechanisms of coordination devised or current mechanism to be refined	Consultation meetings with the Judge Administrators of Suai, Baucau, and Dili have been conducted and the scheduling processes have been modified.	March 2017
5	[LJTC] Human resource capacity development both in quality and quantity especially for	Long-term	The short history since the introduction of the formal justice system in the country entails the low capacity of the	Continuing to support the increase of the institutional and human resource capacities in the Justice Institutions	In 2017, JSP conducted the Continuing Legal Education programme for the current legal actors across the country on Electoral Justice and newly legislated Land Laws and Illicit Drug Trafficking Law.	In progress

	national Timorese legal professionals still remains an issue.		institutional and human resources.			
6	[LJTC] Students at the LJTC encounter difficulties in understanding their course materials due to lack of proficiency in Portuguese	Long-term	Not every law has been translated from Portuguese into Tetum or drafted in both languages and many students at the LJTC experience difficulties understanding laws in Portuguese.	More effective Portuguese language instruction for legal professionals to be established; Tetum legal jargon needs to be developed	JSP supported the LJTC with two Portuguese and one Tetun Language lectures since September 2017.	In progress

12. Progress against annual targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Data as of 2016	2017 Target	Data as of Dec 2017	Notes
<p>CPD and IRRF Outcome indicator</p> <p><i>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</i></p> <p>4.1.1 Citizen's awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services.</p>	<p><i>Year:</i></p> <p>68% males and 50% of females have heard of Courts; 42% of males and 27% of females have heard of the Public Prosecutor; 32% of males and 22% of females have heard of legal aid (2008, TAF)</p>	<p><i>Year: 2018/9</i></p> <p>25% increase in awareness of courts, prosecutor and legal aid.</p>	<p><i>Year 2016:</i></p> <p>-</p>	-	<p><i>As of: (date)</i></p> <p>69% males and 50% females have heard of a court; 40% of respondents have heard of a public prosecutor; 25% of respondents have heard of legal aid. (2013, TAF)</p>	<p>The Asia Foundation (TAF) conducts the survey every 5 years and the data published in 2013 is the latest data available. However, through the AJCs' awareness-raising campaigns, 3,188 (1,253 women and 1,935 men) citizens in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts participated in the events where information on the formal justice system and legal aid was shared.</p>
<p>4.1.3 Ratio of the number of cases decided to new cases each year</p>	<p>Courts: 1371/1572 (2012); Prosecutor: 205/284 (2011) (Corruption Perception Survey 2011, Anti-Corruption Commission)</p>	<p>20 % increase in ratio of cases decided to new cases</p>	<p>1. Courts – (i) 2,461 (76%) criminal cases decided out of 3,227 newly entered cases; (ii) 191 (61%) civil cases decided out of 313 cases newly entered cases (Jan-Dec 2016)</p>	-	<p>1. Courts – (i) 2,406 (96%) criminal cases decided out of 2,510 newly entered cases (Jan-Dec 2017); (ii) 255 (65%) civil cases decided out of 394 cases newly</p>	<p>Sources of data: CoA, OPG (pending), PDO</p>

			<p>2. OPG- 4,971 (113%) cases addressed (accused or withdrawn)/ 4,408 newly registered cases in 2016 (Jan-Dec 2017);</p> <p>3. PDO- (i) 2,055(68%) criminal cases decided out of 3,030 newly entered in 2016. (ii) 138 (20%) civil cases decided out of 692 newly entry cases (Jan-Dec 2016)</p>		<p>entered cases (Jan-Dec 2017)</p> <p>2. OPG - Pending</p> <p>3. PDO – (i) 1,779 (58%) criminal cases decided out of 3,096 newly entered, (ii) 456 (70%) civil cases decided out of 648 (Jan-Dec 2017).</p>	
<p>Output indicators</p> <p><i>SP(IRRF) Output Indicators</i></p> <p>3.4.1.A.1.1 Number of men with access to legal aid services</p> <p>3.4.1.A.2.1 Number of women with access to legal aid services</p>	<p>Year: 2014</p> <p>0 (2014)</p> <p>0 (2014)</p>	<p>Year: 2018</p> <p>150</p> <p>150</p>	<p>Year 2016:</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>2017 Target</p> <p>100</p> <p>100</p>	<p>As of: (date)</p> <p>177 (Jan-Dec 2017)</p> <p>50 (Jan-Dec 2017)</p>	<p>During the reporting period, 115 cases were registered at the AJC in Baucau & Suai involving 227 people, 177 male and 50 female disputants.</p> <p><i>Ibid.</i></p>

3.4.1.A.3.1 Total number of people with access to legal aid services	0 (2014)	300	0	200	227 (Jan-Dec 2017)	<i>ibid.</i>
3.4.1.B.1.1 Number of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system	342	330 (2016) 550 (2017)	approx. 568	550	779 (627 GBV cases in Dili District Court; 152 GBV cases in Baucau District Court; Suai is pending)	Source of data: TDD, TDB, TDS (pending)
3.4.1.B.2.1 Number of non-Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system	528	450 (2016) 1,750 (2017)	Approx. 1,630	1,750	1,079 (846 non-GBV cases in Dili District Court; 233 GBV cases in Baucau District Court; Suai is pending)	Source of data: TDD, TDB, TDS (pending)
<i>CPD Output Indicators</i> 3.1.1 Ratio of the number of cases decided to new cases each year	Courts: 1371/1572 (2012); Prosecutor: 205/284 (2011)	20 % increase in ratio of cases decided to new cases.	1. Courts – (i) 2,461 (76%) criminal cases decided out of 3,227 newly entered cases;	-	1. Courts – (i) 2,406 (96%) criminal cases decided out of 2,510 newly	Source of data: CoA, OPG (pending), PDO

<p>3.1.2 Citizens awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services</p>	<p>68% males/ 50% females heard of Courts; 42% male/ 27% female heard of Public Prosecutor; 32% male/22% female head of legal aid. (Law & Justice Survey 2008, TAF)</p>	<p>25 % increase among males and females in awareness of courts, prosecutor and legal aid.</p>	<p>(ii) 191 (61%) civil cases decided out of 313 cases newly entered cases (Jan-Dec 2016) 2. OPG- 4,971 (113%) cases addressed (accused or withdrawn)/ 4,408 newly registered cases in 2016 (Jan-Dec 2017); 3. PDO- (i) 2,055(68%) criminal cases decided out of 3,030 newly entered in 2016. (ii) 138 (20%) civil cases decided out of 692 newly entry cases (Jan-Dec 2016)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>entered cases (Jan-Dec 2017); (ii) 255 (65%) civil cases decided out of 394 cases newly entered cases (Jan-Dec 2017) 2. OPG - Pending 3. PDO – (i) 1,779 (58%) criminal cases decided out of 3,096 newly entered, (ii) 456 (70%) civil cases decided out of 648 (Jan-Dec 2017).</p> <p>69% males and 50% females have heard of a court; 40% of respondents have heard of a public prosecutor; 25% of respondents have heard of legal aid. (2013, TAF)</p>	<p>The Asia Foundation (TAF) conducts the survey every 5 years and the data published in 2013 is the latest data available. However, through the AJCs’ awareness-raising campaigns, 3,188 (1,253 women and 1,935 men) citizens in the Baucau and Suai Judicial Districts participated in the events where information on the formal justice system and legal aid was shared.</p>
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<p>3.1.3 Number of Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders in each institution, court clerks and national trainers at Legal Training Center</p> <p><i>Project Output Indicators</i></p> <p>Output 1 - Coordination, management and oversight capacities of justice institutions enhanced for more effective and efficient formulation and implementation of laws, plans and overall administration of justice</p>	<p>Judges:17, Prosecutors:18, Public Pefenders:16, Clerks :58 (Courts) and 48 (Prosecution), LJTC National Trainer 1 (2013)</p>	<p>50% increase in Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders, clerks, LJTC national trainers</p>	<p>217 justice professionals (28% women): 34 judges (13 women, 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7 women, 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women, 26 men), 98 private lawyers (27 women, 71 men), and 21 notaries (5 women, 16 men)</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>217 justice professionals (28% women): 34 judges (13 women, 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7 women, 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women, 26 men), 98 private lawyers (27 women, 71 men), and 21 notaries (5 women, 16 men)</p>	<p>Source of Data: LJTC</p> <p>* Regarding the Project Outputs and Indicators, the Results Framework of JSP was revised and approved by the Project Management Board in April 2017. In this revised version, the four outputs remain the same and indicators were modified.</p>
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<p>1.1. M&E system established and operational in justice sector institutions that measures the institutions' efficiency and productivity</p>	<p>Limited coordinated and systematic collection of data and analysis for planning, budgeting and M&E (Dec 2013)</p>	<p>M&E system of justice sector improved for greater accessibility, institutional efficiency and productivity (2018)</p>	<p>IIMS established in Courts, OPG, PDO, PDHJ, Prisons, and PNTL, all of which took over the management in June 2015</p>	<p>M&E issues faced by justice institutions identified; measurements to improve their M&E system introduced</p>	<p>AJCs as the extra-judicial section of the PDO has mostly established its M&E system. The draft of SOP (operational manual) is waiting for the approval by the Superior Council of the PDO.</p>	
<p>1.2. # of policies or laws adopted by the justice sector with the support of JSP/UNDP</p>	<p>No clear or systematic guidance for consultative legislative development (Dec 2013)</p>	<p>1 (5 policies or laws in total (2014-18 adopted)</p>	<p>Legal drafters at National Directorate for Legal and Legislation Advisory Services (MoJ) providing analysis on Mediation and Land Law etc.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1 – Article 22 of the new Statue of the Public Defender's Office (Decree Law No. 10/2017)</p>	<p>Sources of Data: PDO, Jornal da Republica (Serie I, No. 12, 23 March 2017)</p>
<p>Output 2 – <i>Capacity of justice sector strengthened and expanded to provide quality services and uphold the rule of law</i></p>						
<p>2.1 # of Timorese national judges, prosecutors, public defenders and national trainers</p>	<p>51 qualified national judges (17), prosecutors (18) and public defenders (16);</p>	<p>150% increase (128ppl) in number of national judges, prosecutors and public defenders</p>	<p>217 justice professionals: 34 judges (13 women, 21 men), 33 prosecutors (7</p>	<p>Commencement of the 6th Magistrates' Course through the JSP's support</p>	<p>The 6th Magistrate's course is currently training 53</p>	<p>Sources of Data: LJTC</p>

<p>accredited by Legal & Judicial Training Center (by gender)</p>	<p>LJTC functioning only with international trainers (Dec 2013)</p>	<p>(including LTC trainees) by 2018</p>	<p>women, 26 men), 31 public defenders (5 women, 26 men), 98 private lawyers (27 women, 71 men), and 21 notaries (5 women, 16 men). accredited by the Legal Training Centre (LTC); 9 national trainers accredited by the Legal Training Centre (LTC). No additional ToT held for national trainers; Currently one Timorese trainer (private lawyer) is holding a temporary teaching position.</p>	<p>of deploying Int'l Senior Pedagogical Advisor to LJTC</p>	<p>Timorese to become judges, prosecutors and public defenders. Five women are currently enrolled.</p>	
<p>2.2 % of justice actors trained who have increased knowledge through the Continuing Legal Education training (i.e.# of course participants with increased knowledge/total # of the course participants)</p>	<p>One session held for five days on Civil law in 2014 in Oecusse (approx.20 participants incl. judges, prosecutors, public defenders and justice officials in Oecusse) (Dec 2014).</p>	<p>75 justice actors (25 ppl per one session each in Baucau, Suai, and Oecusse) participated and 85% of them increased their knowledge</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>60 justice actors (20 ppl per one session each in Baucau, Suai, and Oecusse) participated and 80% of them increased their knowledge</p>	<p>A total of 131 justice actors participated in Oecusse, Baucau, Suai, and Dili trainings, and the average scores of the pre & post tests have risen from 1.69 to 2.07 out of 6.</p>	<p>Sources of Data: LJTC and JSP Data</p>

<p>Output 3 – Improved access to justice and equitable dispute resolution mechanisms for all with a focus on women and more vulnerable populations</p> <p>3.1 # of citizens whose awareness of formal legal system and legal aid services increased through AJCs</p> <p>3.2 # of cases registered at the Access to Justice Clinics in the pilot districts (by client gender)</p> <p>3.3 # of land dispute cases mediated through AJCs in the pilot districts in line with national and international human rights standards (by client gender)</p>	<p>0 (JSP, Dec 2016)</p> <p>0 (JSP, Dec 2016)</p> <p>0 (JSP, Dec 2016)</p>	<p>250 citizens in each pilot judicial district (2018)</p> <p>150 clients (of which at least 50% are female) in each pilot judicial district (2018)</p> <p>58 land disputes facilitated, 80% of which were resolved through mediation in each pilot judicial districts (2018)</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>200 citizens in each pilot judicial district</p> <p>100 clients (of which at least 50% are female) in each pilot judicial district</p> <p>48 land disputes facilitated, 75% of which were resolved through mediation in each pilot judicial districts</p>	<p>i) Baucau: 1,957 (881 women and 1,076 men) ii) Suai: 1,171 (312 women and 859 men)</p> <p>i) Baucau: 35 cases (10 women and 62 men); ii) Suai: 80 cases (40 women and 115 men)</p> <p>i) Baucau: 35 cases (27 land, 8 civil) facilitated, 5 cases (2 land, 3 civil) resolved (4 women and 6 men) ii) Suai: 56 cases (44 land, 12 civil) facilitated, 18</p>	<p>Sources of Data: BELUN, JPC, JNJ Progress Reports, and JSP Data</p> <p>Sources of Data: BELUN, JPC, JNJ Progress Reports, and JSP Data</p> <p>Sources of Data: BELUN Progress Reports</p>
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3.4 # of GBV cases referred to and taken up by prosecution and police from AJCs	0 (JSP, Dec 2016)	15 cases in each pilot judicial district (2018)	None	10 cases in each pilot judicial district	cases (14 land, 4 civil) resolved (12 women and 24 men) 1	Sources of Data: BELUN, JPC, JNJ Progress Reports
3.5 # of GBV cases referred to and taken up by social service providers (CSOs, shelters, medical clinics, etc.) from AJCs	0 (JSP, Dec 2016)	15 cases in each pilot judicial district	None	10 cases in each pilot judicial district	0	Sources of Data: BELUN, JPC, JNJ Progress Reports
Output 4 – Coordination, co-operation and integrated systems between justice, police, communities and corrections supported in a “pilot – scale up access to justice district model.”						
4.1 # of cases allocated and resolved through mobile courts in Dili, Baucau, and	Data unavailable (Dec 2013)	600 cases resolved (2018)	475 cases allocated and 327 cases (324 criminal; 3 civil)	550 cases resolved	Of the total 769 cases allocated for	Sources of Data: District Courts and JSP Data

<p>Suai judicial districts (by civil, criminal and GBV cases and gender and disabilities of beneficiaries)</p>			<p>resolved through mobile courts in total; 198 GBV cases resolved; 807 beneficiaries (267 female)</p>		<p>the mobile courts, 454 cases were disposed (447 criminal; 7 civil). Of the criminal cases resolved, 229 cases were GBV. Approximately, 971 people (312 women; 659 men) benefited from the cases resolved through mobile justice.</p>	
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13. Financial Information Summary Reporting Period: 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2017

Output	Activities	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD)	Expenditure of the current reporting period (USD)
Output 1	1.1 Planning	Korea SDG	48,308	12,680
	1.2 Policy & Law	-	-	-
	1.3 Oversight	Korea SDG	64,498	62,475
Output 2	2.1 Training	Japan Electoral/ Korea SDG	136,100	109,197
	2.2 Legal Training Center	Korea SDG	55,000	40,000
	2.3 Timorisation LJTC	Korea SDG	18,000	8,000
Output 3	3.1 Legal Aid	Japan BERA/ Korea SDG	274,314	277,116
	3.2 Alternative Dispute Resolution	Japan BERA/ Korea SDG	25,000	10,245
Output 4	4.1 Criminal Justice	Japan BERA/Korea SDG	103,011	110,184
	4.2 Access to Justice	Korea SDG	30,000	33,770
	4.3 Pilot Model	-	-	-
Output 5	Management – Project Management Unit (PMU)	Japan BERA/ Korea SDG	159,798	103,933
	DPC	Japan BERA/ Korea SDG	20,000	19,956
	GMS	Japan Electoral/ Japan BERA/ Korea SDG	74,722	63,004
TOTAL			1,008,751	850,560



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Resilient nations.*

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