



## STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW IN CRISIS-AFFECTED AND FRAGILE SITUATIONS

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UNDP-supported legal aid clinics reach out to more than 16,000 community leaders in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.  
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UNDP GLOBAL PROGRAMME  
ANNUAL REPORT 2013



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

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A displaced woman sits on a bed next to the remnants of her burnt house in Khor Abeche, South Darfur.

UN Photo/Albert González Farran

# ACRONYMS

ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
COPPS	EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
CPR-TTF	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund
CSO	Civil society organization
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces in Colombia
EUPOL	European Police Mission in Afghanistan
GFP	United Nations Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and Other Crisis Settings
IASSRTF	United Nations Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCP	Palestinian Civil Police
PSPFE	Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children
RoLJS	UNDP Rule of Law, Justice and Security Unit
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TOE	United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

# FOREWORD

**Mr. Jordan Ryan**  
**Assistant Administrator and Director**  
**United Nations Development Programme**  
**Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery**

The rule of law lies at the centre of the relationship between society and the state. Measures to establish or strengthen the rule of law are the basis for creating accountability among people as well as between citizens and their governments. When the rule of law prevails, national authorities possess the mandate to govern and deliver services, including to the most vulnerable communities. In the aftermath of crisis or conflict, where injustice, insecurity and exclusion contribute to political instability and violence, re-establishing the rule of law is essential for reducing tensions and societal divisions, and giving people the confidence to secure their livelihoods and contribute to economic recovery.

Since 2008, UNDP has been a leader in supporting the rule of law in countries affected by crisis through its *Global Programme to Strengthen the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations*. The *2013 Annual Report of the Global Programme* highlights where UNDP continued to contribute to national and community efforts to improve justice and security, building on the results achieved over the past six years. The report also reflects the strong push that UNDP made last year to improve monitoring and evaluation of our programmes and to take into account the experiences and views of conflict victims.

The eruption of extreme violence in countries like South Sudan and the Central African Republic in 2013 provides ample demonstration of how quickly national and international efforts to promote peacebuilding and statebuilding can unravel when the political commitment to justice and inclusive governance is lacking. For UNDP, these events underscore the value of continuous learning and timely recalibration of our rule of law assistance in conflict settings. They also fuel our advocacy for the inclusion of rule of law, peace and democratic governance in the development agenda of Member States.

2013 was also a significant year for the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections in the Rule of Law in crisis contexts. Co-led by UNDP and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Global Focal Point mechanism marks an important departure for a new type of demand driven cooperation in the UN in support of development approaches to strengthening the rule of law. The Global Focal Point offers a way to bring many stakeholders – the UN, the European Union, the World Bank and Member States – in support of national partners. Considerable work together remains to streamline and coordinate efforts, but the Global Focal Point – as a single point of contact for rule of law in crisis and post-conflict settings – has already shown it can improve our impact.

Finally, the adoption of *UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017: Changing with the World* also presents a special opportunity to translate the United Nations affirmation of the “strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing” nature of rule of law and development<sup>1</sup> into an organization-wide commitment to ensure that “citizen expectations for voice, effective development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.” UNDP is engaged in a process of streamlining its organizational structure to align with the priorities of its new Strategic Plan. By concentrating UNDP's technical capacities into one rule of law, justice and security team, combining policy and programming support to Country Offices, UNDP will strengthen its delivery and support to national partners and to communities living in crisis.

It must be underscored that our efforts could not be sustained without the continued support of our partners. We continue to be grateful for the engagement of our donors: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Finally, we thank our national partners for demonstrating continual commitment, not merely to our efforts, but to their constituencies, by working to ensure that the rule of law is upheld in their societies.

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1 A/RES/67/1







# PART I

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

# INTRODUCTION

## The Changing Landscape of Rule of Law Assistance in Fragile, Crisis and Post-Conflict Contexts

Strengthening the rule of law is a cornerstone of UNDP's efforts to achieve sustainable human development and eradicate extreme poverty. By providing rule of law assistance, UNDP contributes to building peace and democratic governance. These factors are critical for the successful achievement of other social and economic development outcomes. The rule of law is necessary for attaining inclusive and effective governance, and respect for human rights.<sup>2</sup>

The UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) emphasizes this engagement by emphasizing that the rule of law, justice, and security are key for sustainable development, peacebuilding and statebuilding especially in settings affected by crisis, conflict, or political transition. UNDP's efforts to strengthen the rule of law in crisis-affected situations feature clearly within the resilience-building framework of the Strategic Plan: *"Critical complementary support will address justice and security sector institutions focusing on rapid restoration of access to justice and the rule of law, transitional justice measures, and longer-term recovery of justice and security sector institutions."*<sup>3</sup> Since 2008, UNDP has played a key role in strengthening the rule of law in countries affected by fragility, crisis or conflict through its Global Programme to Strengthen the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations.

In recent years, UNDP has supported strengthening the rule of law across development contexts in over 100 countries. This type of assistance is increasingly attracting attention in the development context. From national authorities to civil society, academia to the international community, many strive to promote a better understanding and practice for strengthening the rule of law. This is particularly the case for fragile, crisis and post-conflict contexts where the needs are greater, the stakes are higher and the investment larger.

Establishing the rule of law following a crisis or conflict is complex and challenging, requiring a combination of political, technical and operational expertise. Recent events in countries like South Sudan and the Central African Republic illustrate how drastically efforts to strengthen justice and security through broader peacebuilding and statebuilding initiatives can be undermined when violence and political crises loom. In regions like Latin America and the Caribbean, where high levels of armed violence prevail, ordinary people continue to live in an environment of insecurity and impunity because they lack the protection of effective justice systems. In protracted conflicts, such as Somalia, Syria and Afghanistan, endemic insecurity, ineffective justice and security institutions and uncertainty are destroying livelihoods. In all these settings, individuals, communities and entire societies suffer the violent and unjust consequences of the breakdown in the rule of law.

Rule of law, justice and security assistance routinely becomes a pillar of post-conflict or post-crisis frameworks and a development approach is essential to ensure national ownership. The focus of this work is to address capacity deficits within the justice and security sectors such as the police, courts, judiciary, or legal profession and to promote community awareness of rights and service provision, for example in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Timor-Leste. The promotion of women's security and access to justice forms an essential pillar of this work in places like Sierra Leone and Pakistan, alongside addressing the needs of conflict victims in countries such as Colombia and Bosnia and Herzegovina through transitional justice measures.<sup>4</sup>

All of this support requires a command of technical detail. However, we have also learned that political engagement is an essential part of providing rule of law expertise. National leadership and government structures need to have the political will to uphold the rule of law; to honour the social contract; to reduce inequality and to value social and political inclusion. Progress in these areas enables the rule of law to be embedded

2 The UN defines the rule of law as, "a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards." (S/2004/616)

3 UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), 36. Available at: [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP\\_strategic-plan\\_14-17\\_v9\\_web.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/UNDP_strategic-plan_14-17_v9_web.pdf)

4 For further information, see Part II: Country Profiles.

in socio-political culture and values, and builds trust between the authorities and society at large. This progress can be made by combining political engagement with sound technical practice.<sup>5</sup>

Evidence indicates that legitimate and effective justice and security institutions can contribute to building confidence and trust between state and society in the aftermath of conflict or crisis.<sup>6</sup> The realms of justice and security are now widely acknowledged as part of larger political and social frameworks that can foster stability and development, as emphasized by the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal framework.<sup>7</sup> Integrating the rule of law within political values and societal power structures is now understood as essential to ensure transformational change. Furthermore, national and international actors agree that initiatives must be owned by national stakeholders and driven by national priorities in order to be sustainable.

In light of this changing landscape, the United Nations and a number of Member States increasingly advocate for the rule of law community to come together to ensure improved and comprehensive rule of law assistance. In 2013, the UN Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations was established to serve such a purpose. Within this arrangement, UNDP and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) convene the rule of law expertise across the UN system – including UNODC, UN Women, OHCHR, the World Bank and others. The Global Focal Point works in cooperation with Member States and other multilateral and bilateral organizations to prevent fragmented approaches to supporting national governments; to ensure the political dimensions of the rule of law are integrated; and to provide assistance which responds to national needs and priorities.

### **The Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations**

Against this backdrop, UNDP is committed to further refining its approach to rule of law engagement in complex contexts through its *Global Programme on*

*Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations*. The Global Programme uniquely situates UNDP to partner with national stakeholders to build justice and security institutions and deliver services to communities and individuals through comprehensive rule of law support. Through the Global Programme, expertise and financial support is provided for all facets of project design and implementation in order to channel UNDP assistance directly to individuals, communities, and institutions. An emphasis on national priorities and ownership serves as the point of departure for projects initiated through the Global Programme.

Since 2008, flexibility and partnership have characterized the Global Programme, which has contributed to the results achieved at national and local levels across an array of crisis-affected contexts.

The Global Programme focuses on four key areas that are crucial to establishing the rule of law following crisis or conflict:

1. Dealing with the legacy of violence
2. Increasing safety and security for all
3. Building confidence through accessible and effective justice and security institutions
4. Improving the delivery of justice and security for women

In 2013, UNDP continued its partnership with 35 countries affected by crisis to strengthen justice and security. This report presents an overview of the rule of law assistance and results achieved. Part I contains a review of key country-level results and policy developments. Part II consists of individual profiles for each country. Part III presents an overview of the Global Programme's financial information.

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5 For example, see the *Institutional and Context Analysis Guidance Note*, (Oslo, 2012). Available at: [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/oslo\\_governance\\_centre/Institutional\\_and\\_Context\\_Analysis\\_Guidance\\_Note/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/oslo_governance_centre/Institutional_and_Context_Analysis_Guidance_Note/)

6 The World Bank, 2011 *World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development*, (Washington D.C., 2011).

7 For further information, see <http://www.newdeal4peace.org/peacebuilding-and-statebuilding-goals/>

# KEY COUNTRY RESULTS

## FOCUS AREA: DEALING WITH THE LEGACY OF VIOLENCE

Following large-scale violence, conflict, or political upheaval societies must be enabled to address past grievances and human rights abuses. Nationally led transitional justice processes contribute to atonement for past violence and human rights violations and can facilitate state accountability. UNDP supports these practices to strengthen trust, to establish the conditions for peace and democratic governance, and to help societies guard against a relapse into systematic discrimination or violence. UNDP also strengthens institutions by enabling national authorities to prosecute those acts criminalized in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.<sup>8</sup> These efforts can be part of broader initiatives to improve criminal justice, all of which are critical to sustaining peace and curbing violence.

Enabling reparations for victims of human rights abuses, especially for those often identified as vulnerable (e.g. women, minority groups, or impoverished communities) is a major facet of UNDP's transitional justice support. Reparations can aid the reconciliation process by acknowledging victims' suffering and making amends for past mistreatment. UNDP also works to ensure that victims of conflict have a voice within transitional justice and political processes, which is an important component of dealing with the legacy of violence. This work aligns to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) results framework, which emphasizes enabling the capacity of rule of law institutions to provide redress and ensure victims' grievances are addressed within transitional justice processes.

For example, in **Guatemala**, UNDP in 2013 supported national authorities to deal with the legacy of violence, following the brutal civil war which ended in 1996. By providing capacity support to key public officials – such as the Attorney General – UNDP has helped authorities in their efforts to fight impunity and deliver justice for those who suffered serious crimes and human rights violations. The initial conviction of former de facto President Efraín Ríos Montt, who was found guilty on charges of genocide on 10 May 2013, was a landmark moment in the country's history. However, the annulment of this conviction underscores weaknesses still present within the judicial system. UNDP also continued its assistance to victims of the country's long conflict. In 2013, ongoing support to the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation enabled the organization to carry out hundreds of exhumations of

human remains and to develop and strengthen a Genetic Database which now holds and continuously compares thousands of processed DNA samples. The Foundation also carried out national public information campaigns directed at family members enabling them to access information about 'disappeared' loved ones. UNDP also provides support to organizations which carry out legal and psycho-social assistance and accompaniment to victims through such processes. The identification of victims exhumed from mass graves provides answers to family members and contributes to a sense of 'closure'. The evidence also supports criminal investigations currently being undertaken by the Human Rights Division of the Public Prosecutor's Office to ensure accountability for the arbitrary killings and enforced disappearances.

Since 2011, UNDP has supported the transitional justice process in **Tunisia** to address the human rights violations of the former regime. In 2013, the National Constituent Assembly adopted the path-breaking Law on Transitional Justice, following a broad and inclusive consultation process with over 4,000 justice and civil society actors. UNDP and other UN partners supported Tunisian stakeholders in drafting the Law, and carried out a comprehensive advocacy campaign over the course of the year to support its adoption. In 2014, the Independent Commission on Truth and Dignity will be established under the auspices of the Law, and will facilitate the transitional justice process. UNDP will support the Commission, and will assist civil society to ensure victims of human rights abuses carried out by the previous regime continue to have a voice in the transitional justice process.

In **Colombia**, efforts to support victims of conflict have had a transformational effect, as the Government and the FARC continue peace talks in Cuba. In one of the first instances in the Latin American region, Colombian citizens – including victims of the conflict – are playing a part in driving processes of peace and justice. In 2013, UNDP together with 10 UN agencies organized three national fora and several regional consultations on political participation, rural development, and illicit drugs. Over 4,500 participants from across social sectors and geographic regions had the chance to submit their own proposals on these important issues. These proposals were presented to those at the negotiating table in Havana, and will be taken into account during the continued peace talks.

<sup>8</sup> This is known as 'complementarity.' For further information, see <http://www.un.org/law/icc/>

## FEATURE:

### SUPPORTING THE TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN TUNISIA

On 15 December 2013, Tunisia's National Constitutional Assembly adopted a law on transitional justice, which provides for the establishment of a set of judicial and non-judicial mechanisms to deal with the legacy of past abuses. The adoption of this law is a major step for Tunisia's transitional justice process, initiated in 2011 following the ousting of the former President. This law comes in response to the strong demand from victims and civil society for truth and justice for past abuses, which was expressed during a UNDP-supported national dialogue in 2012. Moreover, it results from the conviction that implementing a transitional justice process is necessary to achieving a successful and peaceful transition through national reconciliation, and to ensure that past violations won't be committed again.

The importance of this law also lies in the unique and unprecedented approach used for its development, in which civil society played a major role. In addition to participating in the national dialogue, a technical committee – composed mostly of representatives of Tunisian civil society organizations – was also created to oversee the process of drafting the law. From the beginning, UNDP, together with OHCHR, provided support to the process, and was instrumental in ensuring that victims and civil society's expectations were taken into account throughout the duration of the drafting process. UNDP's strong advocacy work, in partnership with its civil society networks, also contributed to the adoption of the law.

This law constitutes a landmark in the transition, paving the way toward the consolidation of peace, justice

and reconciliation in Tunisia. However, due to its complexity and sensitivity, effectively implementing the law could prove challenging. As such, UNDP intends to continue its support to the process, particularly focusing on building the capacities of the Truth and Dignity Commission and specialized courts. UNDP also plans to provide direct support to victims in accessing the transitional justice mechanisms and to further strengthen civil society monitoring role and sensitize the population on the ongoing process. Through this support, UNDP hopes to help Tunisia to achieve an important milestone of its democratic transition, by helping to foster justice for past abuses, prevent human rights abuses in the future, and consolidate the rule of law within the country. All of this can contribute to building and strengthening citizen confidence in the ongoing transition.

Alongside the adoption of the new Constitution in January 2014, the transitional justice law illustrates how Tunisia, through its willingness to ensure inclusive participation of its citizens in the transition process, remains a good example for other countries in the region pursuing freedom and dignity. UNDP has shown that it can play a key role in supporting this historical chapter for the country. My commitment is that it continues to do so in the years to come.

Mr. Mounir Tabet  
Resident Representative, UNDP  
Resident Coordinator, United Nations System  
Tunisia

## FOCUS AREA: INCREASING SAFETY AND SECURITY FOR ALL

High levels of armed violence and insecurity continue to inhibit development in many contexts. Even in the absence of conflict, high levels of violent crime have a destructive impact. The absence of safety in these contexts can perpetuate a lack of trust amongst individuals, communities and the state, and people are unable to invest their time or resources to improve prospects for the future. This can affect economic growth and investment, and absorb government resources, which could otherwise be spent in other areas of development.

UNDP works to reduce armed violence and increase community security in many crisis countries. UNDP's community security approach focuses on involving communities to identify both the causes of the insecurity they face, as well as possible solutions to improve their safety. In many cases, this approach is linked with measures to curb the proliferation and availability of small arms and light weapons (SALW) using tools such as the International Small Arms Control Standards.

UNDP also assists governments to deliver security and policing services that are professional, accountable to civilian oversight, and transparent to the population. At the national level, UNDP supports security sector reform processes: improving leadership development, decision-making, and strategic planning capacities; strengthening of oversight mechanisms; and enhancing the ability of civilian governance structures to effectively manage security institutions. At the community level, UNDP assists with establishing effective police-community relations to enhance security and protection and trust in populations especially women. This includes a focus on strengthening police capacities to adopt community-oriented and gender-sensitive policing.

In **El Salvador** in 2013, UNDP support contributed to a significant decrease in violence in some of the country's – as well as the world's – most dangerous cities. Following the 40 percent drop in reported homicides after the signing of the gang truce in 2012, El Salvador recorded an additional four percent decrease in the homicide rate in 2013 (for a total of 103 less murders than the previous year). UNDP continues to take advantage of the unique opportunity afforded by

the gang truce signed in March 2012 by working with the authorities to promote comprehensive security and development policies, especially for volatile regions or vulnerable groups. Through an initiative begun in January 2013, UNDP works with at-risk youth in gang territories to provide alternative activities as a disincentive to engaging in violence. This initiative facilitates economic opportunities for young people, their families and communities, and by the end of 2013, nearly 200 were employed or engaged in a small business enterprise.

In **Kosovo**,<sup>9</sup> illegal SALW continue to contribute to criminality and the absence of public safety. UNDP supports efforts to improve small arms control including: drafting laws for production; marking; registration; tracing and destruction of arms as well as raising public awareness of the dangers of SALW circulation.<sup>10</sup> In 2013, this support helped the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Kosovo Police confiscate over 1,700 weapons (1,315 of which were destroyed).<sup>11</sup> UNDP also supports the implementation of the Kosovo National Small Arms and Light Weapons Collection and Control Strategy (2013-2016) with technical advice.

In **Guinea (Conakry)**, where the government continues to progress from a militarized to civilian led security service, UNDP supported national perception surveys on access to justice and security in 2013, to better define the security needs of the population. The evidence gathered in the surveys has enabled the Ministry of Security to produce and adopt a national doctrine and strategy on community policing. This strategy will enable the National Police to operationalize community policing throughout the national policing framework, demonstrating shift to understanding policing as a population-oriented service. This assistance complements UNDP's efforts to support the effectiveness of the penal chain in Guinea, especially for sexual violence, and to contribute to improved accountability and oversight of the security sector following the 2013 elections.

In the **State of Palestine**,<sup>12</sup> UNDP and EUPOL/COPPS brought together civil society and the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) to facilitate the completion of a three-year

9 UN Administered Territory. All designations made in this document are without prejudice to positions on status and are in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

10 For further information, see: [http://www.ks.undp.org/content/dam/kosovo/docs/kossac/FS\\_KOSSAC.pdf](http://www.ks.undp.org/content/dam/kosovo/docs/kossac/FS_KOSSAC.pdf)

11 This figure represents an 11 percent increase compared to 2012.

12 EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support

accountability strategy including a Code of Conduct for the PCP. This mechanism aims to boost confidence and trust in policing services as well as establishing effective

governance and accountability structures. In 2014, UNDP will help to establish a mechanism to enable civilian complaints against police to be processed.

## FEATURE: A BETTER LIFE FOR EL SALVADOR'S YOUTH

Twenty-year old Juan lives in Sensunapan, which up until the last few years was considered one of the most dangerous areas in the city of Sonsonate due to high levels of violence. Like most of his friends, Juan left school very early but wasn't able to find a job. His aspirations for life were limited to the street. According to UNDP's 2013 Human Development Report for El Salvador, Juan was among the 21 percent of young Salvadorians who neither studied nor worked.

However, just one year ago, Juan got involved in a UNDP project to promote economic and employment opportunities for youth. He recounts, "[UNDP] told me about the launch of a new project, to develop activities which could help [me] to return to education, and I decided to take part in it."

Juan along with other young sonsonatecos entered the "Young Entrepreneurs in Safe Cities" programme, which UNDP – in support of local governments and NGOs – promotes in communities of Sonsonate and Santa Tecla (La Libertad). The programme aims to provide at-risk youth with alternative options to generate income and productively assimilate into their communities and society.

So far, 180 beneficiaries have enrolled in the programme, and now receive comprehensive support to strengthen social and human development skills needed for work, leadership and entrepreneurship. As a result of the programme, seven businesses have started, including grocery, tailoring, upholstery, bicycle renting, car washing and poultry farming. In the community where Juan lives, youth groups have decided to focus on baking and farming. "My family supports me, my mom is glad because she says we're



Youth participate in socioeconomic reintegration to combat armed violence in El Salvador.  
UN Photo/UNDP El Salvador

doing something good," Juan says. "We are young people who want to get ahead. I wish to God this lasts forever and we can go ahead," he concludes.

Approximately 50 percent of those involved are over 18 years old and 11 percent have children of their own. The average weekly attendance in programme activities has reached 92 percent. Furthermore, 12 percent of young people have returned to school, 65 percent are preparing for an academic proficiency test, 6 percent have been employed, and 89 percent are in the process of starting their own businesses. And this is just the beginning.

This initiative alongside others have helped to reduce the homicide rate in Sonsonate: from 143 to 19 per 100,000, between 2009 and 2013. In Santa Tecla, the rate has decreased from 27 to 11.

## FOCUS AREA: BUILDING TRUST THROUGH ACCESSIBLE, EFFECTIVE JUSTICE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

In crisis-affected contexts, UNDP supports national and local authorities to rapidly restore justice and security services for the population. The provision of services helps restore confidence between authorities and communities. These measures help governments demonstrate a break from the past, and enable communities and individuals to pursue productive livelihoods. At the same time, UNDP works with authorities to identify and implement measures for medium and long-term justice and security reform which are aligned with national priorities, and owned by national stakeholders. In each of these instances, whether short or long-term, UNDP supports governments to nurture public trust and confidence through targeted efforts to deliver effective justice and security services and improve access to justice.<sup>13</sup>

As part of its assistance to increasing justice and security service delivery, UNDP helps strengthen the knowledge and skills of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, ministries, civil society and the police. UNDP also partners with authorities to develop sector-wide justice and security strategies. Critical to these efforts is appropriately connecting the traditional justice system to the formal legal system.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, UNDP supports legal aid providers to help people understand and access the justice system, and supports mobile courts to facilitate resolutions for both criminal and civil matters in a faster, more efficient manner – especially for women, displaced communities and hard-to-reach areas.

In places like **Somalia**, mobile courts are proving to be an innovative, accessible and effective means of expanding the reach of the justice system to areas where formal justice was previously not available.<sup>15</sup> In 2013, UNDP supported 13 mobile courts to expand justice services to remote areas in all three of the country's regions – South/Central, Somaliland, and Puntland. People in nearly 100 villages and camps for internally displaced people were given access to justice through these mobile courts, which heard more than 1,800 cases in 2013. Recent perception

surveys in Somaliland and Puntland indicate that trust in the justice system is on the rise. UNDP also supported legal aid partners in 28 offices across the country to provide legal assistance to over 15,000 people – including approximately 5,500 women.

In **Pakistan** in 2013, UNDP supported the establishment of a mobile court to provide justice swiftly for litigants unable to travel to courts. The court began operations in the outskirts of Peshawar in July 2013, and had resolved over 140 cases by the end of the year, many of which had been pending for years. Security conditions permitting, UNDP will support the mobile court system to continue and to expand its reach in 2014.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, UNDP provided support in 2013 for justice institutions to become functional in certain war-affected areas of North Kivu. Following the signing of the Nairobi Declaration between the Congolese Government and the M23 rebellion, 21 judges and accompanying justice personnel were deployed to the UNDP-supported “first instance” courts and prosecutor offices in war-affected Masisi, Shabunda, Fizi, Walikale. UNDP, in partnership with MONUSCO, will continue to support this unprecedented access to justice services as the authorities consolidate their presence in these areas.

In **Timor-Leste**, UNDP continued its support to the establishment of effective state institutions with a capable, modern justice system. In 2013, a major milestone was achieved, as national actors further assumed responsibility for delivering justice services. Since March 2013, national judges have handled the majority of civil cases without the support of international personnel who were previously responsible for those cases. This represents a major achievement in the country's decade-long efforts to build a functioning judiciary. In 2014, UNDP will expand its support to pilot a legal aid system.

13 *2011 World Development Report*; United Nations Global Focal Point and Civilian Capacities Initiative, *Resource Note: Sector Planning for Police, Justice and Corrections in Post-Crisis and Transition Situations*, (New York, 2014).

14 For further information, see [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/access\\_to\\_justice-andruleoflaw/informal-justice-systems/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/access_to_justice-andruleoflaw/informal-justice-systems/).

15 An evaluation of UNDP-supported mobile courts in DRC, Sierra Leone and Somalia is forthcoming (2014).



## FEATURE: PAKISTAN'S FIRST MOBILE COURT

In a remote village in the outskirts of Peshawar, Pakistan, court is in session. The stenographer is typing away, the judge is listening intently and the air conditioner strains to keep the room cool as two property dealers from Hayatabad argue over \$6,000.

But this is no ordinary courtroom. This trial is taking place in a big green bus. Since August 2013, UNDP-supported mobile courtrooms like this one have been dramatically cutting the length of trials, resolving legal disputes, and bringing justice and the rule of law to even the most remote and conflict-affected areas in Pakistan. By the end of 2013, the mobile courts had resolved 141 cases.

social status leaves them vulnerable, are at a disadvantage. Justice for such marginalized groups often appears elusive.

In many remote parts of the country, the situation was exacerbated by the recent 2007 – 2009 conflict, which damaged much of the justice and security infrastructure.

The mobile courts, however, could soon change this state of affairs. The new courts, which can resolve up to six civil or criminal cases a day, will also help decrease the workload of formal courts by focusing on minor, local disputes. In many instances, judges offer



UNDP supported the launch of Pakistan's first-ever mobile court in 2013.  
UN Photo/Alejandro Alvarez

In the property case in question – the court's first – both sides settled through mediators and agreed to compromise on half the amount. "We are happy now," says Atta-ur-Rehman, one of the complainants. "Since we reached the agreement ourselves, with the help of mediators, no party is feeling aggrieved. A dispute pending for over a year was decided in a matter of minutes here."

In Pakistan, a sluggish justice system, lawyers' fees and poor public transportation make access to courts particularly difficult. The rural poor, who cannot cover the expense of a court case, as well as women, whose

the contending parties a chance to reconcile their differences through mediation without recurring to a formal judgment.

Better yet, the courts save complainants the long and arduous journey to major city centres. "More than half the population in rural areas travels to the cities to seek justice. Through the mobile courts, thousands of people now will have access to justice at their doorstep," says Dost Muhammad Khan, Chief Justice of the Peshawar High Court. "We hope this initiative will help accelerate the administration of justice and deter crime."

## FOCUS AREA: IMPROVING THE DELIVERY OF JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR WOMEN

The escalation of conflict typically aggravates the levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in both public and private spheres – women and girls are usually disproportionately affected. This can often persist even after the end of the conflict itself.<sup>16</sup> These crimes have devastating, long-term effects on the lives of victims, their families, and the communities they live in. Therefore UNDP prioritizes protection from and response to SGBV as an essential pillar of establishing women's security and therefore security for all in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1888. This support is partly provided through the UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict, a multiagency team in which UNDP participates.

Evidence shows a strong, positive correlation between women reporting sexual assault and the proportion of female operational staff working in security institutions.<sup>17</sup> Ensuring the option of specifically trained, female police officers and lawyers for SGBV survivors has been long viewed as a prerequisite for enabling women and girls to obtain advice and services.

UNDP provides support to protect and empower women in crisis-affected contexts through improved justice and security service delivery; tackling impunity for sexual and gender-based violence; increasing women's participation and leadership in justice and security institutions; engaging at community level to raise awareness and prevention activities; and supporting the development of policy and legal frameworks that are inclusive and protective of women. UNDP recognizes the need for men to be partners in tackling SGBV, and engages in mobilizing men to advocate against and tackle the prevalence of SGBV.

The UNDP-supported Centre Humura – established in **Burundi** in June 2012 – serves as a one stop-shop for survivors of SGBV with medical, psychosocial and legal assistance through close collaboration with four government ministries. By the end of 2013, over 2,500 survivors had received support through Centre Humura. To complement this work, UNDP has worked with national authorities to establish a network of 85 specially-trained magistrates to address SGBV crimes. In 2014, UNDP will support the launch of a system to gather and track data

related to sexual violence against women. These efforts advance the fight against impunity for SGBV and help women in Burundi obtain the justice they deserve.

In 2013, eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo** once again experienced armed violence between rebel groups and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and an increase in reports of SGBV crimes was recorded. However, even in the face of renewed violence, the Congolese justice system is taking a firm stance to fight impunity for these crimes. With support from UNDP and its partners, the authorities were able to investigate five incidents of serious crimes affecting 900 victims of SGBV, murder and/or pillage. Additionally, across the country, nine UNDP-supported mobile courts heard a total of 82 cases, and issued 56 convictions (including 42 convictions for SGBV cases). In the North Kivu region, UNDP's support enabled the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children (PSPFE) to investigate 570 SGBV cases, and transfer them to the formal judicial system. In the recently liberated territory of Rutshuru, the deployment of these specialized units provided 72 SGBV survivors with access to justice services. In as little as one month of the territory's liberation, the PSPFE had arrested 15 suspects.

In **Iraq**, more women have gained access to security and justice services through the UNDP-supported federal Family Protection Units, as well as the regional Directorate for Combating Violence against Women in the Kurdistan region. In 2012, over 4,600 cases were reported to these services. But in 2013, the number of reported cases dramatically increased, for a year-end total of 14,650. This increase seems to indicate that women in Iraq and the Kurdistan region are gaining both an increased awareness of services available to survivors of gender-based violence, as well as growing confidence that they will receive redress for crimes committed against them.

In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP support helped to entirely eliminate the backlog of SGBV cases in the Magistrate Court in Freetown in 2013. Regular hearings in the Saturday Courts in Freetown, Bo and Kenema provided a more swift delivery of justice to survivors of SGBV. Since the

16 A/67/792-S/2013/149

17 United Nations Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force, Security Sector Reform Integrated Technical Guidance Notes, (New York, 2012) 39. Available at: <http://unssr.unlb.org/Portals/UNSSR/UN%20Integrated%20Technical%20Guidance%20Notes%20on%20SSR.PDF>

start of the Saturday Courts in 2011, a backlog of roughly 700 SGBV-related cases has been addressed, in addition to the regular stream of incoming cases. Additionally, UNDP worked to increase women's social and economic rights by expanding programming to areas such as family law, land and inheritance. For example, UNDP partnered with national and local actors to increase

women's access to land in Sierra Leone as a means of improving the economic prospects for women and their families. These collective efforts have sent a powerful signal throughout the country that justice and security for women are a vital component of Sierra Leone's transition from conflict to peace through sustainable development.

## FEATURE:

### IMPROVING WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN SIERRA LEONE

Women claiming land and property can be a sensitive, polarizing and even incendiary issue in Sierra Leone. Often disputes are within a family, e.g. a recently widowed wife trying to claim her family home, causing women to battle family members – risking violence – and biased local practice.

UNDP rule of law programming in Sierra Leone is primarily focused on supporting women's access to justice. Analysis of women's legal needs indicated gaps on land and property, a factor contributing to women's economic, and overall, insecurity. To bridge this gap, UNDP partnered with Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) and national partners to develop legal aid programming. With national partners, the response was a three-pronged approach to target this issue.

Firstly, the project moved to build the capacity of the justice actors involved. Starting at the local level, paralegals were trained to monitor and report on cases proceeding through the customary law system ('local courts') which handle the majority of such cases. In 2013, 83 cases were monitored, with follow-up ongoing and systematic data being collected on results. Local court personnel likewise received training. The paralegals also served as an important link to the

formal system, reporting issues to formal justice actors who were also trained.

Secondly, the project turned to empowering community women and local CSOs by training 202 community women and 38 members of local CSOs on land and property rights. These actors were supported to organize community sensitization campaigns and radio sessions reaching over 4,000 community members. In a breakthrough forum supported by UNDP and partners, women leaders and CSOs confronted the Minister of Lands and Country Planning about the challenges women face in their communities. The Minister committed to take their points on board, ultimately leading to the revision of the government's draft land policy to be more gender-sensitive.

Thirdly, UNDP and its partners engaged with over 63 traditional chiefs (approximately 42 percent of all chiefs) on how to make determinations on inheritance and succession practices that protect women's and girls' rights. Progress can already be seen: some traditional chiefs declared a greater openness to negotiation and mediation conducted either by community women leaders or by the paralegals.

# CONVENING AND SUPPORTING THE UN SYSTEM

## The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections in the Rule of Law

In 2013, UNDP and its UN partners further facilitated efforts to convene expertise from across the UN system to ensure the delivery of efficient and effective rule of law assistance to Member States. These efforts were led by UNDP and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) under the banner of the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations.<sup>18</sup> The arrangement serves as a response to Member States' calls for more coordinated, coherent, and nationally-driven rule of law support in crisis-affected settings.

Through the Global Focal Point, UNDP and DPKO are jointly responsible for providing field presences<sup>19</sup> with the support needed to improve and implement rule of law assistance. UN field presences are able to access all the support needed in the rule of law area – from human resources and expertise, to financial, technical and operational support – within the framework of the Global Focal Point.

Since its inception, the Global Focal Point has convened rule of law expertise from across the UN system, and has expanded to include ten UN entities.<sup>20</sup> To date, the governments of eight<sup>21</sup> countries have made financial and in-kind contributions to the Global Focal Point at both Headquarters and field levels. In 2013, Global Focal Point activity expanded – to a greater or lesser extent – to 17 countries.<sup>22</sup> The Global Focal Point responds to requests for support from UN Country Teams, Political and Peacekeeping Missions in crisis and post-conflict settings. In Mission contexts, the support is provided throughout the mission life-cycle – from start-up to draw-down – and adds particular value in the context of transitions.

Through the Global Focal Point, coherent and coordinated UN support to rule of law can enable national authorities to adopt a 'sector planning' approach. In 2013, the Global Focal Point used this approach to establish a single, comprehensive and prioritized national sector-wide reform programme in **Somalia**.

### Box 1: Examples of Global Focal Point (GFP) support

#### Start-up of Mission

In **Somalia**, the GFP helped to establish the new mission by supporting joint design of mission concepts and plans.

#### Draw-down of Mission

In **Sierra Leone**, the GFP partners are working together in the area of policing to avoid gaps in the delivery of essential security services following UNIPSIL's scheduled draw-down in 2014. The GFP is therefore helping to safeguard peacebuilding gains as the mission closes.

#### Mission review and reconfiguration

In **DRC**, the GFP supported the finalization of the joint justice programme, and will support the transfer of competencies from the mission to the UN Country Team. In **Burundi**, the GFP is playing a key role in supporting the transfer of competencies from the mission to the UN Country Team as needed.

#### Other types of support in peacekeeping, special political, or non-mission contexts

Elsewhere, the GFP provides the types of support that are most relevant to enable the development and implementation of coherent support to national priorities. For example, in **Guinea-Bissau**, the GFP is supporting the development of a joint proposal for Peacebuilding Fund support, to be implemented by an integrated UNIOGBIS-UNDP team. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the GFP deployed two experts on judicial inspection and land rights to serve both the Mission and Country Team.

18 In September 2012, Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon appointed UNDP and DPKO as the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and Other Crisis Situations through a policy committee decision.

19 This includes UNCTs, UN political missions and UN peacekeeping missions.

20 UNDP, DPKO, DPA, UNWOMEN, OHCHR, UNODC, PBSO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS and the UN ToE

21 Canada, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK

22 Afghanistan, Central Africa Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Haiti, Somalia, Libya, Yemen, Mali, South Sudan, Burundi, Guinea (Conakry), Chad, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago

This programme is implemented by one team (with co-located UNDP and Mission staff),<sup>23</sup> and has one funding stream.<sup>24</sup> Through this structure, the UN has supported national Ministries to formulate their plans, which then provide the framework for all international support. This includes channeling rule of law support from the UN family, as well as from other multilateral and bilateral partners. In 2014, the Global Focal Point will look to implement a sector planning approach to help expand or re-establish state authority in Mali and Central African Republic.

### International Small Arms Control Standards

Because the availability of weapons is closely linked with levels of violence and crime, UNDP continues its support to the development and implementation of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). Launched in late 2012, the ISACS provides the UN system with a common set of policy, programming and practice guidelines that help ensure that the UN as a whole consistently delivers the highest quality advice and support to Member States regarding maintaining effective controls over the proliferation and control of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

In 2013, UNDP and other UN partners put the standards to a range of creative uses, including supporting weapons assessments and surveys in post-conflict or fragile settings such as **Kosovo**,<sup>25</sup> developing standard operating procedures, technical guides and training curricula for use at the national level; evaluating (and improving) the design of national small arms control programmes; and providing consistent, high-quality advice to Member States on fundamental aspects of SALW control.

Beyond the UN system, the standards are used by other organizations to both revise and develop their own good practice guidelines. Since their introduction in 2012, ISACS have also served as a useful starting-point for training that encompasses effective control over the

full life-cycle of small arms and light weapons, such as in **Somalia**. These standards continue to demonstrate their utility as a global reference point for SALW policy and practice, and contribute to supporting and improving global, regional and national efforts to reduce the global burden of armed violence.

In 2013, together with the Ministry of Interior of **Nepal**, UNDP organized a training workshop on the standards for law enforcement officials and used the results to support the Ministry in developing a *National Strategy and Action Plan on Small Arms Control for Nepal*. Additionally, UNDP, with the help of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, supported the Ministries of Interior of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** to evaluate the design of a weapons collection programme using the ISACS Application Support Tool. As a result, the Ministries revised over 60 percent of the project design in order to align it with the ISACS modules on collection, stockpile management and destruction.

### UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict

The UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE), created by Security Council Resolution 1888, has continued to assist governments in conflict and post-conflict situations by strengthening their capacity to address impunity for sexual violence. Operating under a three-year joint programme which runs until 2014, the TOE works with existing UN mechanisms, including the UN Action network, and draws from UNDP, DPKO, and OHCHR under the leadership of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual violence in conflict. UNDP seconds a technical specialist to the TOE, and together we work to provide national governments with assistance to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, with a focus on combating impunity for these crimes.

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23 In Somalia, the Deputies of the Police and Justice sections are UNDP staff, whose posts are funded by the regular mission budget. They have a dual reporting line to the mission, and to UNDP. These staff are also UNDP Programme Managers which links the missions securely within the overall programme framework.

24 The Somali Compact was ratified in September 2013 within the framework of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals of the New Deal. A Multi-Partner Trust Fund has been established to support the Compact, and one window this trust fund is devoted entirely to the national rule of law strategy.

25 UN Administered Territory referred to in the context of UN Resolution 1244 (1999).

### UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law/Sexual Violence in Conflict (continued)

The TOE's main areas of work are criminal investigations and prosecutions; collection, analysis and use of forensic evidence; military justice; criminal law reform and procedural law reform; witness, victim and justice official protection; and security sector oversight systems/bodies. The Team's vision is to enable military and civilian justice systems to respond promptly and effectively to conflict related sexual violence through sound legislation, comprehensive prevention and response mechanisms, and strengthened national capacity to investigate and prosecute SGBV crimes.

In 2013, following formal requests from national governments, the TOE provided support to Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Somalia and South Sudan. In all these instances, the TOE worked in close cooperation with UN colleagues on the ground to ensure that its dedicated expertise complemented existing initiatives responding to sexual violence.<sup>26</sup>

### Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force

To complement its role in the Global Focal Point and in recognition of the relationship between the rule of law and security sector reform (SSR), UNDP continues to co-chair the United Nations Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force (IASSRTF). The IASSRTF has developed common guidelines for SSR in the UN system as well as promoted the SSR agenda among Member States. Through the IASSRTF, UNDP has also strongly advocated that SSR should be increasingly defined and shaped by citizen security and community safety. The 2013 Secretary-General's report on strengthening UN support to SSR<sup>27</sup> reflected this notion.

In 2013, the IASSRTF awarded a total of EUR 1 million to **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kosovo,**<sup>28</sup> and **Honduras** to implement projects according to two objectives: To help ensure that people feel safer through the enhanced effectiveness and accountability of security institutions operating under civilian control within a framework of the rule of law and respect for human rights; and to ensure a coherent United Nations approach to SSR based on the common framework provided by the Integrated Technical Guidance Notes on SSR, which were launched in 2012.<sup>29</sup>

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26 For further information, see the Team of Experts 2013 Annual Report.

Available at: <http://www.stoprapenow.org/uploads/advocacyresources/1398804543.pdf>

27 A/67/970-S/2013/480

28 UN Administered Territory, referred to in the context of Resolution 1244 (1999).

29 Available at: <http://unssr.unlb.org/>



Traditional Dancers celebrating the launch of the Interim Jubba Administration ceremony on 20th January 2014 at the Jubba Statehouse.  
UN Photo/David Mutua

# KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2013

## Fostering Discussion on the Rule of Law and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP recognizes that the rule of law not only enables sustainable development, but is a development outcome in its own right. The 2013 High-Level Panel Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda called for a fundamental shift to “recognize peace and good governance as core elements of well-being, not an optional extra.”<sup>30</sup> This is a view which was reiterated in the 2013 Secretary-General’s report on advancing the UN development agenda beyond 2015.<sup>31</sup> In 2013, UNDP helped facilitate discussions on how the rule of law – including access to justice and citizen security – could feature within the post-2015 sustainable development goals.

To these ends, UNDP invested in providing dedicated technical support to the ongoing thematic consultations. We also worked with the Governments of Denmark, Mexico, Senegal and Turkey to sponsor the Global Dialogue on Rule of Law and the Post-2015 Development Agenda in September. The Dialogue featured high-level officials and practitioners who reiterated the criticality of rule of law for peace and development. Recommendations were made for the development and piloting of targets and indicators for aspects of justice and security in order to illustrate the strengths and usefulness of nationally owned data collection.

Along with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP also co-chaired the Technical Support Team that developed the Issue Brief on “Conflict Prevention, Post-conflict Peacebuilding and the promotion of Durable Peace, Rule of Law and Governance” in advance of the eighth session of the Open Working Group on the sustainable development goals.

## Towards Entry into Force of the Arms Trade Treaty

On 2 April 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to assist in regulating the international arms trade. The proliferation of unregulated arms can lead to higher levels of armed violence and conflict – in turn, this can be detrimental for peace and development. As such, UNDP and other development agencies played a strong role in advocating for the treaty to be ratified. To date, 118 Member States have signed and 31 have ratified the ATT.<sup>32</sup>

## Improving Access to Remedies for Victims of Conflict

In 2013, UNDP brought together victims of conflict, civil society representatives and UN partners in an effort to improve guidance on providing access to justice and reparations for victims of conflict. In spite of UN policy recommendations to direct post-conflict justice assistance towards providing remedies for victims of conflict,<sup>33</sup> such efforts are rarely integrated into broader transitional justice and rule of law frameworks. Additionally, many victim support programmes have been initiated and developed in country contexts with limited reliance on lessons learned from other settings.

To help address some of these concerns, UNDP organized the *Conference on Access to Remedies for Conflict Victims*. Over the course of the conference, participants were able to share experiences and lessons learned; identify positive models for programme development; develop links with other technical areas of rule of law assistance; and share advocacy tools and resources for supporting victims. Programme guidance based on the outcomes and recommendations of the conference will be finalized in 2014.

30 High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development*, (New York, 2013), 9. Available at: <http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>

31 A/68/202

32 For further information, see: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>

33 S/2011/634



## FEATURE: VOICE: CONFLICT SURVIVORS SPEAK OUT

Through the Global Programme, UNDP strives to provide greater support to victims and to work together with other international organizations to ensure victims speak out. Despite national and international efforts, however, for many victims the road to justice and reparations is a long one. In 2013, four victims of conflict from across the globe had the chance to tell their stories at UNDP's Conference on Access to Remedies for Conflict Victims.

Suman Adhikari, a Nepali activist, said his father, a school principal in Nepal, was shot by Maoist armed forces and his body tied to a tree not far from his home. Like millions of other victims of conflict, Adhikari is still seeking justice and reparations. "Many people have been displaced and can't find livelihoods, but no one is listening...we don't have any trust in the government and we don't have hope for justice anymore," said Adhikari, a human rights activist at the Transitional Justice Resource Centre in Nepal, an NGO supported by UNDP.

Other victims of abuses from Colombia, Guatemala, Nepal and Bosnia and Herzegovina also spoke at the conference. While they shared a similar past of violence and suffering, their definitions of justice varied.

For Amir Kulagic, an independent activist who narrowly escaped the 1995 massacre in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, justice means ensuring that those who are responsible for inflicting suffering pay for their crimes. After losing several members of his family in the mass killing of approximately 8,000 Bosnian Muslims in his home town, Kulagic said many of the perpetrators still enjoy impunity.

"What brings us the greatest pain is seeing those who participated in the crimes working actively in the police or employed in government positions," he said.

For others, remembering those who suffered and died in conflicts is equally important. In Guatemala, a UNDP project supports the recovery and preservation

of police archives, allowing the public to access proof of human rights violations, and helps families identify the remains of their loved ones.

Juan de Dios Garcia Xajil, a Mayan who suffered persecution in Guatemala, is a founding member of the Community Museum for Historical Memory for the victims of the 1980s massacres in Rabinal, Guatemala.

"The museum recovers the historical memory of our culture that has been lost in the conflict--the religion, the medicine, the dances and the music," Garcia said. "It is extremely important that younger generations know what happened so that we can recover what was lost. Remembering not only dignifies what happened, but also ensures that it never happens again."

For others yet, justice means recovering what they lost and returning to their former lives. In Colombia, UNDP has supported victims' rights to land restitution, social services, education, health and psychological support. Debora Barros, a Wayuu in Colombia who survived the massacre of the women in her village perpetrated by paramilitary forces, said she will never give up her quest to return to her home and reclaim her life.

"We don't want to show our sadness because we don't want pity, we want justice," she said. "The international community has helped us reclaim our rights. We now know we have the ability to defend ourselves as a community, as women, as fighters."

Despite the suffering and horror, however, the four panellists' histories were also narratives of hope and change.

"From a legal standpoint, I am a victim," Kulagic said. "But I don't feel like a victim, I feel like a victor because I have overcome my trauma to help others...you can call me however you want," he said. "I feel like a winner."

### Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation for Transformational Results

UNDP continues efforts to develop sound monitoring and evaluation practices to measure improvements to justice and security that result from its rule of law assistance. Through the Strategic Plan (2014-2017), UNDP committed to implementing “higher quality programmes through better project planning, design, monitoring and evaluation, underpinned by stronger results-based management.”<sup>34</sup>

In support of this aim, UNDP is working to develop a more rigorous, systematic approach to monitoring and

evaluation of its rule of law projects and programmes. In 2013, UNDP – in collaboration with Vera Institute of Justice – finalized ‘how-to guidelines’ for measuring the impact of country-level rule of law projects. The *User’s Guide to Measuring Rule of Law, Justice and Security Programmes* responds to requests from national stakeholders, and UNDP Country Offices for guidance on understanding the impact of rule of law programming. It offers insights for operating under budget, time, political and data constraints; determining what mix of skills to look for when hiring external expertise; using research findings to design and implement effective programmes; and translating measurement findings into practice.

## FEATURE: MEASURING RULE OF LAW IN THE STATE OF PALESTINE

Measuring rule of law progress in the State of Palestine has been a challenge. The absence of baseline data and strong mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of development interventions limited the ability of national justice and security institutions to plan effectively.

UNDP has responded by applying an increasingly systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation since the roll out of its rule of law programme in 2010. The process has been two-fold. Firstly, greater rigour on monitoring programme activities and outputs led to more tailored and accountable implementation. Secondly, partnerships and mechanisms to analyze outcome-level developments across the sector have helped establish some key baselines. Key efforts include:

**Public perception surveys:** Surveys on public perceptions of justice and security institutions have targeted almost 9000 Palestinians in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza annually. The surveys have established important baseline data on levels of public confidence and satisfaction in the sector. This information informs national planning and prioritiza-

tion, as well as tracking trends against programme outcomes.

**Justice and security data report:** In August 2013, UNDP and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) published a comprehensive data review of seven of the core justice and security sector institutions. Information collected included statistics on human resource capacity, backlogs and pre-trial detention. The data was gathered together with the institutions themselves, with PCBS in the lead – an example of national ownership that supports longer terms sustainability

**Information management:** UNDP supports the ‘MIZAN2’ case management system, hosted by the High Judicial Council. In addition to expediting case processing, MIZAN2 is accessible to all parties to a case and therefore, enables greater public transparency. The UNDP-supported AI-Muqtafi legal database meanwhile provides the main resource for Palestinian legislation and case law, and is considered the principal reference for lawyers, legal researchers, academics, and decisions makers.

34 UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), 52

# PARTNERING FOR IMPACT

Partnering with Member States to enhance the provision of support through the Global Programme is a priority for UNDP. This includes working with both donor states and those states receiving rule of law assistance to ensure that support is coherent, coordinated and aligned to national priorities. UNDP is also pleased to work with other multilateral organizations – such as the World Bank and the European Union – to both harmonize in-country efforts and facilitate the global conversation on justice and security. UNDP also helps to facilitate South-South cooperation to encourage countries to enhance their own development through exchanges of knowledge, resources, and experience.

Our partners play a vital role in ensuring the implementation of the Global Programme, both financially as well as in helping to shape a vision for rule of law engagement in crisis-affected contexts. In particular, we are grateful to the governments of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States for their continued support for the Global Programme, and for UNDP's work to strengthen the rule of law in crisis contexts.



Policewomen from the Afghan National Police train at a police training centre in the capital, Kabul.  
*UN Photo/Fardin Waezi*

## FEATURE:

## A WORD FROM THE NETHERLANDS

## – PARTNERING WITH THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

The Government of the Netherlands continues to be a strong supporter of UNDP's Global Programme on Rule of Law. Contributing to people's physical safety and the establishment of functional security and justice systems in fragile and conflict-affected states remains a top priority of our international cooperation policy. For the Netherlands as well as BCPR, 2013 was a year of both reflections and new impulses in the field of security and rule of law.

On the ground UNDP continued with the implementation of the Global Programme, facing challenges in South Sudan and the Central African Republic due to political upheaval. At headquarter level the reorganization within UNDP kept us busy. We sincerely hope that a renewed UNDP will further improve its capacity and expertise to effectively continue its crisis prevention and recovery programming on the ground. Furthermore, the arrangement for the Global Focal Point between UNDP and DPKO continued to strengthen the ties between both entities, although further progress can be made.

In 2013 a broad evaluation of Dutch efforts in fragile states underlined the need for stronger theoretical foundations ("theories of change") of Dutch fragile states policy. This conclusion extended itself to the work of other actors in this field, including multilateral organizations. Furthermore, it was concluded that more focus on contextual analysis will lead to more effective and efficient programming. This approach requires increased analytical capacity and requires also involvement of external partners in the process of analysis and planning.

Together with national and international partners including UNDP, the Netherlands started to address these findings and conclusions in the Knowledge Platform on Security and Rule of Law, an international network of government institutions, NGOs and knowledge institutions set up by the Dutch Ministry of

Foreign Affairs. Thematic debates, conferences and research performed within this Platform bring policy makers and practitioners closer together to work on theories of change, analysis and suggestions for result-based management in fragile and conflict-affected states. This will also work to the benefit of future efforts in the field of monitoring and evaluation.

The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals were also at the centre-stage of international debate in 2013 and will remain there for some time. It is the view of the Netherlands that sustainable development and the eradication of poverty are not possible without building peaceful and resilient states and societies. Rule of law is an essential element of this process. Effective cooperation between the UN, bilateral donors and others is required to make sure that security and rule of law get the place they deserve in the future development framework.

We look forward to continue our cooperation and constructive dialogue with UNDP in 2014. Together we can further improve our efforts in creating a world in which there is security and justice for all.

Mr. Joost Andriessen  
Director, Stabilisation and  
Humanitarian Aid Department  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands



The PSPEF is one of the key partners of the UNDP in the framework of the "Access to Justice."  
UNDP Photo/Benoit Almeras-Martino



# PART II

## COUNTRY PROFILES

UNDP provides rule of law support to over 100 countries. Over 40 of these countries affected by crisis have received support through the Global Programme since 2008.

This section details the country-by-country assistance provided, programmes implemented, and results achieved in 2013 in: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea (Conakry), Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Kosovo,<sup>35</sup> Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Yemen

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<sup>35</sup> UN Administered Territory referred to in the context of UN Resolution 1244 (1999).

# AFGHANISTAN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Law and Order Trust Fund	\$ 553,169,609.00
Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan	\$ 4,975,044.00

## › Background

Following decades of war and the defeat of the Taliban in 2001, Afghan governance institutions have been left unstable and weak. The security situation remains critical, as violence increases. Concerns regarding the militarization of the Afghan National Police (ANP) and its function as a counter-insurgency force remain. The shortcoming of the formal justice system to ensure basic access to justice has been identified as one of the key factors in the loss of trust in the Government.

In 2014, Afghan security forces will assume primary responsibility for internal and external security from the International Security Assistance Force. Afghanistan has received a large amount of international aid and military resources, totaling around \$286.4 billion. Since 2010, increased resources have been specifically provided for broader rule of law support. Thus, international discussions continue on the financial commitments needed to continue strengthening rule of law in Afghanistan throughout the transition period.

## › Assistance and Impact

Since 2002, UNDP has paid remunerations to the ANP through the *Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA)*, which was central to the re-establishment of the police force and the provision of security to the population. In 2013, UNDP developed a new phase for LOTFA engagement, which encompasses a comprehensive strategy to support “civilianization” of the ANP. In coordination with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), LOTFA underwent an internal realignment process in order to enhance strategic and operational coordination with the MoI. UNDP provided assistance to the MoI to develop a 10-Year Vision for policy, strategy and community policing. Keeping with its initial role LOTFA, updated its Electronic Payment System and ensured timely payment to 141,660 ANP and 4,901 prison guards. At the provincial level it contributed to the inauguration of provincial 119 Emergency Call Centres in Nangahar, Kandahar, Lashkargah, Herat and Jalalabad. Code of Conduct training was provided to 41 officers and 4,995 policemen in 17 provinces. Through the LOTFA-supported, Family Response Units (FRUs) in the MoI in Kabul, 336 cases of domestic and sexual violence were referred from police

to secondary courts. As of end of December 2013, the MoI reported 61 new cases under investigation and 256 cases resolved through reconciliation through FRUs.

In January 2013, UNDP also initiated Phase II of the *Justice and Human Rights in Afghanistan Project (JHRA)*. The project aims to increase the public’s trust in Afghan justice institutions to create the necessary foundation for the re-establishment of state legitimacy. In 2013, JHRA provided important support to: 1) establish functional high-level coordination mechanisms for developing policy and legislation in accordance with international and national standards with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ); 2) establish a bottom-up system to provide quality free legal aid services to vulnerable groups through Afghan counterparts; and, 3) establish public participation processes and a knowledge base for improving access to justice and human rights compliance through government institutions including line ministries, Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and civil society organizations.

UNDP continued its support for the Human Rights Support Unit in the MoJ to review legislation, policy and practice on human rights compliance. The work of this Unit resulted in improvements to several pieces of legislation including the Civil Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Child Act, as well as the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women (EVAW). The Attorney General’s Office (AGO), with support from UNDP, carried out a capacity and needs assessment of four of the eight existing EVAW Units; including Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh and Herat offices. UNDP and European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL) continued trainings for MoI and AGO officials on investigations into crimes against women, the EVAW Law, crime scene management, and improved coordination between prosecutors and FRUs.

In 2013, UNDP and UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan joined together to enhance UN system-wide coordination on the ground in through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcomes and the Joint Strategic Framework for rule of law programming in the country. This coordination also supported a





## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

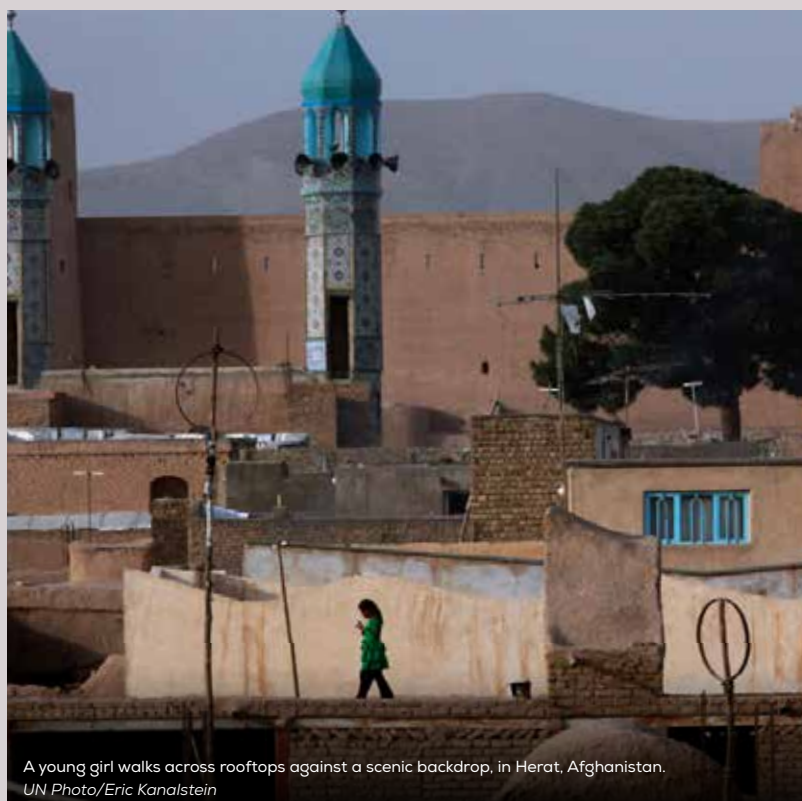
scaled-up system for monitoring and evaluation related to the National Priority Programme 5: Law and Justice for All (NPP5). As part of national efforts to enhance development planning, the NPP5 was redrafted with technical support and advocacy by UNDP.<sup>36</sup> A national Working Group was established for a Rule of Law Indicators Study (RoLIS).<sup>37</sup> RoLIS will provide a universal baseline and evaluation methodology which will be administered on regular basis by national actors in order to measure overall progress (or regress) in the justice sector.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
In 2014, UNDP will continue to support the potential rollout of the *Justice and Rule of Law Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)* in 2014, which will coordinate and support both justice and security thematic areas and will be open to all UN entities in Afghanistan. Increased coherence and coordination will undoubtedly be important as security actors continue to transition into new roles in 2014. UNDP will continue to expand its support to advisory and advocacy functions in community policing and capacity development, as community policing projects have demonstrated some improvements in violence reduction. UNDP will also continue to build on its 2013 work to sustain the capacity of national partners to establish an effective, responsive, accessible and fair justice system promoting the rule of law. The outcomes of the 2014 elections will help clarify UNDP's long-term outlook in Afghanistan – UNDP will work with forthcoming Government counterparts and the international community to refine a multi-year strategy for strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan.

- › Based on a year-long consultative process with a broad range of national and international stakeholders, the LOTFA assistance framework has been revised and Electronic Payment System scaled up
- › UNDP supported the Government to complete National Priority Planning (NPP) 5: Law and Justice for All
- › The Legal Aid Grant Facility was established in partnership with MoJ and Afghanistan Independent Bar Association as a national-wide free legal aid system that will prioritize justice services for marginalized groups
- › Through extensive consultations with Government partners in justice and security sector, UN agencies, and international partners a platform for a coordinated UN rule of law assistance was established which was fed into the UNDAF planning and enabled preparations for a development of an MPTF in 2014.

36 NPP 5 was endorsed at the Senior Officials Meeting in Tokyo on 29 June.

37 RoLIS, jointly implemented with UNAMA, uses UN ROL Indicator methodology to establish justice sector-wide outcome indicators based the NPP 5 sector matrix.



# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Supporting the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013	\$ 814,201.00
Armed Violence Prevention in BiH (AVPBIH)	\$ 1,398,678.00

## › Background

Nearly 20 years since the Dayton Peace Agreement ended the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the country remains in a state of political instability, characterized by high unemployment and vast corruption. The Office of the High Representative, responsible since 1995 for overseeing the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, is expected to phase out during the next two years, although some of the conditions for this process have not been met.

BiH has failed to implement required conditions for EU accession, including reforming the Constitution to end ethnic discrimination against Jews and Roma by denying them the chance to run for political office. Though not without flaw, the October 2013 census was seen as a positive step toward European integration ahead of the October 2014 elections. However, the EU has announced that in the absence of constitutional reform, the results

of the upcoming elections will not be accepted. Thus, the situation in BiH is expected to remain tenuous, as little progress is expected in 2014 in either the political or economic realms.

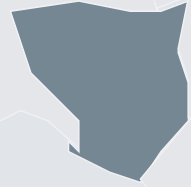
Corresponding with regional upheaval in early 2014, mass protests broke out throughout the country. The demonstrations began in Tuzla, where over 10,000 factory workers gathered to protest frustration over unpaid salaries and factory closures. Demonstrations and rioting quickly spread to other cities where protestors not only demonstrated solidarity for those in Tuzla, but also dissatisfaction with high unemployment, poverty and widespread corruption.

## › Assistance and Impact

In light of the unrest in BiH, UNDP remains committed to strengthening national and local capacities to implement political, social and economic reform, and enabling



Weapons destruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
UN Photo/UNDP BiH



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

sustainable development. In 2013, UNDP continued its support to national authorities in establishing and equipping witness support offices within district courts and prosecutor's offices. Through its witness support activities, UNDP has helped increase access to adequate support for victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings. By 2013, ten witness support offices had been established. These offices are equipped with current victims and witness support mechanisms to provide (among other things) services for court proceedings, psychological support, and rights education. UNDP continues to facilitate the establishment of a comprehensive, uniform approach to victim and witness support throughout country. Two more offices are expected to be established by 2014 in Mostar and Brčko District of BiH.

In 2013, UNDP also continued its support to the Government of BiH to collect and destroy SALW and remnants of war. UNDP throughout 2013, has carried out a comprehensive campaign on SALW collection, which started in September in Republika Srpska followed by Brčko District and the Federation. The UNDP-supported campaign assessment reported the existence of 750,000 pieces of illegal weapons in BiH. The campaign and mapping findings provide valuable information to the Government for its efforts to reduce the level of armed violence in BiH. Additionally, mapping of AVP work by UN agencies actively supported by UNDP and the BiH Government in 2013 focused on analysing the gaps of interventions in the collection of data and these findings lead to additional assessment that were started in 2013.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The political unrest that swept the country in early 2014 seems to have calmed for the time being. But with national elections scheduled for October 2014, BiH could experience further instability and political unrest. Strong government leadership is needed to resolve the political stalemate, advance the process for EU accession, address ethnic discrimination, and deal with the high unemployment. The Government must also take the lead on reforming the justice sector and addressing corruption. UNDP will continue to support these aims in 2014. UNDP will also ensure continued efforts are made at national and community levels to prevent armed violence through SALW management, and to deal with the legacy of war through strengthened transitional justice processes and increased support to victims of conflict.

- › 10 witness support offices were established by the end of 2013 to facilitate services for court proceedings, psychological support, and rights education.
- › UNDP-supported campaign on SALW collection identified the existence of 750,000 pieces of illegal weapons in BiH. These findings will be used to support Government efforts to manage SALW.

# BURUNDI

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Reinforcing Governance and the Rule of Law	\$ 4,196,594.00



City Gasorwe, Muyinga Province, is one of six pilot municipalities supported by UNDP for the implementation of community policing. This approach combines police, government and civil society in the development of human security.  
UN Photo/Patrice Brizard

## › Background

Most Burundians have enjoyed a growing reality of peace and stability since the end of the conflict in 2006. But the country continues to face challenges to its efforts to consolidate democracy and the rule of law. In particular, the upcoming 2015 elections are regarded as a high-risk event for the country as it slowly recovers from a civil war – the root causes of which have not yet been fully addressed. Lack of progress in establishing a transitional justice mechanism, the diminishing political space for opposition parties and civil society, as well as the Government's efforts to replace the 2005 Constitution without broad-based consultations, have raised fears of a possible authoritarian shift in the country. The ruling party's *Imbonerakure* youth wing (meaning "those who see far into the distance"), is widely considered as an immediate and explosive threat to peace in Burundi and increasingly threatens the country's internal security and political environment. The country's economy – with a weak budgetary and fiscal basis, an over-dependency on foreign budgetary assistance, and serious tensions over land ownership and occupancy – contributes to instability in Burundi.

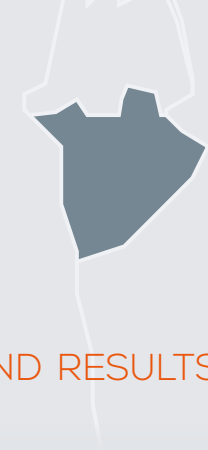
Following the request of the Government, the UN Security Council extended the mandate of the UN political mission in Burundi (BNUB - *Bureau des Nations Unies au*

*Burundi*) until 31 December 2014, and asked the UN presence in Burundi to prepare the BNUB transition and transfer of appropriate responsibilities to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

## › Assistance and Impact

Through its project *Fostering Governance, Rule of Law and Security in Burundi*, UNDP and its partners provide support to the implementation of Sectoral Policy for the Justice Sector (2011-2015), as well as the second Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (CSLP II) in the areas of institutional capacity building and justice and security service delivery at local level. With support of the BNUB, UNDP and other partners, the National Conference on Justice took place in mid-2013. The conference served to both identify reforms needed in the justice sector, and also brought to light the strong political and ethnic dimensions of justice reform in Burundi.

At the local level in March 2014, with a view of implementing the concept of *justice de proximité*, UNDP supported the Government of Burundi to launch a project on legal aid services for vulnerable people. This includes survivors of SGBV in four pilot provinces in the North (Ngozi, Muyinga, Kirundo and Kayanza), and foresees the installation of 12 legal aid offices run by four civil society organisations. UNDP also supported the implementation



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

of community policing in Muyinga province, in particular by supporting the establishment of local security committees. These committees bring together local authorities, police, and civil society, and community representatives including women's groups, in order to discuss local security issues and how best to address them.

The Centre Humura in Gitega, a one stop-shop established in June 2012 to provide survivors of SGBV with medical, psychosocial and legal assistance through close collaboration between four line Ministries, has increased its assistance to now reach 2,544 beneficiaries. Complementary to the support provided by Centre Humura, the Government – with UNDP support – has established a network of 85 magistrate focal points, which are uniformly trained for SGBV crimes in all jurisdictions, in the framework of specialized chambers of Grand Instance courts and special divisions at the prosecutor's offices.

In May 2013, with UNDP and BNUB's support, the Government of Burundi launched the second disarmament campaign – geared toward preventing armed violence during the upcoming 2015 elections – under the leadership of the Permanent National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of SALW (CNAP). However, at this stage, the campaign has been compromised by the climate of insecurity resulting from increased violence of the *Imbonerakure*.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
While most of the Burundian opposition's exiled leaders returned to the country in 2013, political tensions in Burundi remain high. In light of the current trends and the upcoming elections in 2015, there is a risk that a non-inclusive constitutional review could reverse the principles of power-sharing in Government, as well as further shrink the country's political space. Increased social unrest and violence may be fueled as a result.

In order to prepare for the closure of BNUB at the end of 2014 and the transition to the UNCT, UNDP and other partners of the UNCT are starting to strengthen their rule of law programming capacities. In particular, programming will focus on support to increased justice and security service delivery in the northern and eastern provinces.

- › Centre Humura established in 2012, increased its assistance to victims of SGBV reaching now 2,544 persons.
- › Through Centre Humura, the average length of the judicial procedure, from complaint to decision by the court, is reduced to 30 days. This contrasts the 4-month timeframe within normal structures where the services of the police and prosecution are not integrated.
- › 85 magistrate focal points specially trained for SGBV crimes were deployed in all jurisdictions in specialized chambers of Grand Instance courts and special divisions at the prosecutor's offices for SGBV.
- › 12 legal aid offices were launched in the provinces of Ngozi, Muyinga, Kirundo and Kayanza.
- › Community policing concept was implemented in Muyinga province.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Security Sector Reform	-
Reducing Insecurity	-
Rule of Law and Justice	-

## › Background

In 2013, the weak Central African Republic (CAR) state collapsed, triggering a serious humanitarian and human rights crisis. With 935,000 persons currently displaced in the country, more than one in five Central Africans are not living in their own homes. Over half of the total population is in need of humanitarian assistance. Each of the 4.6 million Central Africans has been affected in one way or the other by the breakdown of law and order, as well as by the disintegration of families, entire communities, and the basic infrastructure. Marred by several decades of previous armed conflict and political instability, poor governance and economic performance, there exists a clear, current risk of CAR becoming ungovernable.

The population suffers from widespread violence, human rights abuses (including gross violations), especially in the western part of the country. Civilian violence has increased, and polarization along religious lines has become extreme. The conflict has notably taken on a religious undercurrent with sectarian violence and 'cleansing' taking place particularly in the west. Since the outbreak of conflict, a surge in sexual violence has occurred and is increasingly committed by civilians, signaling an aggravation in the nature and scope of sexual violence throughout the country.

The transitional government and the regional security force struggled to prevent a descent into chaos in urban areas as well as in the countryside. The stabilization and peacekeeping efforts deployed by the African Union in 2013 are not sufficient to address the current situation. In April 2014, the UN Security Council mandated the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).<sup>38</sup> Unfortunately, the situation on the ground is deteriorating at a much faster pace than the international response is mobilizing, and Bangui is vulnerable to a total breakdown of law and order. Persistent instability in the country contributes to instability in the region. The current pattern of sectarian cleansing sets a terrible precedent for other countries in the region, many of which are already struggling with their own sectarian and inter-ethnic conflicts.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2005, UNDP initiated its rule of law work in CAR after peaceful presidential elections gave way to a new spirit of reform. From 2005 to 2013, UNDP provided particular support to increase access to justice of the population and develop the capacity of justice institutions in the most-affected regions by previous crises (Ombella-Mpoko, Ouham, Ouham-pondé, Kemo and Nana-Gribizi). UNDP provided support to create legal aid services to the population, improve performance of justice institutions, improve infrastructure/equipment, train professionals, revise legal frameworks and monitor the justice sector.

During the crisis in 2013, the UNDP Country Office was evacuated and closed. In this context, much of the year was focused on rebuilding UNDP capacities in-country in order to be able to support protection and early recovery efforts. UNDP deployed a team from the SURGE roster, which included rule of law expertise. In this area, a response to the crisis is being developed within Global Focal Point (GFP) framework, through the development of a joint strategy and joint projects to address immediate needs. UNDP works closely with MINUSCA, OHCHR and UN Women to support resumption of penal chain and public order functions, and assistance to victims, including SGBV survivors in Bangui.

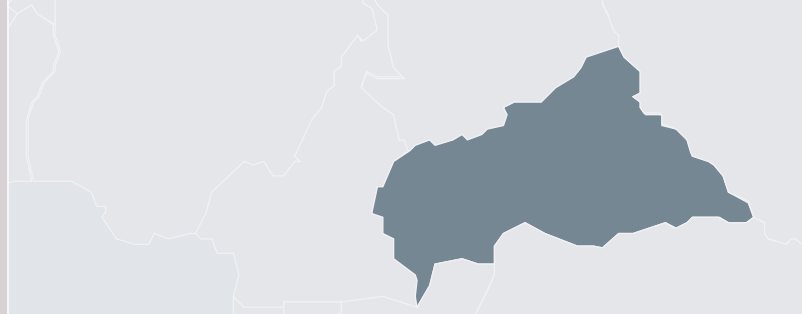
## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Beyond the response to immediate security and humanitarian needs, the situation in CAR puts into question the nature and type of support provided by the international community until the outbreak of the crisis. Before the crisis, most of the support to CAR did not integrate the political dimension of challenges in the country, but rather aimed to tackle these through technical "quick-fixes." For example, support to the justice sector focused on technical support when the fight against impunity was not addressed. In the area of security, security sector reform was understood in a narrow technical sense, namely the reform/modernization of the security apparatus, while its political objectives were never formulated. In parallel, root-causes of the conflict such the absence of state

authority, especially in the north and north-east regions, an increasingly fragmented society, extremely low human development, impunity and natural resources management remained unaddressed by both the authorities in place prior to the conflict and the international community.

The consequences of the conflict are far reaching for the country, the region and the international community. Efforts to contribute to rule of law in a country marked by widespread violence, human rights abuses and impunity is a daunting challenge for UNDP and its partners. The focus of these efforts needs to shift to protection in order to provide immediate assistance to victims of the conflict. Beyond immediate protection efforts, there is a need to address the political dimension of the origins of the conflict in order to contribute to peacebuilding efforts that are sustainable. UNDP will continue to work with national and international partners to support meeting these urgent needs in the coming months.

38 S/2149/2014



## ✓ EXISTING SUPPORT AND PROPOSED ACTIONS:

- › Develop joint strategic, programmatic and financial framework within the GFP for rule of law support (for example through the new Multi-Partner Trust Fund)
- › Beginning June 2014, UNDP will support salary payments for police and gendarmerie.
- › Technical assistance, equipment, and infrastructure will continue to be provided to rehabilitate police, gendarmerie, and justice institutions in order to resume functionality in Bangui.
- › Support will continue to the Ministry of Justice and justice sector to develop strategic priorities and emergency plans to restore basic rule of law and civilian protection.
- › UNDP will continue work with national investigation units to investigate grave human rights violations.
- › At the community-level, support will be given to help manage local tensions through reconciliation initiatives and alternative dispute resolution.
- › Assistance will be provided to victims of the conflict, including SGBV survivors.



A view of internally displaced women and a child at the main mosque in Bangui.  
UN Photo/Evan Schneider

# CHAD

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening the Rule of Law and Access to Justice in Eastern Chad Programme	\$ 335,000.00

## › Background

In previous decades, recurrent armed violence and conflict affected security, stability and institutional capacity in Chad. But since the 2007 signing of the August 13 peace agreement between the Government and the political opposition, the country has continued to stabilize. General elections took place in 2011 and since then, the country's political situation has remained relatively stable. In recent years, Chad has taken on an important role at regional and international levels. At the regional level, Chad showed a strong commitment to support stability in the Sahel region by deploying 2,000 Chadian troops to Mali as an early response to the Malian crisis. It has also played a key role through the Central African Economic Community (CEEAC), in response to the crisis in Central African Republic. At the international level, Chad was selected to serve the rotating seat on the UN Security Council for two years and in 2015 the country will, for the first time, organize the African Union summit.

Senatorial and legislative elections are scheduled for 2014 and 2015 respectively, followed by presidential elections in 2016. To consolidate the political progress made in past years and to demonstrate institutional stability and reliability, Chad must now reinforce the pillars for a sustainable democratic state – in particular, through its decentralization process. However, Chad also remains highly vulnerable to instability resulting from spill-over crises in neighbouring countries. Population movement, as well as the proliferation of small arms, munitions and unexploded ordnance also affect the country's security, and could pose significant threats and risks for its population.

Additionally, Chad remains one of the world's poorest country, and its population generally lacks income-generating opportunities. The country has also been significantly affected by climate change. Uncertain weather conditions and inconsistent rainfall patterns have had harsh consequences on its agricultural sector, and chronic food insecurity continues to plague the country.

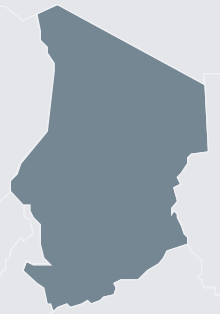
## › Assistance and Impact

Within this complex context, UNDP aims to contribute to consolidating Chad's progress toward sustainable development. To achieve such aims, UNDP provides assistance to governance and rule of law, focusing on increasing access to justice, improving human security, preventing crisis, and promoting recovery in the country's most fragile and at-risk areas. In 2013, UNDP formulated a new Crisis Prevention and Recovery Strategy (CPR Strategy 2013-2016), which focuses on strengthening capacities of both institutions and communities. The comprehensive national capacity for prevention and crisis recovery programme in eastern Chad supports, among other areas, the rule of law, access to justice, and security sector governance in the most fragile areas in eastern Chad.

In 2013, as part of this new CPR Strategy, UNDP designed the *Strengthening the Rule of Law and Access to Justice in Eastern Chad Programme*, which will commence in early 2014. The new programme concentrates efforts in eastern Chad and aims to provide access to justice and legal aid for the vulnerable populations, address SGBV and impunity for related crimes, and support a legal clinic at the University in Abéché.

Additionally in 2013, the Government of Chad opted to replace the UNDP project *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS) with the *Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et des Réfugiés* (DPHR) under the command of the National Gendarmerie. All police officers returned to their original units, while 500 gendarmes remained. UNDP will continue support to the former DIS training centre in Abéché to expand training activities on humanitarian protection, international human rights standards and gender-based violence to all internal security forces. Recognizing that the DIS has acquired unique skills and competences through exposure to international standards and multidisciplinary training, the Government would like to convert the former DIS training centre in Abéché into a regional training centre to conduct specialized training on human rights and humanitarian law. UNDP will support these efforts.





## ✓ PROPOSED ACTIONS

➤ **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Chad still faces major challenges to consolidating its stability, as well as in supporting the recovery of the most fragile and crisis-affected areas. This is especially true for the parts of the country that border other countries in crisis or are experiencing significant movement of population (namely returnees and refugees), as well as for the eastern part of the country.

The Government has engaged in a number of key reforms and regional initiatives, and is demonstrating a strong willingness to move toward sustainable development and economic growth. UNDP, together with other UN agencies, will continue to engage with the Government in critical areas, including economic governance and employment, democratic governance, political dialogue and justice, sustainable development and peace consolidation and crisis prevention and recovery.

- UNDP will provide comprehensive support to existing legal aid centres.
- Support will go to help raise legal awareness among the population, particularly in eastern Chad, and to improve capacity of formal and informal justice actors.
- UNDP assistance will be provided to help ensure protection for survivors of SGBV, and strengthen national capacity to fight against impunity for related crimes.
- UNDP will support national legal to convert the former DIS training centre in Abéché into a regional training centre to conduct specialized training for internal security forces on human rights and humanitarian law.



A group of local residents, including refugees and displaced people, wait to greet UNDP Administrator Helen Clark in eastern Chad.  
*UN Photo/Nicolas Douillet*

# COLOMBIA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
REDES	\$ 7,733,017.00

## › Background

On 26 August 2012, the Colombian government and the FARC signed the General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace. In this preliminary agreement, the parties agreed to commence direct and uninterrupted conversations based on a six-point agenda: integrated rural development policy, political participation, end of the conflict, illicit drugs, victims' reparation and implementation mechanisms. Cuba and Norway now function as guarantors, and Venezuela and Chile accompany the process. The General Agreement sets out the framework for the peace process and offers opportunities for a political solution of the decades-old armed conflict.

The impact of the internal armed conflict has caused the forced displacement of more than five million Colombians, the dispossession of 6.6 million hectares of land, 10,253 victims of anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance, 1,726 cases of extrajudicial executions (the so-called "false positives"), 18,638 cases of assumed forced disappearance, and the recruitment of between seven and eleven thousand children by illegal armed groups.<sup>39</sup>

Despite the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process undertaken by some of the self-defense groups and the voluntary demobilization of members of other armed groups, which has already reached 55,800, the so-called "emerging criminal bands" continue to inflict violence in different regions of the country. These dynamics endanger the processes of comprehensive reparations to victims and peacebuilding in the country, as well as the recent land restitution processes for people whose land was stolen, affecting primarily marginalized social groups, such as women, indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities.

Complementary to the peacebuilding agenda, the Government of Colombia began to consider citizen security in the cities as a public policy issue that deserved special attention, particularly due to two major challenges to consolidating the social contract in the country: the increase of crime in the cities, and the high perception of insecurity among citizens. As a response to this

situation, the Government formulated a National Citizen Security and Coexistence Policy, with the following specific objectives: 1) reduce overall crime; 2) reduce the number of homicides; 3) improve coexistence; 4) reduce citizen fear of crime; and 5) increase the prosecution and punishment of those who commit crimes.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP together with 10 UN agencies, directly supported the peace process through the organization of three National Fora and several regional consultations. Participants from different social sectors and regions of Colombia participated in these processes, and collected citizen proposals on land reform and political participation. UNDP also developed a new strategy to support the peace process – the *Territorial Partnership for Peace* – in 2013, which through its presence in eight regions will emphasize six strategic issues: 1) supporting the peace process; 2) sustainable territorial development for peace; 3) rule of law, human rights and peacebuilding; 4) transitional justice and the rights of victims; 5) culture of peace; and 6) gender equality, women's rights and peacebuilding. Colombia today has laws in place to regulate truth, justice, and reparation processes for victims of armed conflict. These laws include, among others, the "Legal Framework for Peace," the amended Justice and Peace Law, and the Victims' and Land Restitution Law of 2011. UNDP supports the implementation of this legal framework, partly through the *Transitional Justice Fund* (TJF) – which has supported not only the capacity of national institutions to investigate and prosecute demobilized ex-combatants in the context of the justice and peace process, but also has facilitated the participation of victims' organizations in formulating and implementing laws that guarantee their rights.<sup>40</sup> Additionally, the Transitional Solutions Initiative Programme, a strategic initiative aiming at sustainable solutions for internally displaced people implemented with UNHCR, could provide an innovative approach to peacebuilding and early recovery for the victims of the conflict.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Colombia will hold presidential elections in May 2014, within the context of ongoing peace talks. The upcoming elections necessitate strengthening democratic dialogue



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS:

between the candidates, civil society, and public institutions. UNDP can assist this process through support to building the capacity of local governments to perform their core functions in a transparent and efficient manner; to formulating and implementing the reforms needed for the modernization of public corporations, the electoral system and political parties; to promoting civic participation in the implementation and oversight of the public administration; to the implementation of public policy on human rights and international humanitarian law; and to consolidating prevention, protection, and investigation mechanisms for the defense of human rights.<sup>41</sup>

Citizen security in Colombia will be a new area of work of UNDP in 2014. This initiative will respond to the challenges of a conflict-affected context, as evidence has demonstrated the importance of high-impact citizen security programmes to successful peacebuilding processes. The initiative will support strategic strengthening of institutional capacities at both local and national levels to reduce insecurity. Demobilization of FARC members in rural areas with a weak state presence will be prioritized within the initiative.<sup>42</sup>

- In total, 58,285 victims have been supported to participate in the process of truth, justice and reparation in the framework of the Justice and Peace Law.
- 1,018 public servants and 166 NGO were leaders trained on victims' rights in 2013.
- UNDP disseminated a protocol to attend victims among attorneys, judges and other justice actors.
- Municipal Committees on Transitional Justice, Integral Attention Units for Victims, as well as Local Units of Land Restitution were established as part of a UNDP-supported project to strengthen local level ombudsmen offices to implement the Justice and Peace Law.

39 Basta Ya Report, Historic Memory Centre, Bogotá, 2013

40 It is important to observe that the next issue within the framework of the Peace Agenda that will be discussed in Havana will be related to the rights of victims

41 It is also essential to integrate these mechanisms into the Government's "comprehensive plan to guarantee women a life free of violence" and promote awareness-raising and advocacy actions with institutions and civil society organizations to improve the prevention of gender-based violence and comprehensive provision of assistance to women victims.

42 The national Government has identified violence reduction as a priority, and have committed to it either with or without a peace agreement.



Conflict victims receive aid in Colombia.  
UN Photo/UNDP Colombia

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Security and Peace Consolidation Programme	\$ 2,510,901.00

## › Background

Two years after the outbreak of post-election conflict, Côte d'Ivoire is making progress in its transition to stability. Its economy is bouncing back, with economic activity expanding (by an estimated 8.7 percent) and inflation is decreasing (by 2.5 percent) in 2013. The security situation in Côte d'Ivoire has also continued to improve. However, current significant economic growth still needs to be translated into improvement of daily lives, particularly at the regional and community levels that suffered most during the crisis.

The country still faces major challenges to the restoration of the rule of law and justice, social cohesion and national reconciliation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and reform of the security sector. The security situation remains fragile as a culture of violence persists and 47,000 ex-combatants have yet to benefit from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme. The political dialogue between the Government and the opposition has recently stagnated following the transfer of an opposition party leader to the International Criminal Court. For a large number of the population, justice is not fully accessible, despite the ongoing rehabilitation of the judicial institutions. This has also hindered the transitional justice process as the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CDVR), mandated in 2011, and extended until September 2014 in order to take into account actions related to the victimization process.

The run-up to the 2015 presidential elections is an important period for the political stabilization of the country, as political tensions could resurface. The draft law on the new composition of the independent electoral commission has been submitted by the government to the Parliament. Yet, a number of underlying root causes of the conflict remain unaddressed and pose significant threats to the recovery and stability of Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the western regions.

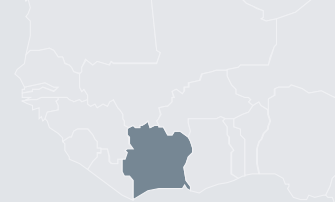
## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP assistance to the rule of law in Côte d'Ivoire focuses mainly on the security sector reform, SALW control, violence prevention, and development of legal aid mechanisms. In the area of security, UNDP support in 2013

helped to develop a strategy, action plan and budget to ensure the implementation of the reform of the National Police. Furthermore, UNDP provided technical expertise to the National Police and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Security to discuss issues of reform for the first time, recommending an improved communication strategy between actors and the inclusion of the gender dimension in the police hierarchy and training curricula. Main efforts have been made by the MoI with UNDP support, to reinforce the dialogue between police forces and the population through a pilot initiative in Abidjan. This initiative is set to be extended throughout the country.

UNDP also continued to support the Ivorian Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons (COMNAT) to collect small arms and enhanced those supports to prefectural authorities. Efforts in 2013 also focused in supporting the database on SALW and capacities of National Police for storing and managing warehouses. By the end of 2013, a total of 2,605 SALW were marked by the National Police and the database contained a total of 6,044 SALW; additionally, 7,425 arms were collected. This support was also provided to seven prefectures in the West as they are responsible for security at the local level. Additionally, 1,200 community members in the western regions received support within the framework of community initiatives for SALW collection. Assistance was also provided to the National Observatory on Armed Violence (OVA), established in 2012 with UNDP support. A total of 108 regions were monitored by the OVA for violent incidents during 2013. This process was made possible because of the support and capacity building provided by UNDP, where 141 observers received training; equipping the National Commission on SALW and the Ministry of Plan with vehicles and sensitization material.

Access to legal aid became a reality in Côte d'Ivoire with the opening of the first legal aid centres in four regions of the country, through a joint project with UNOCI, UNICEF and the EU. This joint effort focuses in the western part of the country, most affected during the post-election crisis. A total of 280 individuals (including 137 women) were assisted with legal aid, thanks to the legal clinics in Man and Guiglo (West) in 2013. In the past, legal aid services were scarce and mainly limited to the capital region.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
While important efforts have been made at the institutional level, for example, the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the National Programme for Social Cohesion and institutional reforms in the security sector, lasting national reconciliation and stability will only result from collective efforts of institutions, political actors, civil society organizations and community and religious leaders.

Limits in institutional capacity and key national processes such as DDR also have to come into play as potential obstacles for peacebuilding. The same can be said for access to justice where legal aid structures can be effective only with a revision of the basic legal framework and strong engagement of the key actors. As such, UNDP will continue to partner with national stakeholders to address these obstacles and further strengthen justice, security and the rule of law in the country.

- › Seven prefectures were supported to manage SALW issues (equipment provision, rehabilitation of armories, and training of prefectural corps and armorers).
- › UNDP supported the Government ratification of the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- › A total of 7,425 arms, 400,000 ammunitions and 2,000 grenades collected; 2,605 SALW were marked by the National Police and the database now contains a total of 6,044 SALW.
- › Community security was strengthened through voluntary deposit, secured funding for six collective and community initiatives, and training of Local Security Committees in Guiglo, Duékoué and Yamoussoukro.
- › Two legal aid centres opened in the west of the country, and 280 individuals (including 137 women) were given legal aid assistance through the six centres established through a joint UNOCI/UNDP/UNICEF and EU initiative.



UNDP works to address armed violence as a way to build durable foundations for sustainable development in Africa.  
UN Photo/UNDP Côte d'Ivoire

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Gouvernance Judiciaire Et Securitaire (Access to Justice/SGBV, Support to Judicial and Penitential Institutions, Support to Military Justice, Support to Police Reform including Community Policing)	\$ 8,720,179.00

## › Background

In 2013, armed conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and several rebel groups continued. Widespread human rights abuses resulted, despite renewed regional and international initiatives to end the violence. The rebel group M23 (Mouvement du 23 Mars, active since March 2012) occupied large parts North Kivu and was accused of committing serious abuses in Rutshuru and Nyiragongo territories. In December 2013, the Government of DRC and M23 signed a peace deal (known as the Nairobi Declarations) after FARDC defeated the rebel group with support from the MONUSCO Force Intervention Brigade.<sup>43</sup>

M23 commander Bosco Ntaganda surrendered to the United States embassy in Rwanda in March 2013, and was transferred to The Hague where he awaits trial by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for war crimes and crimes against humanity. By November 2013, the Minova trials had begun in North Kivu, following the serious crimes recorded there between November and December 2012, where over 200 women were raped.<sup>44</sup> More recently, in March 2014, another militia leader from DRC, FRPI (Patriotic Resistance Force in Ituri) Germain Katanga, was found guilty by the ICC on five counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity due to his role in a 2003 massacre of villagers in Ituri province.

Additionally, in February 2013, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for DRC and the region was signed in Addis Ababa. The Framework outlines key actions at national, regional and international levels required to end the recurring cycles of violence in eastern DRC. In September, the Congolese Government convened a National Dialogue bringing together a wide range of political and civil society participants to discuss the problems facing the country and possible solutions.

## › Assistance and Impact

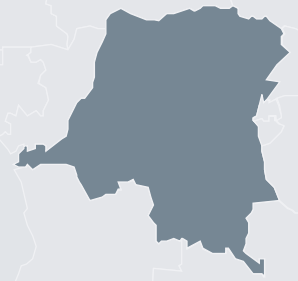
In 2013, UNDP and other UN partners' rule of law assistance is a key element of the UN's efforts to support the restoration of state authority in eastern DRC. After the peace deal between the Government of DRC and the M23, 21 judges and accompanying justice personnel (prosecutors and clerks) were deployed to the *tribunaux de paix* (first instance courts) and prosecutor's offices in the war-affected

and new liberated areas of Masisi, Shabunda, Fizi, Walikale (built with UN/UNDP support). UNDP and other UN partners assisted authorities in consolidating their presence in these areas, through logistical support and technical advice. These efforts have provided the affected population with formal justice institutions for the first time ever.

In the midst of the ongoing armed conflict, UNDP jointly with other partners continued to engage in the prevention of human rights violations in 2013. UNDP and its partners conducted trainings and outreach activities on international humanitarian law with FARDC units actively engaged in fighting rebel groups, in order to prevent human rights violations. UNDP and its partners provided also continuous support to the fight against impunity through strengthening national capacities to investigate and prosecute international crimes, including crimes related to SGBV. Logistical and technical assistance was provided to joint UN/DRC investigation missions that examined five recent incidents of serious crimes, which affected over 900 victims of SGBV, murder and pillage. UNDP and partners assisted 9 military justice mobile courts in different areas (Bunia, Walungu, Bweremana, Uvira, Sake, Kipushi, Momba, Kasenyi and Minova) in hearing a total of 82 cases – leading to 56 convictions, including 42 convictions in SGBV-related cases. This is all growing evidence of how the Congolese justice system is increasingly addressing SGBV cases and taking a stance in the fight against impunity.

In North Kivu, UNDP's support to the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children (PSPFE) enabled these units to receive, investigate, and transfer 570 cases of SGBV in the judicial system. In 2013, UNDP's support to nine legal clinics enabled more than 3,000 people living in remote localities of North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri district to access legal advices, from which 518 people were accompanied to judicial authorities for cases of SGBV. UNDP also conducted judicial monitoring in Ituri and North and South Kivu, which allowed for gathering exact data on the judicial response offered to SGBV survivors by the military justice, and helped to ensure that justice is carried out according to the standards of a fair trial.

Furthermore, in 2013 UNDP in collaboration with UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) provided capacity building support to the



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

Congolese National Police (PNC) for the initial training in the province of Oriental and Bas-Congo, and introduced community policing in Bunia (Ituri district eastern DRC) in support of the implementation of the PNC's 5-year Action plan for reform. 975 police officers in active service including ex-combatants who are integrated into the national police received their first basic training for 6 months in the two provinces, whereas in Province of Katanga the training of 500 police officers was concluded in March 2014. As for the community policing in Bunia, a pool of trainers was established and 279 police officers were given a specific 6-month training, to be deployed to police stations in the target areas in Bunia in mid-2014. These capacity building efforts were combined with awareness raising campaigns as well as the organization of forum de quartiers which led to a regular dialogue between the police and the local population. This resulted in a 52 percent increase of trust of the population in the police in the targeted areas since the beginning of the project mid-2012, according to regular perception surveys jointly conducted by UNDP and the PNC.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Despite the momentum and optimism gained following M23's defeat, challenges to moving forward on the key political priorities identified through both the National Dialogue and the Nairobi Declarations remain. Armed conflict in DRC is still ongoing and the situation throughout the country remains volatile. M23 continues to be active as a movement, issuing statements and reportedly recruiting new members. Several other rebel groups, including the FDLR (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) and well as the Ugandan ADF-Nalu (Allied Democratic Forces) continue to be engaged in armed conflict, namely in the east of the country.<sup>45</sup> Additionally, the reshuffling of the Government, which was announced by President Kabila in October 2013 has not yet taken place and may further delay progress made in the implementation of key reforms.

Jointly with MONUSCO<sup>46</sup> and other UN partners, UNDP will scale up its support to the Government of DRC in both fighting impunity and preventing human rights violations, in particular through support to military justice. With a view to supporting the restoration of state authority and to strengthening the effectiveness of justice and security service delivery in newly liberated areas in the eastern provinces, UNDP, UNODC and MONUSCO will aim at strengthening the whole of the criminal justice system (police-justice-prisons) through the Multi-Annual Programme of the Government of DRC and the United Nations in support of the justice sector reform.<sup>47</sup> These efforts will be combined with support at the central level in Kinshasa in order to ensure sustainability of all programming efforts, and to strengthen the link between policy development at the central level and stabilization/restoration of state authority in the east.

- › 82 cases were heard by nine military justice mobile courts in North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri district (Bunia, Walungu, Bweremana, Uvira, Sake, Kipushi, Momba, Kasenyi and Minova), resulting in 56 convictions – including 42 convictions in cases of sexual violence.
- › Support was provided to joint UN/DRC investigation missions that investigated five recent incidents of serious crimes, affecting over 900 victims of SGBV, murder and pillage.
- › More than 3,000 people living in remote localities of North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri district had access to legal advice through nine legal aid clinics – 518 people were accompanied to judicial authorities for cases of SGBV.
- › In North Kivu, the Special Police for the Protection of Women and Children (PSPFE) were supported to receive, investigate, and transfer 570 cases of SGBV in the judicial system.
- › In support of the implementation of community-policing in Bunia/Ituri district, a pool of trainers was established and 279 police officers, to be deployed to police stations in the target areas in Bunia in mid-2014, were provided special training.
- › In support of the capacity building for the PNC, 60 police trainers were trained and 975 police officers including ex-combatants integrated into the national police received their first basic training since their assumptions in the Provinces of Oriental and Bas-Congo. Two police training centre were rehabilitated and extended in order to receive 500 trainees for each centre.

43 In March 2013, the Security Council created this "Intervention Brigade" within MONUSCO, with an offensive mandate to neutralize and disarm armed groups. See S/RES/2098 (2013).

44 The fact that these trials are currently being conducted by the operational military Court, which does not allow appeals against its judgments, has been criticized by the international community.

45 S/2014/157

46 MONUSCO is now concentrating its interventions in the country's eastern provinces.

47 *Programme Pluri-annuel du Gouvernement et des Nations Unies pour l'Appui à la Justice (PPAJ)*

# EL SALVADOR

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Enhance local governance, rule of law, justice and security	\$ 472,891.00



Youth participate in a socioeconomic development programme in El Salvador.  
UN Photo/UNDP El Salvador

## › Background

On 8 March 2012, two of the largest gangs in El Salvador (Barrio 18 and Mara Salvatrucha) signed a truce. Since then, El Salvador – considered one of the most violent countries in the world, with homicide rates nearly double the Latin American region – has experienced a significant decline in reported murders. In 2013, homicide rates continued to decline for the second year in a row, falling by another 4.7 percent from 2012 (which fell over 40 percent from 2011). These circumstances have opened a larger window of opportunity to the government, civil society, the private sector, and the international community to promote new violence prevention strategies, to strengthen ongoing violence reduction initiatives, and to consolidate peace and social cohesion throughout the country.

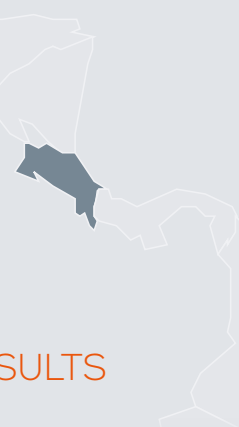
In June 2012, President Mauricio Funes, called for support from various national stakeholders (across political, economic, religious and academic sectors), from the

international community, and particularly from the UN Resident Coordinator, to concentrate efforts to reduce homicides. Against this backdrop, the UN has since mid-2012 made joint efforts with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the network of Mayors of the Department of Sonsonate and Santa Tecla, as well as with key civil society and private sector actors to support continued and sustainable violence reduction in El Salvador.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP has become a strategic advisory partner for El Salvador, and has accompanied processes of formulating and implementing citizen security policies and strategies with significant results over the past 15 years. UNDP has been working to reduce violence and foster resilient communities in 12 municipalities in the country. These programmes have succeeded in some of the most violent cities, with an average 60 percent reduction of homicides in those targeted municipalities<sup>48</sup> from 2009-2013. Sustainability of these initiatives was ensured





through a methodology that brought together Municipal Committees for Violence Prevention with both public and civil society engagement.

In 2013, UNDP further developed its socioeconomic work with at-risk youth in El Salvador, including youth gang members, through its *Socioeconomic Insertion for Youth at Risk* project. During the project's first phase (beginning in January 2013), 180 youth, their families and communities participated as a direct beneficiaries (22 percent of participants in 2013 were women). Today, 97 percent of the project's beneficiaries are successfully employed or engaged in entrepreneurship; 65 percent are prepared to take an academic proficiency exam; and 80 percent have professed an improvement in their family relationships and daily routine.

This local work is headed by the Mayors with the support of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, in coordination with other governmental institutions in charge of education, health, youth and women affairs (among others). The cabinet also intends to scale up its ability to monitor and assess their joint strategy on supporting municipalities on issues of violence and crime prevention, and promoting protection and empowerment strategies. Additionally, part of the National Strategy for Violence Prevention includes taking steps toward signing an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to implement the Youth at Risk programme in priority municipalities, with technical assistance by the UNDP.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
One UNDP asset is its capacity for convening different sectors in polarized settings, and its experience facilitating dialogue and building agreements in the country around issues of security and other economic and social topics. UNDP also brings the advantage of having information management instruments designed, such as the Map of Poverty, and analyses regarding the situation of insecurity throughout the country. This information has made it possible to build indicators on insecurity and vulnerability that enable focalized interventions in terms of programmatic efforts to be targeted in the most vulnerable geographic areas and populations. According to some preliminary discussions following the election of the new Government in March 2014, commitment to the gang truce is likely to increase to promote sustainability.

## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

- › UNDP has been working to reduce violence and foster resilient communities in 12 municipalities in the country. These programmes have succeeded in some of the most violent cities, with an average 60 percent reduction of homicides in those targeted municipalities from 2009-2013.
- › 180 youth, their families and communities participated as a direct beneficiaries of UNDP's Socioeconomic Insertion for Youth at Risk programme in 2013, 22 percent of which were women.
- › Today, 97 percent of the project's beneficiaries are successfully employed or engaged in entrepreneurship; 65 percent are prepared to take an academic proficiency exam; and 80 percent have professed an improvement in their family relationships and daily routine.
- › Additionally, part of the National Strategy for Violence Prevention includes taking steps toward signing an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to implement the Youth at Risk programme in priority municipalities, with technical assistance by the UNDP.

48 Among some examples: 57 percent in Santa Tecla, 86 percent in Sonsonate and 34 percent in San Salvador.

# GUATEMALA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Transitional Justice Programme - PAJUST	\$ 6,275,470.00

## › Background

Guatemala's struggle with violence, crime and impunity is historically rooted in a weak state, protracted periods of direct military rule or interference by the armed forces in politics, and deep-seated economic, social and cultural inequality. The country is still coping with the consequences of the serious human rights violations that occurred during the armed conflict. In this context, the authorities have recognized the distinct challenge of addressing entrenched patterns of impunity, particularly regarding criminal structures often operating within the country's institutional framework.

There are some positive movements within the Guatemalan justice and security sectors: during the past four years, overall homicides rates have declined; impunity rates for "crimes against life" dropped from a historically-high rate of 98 percent to a current 72 percent, and; the number of cases resolved by the Penal Court increased 1,200 percent in three years. According to the assessments of human right groups and some members of the international community, the Guatemalan Public Prosecutor's Office under Attorney General Claudia Paz y Paz administration is conducting more successful prosecutions of organized crime networks, and including a large number of traffickers. Moreover, Guatemala has seen some recent progress in the transitional justice process by addressing cases related to crimes against humanity, such as the prosecution of military personnel involved in massacres of civilian population. However, this progress has not come easily as evidenced by the trial against former General Efraín Ríos Montt, whose landmark conviction was overturned by the Constitutional Court on 20 May 2013, only 10 days after the guilty verdict was delivered.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP continued supporting the Office of the Attorney General to increase its prosecutorial capacity and efficiency. This included support to divide prosecutorial functions into specialized units, and investigate and litigate serious cases before the courts, and bring early resolution for less serious cases and support reconciliation between parties. With UNDP support, over

twenty public prosecutor offices were reorganized in 2013 to improve efficiency and delivery of services. Additionally, the quality of care provided to victims has increased, especially through the protocols of attention of the specialized units against child abuse and femicide.

The decrease in the number of homicides in Guatemala has stabilized. At the end of 2013, the government reported 6,072 homicides (5,314 men and 758 women) which indicates a small increase of 0.78 percent compared to 2012. However, this increase could be explained by the improvement in data management, the protocols established by the Attorney General's Office to manage these kind of crimes, and increased citizen confidence in reporting such crimes.

In 2013, UNDP also supported the Government of Guatemala's Vice Ministry of Violence Prevention to design and implement its national policy on violence prevention. This policy aims to curb the proliferation of SALW, and protect at-risk youth. An important tool of this policy is the implementation of the Technology Platform of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Observatory of Violence and Crime, which will provide open, real-time data and contribute to better monitoring and analysis of violence and crime.

UNDP also continued its support to advance the transitional justice process in Guatemala. Since 2010, UNDP's *Transitional Justice Programme – PAJUST* – has provided comprehensive support to human rights, including support to exhumations, prosecuting past human rights abuses, supporting the recognition of victims' rights, reparations for survivors, and the country's overall reconciliation process. Important achievements have been recorded in the access to the victims of the internal armed conflict to the rights to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The coming year will be crucial for the sustainability of the rule of law in Guatemala, notably with the potential turnover of key rule of law authorities. The



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

experience of the country thus far highlights the importance of engaging both civil society and the international community to guarantee transparency and diligence in selecting candidates to hold key positions in the justice sector (for example, those within the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Constitutional Court, the Attorney General, and Chief of Public Prosecutions). In this context, UNDP will continue to prioritize promoting judicial transparency at both the national and community levels. Facilitating the empowerment of national institutions such as the Attorney's General Office and the Judiciary have allowed for previously visible international actors to assume a lower public profile (such as the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala – CICIG). Moving forward, UNDP support to national ownership of transparent and accountable justice and security sectors will further strengthen the rule of law in Guatemala.

- › UNDP provided support to divide prosecutorial functions into specialized units, and investigate and litigate serious cases before the courts, and bring early resolution for less serious cases and support reconciliation between parties
- › Over twenty public prosecutor offices were reorganized in 2013 to improve efficiency and delivery of services, with assistance from UNDP.
- › UNDP also supported the Government of Guatemala's Vice Ministry of Violence Prevention to design and implement its national policy on violence prevention.
- › The implementation of the Technology Platform of the Ministry of the Interior and the National Observatory of Violence and Crime will provide open, real-time data and contribute to better monitoring and analysis of violence and crime.



UNDP supports the fight against impunity in Guatemala.  
UN Photo/Alejandro Alvarez

# GUINEA-BISSAU

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening Rule of Law and Security	\$ 973,144.00

## › Background

A culture of impunity, intra-military and civil-military dynamics, a dysfunctional state, socio-economic exclusion and fractured national identity are at the core of Bissau-Guinean instability. Having secured independence in 1974, the victorious militias formed the backbone of the new national armed forces and established a one-party state lasting until the early 1990s. The privileged “heroic” status of these former militias stands at the root of many of the country’s current governance problems. It notably generated an oversized and factionalized military force, and fuelled tense political-military dynamic, driven by the competition among the upper echelons of both groups for control over limited state resources and economic opportunities.

The country is still transitioning from the military coup of April 2012 that threw Guinea-Bissau into a new political crisis, and once again highlighted the army’s overwhelming influence on civilian affairs. A more inclusive transitional government was formed in 2013 and the country will hold the long-delayed presidential and legislative elections in April 2014. Additionally, the 2013 indictments on drug-trafficking charges in the U.S. of two senior Bissau-Guinean military officials boosted efforts to crack down on the illegal narcotics trade and to fight the culture of impunity among the country’s elites. These developments appear to have reduced the influence of the armed forces. Prospects for a return to constitutional order can pave the way to political and economic stability, and encourage donors to resume their support in the country.

Nevertheless, the transition remains unsteady. The lack of constitutional order, resistance from political elites as well as the weak capacity of both the domestic judiciary and law-enforcement agencies undermine efforts to combat impunity, drug-trafficking and official corruption. Likewise, a lack of respect for human rights and political freedoms, including the intimidation of political activists critical of the transition process, do little to promote national cohesion and political stability. Furthermore, while the military has returned to barracks, it may seek to prevent any development that could constitute a threat to its core interests, including army reforms that are stalled.

Lastly, the country faces a fragile food security situation and rising living costs, compounded by weak government capacity to address these issues.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP has concluded the first phase of its *Strengthening of Rule of Law through Justice and Security Reform Programme* by supporting access to justice in four pilot regions, and long-term capacity development for the judiciary.

In 2013, a total of 1,888 individuals benefited from legal aid in the five UNDP-supported Centres for Access to Justice (CAJ) centres established in cooperation with the Bar Association in Bissau and the regions of Cacheu, Oio and Bafata. In total, the CAJs have assisted over 3,900 people since their establishment in September 2011. Thanks to the legal aid centres, numerous cases of labour and family issues, including domestic violence, have been addressed. As of late 2013, 32 percent of these beneficiaries were women, compared to 20 percent in 2012, as the legal awareness programme refocused its efforts to assist women. While such positive results need to be further investigated in order to better understand the mechanisms that enable outreach to women, they demonstrate that delivering services to vulnerable groups in a constrained environment is possible. Overall, the success of the CAJs has increased access to justice for the population of the country.

Capacity development of the judiciary was also successfully supported through the National Judicial Training Centre (CENFOJ). In 2013, CENFOJ concluded a full training cycle with the successful organization of internships for trainees (a total of 94 percent of the applicants). This process has directly strengthened the capacity of the justice system and is expected to further impact the performance of the sector in the coming years.

Beyond increased access to justice and capacity development of the judiciary, the successes of CAJs and CENFOJ have made major contributions to statebuilding and social cohesion in Guinea-Bissau. This progress has contributed to building trust in justice institutions by making service delivery of legal aid a reality for hundreds



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

of people, and increasing the number of cases solved by mediation (about 10 percent of all cases brought to CAJs). CAJs also enable better monitoring of the justice sector and reduce the number of illegal detentions, as well.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The main challenge in Guinea-Bissau is strengthen formal justice institutions to address the injustices faced by the population, despite the context of political instability and budgetary constraints. The state was not able to take over the running costs of both CAJ and CENFOJ in 2013. The organization of elections and the establishment of a government recognized by the international community can be important milestones for political stability and support to rule of law.

Sustained trust into newly established CAJ requires addressing the backlog of cases in community courts, but also enabling a better interface with traditional justice systems. The malfunctioning of community courts that process allegedly only 10-15 percent of cases they receive per year is an important and immediate obstacle for cases to be processed and justice to function at local level.

UNDP will launch the second phase of its Rule of Law project in 2014. The project will target performance of community courts through the construction of two courts house (as prototypes for community courts in the country) in two Regions (Cacheu and Oio), penal mediation, interfacing with traditional justice mechanisms, and improving access to justice for women.

Beyond the access to justice initiatives of Access to Justice, UNDP will continue to support the development of the Integrated Programme for Justice Sector Reform through a wide consultation process supported by a team of experts. The Programme, which was founded on the Justice Sector Reform Strategic Plan approved in 2010, has yet to be implemented in a comprehensive and integrated manner. This reform is considered key for the country political and social stabilization, and for rule of law consolidation: it will contribute to restore citizen's confidence on the justice sector system and institutions, and will contribute to fight against impunity.

- › 1,888 individuals benefited from legal aid in the five UNDP-supported Centres for Access to Justice (CAJ) centres established in Bissau and the regions of Cacheu, Oio and Bafata with Bar Association
- › Legal aid assistance now available in four regions of the country (up from three in 2012)
- › 32 percent of CAJs beneficiaries were women, compared to 20 percent in 2012.
- › Legal aid assistance and access to justice services made available throughout the duration of the political transition
- › Backlog of court cases reduced through increased use of mediation by the CAJs

# GUINEA (CONAKRY)

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Establishment of Local Police Forces in the Republic of Guinea, in Support of the National Police	\$ 14,822,590.00

## › Background

The political stability gained from the first free and fair democratic presidential election in Guinea (Conakry) in November 2010 was consolidated with the organization of legislative elections in 2013. While these elections represented an important milestone to peace and democracy and enabled re-engagement of donors, the road to the much anticipated elections was long, and the transition remains fragile.

Guinea faces major governance challenges, notably continued impunity, weakness of civilian and democratic control over the institutions, the persistence of corruption, and the marginalization of women and vulnerable groups. The 2010 presidential elections and long run-up to the 2013 legislative elections illuminated important cracks within Guinean society, notably increased polarization along political, ethnic and community lines. Tensions continue to simmer in the country and national reconciliation processes have stalled.

Government-led finance reform has enhanced the stability of the country's macroeconomic framework. Guinea has met the requirements for debt relief. However, economic growth primarily depends on the mining sector and macroeconomic success still needs to translate into tangible benefits for the population. Spending power is low and basic services – water, sanitation, electricity, health care, education and reliable transport – are thin on the ground. The lack of services increasingly leads to rioting, which has in some cases turned deadly.

Structural deficiencies in the army, police, and judiciary have made way in the last decade for serious human rights violations, and subsequently the growth of mistrust between the security force and the population. The military is still considered as an important factor of insecurity for the country. Security sector reform (SSR) continues to make good progress though and can be an important factor in maintaining stability in the country. Important measures, such as the census of the military and the retirement of close to 4,000 of military personnel, have been taken in the past few years. Institutional reform is now needed in order to consolidate transformative gains. Additionally, justice sector and police reform, initially

neglected, are increasingly becoming a new priorities for authorities. These efforts can be decisive factors for peacebuilding, the rule of law and the consolidation of democracy and need to be supported by the international community.

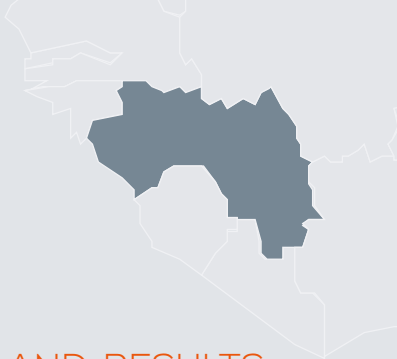
## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, a key SSR milestone was achieved regarding the political and strategic architecture of the security sector with the production of a national security and defense strategy (2013-2017). Equally important was the shift in rule of law institutions to a service-delivery model, based on national perception surveys conducted in 2013 on access to justice and security. These perception surveys, conducted for the first time in Guinea's history, will enable national authorities to have a better understanding of justice and security needs of the population, and will create baseline for future support to the sector. Likewise, the Ministry of Security adopted a strategy on community policing, which shifts for the first time police services to be oriented toward delivering services to the population. The operationalization of this shift has begun with the efforts made to strengthen the Office for Gender and Children Protection of Police (OPROGEM) in 2013. OPROGEM was upgraded to an office within the national police organogram and expanded in five new police stations (up from two in 2012). A total of 689 women consulted OPROGEM in 2013 (increasing from just 83 cases reported in 2012). However, more efforts are needed to ensure that SGBV cases reach the courts.

Additionally, work to establish democratic and civilian oversight of security forces continued. Some progress was made as civil society representatives were integrated into the Defense and Security Regional Councils that were set up by the Government in each region.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

SSR is a highly political process and the involvement of authorities over the coming years will remain key to translating efforts thus far into tangible change in terms of protection and access to justice for the population. Justice reform in particular has experienced delays and the lack of results in this area continues to impact the country's security situation. Ahead of the upcoming 2015



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

elections, justice reform will be crucial to fight against impunity and bring stability to the country. Thus, there is a need for increased international support to Guinea and improved coordination and division of labor amongst international partners.

UNDP will continue to support the SSR process in Guinea with an increasing focus on the operationalization of reforms, notably in the non-military components of SSR (such as police and civilian oversight). UNDP will also initiate support to justice reform efforts. Projects to support community policing, justice, SGBV response by justice and security institutions, and civilian and democratic control, will be jointly implemented with other UN entities, particularly within the Global Focal Point arrangement.

- › UNDP supported the development of National Security and Defense Strategy (2013-2017).
- › Assistance was given to conduct national perceptions surveys on access to justice and security throughout the country.
- › A service delivery model for policing was adopted through new UNDP-supported community policing strategy.
- › Police services increased for women who are survivors of SGBV (689 women consulted OPROGEM in 2013, up from just 83 in 2012).

# HAITI

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Rule of Law Project	\$ 3,291,664.00

## › Background

The continued postponement of national and local elections (originally scheduled for 2011) continues to fuel political polarization and uncertainty in Haiti. Only in September 2013 was the new electoral law required for holding the long-delayed local, municipal and partial senatorial elections adopted. The continued election-related delays created tensions not only between Parliament and the executive branch but also throughout the country, resulting in a series of political demonstrations. As such, political conditions in Haiti in 2013 were not permissive of consolidated reform.

The justice sector, where progress has notably lagged, remains subject to the most significant political obstacles. Despite the Ministry of Justice and Public Security's (MJSP) published action plan for the period 2012-2016, the justice sector lacks strategic development or budgetary planning for reform. As a result of an inadequately functioning justice system, Haiti's prison system remains severely overcrowded with a high number of pre-trial detainees. Despite progress on police reform, the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP) remains weak. Progress was made, however, with regard to accountability for alleged past serious crimes in early 2013 when a Court of Appeal decided to open new investigations into former dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier for crimes against humanity. This move has been seen as a positive step forward in establishing the rule of law in Haiti.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP jointly with the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) established within the first instance court of Port-au-Prince, contributed to efforts to modernize the administration of justice and better coordinate actors across the criminal system. As a direct result by the end of 2013, daily hearings registered per judge nearly doubled (increasing from two to almost four), reflecting enhanced functionality of the court system and a reduced back log of cases. A data collection and case management system was also established within the Prosecutor's office.

In the framework of the *Pacte Justice*, the MJSP's capacity development plan developed with UNDP support –new budgetary planning tools were developed, and the organizational structure of several services were revised and enhanced with technical support of UNDP. With UNDP's support, information management systems were set up within the Minister and the General



The UNDP-supported Haitian National Police Coast Guard base in Les Cayes was inaugurated in August 2013.  
UN Photo/UNDP Haiti





## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

Director's Offices and a data collection and management system for Judicial Inspection was also established. This Inspection Service gathers data on the efficiency of the justice system to inform the criminal justice policy developed by the MJSP.

In collaboration with MINUSTAH, UNDP provided support to the School of Magistrates in the implementation of a continuous training project for both potential trainers and judicial actors. Additionally, a MINUSTAH/UNDP team continued its support to the harmonization of judicial acts, including drafting sessions and workshops for their approvals.

In August 2013, the HNP Coast Guard base in Les Cayes was inaugurated with the completion of the wharf and the administrative building. In collaboration with MINUSTAH, UNDP also continued its support to the establishment of a training centre of the Central Direction of the Judicial Police (DCPJ).

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Challenges to establishing the rule of law in Haiti remained in 2014. There is limited political dialogue on rule of law issues, but public demand for justice and security, bringing rule of law and economic development together, remains high. The vast majority of the population continues to lack access to legal services. Case management remains weak, hindered by material and human resource constraints, and also the lack of accountability and independence of the judiciary. This continues to generate extensive case backlogs and prison overcrowding, and is negatively affecting the Haitian population's access to justice.

However, a new UNDP Rule of Law Programme has been developed for 2014-2016, supported by the Global Focal Point in close collaboration with MINUSTAH. Joint MINUSTAH/UNDP implementation is planned in order to combine technical assistance and political engagement.

- › Through support from a joint MINUSTAH/UNDP team established in early 2013 within the first instance court of Port-au-Prince – the Comité de Suivi et Gestion – the coordination of actors across the jurisdiction was improved, leading to enhanced functionality of the court system. Daily hearings per judge nearly doubled, increasing from two to almost four.
- › In the framework of the Pacte Justice, the capacity development plan of the MJSP developed with UNDP support. The MJSP developed a new budgetary planning tool and the organizational structure of several services was reformed to be more effective and efficient.
- › The use of a data collection system developed for Judiciary Inspection Services informed the criminal justice policy developed by the MJSP.
- › The HNP Coast Guard base in Les Cayes, built with UNDP support, was inaugurated in August 2013 upon completion of the wharf and the administrative building.

# HONDURAS

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Security and Crisis Prevention	\$ 227,013.00
Rule of Law Project	\$ 2,595,527.00

## › Background

The current political and security challenges facing the country of Honduras are deeply rooted in history, and are structural in nature. Over the decades, these conditions – such as vast inequality, marginalization, exclusion, and discrimination against a large majority of the population – have manifested in periods of conflict, and social and political violence. Basic human rights to life, integrity and freedom (particularly for those groups perceived of as ‘vulnerable’ such as woman, children, and youth) continue to be violated. Patronages and the capture of key government positions by exclusive political parties have resulted in weak national institutions and mistrusted state authority.

High levels of insecurity continue to plague the country. According to the 2013-2014 Human Development

Report for Latin America, Honduras has the highest homicide rate in Latin America (79 homicides per 100,000 people in 2013).<sup>49</sup> The situation is further exacerbated by an alarming growth in the presence of international drug trafficking organizations fighting to control Honduras’ central transshipment corridors. These organizations continue to undermine security and justice efforts through bribery, targeted killings and kidnapping of public servants, mayors and elected officials. The Honduran State also lacks control of significant parts of national territory, especially in the western and north-eastern areas of the country.

Meanwhile, police officers have been implicated in high-profile crimes, and the police are thought to have been involved in murders carried out by the death squads over the years. Recent efforts to strengthen capacity and



UNDP works with youth to reduce armed violence in Honduras.  
UN Photo/UNDP Honduras

fight corruption in the police force resulted in the submission of 2,000 officials to the Attorney General's office for prosecution. However, the current numbers – approximately 14,000 police – are far too small for a country facing such great insecurity.

#### › Assistance and Impact

Against this backdrop, UNDP supports citizen security in Honduras, and provides assistance to municipalities with high rates of violence and insecurity. Since 2007, UNDP has supported local security planning, conflict mediation, information management, and youth violence prevention initiatives through the *Safer Municipalities Programme*. New local plans to manage security have been designed and approved in different municipalities of the country.<sup>50</sup> In some cases, these UNDP-supported plans have channeled both national resources – such as the local tax for citizen security – and international funding (from donors such as the World Bank, Inter-America Development Bank and USAID), providing a common platform for funding to align with national efforts.

#### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The new Government, which was elected in November 2013, has adopted some important changes to deviate from the previous administration. The suspension of certain initiatives like the Commission to Reform the Security Sector has generated some concerns among the international community. On the other hand, the Government has expressed its support to different aspects of the UNDP-supported National Policy of Citizen Security and Social Coexistence, including support to the *Safer Municipalities Programme* and other preventive initiatives. As such, UNDP will support the strengthening of the Vice Minister of Violence Prevention to develop a strategic plan and establish the Cabinet on Violence Prevention. This plan should further drive and coordinate the investment of different donors in the country according to national priorities.

49 Data from the Observatory of Violence of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH). The 2013-2014 Human Development Report for Latin America is available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hdr/human-development-report-for-latin-america-2013-2014/>

50 Among others, La Ceiba, Choloma, Tela, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortés and El Progreso



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

- › New local plans to manage security have been designed and approved in different municipalities of the country, with UNDP support.
- › In some cases, these UNDP-supported plans have channeled both national resources – such as the local tax for citizen security – and international funding (from donors such as the World Bank, IADB and USAID), providing a common platform for funding to align with national efforts.

# IRAQ

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening the administration of Justice in Iraq	\$ 905,642.00
Support to Security Sector Reform	\$ 861,032.00
Promoting Rule of Law in the Kurdistan	\$ 705,356.00

## › Background

Instability in Iraq continues to impact the ability of rule of law institutions to deliver justice and security services. Moreover, the institutions are under-staffed, inadequately supplied, and lack technical expertise and knowledge. Judges and other professionals in the justice and security systems are routinely threatened, and are the subjects of targeted killings. Public confidence in judges and the courts to render impartial decisions, as well as in the police to secure basic human safety, has fallen accordingly. Vulnerable groups, including women, children and minorities, have been disproportionately harmed by the inability of the Government to provide basic justice in line with international human rights standards.

As such, a general lack of access to justice for ordinary citizens remains. Many Iraqis turn to traditional justice mechanisms – and while, in principle, these are intended to play an important role in facilitating reconciliation, in practice they are often out of step with international and national human rights standards.

It is within this context that UNDP continues to support strengthening justice and security institutions, as well as enhancing access to justice through a human rights-based approach.

## › Assistance and Impact

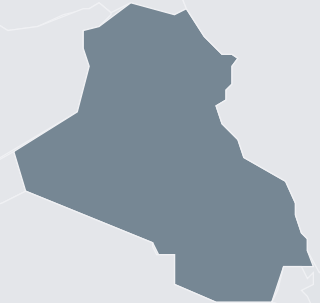
In 2013, UNDP continued to provide support to key judicial institutions, with a focus on criminal justice. For example, UNDP supported the Government of Iraq to develop a criminal justice data integration strategy and court automation system, and initiated efforts to enhance the role of the judiciary in criminal investigations (including through a comprehensive assessment of criminal investigation process and through training for over 100 judicial investigators).

In support of human rights, UNDP helped to establish the first Independent Human Rights Commission (IHCHR) in Iraq. It also helped to develop the vision, thematic areas of focus, communications strategy and action plan for the IHCHR at federal level and Independent Board of Human Rights (IBHR) at regional level.

In 2013, in the area of access to justice, UNDP took significant steps toward institutionalizing legal aid work through signing and implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Kurdistan Bar Association (KBA). This MoU allows for the provision of legal assistance services through court-based legal help desks and mobile legal outreach, as well as organizational strategy development, structure and legal aid operating procedures. UNDP supported three additional legal help desks in Basra, Baghdad and Anbar Governorates.

UNDP also assisted the Directorate for Combating Violence Against Women (DFCVAW) and local NGOs in the Kurdistan Region to protect vulnerable women and girls among the Syrian Refugees from SGBV and trafficking. Three legal and social protection centres were established in the refugee camps in all three Governorates in Kurdistan Region. UNDP facilitated an additional MoU between DFCVAW and KBA, in order to allow for a sustainable referral system. This MoU strengthens collaboration and cooperation to provide legal assistance, consultation and representation to women victims of domestic violence whose cases have been received by DFCVAW through the UNDP funded legal help desks.

In addition to supporting DFCVAW at the regional level, UNDP continued its support to Family Protection Units (FPU) at federal level. In 2013, the total of 149 staff including managers and law enforcement officers from both institutions, both male and female, received intensive trainings on data base systems, investigation, forensic analysis, interview techniques, project management and referral systems. In 2013, 14,650 cases were reported to the FPU. Additionally, the national data-base of gender-based and domestic violence cases within FPU, DFCVAW and Ministry of Interior (MoI) at regional and federal level was finalized and uploaded within MoI's IT system, and is now ready for use. The database will facilitate consistent reporting and access to information on incidents of gender-based and domestic violence. UNDP supported the development of a draft shelter strategy for ensuring safe refuge for survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, the adoption of which UNDP will advocate for in 2014.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

In the area of security sector governance, UNDP initiated a comprehensive programme to enhance the Government of Iraq's research and planning capacities. Working in close coordination with the Office of the National Security Advisor, UNDP provided technical support and strategic advice for the development of a National Security Strategy (currently being drafted). UNDP continues to work closely with the recently established Narhein Centre for Strategic Studies, a Government-affiliated think tank which has been created to enhance Governmental research capacities for strategic and military studies. Finally, UNDP initiated efforts to develop the capacity of the Defense and Security Committee of the Iraq Council of Representatives, in order to help the Council perform more effectively its oversight function over the Iraqi Security Sector.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The deterioration of the security situation in Iraq, coupled with increased sectarian antagonism continues to challenge UNDP's work in Iraq. Indeed, the judicial and security sectors are becoming increasingly politicized, rendering efforts to develop policy and institutions extremely difficult. Additionally, the security situation on the ground continues to negatively impact UNDP's capacity to reach out to other Governorates in the country. More than ever, the complexity of the situation requires a broad scope for rule of law support that is focused not only on strengthening justice and security institutions, but also closely aligns with wider support to other critical areas such as good governance, reconciliation, conflict prevention and poverty reduction. In such difficult circumstances, supporting community-based interventions in parallel to institutional development ones becomes all the more important and urgent.

In 2014, UNDP will build on its ongoing work to finalize a comprehensive rule of law programme that will seek to integrate under a comprehensive programmatic framework, the work it carries out in the areas of justice, human rights and security. This programme will aim to ensure that UNDP's interventions are strategically integrated, and consistent. In addition, UNDP will continue to advocate for and secure increased financial commitment for its programme from the Government of Iraq. This will build on the support expected from the Kurdistan Regional Government, which agreed to finance a comprehensive support package to strengthen justice delivery and access to justice in Kurdistan.

- › Over 100 Judicial Investigators were trained on investigative techniques, in coordination with the EU.
- › Three additional legal help desks operated by local NGOs in Basra, Baghdad and Anbar, and three legal protection centres operated by DFCVAW and local NGOs in the refugee camps were established to provide free legal aid services to vulnerable and victims of gender-based and domestic violence.
- › 149 staff from FPU and DFCVAW received training on data base systems, investigation, forensic analysis, interview techniques, and project management and referral system.
- › 14,650 cases were reported to the FPUs.
- › The national data-base of gender-based and domestic violence cases within FPUs, DFCVAW and Mol at regional and federal levels was finalized and uploaded within Mol IT – it is now ready for use.
- › UNDP support to DFCVAW at regional level resulted in increased capacity to investigate violent incidents by establishing investigation offices for gender-based and domestic violence cases.
- › A draft Strategic Partnership Framework was developed with the High Judicial Council.



UNDP supports legal aid for women in Iraq.  
UN Photo/UNDP Iraq

# KENYA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Achieving peaceful, credible and transparent elections in Kenya	\$ 1,542,172.00

## › Background

In March 2013, Kenya held a largely peaceful election in accordance with the stipulations of the 2010 Constitution. The election was the first to be held since the violence following the 2007-2008 elections plunged the country into chaos and resulted in over 1000 deaths. Since then, the 2010 Constitution has allowed for a range of reforms to be implemented, including the devolution of power and resources among the 47 counties in Kenya. While new constitutional dispensations provided a framework for addressing structural gaps, the country still faces challenges of politically-driven armed violence, especially in arid and semi-arid counties in northern Kenya. In 2013, UNDP continued its support to the Kenyan Government to reduce armed violence and combat SALW proliferation at both national and local levels, with the overall aim to improve community security in targeted areas.

## › Assistance and Impact

Over the course of 2013, UNDP supported the Government of Kenya to pass a bill on SALW. Technical and financial support was provided through the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms Management (KNFP). As a result of UNDP support, a bill was drafted and published in Kenyan newspapers to ensure wide circulation for public and inclusive review. The draft bill was further reviewed by a team of legal experts drawn from different relevant ministries – the final draft is expected to be passed in mid-2014. In addition, support to KNFP was provided to develop a National Police Reserve (NPR) Policy. A study was commissioned to assess the technical and institutional gaps of NPRs and a training manual was developed to enhance the capacity of security service delivery at the local level. The NPR Policy and Training Manual have been submitted by the Cabinet Secretary to the National Security Advisory Council (NSAC) for endorsement. The NPR Policy and Training Manual will directly aid policy coherence and enhance the State's response to violence at the community level. As such, the next phase of support will focus on policy implementation.

In 2013, UNDP supported the Nairobi Crime Observatory to produce four quarterly crime observatory reports on crime in the greater Nairobi area, including neighboring

areas of Kajiado, Kiambu and Machakos counties. The Crime Observatory reports helped to identify patterns and trends of criminality and violence in the counties, and demand is now growing for analytical reports such as these to inform strategic community policing and decision-making. UNDP also provided support to expand livelihoods for at-risk youth through Peace Dividends grants to over 60 reformed warriors and community groups in the counties of Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, and West Pokot. Early results demonstrate that more youth are being drawn towards living a community life and focusing on building alternative livelihoods. For example, in Isiolo county reformed warrior groups started to call for peace in their communities and 10 small arms were returned to the local police authority. In Marsabit, two warring communities (Gabra and Borana) are now using the same reproductive health facility at Turbi Health Centre. Apart from reflecting peaceful coexistence, this has improved nomadic women's access to health services, reducing pre-natal mortality rates. In West Pokot, Mr. Abraham Chemala, a known warrior who participated in UNDP Peace Dividend Initiative was elected in 2013 to be in-charge of the youth wing of the cross-border peace movement by joint Kenya-Uganda border peace committee. Thus, the UNDP Peace Dividend Programme is recognized as supporting inter-communal interactions and boosting citizen security in areas affected by violence.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Despite the absence of large-scale election-related violence, community divisions, particularly along ethnic lines, were exacerbated following the March 2013 elections, especially in arid regions. Communities that are discontented with the results of the elections continue to be at odds with communities that won the elections, as they are perceived as dominating both resources and decision-making processes. Additionally, terrorism, cross-border arms proliferation and spillover of armed conflict from South Sudan and Somalia continue to cause instability in both border counties and the major cities alike. Youth radicalization continues to be a national problem as militant groups such as Al-Shabaab are taking advantage youth unemployment to recruit young people.

Strong coordination and an expanded role for the media



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

are critical to strengthening peacebuilding processes and boosting community dialogue in Kenya. Improved collaboration and information sharing between the communities and security agencies are also important for controlling SALW proliferation and managing violence. Moving forward in the post-election period, sustained efforts to strengthen institutional capacity to prevent and manage armed violence will be important alongside supporting reconciliation processes and fostering community resilience.

UNDP plans to continue supporting efforts to prevent armed violence and build confidence in justice and security institutions. Informed by previous experiences, UNDP's partnership with the Kenyan Government to manage community security challenges will remain critical to sustaining peace and security in Kenya.

- › In 2013, UNDP supported the Government of Kenya to pass a bill on SALW.
- › UNDP also provided support to KNFP to develop a NPR Policy. A study was commissioned to assess the technical and institutional gaps of NPRs and a training manual was developed to enhance the capacity of security service delivery at the local level.
- › UNDP supported the Nairobi Crime Observatory to produce four quarterly crime observatory reports on crime in the greater Nairobi area, including neighboring areas of Kajiado, Kiambu and Machakos counties.
- › The Crime Observatory reports helped to identify patterns and trends of criminality and violence in the counties, and demand is now growing for analytical reports such as these to inform strategic community policing and decision-making.

# KOSOVO<sup>51</sup>

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Freedom from Fear – Enhancing Community Safety in Kosovo	\$ 638,045.00

## › Background

Kosovo still struggles to enhance its economic development, attract foreign investment and reduce the high unemployment rate (currently over 40 percent). Major challenges also exist in the field of rule of law, corruption and organized crime, particularly trafficking in humans, weapons and drugs. The uncontrolled possession and proliferation of SALW still remain major security threats.

In 2013, Kosovo and Serbia reached an agreement to normalize relations, which was a major political step, as both counterparts agreed not to block mutual efforts to achieve EU integration. In this context, Kosovo also made progress towards achieving the criteria by negotiating the Stabilization and Association Agreement.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP assistance to Kosovo prioritized developing the justice sector and strengthening security institutions. UNDP continued to support the provision of legal aid, targeting in particular rural communities, women and minorities who are often those most vulnerable. By the end of December, 352,074 people had access to free legal aid, thanks to eight UNDP-supported legal

aid offices and the legal aid mobile clinic. Four of these legal aid offices directly support minority communities. In 2013, a total of 2,852 legal cases were completed by these legal aid offices, which is an increase of over 50 percent compared to 2012. From January 2010 to November 2013, a total of 7,152 people (33 percent women) used these legal aid services. Additionally, with UNDP's support, the Mediation Commission established its secretariat and three mediation centres in 2013. As a result, 764 clients (including over 180 women) benefited from mediation services.

In collaboration with local CSOs, the EU Rule of Law Mission (EULEX), UNDP and the Chamber of Advocates also supported 64 women who were victims of rape during the conflict. Women lawyers from the Chamber of Advocates offered free legal assistance and representation in court to these victims of rape.

Furthermore, UNDP provided expert assistance to the Office of the National Coordinator against Domestic Violence; the Office of the National Coordinator against Trafficking in Human Beings; the Kosovo Police; the Agency for Gender Equality within the Office of the Prime



UNDP supports weapon destruction in Kosovo (UN Administered Territory).  
UN Photo/UNDP Kosovo





## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

Minister; NGO-run shelters as well as other relevant ministries; and partners of the Inter-Ministerial Working Groups on domestic violence and human trafficking. UNDP's assistance directly contributed to establishing a more functional and nationally-led mechanism that supports prevention and fight against domestic violence.

In close cooperation with the Kosovo Police, UNDP drafted a report on weapons trafficking, trained the National Focal Point on Tracing and developed a new tracing database, which links all evidence rooms in Kosovo to the National Focal Point. Moreover, with UNDP's support, 1,315 weapons were publicly destroyed and 1,730 weapons were confiscated during 2013.

Finally, the Kosovo Small Arms Control Initiative (KOSSAC) implemented audits in three selected municipalities to further determine the levels of safety, trust in the police, and main threats perceived by citizens. These audits are now being used for the formulation of safer community plans. UNDP continues to contribute to the steering group for monitoring and evaluation of the KOSSAC strategy, and takes active part in the implementation of the annual work plan as well as the outreach to the Municipal Community Safety Councils and local public safety councils.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Kosovo's high unemployment and poor economic climate are not expected to change in the near future. Rule of law reforms remain challenging and, although numerous laws, strategies and action plans have been developed and amended, implementation is a major concern to all central and local institutions. UNDP will continue to assist Kosovo's institutions to become more efficient, transparent and gender responsive. The authorities are currently formulating a new rule of law strategy (2016-2019), and UNDP will continue to provide technical advice to all relevant ministries involved in this process. In addition, UNDP will further support the authorities in combating organized crime, trafficking in human beings, drugs and weapons, violent extremism and unauthorized possession of SALW. Lastly, UNDP will aim to expand its assistance to increase inter-ethnic dialogue, reconciliation and dealing with the past, in order to address potential challenges in these areas in the forthcoming years.

- › 352,074 people received access to legal aid by the end of 2013.
- › 2852 legal aid cases were completed with support from UNDP.
- › From January 2010 to November 2013, a total of 7,152 people (33 percent women) used legal aid services throughout Kosovo.
- › 764 clients (including over 180 women) benefitted from mediation services.
- › 1,315 weapons were publicly destroyed and 1,730 weapons were confiscated.

51 All designations made in this document are without prejudice to positions on status and are in accordance with UNSCR 1244 (1999).

# KYRGYZSTAN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Enhancing Democratic Rule of Law to Promote Peace and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic	\$ 195,650.00

## › Background

Kyrgyzstan has relatively sound democratic credentials among the post-Soviet Central Asia states. This follows two successive changes of authoritarian governments in 2005 and 2010, both instigated through the popular protest. In June 2010, following the overthrow of President Kurmanbek Bakiyev, there was a serious outbreak of Kyrgyz-Uzbek interethnic violence focused particularly around the southern city of Osh. Following political change in 2010, a new Constitution instigated a broad political and legal reform. The parliamentary model that is gaining momentum in Kyrgyzstan is now seen as a model for democratic transitions in the region. Nevertheless, inter-ethnic tensions in the south largely remain and were reflected in the voting patterns in the November 2011 elections, in which brought former prime minister in the interim government, Almazbek Atambayev was elected president.

Three and a half years after the adoption of the new Constitution, Kyrgyzstan is amidst an intense rule of law reform process. The need for judicial reform was emphasized by the President Almazbek Atambayev on 4th of March 2013 when he stated: "The unfairness of the judicial system was one of the causes of the two coups of the country."<sup>52</sup> While a significant amount of legislation has been adopted in the rule of law area, the track record of implementation is widely recognized as poor. Legislation is very often corrected in haste without coordination between state authorities with the Ministry of Justice, and with Parliament having a limited role. The interventionist approach of the Presidential apparatus also manifests through extra-ordinary coordination through the National Defense Council or the *ad hoc* Council for Judicial Reform. A Presidential Decree has initiated six Working Groups for legal drafting consisting of legal experts, scholars and administrative officers. In 2014, it is expected that these groups will carry out inventory of the judicial law with additional submission of new legislation to the Parliament. This continued pace of reform could aggravate an ever-growing distrust of the population in the entire justice system.

## › Assistance and Impact

Since mid-2012, UNDP has implemented the *Enhancing Democratic Rule of Law to Promote Peace and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic* programme to support coordination on rule of law initiatives within the country. The focus of the programme is to build the capacity of justice and security actors to better implement laws, maintain oversight of justice and security services, combat corruption, and provide access to justice to the most vulnerable groups including to address ethnically-motivated human rights abuses.

In 2013, UNDP focused its support for the justice sector on providing adequate technical assistance for legislative reform and for facilitating and broadening consultations related to the process of legislative drafting. This work has been supported through research and development of knowledge products; organization of public and expert consultations; technical support for the six Working Groups for judicial reform; and technical assistance in drafting of legislation. In support of development of the National Strategy for Improvement of Rule of Law for the judicial reform, UNDP partnered with a local NGO to conduct an assessment of the rule of law sector to gather existing knowledge, data and statistics, and to map gaps in the rule of law area. The findings of the assessment will be submitted to the Working Groups for judicial reform in order to inform development of the national strategy.

To facilitate the consultative process and in partnership with various international organizations,<sup>53</sup> UNDP carried out five roundtables and expert consultative discussions including: the kick-off conference headed by the President Atambayev, where an action plan was presented and working groups were formed (February 2013); an expert forum on the new concept of criminal justice (22 April, 2013); two meetings organized for three expert groups including the Ministry of Justice on criminal procedural and penalty codes (May 2013 and August 2013); and a roundtable for two Working Groups on Civil Code and law on implementation of courts judgments. In addition, UNDP supported efforts to improve the Criminal Code through the introduction of new legislation.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Despite success in supporting legal reform, the legal culture that underpins the reform efforts through legislative reform needs to be complemented with development of adequate models for the implementation of laws. Having only been rolled out in 2013, the consolidated rule of law programme focused its efforts on supporting development of implementation models. Moving forward, concrete results are expected to build on the foundation established in 2013.

In 2014, in conversation with the President's Office, UNDP has agreed to co-locate a Chief Technical Advisor to the Office and will coordinate reform efforts performed by the six Working Groups. This will provide an opportunity to advise on developing strategic approach to legislative reforms that could add coordination, coherence and transparency to the process of judicial reform.

- › UNDP worked to ensure that the consultative process for judicial reform in Kyrgyzstan was technically sound and sufficiently inclusive of different stakeholders.
- › UNDP received the Government's endorsement of an international Chief Technical Advisor to be co-located in the President's Office. This will support judicial reform efforts.
- › UNDP assisted with mapping and analysis of gaps in the justice sector, which is expected to inform a strategic approach to legislative reform.
- › Technical assistance was given to developing critical national legislation including Criminal and Civil Codes, as well as for respective procedural codes, all of which has helped to ensure compliance with international standards.

52 "Atambayev pushes for judicial reform in Kyrgyzstan," 4 March 2013. Available at: <http://www.universalnewswires.com/centralasia/general/viewstory.aspx?id=13731>

53 Including OHCHR, UNODC, OSCE, Soros Foundation, and GIZ



UNDP supports rule of law in Kyrgyzstan.  
UN Photo/UNDP ECIS

# LIBERIA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening the Rule of Law and Administration of Justice in Liberia	\$ 869,850.00
Justice and Security Trust Fund	\$ 1,809,980.00

## › Background

In 2013, Liberia celebrated the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Accord, which brought 14 years of brutal civil war to a formal end. As President Johnson-Sirleaf noted in her commemoration speech in August 2013, Liberia has had a decade of peace since the signing of that accord, including two elections.

The Liberian government launched the Agenda for Transformation, its poverty reduction strategy for the next five years in late 2012. The Agenda feeds into the goals set in Liberia's long-term vision of socio-economic transformation and development entitled Liberia RISING 2030. Both plans encompass justice and security as being key components for moving Liberia truly forward on the path to peace and stability.

This planning and progress is reflected in the UN's profile in Liberia. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is undertaking a gradual withdrawal process. This process is expected to encompass security and justice more robustly after consultation with the Liberian Government, as well as the UN Country Team (UNCT) and other partners. Further, after the Government's request to be placed on the UN Peacebuilding Commission's Agenda, the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) continue to provide targeted support in the areas of justice and security, bearing transition in mind.

Although important commitments and steps have been taken, continuing challenges remain. Limited state technical, managerial and budgetary capacity are compounded by losses in institutional memory due to management personnel changes. A public trust deficit is also apparent, a factor that contributes to self-help 'mob justice.' The high prevalence of SGBV with low conviction rates continues to create a sense of impunity for many offenders. Issues such as excessive pre-trial detention rates remains symptomatic of the obstacles plaguing the sector. The legacy of war and ongoing regional crises continue to undermine community security, including risks related to small arms proliferation.

As part of ongoing efforts to consolidate peace after nearly a decade and a half of civil war, the Government of

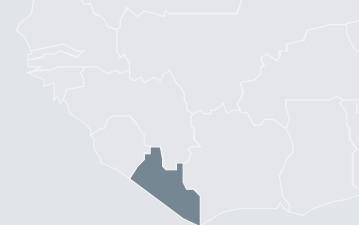
Liberia maintains its commitment to strengthening the rule of law through a focus on the justice and security sectors. The rebuilding of these sectors, both in terms of decentralizing services as well as building the capacity of personnel, remains priority areas of focus.

## › Assistance and Impact

To support the Government to address challenges, UNDP developed its *Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Administration of Justice in Liberia*, which supports the sector-wide *Justice and Security Joint Programme (JSJP)*, a multi-year programme between the Government of Liberia and the international community. The JSJP also includes support from PBF and PBSO, funding for which is managed by UNDP. In 2013 UNDP also continued to administer the *Justice and Security Trust Fund (JSTF)*, which is a part of the JSJP framework.

In 2013, UNDP continued to support the operationalization of the five PBF-supported 'Justice and Security Hubs,' which are designed to decentralize justice and security services for greater accessibility and outreach to an increased number of people. UNDP supported the training and deployment of justice and security professionals to the hubs and undertook necessary procurement and provision of equipment to ensure hub operations. The first hub was inaugurated in the first half of February 2013. Assessments were also completed for 10 magisterial courts, three each in Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties and one in Monrovia. Additionally, assessments aimed at enhancing border security through the construction of two joint-border security posts in Lofa and Nimba counties were undertaken. UNDP also maintains its work with civil society: civil society organization, Search for Common Ground, was recruited to provide services in training and in the promotion of community awareness on issues of security, human rights and other legal services available in the Gbarnga hub. UNDP also supported the construction of a police training academy in Harper, Maryland County, which will enable the recruitment and training of security personnel in the south-east of the country, complementing 'Hub 2' in the region.

UNDP also continued to provide technical assistance to the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Crime Unit to



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

collect, handle and store SGBV information/materials, as well as support for SGBV prosecution in hub regions. Further, support was extended to the Ministry of Justice to implement the Diversion Pilot Programme, assist in the renovation of the Circuit Court in Grand Bassa County as well as the Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice for targeted trainings. UNDP continued to work closely with the UN Police in UNMIL to undertake a review of the Liberian National Police (LNP) strategic plan, which just came to a close. The findings of this review will inform the LNP's next planning cycle.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Reforming the justice and security sectors in Liberia continues to be strongly led by the Liberian Government, a critical component to ensuring country-responsive programming. However, concerns remain. Although, the first hub was inaugurated, the construction of the hubs was greatly delayed, which slowed service delivery. In light of this, a lessons learned workshop was undertaken in June 2012 to specifically address the challenges of the first hub. The findings of this exercise were applied in 2013 to ensure the remaining hubs take advantage of existing infrastructure to expedite work and ensure service delivery begins as quickly as possible.

Although an improvement from last year, UNDP suffered minor staffing gaps which affected the delivery of UNDP activity; these gaps have now been filled. A review of the *Justice and Security Trust Fund* also revealed the need to ensure the Fund was structurally fully aligned to UNDP trust fund architecture requirements in order to deliver effectively.

Finally, as transition planning moves more and more to the fore, it will be important to ensure that UNDP has the capacity in place to ensure any gaps can be effectively bridged. With UNMIL's pending withdrawal and the 2017 elections, Liberian justice and security institutions will require resources to be ready. Further, lessons must be learned from other post-conflict and crisis contexts to ensure advance planning for mission transition. Invoking the Global Focal Point for this exercise will be timely, and will inform the way forward.

- › The first Justice and Security Hub was inaugurated in February 2013.
- › Assessments were completed for 10 magisterial courts, three each in Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties and one in Monrovia. Additionally, assessments aimed at enhancing border security through the construction of two joint-border security posts in Lofa and Nimba counties were undertaken.
- › UNDP also supported the construction of a police training academy in Harper, Maryland Country, which will enable the recruitment and training of security personnel in the south-east of the country, complementing 'Hub 2' in the region.
- › UNDP continued to provide technical assistance to the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Crime Unit to collect, handle and store SGBV information/materials, as well as support for SGBV prosecution in hub regions.
- › UNDP worked closely with the UN Police in UNMIL to undertake a review of the LNP strategic plan, which just concluded. These findings will inform the LNP's next planning cycle.



Liberians celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in Accra on 18 August 2003, which ended their country's 14-year civil war.  
UN Photo/Staton Winter

# LIBYA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthen ROL/Access to Justice	\$ 295,071.00

## › Background

Three years after the revolution that overthrew long-standing dictator Muammar Gaddafi, the precarious security situation and the absence of fully functioning rule of law institutions remain the predominant concerns of Libyans. The initial actions of the Libyan Government to reform the security sector have been brought to a standstill due to current political uncertainty. Likewise, efforts to increase the separation of powers, to enhance judicial independence, and to strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks to comply with international human rights standards have been overshadowed by the country's tenuous political situation. Transitional justice consultations which were underway in Libya have also been put on hold.

Armed groups who have yet to disarm are the biggest challenges facing the Libyan authorities, and have continued to raise concerns about the country's stabilization, security and human rights situation. The country is awash with unregulated weapons (over 15 million rifles alone). A recent report by the UN panel of experts found that "Libya has become a primary source of illicit weapons."<sup>54</sup> These circumstances are undoubtedly affecting the country's ability to consolidate the rule of law in the aftermath of the revolution.

On 17 December 2012, the Libyan Government articulated a clear set of priorities for assistance from the international community for security and rule of law.

These priorities were subsequently encapsulated in a comprehensive Security Sector, Justice and Rule of Law Development Plan, which was presented at an International Ministerial Conference in Paris in February 2013.

## › Assistance and Impact

Since 2012, UNDP has worked closely with the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to address rule of law issues within the country. Based on the findings from an extensive consultation process with national stakeholders, UNDP provides support to three main areas: 1) Strengthening the capacity of Libyan rule of law institutions to provide services in a manner which supports the transition to democracy; 2) Improving access to justice for conflict-affected populations (especially survivors of SGBV, women and displaced persons), and; 3) Supporting processes and national consensus on transitional justice. To these ends, UNDP made progress in 2013, particularly by building capacity through supporting national and local actors to increase knowledge and skills in the rule of law area.

In January 2013, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General Tarek Mitri requested support from the Global Focal Point (GFP), to help identify concrete ways in which the UN could support the Libyan authorities in the rule of law area. In February, the GFP took stock of existing UN rule of law support to the Libyan authorities



Explosive remnants of war in post-revolution Libya.  
UN Photo/Iason Foonten



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

and provided clear recommendations for maximizing the coherence of assistance from across the UN system in-country, building on comparative advantages and filling critical capacity gaps. Key recommendations made included strengthening joint work (including through co-location of rule of law capacities), enhancing monitoring frameworks, and ensuring early transition planning. Going forward, UNDP together with UNSMIL will continue working to design a multi-year police reform programme for Libya. This programme is currently being rolled out alongside a dramatic scaling up of rule of law support in Libya to ensure that support given during the transition period is sustainable and continues to effect change.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The challenges to rule of law in Libya are primarily political in nature. Turnover within the Government and related obstacles to identifying priorities for transition planning have negatively impacted efforts to implement justice and security reform. Incongruities between Ministry of Justice and the High Judicial Council have slowed both the efforts of UNDP, as well as the overall progress made throughout the country in the rule of law area.

Additionally, the Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission (FFRC), intended to play a vital role in the political transition, is yet not functional. The equivocal circumstances surrounding the FFRC have adversely affected citizen perceptions of the country's rule of law institutions. Justice institutions are not yet capable of sustaining the developments that will be introduced. Finally, Libya's embryonic civil society and NGO sector need significant strengthening.

In light of these challenges, UNDP will continue to follow and support efforts by national and local authorities, including civil society, to help facilitate progress in the rule of law area. Given the context of historical dictatorship, these efforts will continue to develop and promote greater understandings of how rule of law institutions should function within a democratic system at both national and community levels. Ensuring that progress is sustained and able to be achieved by national and local actors both during and after the duration of this phase of UNDP assistance will be essential to fostering a smooth political transition.

- › UNDP collaborated with local civil society organizations and the Ministry of Justice to organize multiple conferences to facilitate discussion on improving access to justice for vulnerable groups and reforming rule of law institutions.
- › UNDP, in partnership with the Libyan Judges Organization and National Bar Association organized a two-day workshop for 35 judges, lawyers and prosecutors to produce an action plan for judicial reform.
- › UNDP supported training for Libyan Judges to enhance knowledge of the judicial system, case and court management, and the European Convention on Human Rights.
- › UNDP organized a four-day training workshop for 20 civil society representatives and a workshop in Benghazi on conducting baseline surveys to support strategies for improving access to justice for internally displaced people.
- › UNDP supported pilot court libraries by delivering approximately 2,800 legal research and reference materials covering all areas of law.
- › UNDP in cooperation with the High Judicial Council organized a one-week study tour in Belgium for 11 high level members of the High Judicial Council. The tour significantly enhanced their understanding to engage with other international institutions and organizations.

54 See: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/10/us-libya-crisis-un-idUSBREA291OV20140310>

# MALI

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Joint Programme to Promote Human Rights and Access to Justice	\$ 429,407.00

## › Background

One year has passed since foreign military intervention regained control of northern Mali from Islamist and separatist armed groups. However, Mali still heavily relies on foreign troops to maintain the country's peace and security, and many areas, particularly in the northern part of the Country, are still partly outside of the control of state authorities. The African-led International Support Mission to Mali AFISMA intervention led by Chad succeeded in removing Islamist rebel groups in Mali in early 2013, and helped regain control over most of the country. On 25 April 2013, UN Security Council Resolution 2100 established the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) with the mandate, *inter alia*, "to support national and international efforts towards rebuilding the Malian security sector, especially the police and gendarmerie through technical assistance, capacity-building, co-location and mentoring programmes, as well as the rule of law and justice sectors" and to support the authorities of Mali "to bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Mali."<sup>55</sup>

Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, a former Prime Minister and former President of the National Assembly of Mali, was elected president after peaceful elections in July and August. The President has since sworn to fight corruption and re-establish state authorities. Later in 2013, legislative elections also passed without any major security incidents. In the meantime, the Government adopted an Accelerated Development Plan for the northern regions of the country, and held a National Conference of decentralization. Other key events in 2013 included the National Workshop on the fight against corruption and financial crime, the arrest of alleged perpetrators of crimes during the 2012 crisis, a public sector audit, and revisions to the legislation which establishes parameters for military justice.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP (together with OHCHR, UN Women, UNESCO and UNFPA) continued to implement the *Joint Programme to Promote Human Rights and Increase Access to Justice* that was in place in Mali before the outbreak of conflict in 2012. UNDP also assisted the Malian Ministry of Justice to organize a three-day workshop on



UNDP supports restoration of judicial authority in Mali.  
UN Photo/Alejandro Alvarez





## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

transitional justice in Bamako, which among other things resulted in the decision to establish a new Commission for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation, replacing the former Commission on National Dialogue and Reconciliation. UNDP also assisted the interim Ministry of Justice in drafting a Road Map for the transitional period. Additionally, UNDP continued its support to the National Commission on Human Rights.

In late 2013, UNDP together with MINUSMA, worked closely to assist with restoring state authority. Such efforts included the provision of support to: rebuild public infrastructure; support justice sector reform; and assess the capacity of the criminal justice chain. UNDP and MINUSMA also responded to urgent needs for reopening the prisons of Gao, Timbuktu and Gourma-Rarous, in order to allow for the first post-crisis detentions.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The Malian authorities have identified the re-establishment of state authority as a priority area of focus for UN assistance. Moving forward, it will be important to provide support in this area in a manner that helps to ensure that corruption does not take hold and capacity issues are adequately addressed. Additionally, the security situation in the north remains serious - in some places the national police do not feel safe enough to patrol the local market place. The police, justice and corrections institutions continue to need support to rebuild both capacity and infrastructure.

In early 2014, the Global Focal Point (GFP) deployed a joint mission – comprised of UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, OHCHR and UNODC – in order to provide extended support to MINUSMA and the UN Country Team (UNCT), and make key recommendations to improve overall UN engagement and collaboration in the rule of law area. Overall, the GFP mission served to reiterate its support to Government efforts to re-deploy police, justice, and corrections institutions throughout the country to ensure that basic justice services reach the population. Against this backdrop, the UN, under the auspices of the GFP, will finalize a joint programmatic framework for rule of law support, in order to provide national partners with efficient and effective rule of law assistance. The GFP will work to fully implement the plan throughout 2014.

- › UNDP assisted the Malian Ministry of Justice to organize a three-day workshop on transitional justice in Bamako, which among other things resulted in the decision to establish a new Commission for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation.
- › In late 2013, UNDP together with MINUSMA, worked closely to assist with restoring state authority. Such efforts included the provision of support to: rebuild public infrastructure; support justice sector reform; and assess the capacity of the criminal justice chain.
- › UNDP and MINUSMA also responded to urgent needs for reopening the prisons of Gao, Timbuktu and Gourma-Rarous, in order to allow for the first post-crisis detentions.

# MYANMAR

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar	\$ 1,472,000.00



District judges in Myanmar  
UN Photo/UNDP Myanmar

## › Background

Since the 2010 general elections, Myanmar has gone through a period of unprecedented change. The transition to the nominally civilian government under a new Constitution was the first step in an on-going series of rapid and far-reaching political and economic reforms. Democratic space has opened as large parts of the population enjoy increasing respect for political and civil rights. Key human rights issues have also been addressed, following the release of prisoners of conscience. Furthermore, as Myanmar's engagement with the regional and international community gradually increases, the capacity and willingness for reforms on the part of many individuals, and the Government as a whole also continues to improve. The country now faces the challenge of advancing the reform process while maintaining stability and the rule of law.

The national parliament proved to be an important institution for debate, legislative reform and rule of law initiatives. However, the reform process has been criticized as uneven. Inter-communal tensions and violence spread during 2013 in central Myanmar and allegations were

made regarding attacks against Muslim communities and properties. An estimated 632,000 internally displaced people across the country lack livelihoods and adequate basic services, many of whom also live under continuous threats of attack as a result of the fragile environment.

In June 2013, the UN Human Rights Council urged the Government of Myanmar to take immediate steps to stop violence and human rights violations committed in the name of religion. It called on the Government to take all necessary measures to ensure accountability for such abuses and expedite the establishment of a UN human rights office in the country.

## › Assistance and Impact

2013 was the first year of UNDP's rule of law programming in Myanmar. As injustice and insecurity are among the root causes of renewed cycles of instability, the assistance to rule of law and access to justice feature within the larger democratic governance programme, which links justice, security and development. UNDP's support focuses on assisting poor and vulnerable people to use formal and informal institutions to obtain justice. It also



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

focuses on supporting the transformation of institutions to uphold the rule of law and respect fundamental rights.

With regard to institutional reform, UNDP supported the capacity building of the Attorney General's Office as well as the judiciary. UNDP also provided support to the Parliamentary Rule of Law and Tranquility Committee to conduct a feasibility study for proposed regional Rule of Law Centres. Based on the study, the Coordinating Committee on Rule of Law Centres, chaired by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, decided to establish two UNDP-supported pilot centres in Lashio and Mandalay before the end of 2014. The two pilot centres will provide training on principles of rule of law, components of justice and local justice issues to judges, law officers, lawyers, police, local administration officials, and community representatives. In 2013, UNDP also worked in close partnership with the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU) on reform planning, including on topics as judicial independence, accountability and transparency in court administration.

Recognizing that justice service delivery needs to be responsive to the demands of the people and seeking to understand perceptions of justice and priority needs (particularly with respect to women and other vulnerable groups), UNDP also conducted a comprehensive assessment on access to justice in the two pilot states of the programme. The findings of this assessment will inform the next steps of programming in these pilot regions.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Due to the transitional nature of the political environment in Myanmar, time is needed in order to develop mutual trust and understanding ways of working with the international community, particularly as Government partners were not previously accustomed to this.

In 2014, UNDP will continue to work with authorities to lead internal capacity development through curriculum development and increased availability of learning resources. Furthermore, support to strategic planning with partners in parliament, the judiciary and throughout the Government will increase, particularly regarding policy development. UNDP also hopes to strengthen linkages between Union and Regional institutions, and to foster dialogue and consultation between Union and Regional Institutions and citizens. UNDP will also prioritize efforts for increased coordination and joint approaches with other international stakeholders in the rule of law area.

- › UNDP carried out a mapping exercise of rule of law and access to justice issues in three pilot states/regions to seek a contextual understanding of both the supply of and demand for justice service delivery. The mapping exercise will assist not only UNDP in its programming on rule of law and access to justice in Myanmar, but also justice institutions in their strategic planning.
- › At request of the Government, UNDP completed a feasibility study on regional Rule of Law centres. As a result, two pilot centres will be established in Lashio and Mandalay to train officials and community representatives on local justice issues.
- › 257 officials from Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO), State/Regional Law Officers, Police and Administration Officials received training through UNDP's capacity building efforts.
- › With UNDP's support UAGO and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union have established active Planning Teams to assess internal capacity challenges and to support the senior management in strategic planning.

# NEPAL

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System	\$ 1,255,666.00
Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal	\$ 1,362,605.00

## › Background

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, Nepal has made significant progress towards sustainable peace and democracy. Strengthening the rule of law continues to be important for furthering the peace process, from constitution making to promoting accountability and increasing equal access to justice. Land disputes and socio-economic inequalities have been at the root of the conflict. Many victims of conflict still await justice, as attempts to initiate transitional justice processes have been stalled and the criminal justice system is not addressing conflict-related crimes.

Violence against women is widespread and the response to it is insufficient, exacerbating instability. Moreover, capacity deficits in the formal justice system and lacking political will to combat impunity and corruption have severely impaired public confidence. The peace process has been stalled due to stumbling blocks pertaining to a new Constitution, the integration of Maoist army personnel, and a long standoff over the selection of the Prime Minister, which ended in 2011. Constituent Assembly elections were finally held in Nepal on 19 November 2013, ending the political impasse over the new Constitution, after repeated delays following the dissolution of the 1st Constituent Assembly in 2012. Voters turned out in record numbers with nation-wide turnout averaging 78.34 percent. The Nepali Congress Party emerged as the largest party in the 2nd Nepalese Constituent Assembly, winning 196 of the 575 elected seats.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP has supported reform of the rule of law system in Nepal since 2004. Recognizing the inequalities at the root of the past conflict and the inaccessibility of the formal justice system to a large proportion of the population, the focus of UNDP's work in Nepal has been to provide access to justice for conflict-affected populations. Over the last decade, UNDP initiated several projects of court-referred and community mediations, partnering with and developing the capacity of local NGOs.

UNDP's current work in Nepal comes in response to the Government's request for more robust and coordinated support to sector-wide reform. Consequently, UNDP held a series of consultations involving a range of national

counterparts and international partners,<sup>56</sup> which resulted in the development of the project on *Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal* (RoLHR). This project strives to strengthen access to justice as a means of promoting peacebuilding. The RoLHR was rolled out in 2013 – programme management and staff were recruited, local offices were identified and instituted, new partnerships at local and national levels were created, and key baselines that will inform project activities, reporting and evaluations were established. The rollout of a large sector-wide programme consequently requires time to generate concrete results for intended beneficiaries. The following activities were nevertheless initiated to establish a basis for future operations.

In 2013, three comprehensive needs assessments were undertaken including of the Judgment Execution Directorate (JED) under the Supreme Court of Nepal, of the Justice Sector Coordination Committees (JSCC) at the local level and related to the establishment of in-camera hearing benches at selected District Courts. UNDP also established Justice Sector Coordination Committee Secretariat at the Supreme Court and Information and Court Orientation Desks in five districts courts in the far and mid-eastern regions to support further the ability to coordinate local justice actors and execute judicial decisions more effectively. In addition, a series of trainings have contributed to identifying issues and gaps related to the courts' case management. Eight trainings in 'Case Management & Calendar (Timeline) System' and 'Judgment Writing and Judgment Execution' were held for 316 court officials. In 2013, judgment executions have already increased by 7.8 percent, indicating that overall efforts in support of the Supreme Court's initiative have already showed positive results.

UNDP is also committed to improving access to justice for vulnerable groups, and supported the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJCAPA) to initiate a reform of Nepal's legal aid system into an integrated, nationwide socio-legal aid framework. To these ends, UNDP supported the establishment of five 'pilot' Socio-Legal Aid Centres (in five different districts of far and mid-western region of Nepal) through revamping and refurbishing of the existing District Legal Aid Committees and training of legal aid



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

providers in Kailali, Dadeldhura, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dailekh. The main objective of these centres is to help women and other vulnerable groups gain better awareness of their rights and provided with access to more efficient legal assistance. The lessons learned from these 'pilot' centres will be used to inform the legal aid reform policy, which will be completed next year.

Additionally, SALW continue to be a destabilizing factor in Nepal, as they are inexpensive and easily available. Recognizing the gravity of the SALW problem, UNDP provided support to the Government to strengthen and modernize its SALW control in line with international standards and to prevent armed violence. Seed funding, provided by Norway through the Global Programme, allowed UNDP to work with the Ministry of Home Affairs to strengthen national and local capacities to prevent armed violence. UNDP has developed a comprehensive Armed Violence Reduction programme, through baseline assessments on the prevalence and perceptions of armed violence. On the basis of recommendations of the survey, the Ministry of Home Affairs has identified key priorities at national and district levels to reduce violence in Nepal. The roll-out of the strategy at district and community levels will occur in 2014, and concrete results are expected to be achieved.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The new phase of UNDP programming in Nepal (2013-2017) is the result of long-term planning to develop a more comprehensive sector-wide approach to rule of law. However, certain logistical and operational challenges have posed difficulty in carrying out the field level activities. Further coordination is required to determine proper locations for Legal Aid Centres, to refurbish them and to deliver the essential supplies including furniture – tasks that have previously proved difficult and time-consuming. In addition, large deployments of justice sector officials to support election-related tasks and the absence of decision-making/implementation officials in Kathmandu for protracted period of time during 2013 slowed efforts to roll out new programming, as it is fully dependent on the involvement of the Government, especially the judiciary. UNDP will continue to work alongside national and community stakeholders to address these challenges in 2014.

- › In 2013, the Government of Nepal endorsed the sector-wide reform programme.
- › Comprehensive measures were put in place at national and local levels, including IT, training, coordination mechanisms and management structure, resulting in a 7.8 percent increase in execution of judgments nation-wide.
- › Broad consultations were facilitated to review Nepal's existing legal aid framework.
- › Five 'pilot' Socio-Legal Aid Centres at different district of far and mid-western regions of Nepal were established with UNDP support.

56 Including the Supreme Court, MoLJCAPA, Law Commission, the Attorney General's Office, Nepal Police, NHRC, BAR Association, as well as the Peacebuilding Fund, Denmark, Finland, Norway, SDC, USAID and DfID

# NICARAGUA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Preventing Armed Violence and Support of Arms Control in Nicaragua	\$ 194,318.00



## › Background

Nicaragua, the second poorest country in Latin America, has one of the region's smallest, scarcely funded police forces (2.1 police officers per 1,000 inhabitants). Yet in spite of this, the country experiences significantly less insecurity than is common for the region (the homicide rate is 8.7 per 100,000).<sup>57</sup> Citizens express high levels of confidence in the police, and the country is often described as effectively maintaining a "contention wall" to prevent the gangs prevalent throughout the rest of the region from penetrating the country. One of the main contributing factors in keeping gang activity out of the country has been the effective, preventive approach adopted by the National Police of Nicaragua (PNN).

This progress notwithstanding, armed violence is still a challenge in Nicaragua particularly given the regional context of increased drug-trafficking, organized crime and gang violence. According to the recent Human Development Report on Citizen Security in Latin America 2013-2014, 42 percent of homicides and 31.8 percent of armed robberies in Nicaragua were committed with a firearm.<sup>58</sup> Thus, Nicaragua needs to scale up its efforts to prevent and reduce armed violence.

The PNN utilizes a Model of Proactive and Preventive Communitarian Police (MPCP) with an in depth relationship among police and community, generating trust and confidence with the institution. In practice, this model integrates local and national structures and mechanisms to address different factors that can aggravate citizen insecurity. It encompasses a focus on children and youth, and geared towards preventing violence at the community level. This model has contributed to addressing some of the crucial factors that cause citizen insecurity, such as the presence and circulation of weapons, alcohol and drugs. The model has also helped strengthen the country's social fabric, particularly through encouraging day-to-day interaction between the police and the community; providing cultural opportunities, activities and spaces for youth as alternatives to violence; promoting attitudes and behaviors that promote peaceful coexistence; and increasing the effectiveness security institutions.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP has proven an important partner in Nicaragua's efforts to increase citizen security in several capacities. Firstly, UNDP has supported efforts to strengthen the PNN's technical, operational and administrative



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

capacities. UNDP has also supported important efforts to prevent domestic, sexual and youth violence through educational campaigns, to improve access to justice, and to ensure that protective measures for victims are taken. Additionally, since 2011 UNDP has supported national efforts to control SALW, through support to legislation drafting, to the multidisciplinary national committee on SALW control, and to the destruction of weapons. 18,554 weapons were destroyed between 2011 and 2013.

UNDP has also played an important role in supporting local youth prevention initiatives. Through these efforts, educational and awareness-raising campaigns have been successfully launched on issues of armed violence, drug use, and human trafficking. Small arms registration and decommissioning at both local and national levels has also resulted from these efforts.

As a means of promoting South-South cooperation, UNDP has supported the development of the PNN's South-South Cooperation Strategy, and has helped disseminate the Nicaraguan police model (which has gained increasing notoriety at international level in the last four years). The PNN is one of the few police corps in the world to have such an instrument, and has trained and accredited 26 high ranking officials in South-South cooperation and knowledge transfer methods. Through these UNDP-supported efforts, the PNN has provided support to Bolivia, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Ecuador, among others. It also has allowed the PNN to continue systematizing and consolidating its model and approaches.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Because of the best practices of the PNN, Nicaragua fares better in terms of crime and armed violence than some of its neighboring countries. In the political sphere, the PNN continues to be perceived as an autonomous institution, with less exposure to political influence and clientelism. However, institutional weakness and low levels of human development continue to affect the country, and recent political tensions may affect the PNN and its function as an independent actor. Continued support from UNDP and other actors will be required to help the PNN face critical challenges in maintaining its independence.

- › UNDP in 2013 supported local youth violence prevention initiatives. Through these efforts, educational and awareness-raising campaigns were successfully launched on issues of armed violence, drug use, and human trafficking.
- › UNDP has since 2011 supported national efforts to control SALW, through support to legislation drafting, to the multidisciplinary national committee on SALW control, and to the destruction of weapons.
- › 18,554 weapons were destroyed between 2011 and 2013.
- › UNDP has supported the development of the PNN's South-South Cooperation Strategy, and has helped disseminate the Nicaraguan police model (which has gained increasing notoriety at international level in the last four years). The PNN has trained and accredited 26 high ranking officials in South-South cooperation and knowledge transfer methods.
- › Through these UNDP-supported efforts, the PNN has provided support to Bolivia, El Salvador, Venezuela, and Ecuador, among others.

# PAKISTAN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand	\$ 3,854,343.00

## › Background

In 2009, the Government of Pakistan undertook a military offensive in Swat Valley to push back against militant expansion. The area experienced destruction, death and the displacement of three million people. The scale of violence led one resident to remark, “staying here just means death.”<sup>59</sup>

Years of intense extremist activities in the Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province took their toll on local governance institutions. Local level agencies were attacked, left damaged or destroyed. The formal justice system virtually broke down. Lawyers were threatened not to take cases, while the population was prevented from approaching the formal judicial system. Police were targeted and killed. The courts did not function for most of the time during the crisis, and related government services were disrupted and, at times, even discontinued.

After counter-militant operations were taken by the military, the provincial government had to undertake immediate measures to restore the writ of the State and the rule of law. Support for these efforts, from both state institution and community-level perspectives, remains a recognized need by national partners. UNDP’s assistance to strengthening the rule of law in Pakistan is thus aligned with these needs.

## › Assistance and Impact

In the years since the offensive, UNDP worked with national partners to develop a rule of programme for the afflicted area. Drawing from the 2010 Post-Crisis Needs Assessment, the *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Malakand Programme* is premised on the assumption that the ability of militants to provide a meaningful alternative to the status quo in areas such as justice and security enabled the State’s writ to be challenged and ultimately, circumscribed. More effective and accountable state rule of law institutions would extend the state’s civilian writ, opening the door to greater public confidence in the same. UNDP’s empirical research revealed a greater – albeit guarded – receptivity of the population towards state actors after the crisis, indicating an opportunity for engagement.

UNDP recognizes that the prerequisites for a peaceful tomorrow are understood as on-the-ground rule of law engagement now. Although interventions target Malakand Division, these must also be linked to institutions based in the provincial capital, especially on policy levels. As evidence of its commitment to strengthening the rule of law, the Provincial Government of KP, in which the Malakand Division is situated, entered a cost-sharing agreement with UNDP and contributed 25 percent (\$3.7 million) to the Programme’s budget. The main areas of programmatic focus are: 1) increasing access to justice; 2) building the capacity of the court system; 3) engaging with informal justice systems to provide fair and effective services; and 4) professional development of police and prosecution.

In 2013, UNDP supported the outreach of justice and security services via the implementation of 422 mobile legal aid clinics in pilot districts of Malakand, as well as the establishment of legal aid desks within 14 court houses. The mobile legal aid clinic/legal aid desk arrangement provides an access to justice ‘two-step’ model that is tailored to local needs. The model is premised on the understanding that effective legal outreach means visiting local communities and being prepared for the to-and-fro of direct engagement with a populace who will not or cannot easily leave the perimeters of their local village to seek legal information. The second step involves providing an opportunity to take matters discussed with counsel as part of the legal aid clinic format into the formal court process. This is done by having participants attend at the local court house, where office space has been allotted by the judiciary for a legal aid desk run by local lawyers. The clinics operate at district, sub-district and village levels, benefiting a total of 21,140 community members (11,255 male and 9,885 female), with an increase in women’s participation by year’s end. In addition, 1,983 community members (1,063 male and 920 female) specifically received free legal advice and 957 persons (469 male and 488 female) were referred to legal aid desks to institute legal proceedings. These efforts are in addition to the first-ever mobile court bus, which was launched in August 2013 and resolved 141 cases by the year’s end. Cumulatively, these interventions translated to greater access to justice that drilled down to the community level.





## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

UNDP additionally undertook upstream policy work to ensure systemic justice service outreach and bolster sectoral coordination. The Programme supports the finalization of rules for the Bar which would render pro bono practice compulsory before lawyers can attain license to appear at the higher courts. To complement these efforts, the Programme supported a more conducive environment for legal work through supplementing Bar facilities and resource materials/tools (including access to online research platforms). At the same time, the Programme brings the Bar, NGOs, informal justice system actors and law students together as a form of legal aid coordination/information sharing body, as one does not currently exist. A further step has been to secure the increase of women's participation within the Bar's roll. The Programme provides scholarships for female law students and stipends for newly graduated female lawyers to support practice. Early indications show the scholarships have provided not only needed financial injections but prestige and prominence for award winners, encouraging other women to inquire about the scholarship programme as well as seek legal counsel.

UNDP also supported the KP Judicial Academy (KPJA) as a locus for policy development, with support including both physical and technical capacity. The KPJA has become a nucleus for judicial training and legal research, including exploratory study on critical conflict issues such as mapping how civil matters devolve to violence and become criminal cases.

Engagement with the police has also remained central to the Programme. UNDP, working with a local NGO, supported the KP Police to launch a community policing strategy in 2013. By working closely with local partners, the approach and strategy enabled space to build on local history/traditions and does not assume a tabula rasa approach to community policing. Operationalization will continue in a pilot phase of four months, covering the jurisdiction of 10 police stations<sup>60</sup> in Malakand Division before a broader roll-out.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

An increase in violence over the course of 2013 has caused the security environment to become more challenging. Although the Programme continues to operate, a close review of security conditions before launching any field activity must be done. Unfortunately, this can lead to a negative impact on regular monitoring and quality assurance. UNDP has attempted to address this

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- › UNDP provided scholarships for female law students and stipends for newly graduated female lawyers in effort to provide not only needed financial injections but prestige for award winners, encouraging other women to inquire about the scholarship programme as well as seek legal counsel.
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- › UNDP, working with a local NGO, supported the KP Police to launch a community policing strategy in 2013, which enabled space to build on local history/traditions rather than a tabula rasa approach to community policing.

concern by opening a field office in Peshawar, in addition to the one already in Islamabad. Peshawar-based staff can monitor progress of provincial capital-based interventions and deploy as soon as conditions permit to the Division. The Programme's engagement with local NGOs as implementing partners also mitigates as these partners extend programmatic reach and presence.

59 "Pakistanis flee offensive, Swat Valley curfew eased," Mail and Guardian, 10 May 2009. Available at: <http://mg.co.za/article/2009-05-10-pakistanis-flee-offensive-swat-valley-curfew-eased>

60 Areas covered include Saidu, Rahimabad, Khawazakhela, Matta, Nawagay, Nagraye, Chinglai, Chakdara, Asbanr and Ouch.

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Bougainville Programme	\$ 1,650,276.00

## › Background

Papua New Guinea is a highly diverse and fragmented country, with more than 2,000 ethnic groups, 800 languages, rugged terrain and little infrastructure. In this context, the availability, demand for and use of small arms – whether legal, illegally imported or homemade – undermine fragile human security and safety. Small arms have exacerbated tribal conflicts and SGBV, and increased armed violence in urban centres rates that are among the highest in the world. Following a 10-year civil conflict in the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and despite a weapons collection programme following the 2001 Peace Agreement, small arms are readily available posing a threat to peace, security and stability. While the Government of PNG (GoPNG) allocated approximately \$400 million to ‘Law & Justice’ in 2013 focusing on boosting police, a whole-of-government approach to addressing complex human security threats is still lacking.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP’s support led to the development of the country’s first-ever National Security Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2014-2020, which was endorsed in December. In Bougainville, UNDP support led the

first Peace and Security Strategy to implement the Peace Agreement. UNDP’s advocacy contributed to a consolidation of dialogue between GoPNG and Autonomous Bougainville Government, as well as financial support of \$80 million since 2012 from the national Government for priority high-impact infrastructure projects. UNDP also facilitated the Gender Policy, a Gender-Based Violence Study and a Women, Peace and Security Action Plan. To further address the soft capacity gaps for peacebuilding and community security, UNDP facilitated the submission of the two Governments’ Eligibility Request for the UN Peacebuilding Fund assistance. UNDP facilitated the establishment of a Steering and Technical Committee and an in-depth Peace and Development Analysis (PDA) that together with the 2012 Bougainville-wide weapons assessment (conducted by UNDP and DPA) will guide the formulation of a Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

In south Bougainville where communities are still recovering from the last but most destructive localized conflicts in Konnou district (2006-2011), UNDP helped establish and empower five district peace and security committees (inclusive of chiefs, women and youth representatives, and former combatants, and in coordination with the



UNDP supports destruction of small arms and light weapons in Papua New Guinea.  
UN Photo/Peter Siunai



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

local government machinery) to develop and execute local plans to address community insecurity related to misuse of arms, violence, including violence against women. These committees have with their local Police embarked upon removing arms, and destroying illegal alcohol production as well as locally targeted activities to enhance community security. Through UNDP advocacy and training, the participation of women in these committees has increased by 80 percent.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The continued focus in 2013 on both the national security policy on one hand, and community security in Bougainville on the other, has built strong foundations for further support to community security and armed violence reduction in the coming years. At the national level, further guidance and support will be provided to start the implementation of the National Security Policy, including the prioritization of the 2014-2020 Strategic Action Plan, and its integration into the yearly budget allocations.

Bougainville has been identified as a pilot for conflict-sensitive district and local level development planning, budgeting and implementation. UNDP will continue to provide both technical and logistical support in this regard in 2014, which so far has enhanced GoPNG's confidence to commit further development grants under the peace agreement to the autonomous region in the run up to its independence referendum. UNDP support will continue to focus on up-scaling peace and security interventions, as well as rebuilding and strengthening the governance structures to provide political space for community security through inclusive decision-making processes. This will also help to create space for socio-economic recovery for the most marginalized and excluded population groups (in particular former combatants, women and youth).

Lastly, the national-provincial-district connection in the area of peace and security needs to be extended beyond Bougainville, currently the only area where UNDP counts with sub-national project offices. The National Security Policy, lessons from Bougainville, from UNDP's Peace and Development (CPAD) small grants programme and the established network of peace builders, as well as a stronger partnership with the Law and Justice Sector will be the basis for identifying feasible options for addressing community security at a larger scale, including cross-border collaboration with the Solomon Islands.

- › First-ever National Security Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2014-2020 developed
- › In Bougainville, UNDP support has led to the first ever Peace and Security Strategy to implement the Peace Agreement and increase community security
- › UNDP support was also essential in guiding and facilitating a Gender Policy, a Gender-Based Violence Study and a Women, Peace and Security Action Plan

# SIERRA LEONE

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Improving the Rule of Law and Access to Justice in Sierra Leone	\$ 2,461,531.00

## › Background

With the wind down of the UN mission in 2013, Sierra Leone was hailed as a “storehouse of lessons” for transformation from war to durable peace.<sup>61</sup> Sierra Leone has made significant progress on building stability since more than a decade of civil war ended in 2002. The Government prioritized rebuilding state institutions and basic infrastructure. Peaceful elections were held in 2002, 2007 and most recently in November 2012.

Despite progress, structural challenges remain rendering further gains more tenuous. Sierra Leone is ranked 177 out of the 187 countries in the Human Development Index.<sup>62</sup> At the same time, the World Bank describes Sierra Leone as potentially undergoing its most significant economic transformation in a generation, underpinned by the extractives sector.<sup>63</sup> The country is also presently embarking upon a much anticipated constitutional review process. As with any major changes, these events hold the potential for both positive and negative repercussions for the country’s growth and stability.

Sierra Leone launched its Agenda for Prosperity (PRSP III) in 2013. Its future path is informed by the relatively recent history of conflict. In the aftermath of Sierra Leone’s 11-year civil war, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), carefully examined both the causes and consequences of the war. The inability of the various governments both before and during the war period to provide justice and security for its populace was deemed “largely the result of failures in governance and institutional processes.”<sup>64</sup> The importance of this has not been lost on Sierra Leone: the Agenda for Prosperity lists fair legal protection and justice for all as a key enabler for its national vision, noting greater emphasis is needed “on strengthening governance (with a gender focus), building justice and security.”<sup>65</sup>

In line with these goals, the Government also adopted the Justice Sector Reform Strategy and Investment Plan (JSRSIP) in 2008, which was updated for 2011-14 (JSRSIP II). The Strategy adopts a comprehensive approach to the sector, with a particular focus on combatting impunity for SGBV. UNDP’s engagement remains aligned with these priorities, supporting the Government to realize its vision of a fair and safe Sierra Leone.

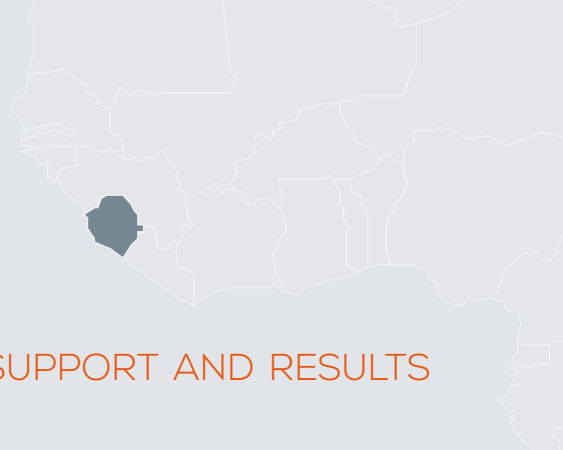
## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP continued to focus on the outreach of justice services to an increasing number of people through its *Improving Access to Justice Programme* with national partners. The Programme maintained a strong gender justice focus, building on its past efforts in the area.

UNDP supported access to justice and security services to an increased number of SGBV survivors. In 2013, the UNDP-supported ‘Saturday Courts’ continued SGBV hearings in the regional capitals of Freetown, Bo, Makeni and Kenema. By the close of the year, the Saturday Courts succeeded in reducing the backlog of cases with a clearance rate of 123 percent for magistrate level courts and 118 percent for High Courts. Thanks to these efforts, the backlog of SGBV cases at the magistrate-level in Freetown has been eliminated. Concurrently, the conviction rates of the Saturday Courts increased from 54 percent to 75 percent with UNDP capacity support to the Law Officers Department (prosecutorial offices).

UNDP also continued to provide support for expanded justice and security services via mobile court circuits in the Southern Province. By December 2013, over 1,557 cases were registered with the mobile courts and approximately 920 convictions obtained by these courts. On an average monthly basis, the number of cases being registered grew from over 32 cases in September 2010 when first launched, to nearly 77 in December 2013.

UNDP maintained its support for civil society nationwide through SGBV grants and training. The grants were used for raising awareness and legal aid as well as for providing medical support and shelter to victims of physical and sexual assault. Grants also enabled witnesses to access police stations for investigations and courts for litigation. With support provided by partners, 130 matters were successfully charged to court with 54 convictions secured in 2013, a dramatic increase from only five convictions in the first half of the year. Recognizing the significance of land and property issues for many women, UNDP and partners trained 325 community women leaders on land rights.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

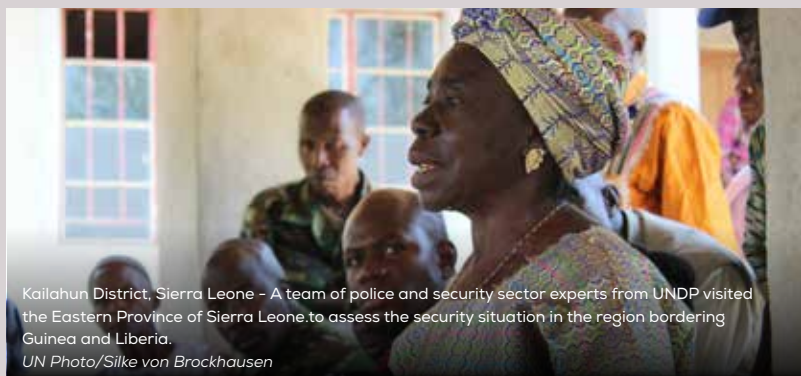
This work also included engaging with traditional leaders as well as parliamentarians to affect change both at local practice and policy levels. UNDP also worked with a local NGO, TIMAP for Justice, for paralegal training, including on how to monitor local court (customary court) hearings. The result has been the compilation of data for systematic analysis as well as an opportunity for paralegals to build the capacity of local adjudicators.

Finally, in light of the UNIPSIL exit in March 2014, a joint SSR programme between UNIPSIL and UNDP was developed and finalized in 2013. The programme began implementation later in the year with UNDP surging a SSR programme manager/advisor to work with UNPOL. UNDP and UNPOL worked together per the Global Focal Point arrangement on rule of law to develop the programme, including joint engagement with national partners and development of the 2014 annual work plan. With financial support from the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office, the funding gaps for the programme have been met.

➤ **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Weak data collection capacity of Sierra Leone's justice sector institutions remains a key challenge for monitoring progress. In order to overcome this challenge, the Programme will undertake two main actions. One, support to the Sierra Leone Police, the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary will include emphasis on development of case recording systems, with the target of collecting more SGBV and gender disaggregated data for analysis. UNDP will ensure coordination with other actors in this sector, and has already worked with UK Department for International Development (DfID) in this area. Secondly, CSOs already partner with UNDP on various issues such as SGBV Grants, court monitoring, legal assistance, will be used as a vital mechanism for monitoring and evaluation work.

A further factor to take into account is the closure of the UNIPSIL Mission in 2014. UNIPSIL provided assistance to the Sierra Leone Human Rights Commission (SLHRC), Sierra Leone Police (including Police Prosecutors) as well as to country-wide human rights monitoring and coordination. Since UNDP is heavily engaged in the transition planning processes and previously with institutions such as the SLHRC and Police, this will enable a smoother transition and the bridging of gaps (e.g. the joint SSR programme).

- The Saturday Courts succeeded in reducing the backlog of cases with a clearance rate of 123 percent for magistrate level courts and 118 percent for High Courts. The backlog of SGBV cases at the magistrate-level in Freetown has been eliminated.
- Over 1,557 cases were registered with the UN- DP-supported mobile courts and approximately 920 convictions obtained by these courts.
- 130 matters were successfully charged to court with 54 convictions secured in 2013, a dramatic increase from only five convictions in the first half of the year.
- UNDP and partners trained 325 community women leaders on land rights.



Kailahun District, Sierra Leone - A team of police and security sector experts from UNDP visited the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone to assess the security situation in the region bordering Guinea and Liberia.  
UN Photo/Silke von Brockhausen

- 61 Speakers in Security Council Call Sierra Leone 'Storehouse of Lessons' as United Nations Mission Nears End of Mandate: Presidential Statement Issued as Foreign Minister Delivers President's Message, Security Council-SC/11337, 28 March 2014. Available at: <https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sc11337.doc.htm>
- 62 UNDP Global Human Development Report 2013. Available at: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013\\_en\\_complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf)
- 63 Country Assistance Strategy Progress Report for the Republic of Sierra Leone - FY10-FY13, IDA, IFC and MIGA and World Bank. Available at: [http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/07/23/000333037\\_20120723002431/Rendered/PDF/699130CASP0P130Official0Use0only090.pdf](http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/07/23/000333037_20120723002431/Rendered/PDF/699130CASP0P130Official0Use0only090.pdf)
- 64 Witness to Truth: Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Report, Volume 2, p.7.
- 65 The Agenda for Prosperity: Road to Middle Income Status (2013-18), The Government of Sierra Leone, p.xiii

# SOMALIA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Rule of Law and Security Programme	\$ 1,405,959.00
Civilian Police Project	\$ 16,525,051.00
Access to Justice	\$ 5,602,855.00

## › Background

Signed in September 2013, the Somali Compact provides an overarching strategic framework for coordinating political, security and development efforts for peacebuilding and statebuilding activities within the framework of the New Deal over the next three years (2014-2016).<sup>66</sup> A special arrangement was agreed for Somaliland until the status of Somaliland and the federal system has been resolved. The Federal Government of Somalia continues to be confronted with security challenges as AMISOM and the Somalia National Army continue to push onwards to gain control from Al-Shabaab. The current political transition presents an opportunity for a new phase of stabilization and peacebuilding, as well as a chance for positive, real change in the war-torn nation.

## › Assistance and Impact

On 3 June 2013, the UN Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Under the umbrella of the Global Focal Point (GFP), UNDP now jointly implements its *Access to Justice and Civilian Policing* projects with UNSOM as one coordinated rule of law team, both in Mogadishu and Garowe. Through the team's coordinated efforts, progress was made in 2013 in facilitating a joint approach by the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary to lead justice reform. The year also further advances in professionalizing the justice sector in Puntland and Somaliland.

UNDP supported the professionalization of legal practitioners, with a particular focus on building the capacity of female practitioners through continued scholarship programmes. UNDP continued to train judges on SGBV, and to promote the integration of female judges and lawyers into the judicial system. In February 2013, law students graduated from Puntland State University for the first time in Puntland's history. Most of these graduates now either work for public institutions or local NGOs. The majority of serving judges and prosecutors in Somalia have now completed UNDP's Judiciary Training programme, a nine-month training course given

by university law faculties across Somalia. In Somaliland, UNDP saw similar advances with the authorities, which recruited graduates into the public sector in December.

Some improvements have also been made in the oversight of the judiciary. Codes of Conduct are approved in Somaliland and Puntland, and judicial inspection schemes are now in operation. In the last quarter of 2013 alone, 22 complaints were received against judges and prosecutors in Somaliland, 11 of which were investigated, and action taken for seven. In 2013, UNDP-supported efforts to improve access to justice resulted in the approval of legal aid policies in Somaliland and Puntland. Additionally, UNDP set up 13 mobile courts in different areas of Somaliland, Puntland where no formal courts existed before. District-level perception surveys conducted in 2013 indicate that courts in Somaliland and Puntland are increasingly trusted. UNDP also continued to support Sexual Assault Referral Centre in Somaliland, in order to provide support, including legal counseling and representation, to SGBV survivors. In 2013 the Centre received 326 SGBV cases, which may demonstrate an increased trust and willingness of the population to report SGBV cases.

Finally, UNDP supported Somalia's police force in many ways in 2013, ranging from training, equipping, and infrastructure development to supporting law reform, policy-making and creating policing strategies. UNDP had already equipped 12,000 police officers, 5,300 of which are deployed in South/Central Somalia and receive stipends from donors. An additional 625 former officers were rehired in 2013 and trained to assume duties in 2014. Construction of police facilities continued, including progress toward the Somalia Federal Police Headquarters new building for the Crime and Investigations Department (CID) in Mogadishu, and model police stations in Somaliland. UNDP also supported a reform unit at Somaliland's police headquarters, and encouraged and facilitated 150 female police personnel to be recruited into the police force. A new police act was drafted, and equipment and materials were

provided to officers attending police academies and training across Somalia. All training included emphases on human rights, gender and HIV/AIDS.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Way Forward**

In South/Central Somalia, the terrorist attack on the UNCT Compound in Mogadishu and subsequent staff evacuation in April 2013 made it difficult to engage with the national counterparts. Furthermore, UNDP's rule of law programming suffered funding gaps in 2013. Donors had pledged to submit their funding through a common rule of law fund but the setup of the funding mechanism under the provisions of the Somali Compact was delayed. Operating costs across Somalia remain extremely high and depend greatly on the willingness of the international community to continue contributing to sustained operating costs. UNDP was able to address this challenge by developing a one-year bridging project to ensure steady funding well into 2014. Finally, the frequent turnover of national counterparts continues to pose risks to planning and implementation, as new administrations often bring new priorities to the table. The foundations for building trust and relationships with national counterparts are therefore tenuous.

A GFP mission was undertaken in November 2013 and made recommendations for the future rule of law programming in Somalia. Subsequently, the UN will launch a *Joint Rule of Law Programme* in 2014, which will span the course of the next three years. This new Programme includes all key UN agencies working in the rule of law area. UNSOM, UNDP and UN Women are in the process of fully co-locating their teams, which will have a positive impact on project delivery, and will offer more stability in terms of funding streams. Improved monitoring and oversight of implementation will remain crucial as more funding becomes available to UN agencies and national counterparts. Best practices developed during the formulation of this Programme will be applied to other countries receiving GFP support in 2014.

66 Available at: <http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/The%20Somali%20Compact.pdf>



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

- › UNDP supported the development of a two-year justice operational plan, which has been agreed for South/Central Somalia.
- › 55 law students (including 22 women) graduated in Puntland and Somaliland.
- › All judges and prosecutors completed basic training, with assistance from UNDP.
- › Codes of Conduct were approved in Somaliland and Puntland and judicial inspection schemes in operation and legal aid policies were approved in Somaliland and Puntland.
- › 171 SBGV cases went to court in Somaliland through the Attorney General Office with UNDP's support.
- › Mobile Courts in Puntland and Somaliland expanded to cover additional 100 towns and villages, which heard 1,824 cases (10 percent of the entire court caseloads).
- › Legal aid partners across Somalia provided legal aid to 15,299 clients (including 5,426 women).
- › A Police Act drafted in Somaliland and ratified by parliament.
- › Special Police Units in Somaliland received training and HIV awareness and human rights.
- › Special Police Units Barracks in Somaliland were rehabilitated with UNDP support.
- › Garowe model police station nears completion, and IT and communications equipment was delivered in 2013.
- › Basic forensics training for 24 CID investigators (five of whom are women) was conducted in Puntland with 20 forensics crime scene management kits delivered.
- › A 15-day training for regional divisions and station commanders was facilitated with UNDP support in Puntland.

# SOUTH SUDAN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law	\$ 5,502,258.00

## › Background

At the beginning of 2013, the Republic of South Sudan continued to face a number of serious political and development challenges following a year of obstacles related to oil disputes and austerity measures. By the end of the year, the country had descended into political turmoil and large-scale violence precipitating a humanitarian crisis that is still ongoing in 2014.

Following the 2012 profound austerity measures related to disputes with Sudan around oil revenue, AU-mediated agreements were ratified on 16 October 2012 by the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly and Council of States. These agreements were expected to lead to improved revenue streams and the resumption of support to peacebuilding and statebuilding activities by international partners in 2013. In response to this, the UNCT re-prioritized its UNDAF to focus UN support on frontline services and core government functions.

However, after months of tensions, mistrust and division in the ruling SPLM party and public disagreement over the constitutional reform process, President Salva Kiir reshuffled the cabinet in July 2013. Vice President Dr. Riak Machar was dismissed during this process, and political leadership disintegrated due to a lack of mechanisms for addressing political contestation and disagreement. Collective efforts to reconcile the differences between SPLM leaders did not succeed. By the end of November 2013, tensions between the President, the former Vice-President, and other senior SPLM leaders increased. An SPLM National Liberation Council was held on 14 December, but the differences among the leaders of the party came to a head. On the evening of 15 December, events took a violent turn.

The President quickly described the fighting as an attempted coup d'état perpetrated by forces allied with Dr. Machar. Having fled Juba, Dr. Machar rejected the accusations of an attempted coup, blaming disagreements among the Presidential Guard as the source of the violence. The fighting quickly spread to the general headquarters of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and other military installations and by 16 December, it spilled out of the barracks into the residential areas of the capital. This resulted in large-scale killings and human rights abuses.

The fighting continued in subsequent days and spread to Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity State.

During the conflict, large-scale defections occurred across the security sector from South Sudanese services to armed opposition groups. The ability of the state to provide services and underpin its civil administration was seriously compromised by the conflict and the mobilization of armed groups, local militias as well as the deep ethnic cleavages that opened up in communities (particularly between the Dinka and Nuer groups). As of 4 March 2014, UNOCHA registered 108 settlements for internally displaced people (IDPs) across the country with approximately 908,000 IDPs,<sup>67</sup> and thousands more killed. To date, approximately 67,000 IDPs are seeking protection within UN bases.

After several weeks of violence, an Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities was signed on 23 January 2014 following negotiations brokered by the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). One of the key demands of the group led by Dr. Machar during the negotiation was the release of 11 opposition-leaning political detainees who were suspected of plotting a coup with Dr. Machar. Having completed its investigations, the Government released seven of the alleged coup plotters on 29 January 2014 on bond to Kenya, and charged the rest for treason, including Dr. Machar and others who are at large.<sup>68</sup>

Despite efforts to stabilize the ceasefire and adopt a broader framework for political reconciliation - led under the auspices of IGAD, with additional support provided by bilateral and multilateral envoys including the African Union, United Nations, European Union and the United States - a comprehensive political solution has yet to be reached.

The UN has responded swiftly to the crisis, and drafted a humanitarian Crisis Response Plan (CRP) estimated at \$1.36 billion until June 2014 with a focus to address the immediate needs of conflict-driven displacements. The CRP's strategic objectives centre on saving lives, protecting conflict-affected communities, and enabling resumption of livelihoods and logistical support. The CRP focuses on immediate needs without explicitly focusing on the eventual return of the conflict-driven displaced persons to their communities of origin.





The focus of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) is oriented to the protection of civilians, human rights and contributing to the creation of security conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the areas. In his report on 6 March 2014, the UN Secretary-General emphasized that impartiality is the sine qua non of UNMISS actions throughout the country as long as the conflict persists.

#### › Challenges and Way Forward

Prior to the outbreak of violence and political upheaval, UNDP had seen a number of results from its rule of law programming. For instance, UNDP support was critical to the formulation and adoption of a three-year Justice Sector Development plan (2012 – 2015). Additionally, a Mobile Court initiative was rolled out in Juba Central Prison, and was scheduled for state rollout in collaboration with UNMISS. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to develop systems and templates for the roll out of case management. UNDP's support to the National Joint Registration and Rescreening Committee in collaboration with UNMISS and Ministry of Interior for the registration and personnel resulted in established a list of 47,407 South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) Personnel in the police database against a payroll of 51,859. This database cleanup enabled the police to remove “ghost workers” from the payroll, and to better match available policing skills with the type of capacity needs at national, state and lower levels.

However, in the light of the current political and security situation, the UNDP inevitably faces challenges in programme continuity. As such, UNDP has proposed to support and complement the humanitarian engagement using sustainable and early recovery programming. This encompasses a three-pronged programmatic approach designed to support the peace and reconciliation processes; livelihoods and economic recovery support especially for internally displaced people and returning refugees; and assist with the consolidation of a political settlement within the framework of constitutionalism, credible transitional justice processes and the rule of law.

The programme also aims to provide technical assistance in the administration of justice with specific attention to principles of fair trials, and establishing tribunals and case management practices. Additionally, given the prevalence of SGBV in conflict contexts, and the use of traditional justice mechanisms by the majority of citizens, the programme will also support access to justice for women in

## ✓ PROPOSED ACTIONS

- › Conduct a Rapid Assessment of conflict impact on State and local governments, including risk analysis.
- › Support Dialogue on Transitional Justice mechanisms, drawing on regional and global expertise and preparation and publication of options paper on tribunals and policy dialogue series.
- › Provide technical advice on strengthening prosecutorial function to ensure fair trial principles and credibility justice processes.
- › Facilitate access of vulnerable groups to Police through setting up of a pilot Emergency Call Centre and by promoting public awareness.
- › Provide specialized training to SSNPS Officers on functionality of SPUs and provision of investigation kits and equipment.
- › Renovate and equip of SPUs to strengthen institutional mechanisms through the establishment of victim friendly facilities and documentation.

both statutory and customary courts through training of traditional leaders and state attorneys, and support to the SSNPS Special Protection Units (SPUs).

The African Union and IGAD committed themselves to ensuring accountability for violations committed during the recent crisis. There are also critical voices within the NGO community that strongly advocate for accountability and holding offenders to account. These voices are balanced against other stakeholders led by the churches and peace advocates who note that while accountability is necessary, it should only happen when the situation has been stabilized. It is important for the UN to support dialogue to achieve conceptual clarity around whether the peace and reconciliation process includes transitional justice, and further, whether the processes should be implemented in a sequenced or concurrent manner.

67 This number dramatically rose from 76,708, which was recorded on 23 December 2013 in just eight settlements.

68 Those who were charged included former VP Dr. Machar, former Unity state governor Taban Deng Gai, ex-environment minister Alfred Lado Gore (to be tried for treason in absentia), Pagan Amum, Majak D'Agoot, Oyai Deng Ajak and Ezekiel Lol Gatkuoth. As of 25 April 2014, the detainees were released and the charges were dropped.

# SRI LANKA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Equal Access to Justice	\$ 1,071,216.00



A witness giving evidence at the sittings of Sri Lanka's Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission.  
UN Photo/IRIN

## › Background

In 2013, four years after the end of the conflict between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka continues to make progress, particularly with regard to economic growth. In September, elections for three Provincial Councils were held, for the first time also for the Northern Provincial Council, resulting in a victory for the Tamil National Alliance opposition party. The year was also marked by religious tensions between the Buddhist, Muslim and Christian communities with sporadic incidents of violence occurring throughout 2013.

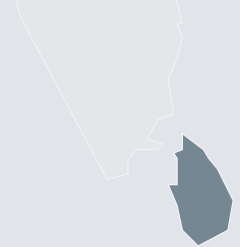
Sri Lanka continued to be criticized by both UN bodies and civil society for its slow progress in ensuring justice for the victims of numerous alleged violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (committed by both sides during the conflict). In a resolution passed on 19 March 2013, the UN Human Rights Council called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to effectively implement the constructive recommendations made by the Sri Lankan Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) to conduct independent and credible investigations into allegations of these human rights violations.

The impeachment of the Chief Justice in early 2013 over charges of financial and official misconduct provoked additional international criticism regarding a perceived lack of independence of the Sri Lankan judiciary.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP and the Government of Sri Lanka worked together to implement the Equal Access to Justice Project in Sri Lanka. This project was nationally implemented by the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration (MNLIS), in close collaboration with other justice sector stakeholders including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prison Reforms, the Attorney General's Department (AGD), the Government Analyst's Department and the Legal Aid Commission (LAC).

In 2013, this project's second phase was brought to a close, and the third phase was developed – the *Strengthening Enforcement of Law, Access to Justice and Social Integration Programme* (SELAJSI), to be implemented from 2014-2017. Up through 2013, the *Equal Access to Justice Project* focused on the most pressing local-level justice issues in the conflict-affected areas,



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

and was particularly successful in providing conflict-affected population (including for survivors of SGBV) with access to legal documentation and legal aid services.

The new SELAJSI Programme, to be launched in early 2014, will consolidate previous access to justice programming by systematizing and institutionalizing interventions of the two former phases of access to justice under a broader framework of coordinated enforcement of law, access to justice, women's empowerment and social integration. It thus places emphasis on supporting and strengthening the capacity of institutions, as well as national policy development and strategic planning. The foundation is in place to see continued results in 2014.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
2013 was primarily a year of transition for UNDP's programming in Sri Lanka, with the *Equal Access to Justice Project* second phase closure and the design of the third phase. In 2014, the launch of this Project's third phase will come after nearly a decade of partnership between UNDP and the Government of Sri Lanka to strengthen access to equal justice in the country. Over the next five years, UNDP and the Government will continue to partner to consolidate this project, with an eye toward moving from supporting justice service delivery to supporting state capacity to deliver justice services. This consolidation phase relies on a theory of change which assumes that through a two-way approach –both bottom-up and top-down. Practices established through the SELAJSI Programme will be systematized and institutionalized to support longer-term strategic planning and policy making. This longer-term view will further support the development of the rule of law, which is beneficial to all Sri Lankans including those groups and individuals perceived as vulnerable.

Moving forward, it is expected that the SELAJSI Programme can also serve as a framework to implement both the recommendations of the LLRC, as well the National Human Rights Action Plan for the Sri Lankan Government. The four line ministries partnering with UNDP to implement the programme may see particular benefit in this regard: the Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prison Reforms, and the Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs.

- › During the fourth quarter of 2013, a special translation unit established by the Ministry of Justice translated 30 case briefs from the first instance courts in the north and the east from the Tamil language to English. Without this translation, the case briefs could not have been brought before the Court of Appeal in Colombo.
- › The second Regional Office of the Department of Registration of Persons for the Eastern Province was established with support of UNDP (first office in Northern Province office in Vavuniya). This enabled people in the province to have direct access to the Department to obtain the most basic legal document – the National Identity Card – without having to travel to Colombo. Access to redress, as well as social and economic services was facilitated as a result.

# STATE OF PALESTINE

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Supporting the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Palestinian People	\$ 10,889,422.00

## › Background

Against the backdrop of the November 2012 UN General Assembly vote to grant the State of Palestine non-member observer state status,<sup>69</sup> Palestine remained under occupation in 2013. U.S.–mediated peace talks did not yield major political breakthrough during the year. Palestinians were affected by regional upheaval in Egypt and Syria, often caught in the middle or overtaken by the unfolding history. The ongoing rift between Fatah and Hamas meant political and legal fragmentation between the West Bank and Gaza. The divide prevented overdue elections as well as the resumption of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC). Changing dynamics within the Palestinian Authority (PA) culminated in the resignation of the Prime Minister in April 2013 and successive ministerial re-shuffles have occurred since. The PA's continuing financial crisis brought additional challenges for maintaining infrastructure and providing quality services.

The population's ability to access reliable justice and security services in such a fluid context remained pivotal, providing a means to address ongoing and emerging issues at local levels. The significance of ensuring the rule of law and its linkages to statehood are also well understood by both the PA and its international partners. The forthcoming three-year *National Justice Sector Strategy (2014-2016)* describes its vision as “a society based upon justice and the rule of law, where rights and liberties are preserved and everybody enjoys access to justice in a fully sovereign State of Palestine.” UNDP aspires to help realize this vision through its ongoing rule of law programming support.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP supported the capacity building and outreach of justice sector actors. UNDP staff co-located within the planning units of the three core justice institutions – High Judicial Council, Attorney General's Office, and Ministry of Justice – continued supporting strategic development. Efforts included the drafting of the National Justice Sector Strategy for the next three years. Co-located UNDP staff worked alongside institutional counterparts, building the capacity of government staff as part of a planned exit strategy. The 2012 and 2013 UNDP-supported public perceptions survey results showed notable increases in public satisfaction with the prosecution service and the Ministry of Justice in

the West Bank, suggesting that capacity building efforts of the institutions themselves, along with the efforts of UNDP and other implementing partners, are collectively having an impact.

In addition to the public perception surveys, UNDP worked with national actors to establish baselines, and monitoring and information management systems. In August 2013, UNDP and the Palestinian Central Bureau for Statistics (PCBS) published a baseline study and review of seven justice and security institutions. The study is significant for the lead role taken by the PCBS and how it, as a national institution, brought pressure upon other national institutions to provide data – in this way supporting ownership and ultimately, sustainability. UNDP also supported the expansion of MIZAN2, a case management system hosted by the High Judicial Council. In addition to gathering data and tracking a case life cycle, the system promotes transparency by being accessible to the public. UNDP maintains complementary support as well to *Al-Muqtafi*, a legal database which has become the main resource for Palestinian law.

Legal aid services remained a key priority of the Programme. UNDP has now supported the provision of legal aid services to more than 21,500 persons from vulnerable groups/communities in the West Bank and Gaza. In the West Bank, the Programme supported legal representation for 1,519 persons and in Gaza for 558 persons, 86 percent of whom were women. Over 3,700 individuals received legal consultation or mediation services and approximately 1,300 more received legal awareness raising services.

UNDP continued to support the Awn Access to Justice Network in Gaza, a consortium of NGOs that provide legal aid.<sup>70</sup> Assistance included expanding and consolidating the Network's role as a hub of community legal empowerment. In 2013 this meant expanding the legal referral system to include a broader range of development and humanitarian actors in order to holistically meet clients' social, economic and health needs. UNDP also supported the Network in achieving a number of other milestones: the finalization of its four-year strategic plan, diversification of external funding sources to secure sustainability, further institutionalization of clinical legal



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

education programmes in law schools, and the establishment of the Gender Justice Council to enable greater focus on gender justice and criminal law policy issues.

UNDP also supported the establishment of a legal aid unit for juveniles in conflict with the law within the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) as a means to further institutionalize legal aid services. Since January 2013, the unit has taken on 143 juvenile cases out of a total of 533 juvenile cases registered with the police (nearly 30 percent). UNDP is also supporting MOSA's efforts to provide ongoing specialized training to its lawyers to further increase their capacity to handle a caseload that requires youth-sensitive lawyering.

In the area of security sector governance, UNDP completed a three-year accountability strategy with the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) under the *UNDP/EUPOL COPPS Joint Programme* with the PCP. The Joint Programme also supported the finalization and approval of the PCP Code of Conduct by the Chief of Police in late 2013. Efforts were undertaken by the year's close to establish a functioning mechanism in the PCP for processing of civilian complaints against police, accompanied by an electronic complaints management system (ECMS). This mechanism and its accompanying ECMS will be institutionalized and made functional in 2014.

➤ **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Key issues remain the continuing ambiguity of legal mandates of core justice institutions, which detracts from effective coordination. The co-location of UNDP staff within these institutions is part of UNDP's efforts to help national partners resolve this uncertainty. The ongoing inability of the PLC to convene a legal quorum circumscribes the law-making process and fundamentally, legal reform.

Before moving into Phase II of the Programme, UNDP undertook a final review of Phase I, and has taken on board its recommendations and lessons learned for the next iteration. Phase II will be launched in May 2014 as a joint programme with UN Women. With key baselines in place, the new phase will build on previous efforts of both agencies, strengthening the justice-security nexus and incorporating essential anti-corruption work.

- UNDP staff which are co-located within the planning units of the three core justice institutions – High Judicial Council, Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Justice – continued supporting strategic development. Efforts included the drafting of the National Justice Sector Strategy for the next three years.
- UNDP and the PCBS published a baseline study and review of seven justice and security institutions. The study is significant for the lead role taken by the PCBS and how it, as a national institution, brought pressure upon other national institutions to provide data, supporting ownership and sustainability.
- UNDP also supported the expansion of MIZAN2, a case management system hosted by the High Judicial Council. In addition to gathering data and tracking a case life cycle, the system promotes transparency by being accessible to the public.
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69 For further information, see: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/ga11317.doc.htm>

70 Now comprised of 23 CSOs including the Bar Association and three university legal aid clinics.



UNDP supported the first woman Mukhtar in the Gaza Strip.  
UN Photo/Shazia Razaque

# SUDAN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Preparatory Support Project for DDR in Darfur	\$ 615,000.00

## › Background

Decades of civil war in Sudan have affected the functioning and effectiveness of Sudanese justice mechanisms and rule of law institutions. Despite a series of peace agreements signed for different parts of the country, unresolved conflict, the presence of armed groups and political instability continue to challenge the efficiency of rule of law institutions. These obstacles are further compounded by a lack of confidence in impartial justice and security institutions amongst much of the population. The legislative, judicial, and law-enforcement institutions, as well as traditional justice mechanisms, face serious challenges of capacity deficits. Weak infrastructure, lower operational capacity, and lower qualified personnel characterize these institutions, particularly at the state level. Surveys have revealed low levels of access to justice in areas such as Kassala, South Kordofan and West Darfur,<sup>71</sup> with as few as 26 percent of people reporting easy access to justice and as few as nine percent having legal aid.<sup>72</sup> The Sudan Police Force faces a similar challenge with a low ratio of police stations.

In this context, UNDP developed a series of targeted support packages for each of the regions in Sudan. This assistance is specifically tailored to meet unique needs, aligned with conflict dynamics, partnerships (with UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) or other UN entities, and peace agreement commitments.

## › Assistance and Impact

In 2013, UNDP provided assistance to strengthen access to justice, build capacity for service delivery within state rule of law institutions, and increase confidence and trust between government institutions and local institutions. Legal aid and mobile counseling services were expanded, which resulted in the resolution of at least 400 individual cases, and the promotion of the rule of law through capacity development initiatives. Additionally, the new UNDP-supported Justice and Confidence Centres simplified processes and procedures of legal aid to the vulnerable populations and created an expeditious, cost-free and easily accessible alternative form of justice. UNDP-supported legal and paralegal assistance reached 500 paralegals throughout the country. In 2013, paralegals and legal assistance services provided to over 27,000 individuals (30 percent of which were

women). UNDP also supported strengthening alternative mechanisms for dispute resolution and informal systems that apply customary, traditional or religious laws and practices. As part of this work, 50 counseling centres in Darfur and Eastern States (Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea) were established by the end of 2013, intended to serve as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

As part of its support to the police, UNDP worked in close collaboration with UNAMID and the UNCT to help establish rights-focused community forums, which now provide a space for communities and the police to engage with each other. UNDP and its partners also helped to set up a women's counseling group for mitigation and counseling; conducted workshops for target communities on problem solving, negotiation, SGBV, domestic crime and etc.; and helped establish 25 community police/information centres within Darfur and Eastern Sudan States. Through these centres the police became closer to the public and reduced the costs of establishing new police stations in the area.

In terms of increasing community access to justice at the grassroots level, seminars on Native Administration Law provided opportunities for 1,600 people from diverse backgrounds to discuss relevant issues. Recognizing the prevalence and reliance on the native administration system, and also the need to ensure alignment with international and national human rights principles, working with the native administration served to strengthen their capacity to administer justice according to a rights-based approach.

Finally, in close collaboration with UNAMID, UNDP support to prison services in 2013 resulted in significant improvements in the way prison service providers in Darfur prioritize, plan for, and deal with the correctional dimension of their work. Specifically, this support helped develop of a Five Year Strategic Plan for Prisons Development in Darfur, which was endorsed at national level.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Recent evaluations of UNDP's assistance to rule of law and access to justice in Sudan<sup>73</sup> indicate that a number of substantive improvements have been made in Sudan,



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

despite the difficulties of operating in a complex, difficult, and ever-changing environment. However, although peace agreements remain in place, the situation in different parts of the country remains volatile and does not always allow for access and longer-term development planning.

UNDP will continue to work to ensure that the evolving context, changing needs in the country's different regions, and new political developments in Sudan (and neighboring countries) – including the Doha Peace Document for Darfur and institutional arrangements following the secession of South Sudan – will be accounted for in the next phase of rule of law and access to justice programming. Planning and implementation will also take into account the experiences and lessons learned in earlier phases of interventions. While it will remain context-specific, the upcoming phase of rule of law programming will adopt a sector-wide approach, in order to facilitate greater coherence between the various areas of UNDP's rule of law support in Sudan.

71 West Darfur Situation Analysis 2012, produced by the West Darfur State Government (with support from UNDP); 2008 National Census.

72 *Ibid*

73 See Evaluation of Darfur Rule of Law Project 2013., Community Policing Project Evaluation 2012 and SP II Evaluation 2013.

- › 50 counseling centres were established and made functional in Darfur and Eastern States (Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea) as alternative bodies for dispute resolution from a gender perspective.
- › Paralegals legal assistance services provided to over 27,000 individuals of which 30 percent were women
- › UNDP-supported Women Standing Committees were established in eastern Sudan and South Kordofan as a way to raise and respond to women's concerns and strengthening of linkages between government and local NGOs.
- › 155 awareness raising workshops were conducted in which approximately 13,500 participants took part, including community leaders, community-based and civil society organizations. These workshops covered basic human rights principles, National Women Empowerment Policy, Sudanese law, Sudan Child Act, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and National Constitution.



Human Rights workshop in Sudan.  
UN Photo/UNDP Sudan

# TIMOR-LESTE

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Timor-Leste UNDP Long-Term Police Capacity Building Project	\$ 769,548.00

## › Background

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste gained independence in 2002 after centuries of colonial rule under Portugal and a brutal 24-year occupation by Indonesia. The conflict resulted in the displacement of over 50 percent of the population and destruction of almost 75 percent of the country's infrastructure. To support Timor-Leste through the challenges of nation-building, the United Nations system and various development partners have been extending cooperation and support for over a decade.

In the case of the judiciary, few trained legal personnel remained in Timor-Leste after the departure of the Indonesians, presenting serious challenges to the administration of justice. For this purpose, the United Nations Transitional Administration in Timor-Leste and successive peacekeeping Missions (most recently UNMIT) provided international jurists to perform line functions and initiated mentoring programmes for national actors. Thus, the national authorities and UNDP, together with the UN system and development partners, formulated a capacity development project for the judiciary in 2003, known as the *Justice System Programme (JSP)*.

The nation experienced another socio-political crisis in 2006 when allegations of social exclusion by discharged members of the armed forces escalated into an armed confrontation between the police and military. This crisis resulted in casualties and the internal displacement rate of approximately 15 percent of the population in the immediate aftermath of the conflict. The events of April-May 2006 led to the general disintegration of law and order, the repercussions of which still persist.

Over the last few years, Timor-Leste has made significant progress in improving security and stability, consolidating the rule of law, and strengthening democratic governance. In March 2011, the national police (PNTL) resumed full policing responsibility. Since then, security has greatly improved. In 2012, Timor-Leste held elections at both the Presidential and Parliamentary levels. These elections were viewed as a test of its democratic institutions, particularly following the violence in 2006. All elections passed with no major incidents of collective violence, signaling that Timor-Leste is ready to transition

from peacekeeping assistance. To these ends, the UNMIT mandate ended on 31 December 2012.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP's support to strengthening the justice system in Timor-Leste dates back to 2003. The second JSP was launched in 2008 and placed significant emphasis on enhancing the national ownership of key judicial and prosecutorial functions in the justice system, and enhancing access to justice for the marginalized population in Timor-Leste, including women, children, internally displaced people and victims of conflict.

The justice system has steadily expanded since 2007 when the first Timorese judges, prosecutors and public defenders were sworn in following their graduation from the UNDP-supported Legal Training Centre (LTC). Throughout a decade of support, UNDP through JSP has focused on supporting the justice sector to develop institutional and human capacity. It has worked with all the key institutions: the Courts, Prosecution, Public Defenders, the Ministry of Justice (including the Corrections component) and the Legal Training Centre. Building on the positive results achieved to date, the new project phase (JSP Phase IV) was approved in 2013. This new phase focuses on systematizing and improving mechanisms for policy-making, coordination, and strategic planning capacities. Support to the justice system remains critical as the Fragility Assessment conducted in 2012 under the New Deal found justice and economic foundations to be the sectors the least advanced under the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding goals. Investment for continued assistance to the justice sector is therefore critical to consolidating the state and peace in Timor-Leste.

Additionally, through the JSP, a major milestone was achieved in 2013, as national actors further assumed responsibility for delivering justice services. Since March 2013, national judges have handled the majority of civil cases without the support of international personnel who were previously responsible for those cases. This represents a major achievement in the country's decade-long efforts to build a functioning judiciary. In 2014, as part of the JSP's decentralization efforts, UNDP will scale up its "mobile justice" programme to support to state efforts to increase free legal assistance through more public



defense, legal aid mechanisms and certified dispute resolution options for certain areas such as mediation of land and property cases. Simultaneously it focuses on access to justice measures to improve gender capacities, including employment, retention of women in justice institutions and better responses to women's rights especially regarding domestic and gender-based violence.

Since 2011, UNDP has also worked to strengthen the capacity of the national police force. In light of the UNMIT withdrawal at the end of 2012, UNDP assumed a primary role in supporting a long-term vision for developing law enforcement in Timor-Leste. UNMIT/UNPOL and UNDP continued to work closely to implement the transition from a Mission to non-mission context. A joint DPKO/UNDP programme on policing was implemented in 2012 and continued in 2013 to facilitate this process with minimal disruption. Collaboration between DPKO/UNMIT/UNPOL and the UNDP Country Office has ensured that support for PNTL will be continued, and that effective service delivery is increased.

› **Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward**  
Sustainability is a key challenge in Timor-Leste, as major partners scale down their support in anticipation of an increase in government funding for the rule of law sector. UNDP is aware of the need to prioritize specific sector issues that are strategic for the national agenda, to consolidate catalytic policy-making achievements thus far. The previous phases of support to justice and police were critical in terms of state building and have highly contributed to establishing a justice system that, despite being young, is perceived as capable of providing the essential justice delivery to the country. In the next programme cycle, UNDP plans to shift from an institutions approach to an integrated sector approach anchored on consolidating and professionalizing national capacities for better sustainability.

Additionally, UNDP will further strengthen its in-house capacity, particularly to ensure the provision of continued support to policing and the PNTL. A long-term strategy for sustaining support to PNTL has been developed, and UNDP and DPKO will continue to provide joint assistance through the Global Focal Point arrangement.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

- › UNDP continued to provide key technical and administrative support to the PNTL after UNMIT/UNPOL withdrawal on 31 December 2012, ensuring the successful transfer of UN policing support.
- › Since March 2013, the majority of non-complex civil cases have been handled by national judges without the need of any international support, significantly increasing domestic service delivery.
- › UNDP provided support to the establishment of an online Integrated Information Management System for justice institutions, and an associated long-term training programme was implemented.
- › UNDP provided support to setting long-term development goals for the PNTL and for building lasting partnerships for implementation of the strategy.

# TUNISIA

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Support to Security Sector Reform in Tunisia	\$ 1,307,125.00
Support to Transitional Justice in Tunisia	\$ 1,558,072.00

## › Background

Tunisia took a step in its journey toward democracy and stability when the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) adopted the new Constitution in January 2014. The new liberal Constitution is considered as an “historic compromise between identity and modernity,”<sup>74</sup> and as one of the most progressive in the Arab world. It recognizes democratic freedoms, enshrining notably freedom of religion and women’s rights, and a separation of powers. It opens the way to a new democratic era three years after the uprising that set off the Arab Spring. The two-year drafting process helped build a consensus within political stakeholders, on the basis of a detailed roadmap for the future of the country. This care in the consensus-building process can make a difference, help return stability to the country, and create an environment conducive to sustainable growth and development. As United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, “Tunisia can be a model to other peoples who are seeking reforms.”<sup>75</sup>

However, Tunisia still faces important challenges. Security has become a pressing issue. While, the state of emergency that had been in force since the country’s 2011 uprising was lifted early 2014, signaling the improvement of the security situation, Tunisia is still buffeted by the growth of extremism in the region. The country also faced political violence in 2013. Crisis points were reached with the assassinations of two leftwing opposition leaders that plunged Tunisia into political turmoil. Also, the population still has little confidence in the police who, despite a reform process initiated in 2012, is still tarnished by a reputation for mistreatments and injustice from the years of dictatorship. Also, the economic situation is still difficult, with unemployment and the cost of living spiraling, especially in impoverished Tunisian south. Young people in particular feel neglected and alienated by the lack of opportunities.

Tunisia is undertaking a transitional justice process aimed at addressing the gross human rights violations of the former dictatorship. In 2013, the NCA adopted the Law on Transitional Justice that will establish the Independent Commission on Truth and Dignity. Additionally, the country is transitioning from a repressive police model to one centered on public service and respecting the rights of citizens.

## › Assistance and Impact

UNDP supported the drafting process for the Law on Transitional Justice that was successfully adopted by the National Constituent Assembly in December 2013. UNDP carried out a comprehensive advocacy campaign to support the Law’s adoption throughout 2013. UNDP also supported the adoption of the first comprehensive justice sector reform strategy by the Ministry of Justice. This was the result of an inclusive consultation process that involved the participation of over 4000 actors in the justice sector.

In the security sector, UNDP successfully launched the second phase of its support to Ministry of Interior. The Ministry adopted a White Paper on Community Policing in December 2013 with UNDP support. The document is the first strategic document of Ministry of Interior that defines implementation strategy for community policing in Tunisia (it contains the main elements required in terms of organizational structure, training, tools and communication needed for such implementation). The White Paper was produced through an internal consultation process within Police and National Guard. It was also inspired by best practices from other countries shared through four study tours (United Kingdom, Japan, Canada and Switzerland) and a two-day international workshop in which experts from Guinea, Canada and Switzerland shared their experiences on community policing. Implementation of such approach will start in 2014 in six pilot police stations with UNDP support.

## › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

Transition periods require sequencing and prioritization of support that responds to immediate challenges while building the blocks for longer-term reforms, especially in a context where governments are transitional and may have limited appetite for such reforms. This is the case in Tunisia where there is a need to develop security services to communities and for the transitional justice process to make a difference to victims requires important shift within institutions. UNDP accordingly focused support to the Ministry of Interior to pilot community policing in both the capital and the regions. Likewise, support to transitional justice will target assistance to victims in addition to institutional support to the Truth and Dignity Commission.



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

UNDP has an important role to play as an impartial convener in transition contexts. While it is important to enable national partners to have access to experience of other countries, ownership at every step of support and under any type of activities is crucial. This applies also to coordination of aid. UNDP will continue supporting Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Transitional Justice to develop its capacities to coordinate international support to the sector.

- › UNDP supported the drafting process for the Law on Transitional Justice, as well as a comprehensive advocacy campaign to support the Law's adoption. The Law was successfully adopted by the National Constituent Assembly in December 2013.
- › The Law established the Truth and Reconciliation Committee and will serve as the framework for the transitional justice process to continue to deal with the legacy of authoritarianism and human rights violations left by the previous regime.
- › The Ministry of Interior adopted a White Paper on Community Policing in December 2013 with UNDP support. The document is the first strategic document of Ministry of Interior that defines implementation strategy for community policing in Tunisia.

74 "Tunisians hope constitution's slow birth will help avoid neighbours' mistakes," the Guardian, 26 January 2014. Available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/27/tunisia-new-constitution-democracy-uprising>

75 See <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sgsm15615.doc.htm>

# YEMEN

Project	Total 2013 Budget
Support to the Implementation of Transitional Justice in Yemen	\$ 773,172.00
Support to Human Rights during the Transitional Period in Yemen	\$ 940,241.00

## › Background

Political changes in Yemen followed more than 12 months of violence and civil unrest. In January 2011, pro-democracy demonstrators began to protest on the streets. The Government response was at times violent, with NGOs reporting over 1,500 deaths related to the uprising. Multiple local conflicts are ongoing related tensions between Houthis (Shiites) and Salafists (Sunnis) in the north, a separationist movement in the south, and Islamic extremists in the south and the east. The humanitarian situation in Yemen has consequently deteriorated, and left almost half a million people displaced. Following the signing of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and the stepping down of the former President Saleh, Yemen is now undergoing a two-year political transition process, which should end with presidential and parliamentary elections by the end of 2014. The National Dialogue Conference was concluded in 2013, the recommendations of which are informing the drafting of the new Constitution, which will then allow for the electoral process to take place.

Development of the justice sector in Yemen proves to be a daunting task due to the systematic neglect of the previous regime. The fact that the transitional Government has had to deal with a number of pressing issues including armed conflict in parts of the country has also delayed justice sector development. More specifically, as the old regime strongly relied on the security apparatus to sustain itself, security institutions had monopoly over critical parts of the judicial processes that are ordinarily under judicial or an independent authority. As a consequence, judicial independence was strongly compromised and a general distrust of the justice system is prevalent within the Yemeni society. The continued violent conflicts on several fronts has further required an emphasis on strengthening law enforcement and armed forces at the expense of the justice and human rights institutions.

## › Assistance and Impact

Against this backdrop, the UN has placed a Joint *UN Framework to Support the Transition in Yemen* (2012-2014). Rule of law has been identified as a key priority for Yemen, and thus a key priority for international assistance. To support the transitional agenda,

the Government of Yemen, in close cooperation with UNDP and other development partners established the Emergency Capacity Development Facility (ECDF) as a multi-partner platform to support the national leadership during the transition. Through the framework of the ECDF, UNDP provides support to enhance the planning, coordination, administrative and professional capacities of the Ministry of Interior.

UNDP, with OHCHR, supports the transitional justice processes and capacity development of national human rights institutions in Yemen firstly through the joint project *Support to Human Rights during the Transitional Period in Yemen* (2012-2014). The overall objective of the project is to support the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution, and to strengthen the capacity of civil society, and the Ministry of Human Rights. Through this project, survivors of human rights violations are expected to have enhanced means of redress and access to accountability mechanisms. UNDP supported the development of a Paris Principles compliant draft law to establish an Independent Human Rights Institution (INHRI) in Yemen, and provided technical expertise to the committee in charge of drafting the law – in consultation with both Government and civil society representatives.

Through a second joint project, *Support to the Transitional Justice Process in Yemen* (2012 – 2014), UNDP and OHCHR assist the Government of Yemen and other national stakeholders in developing inclusive transitional justice initiatives. This includes supporting transitional justice bodies based in Aden (Land Commission and Dismissals/Employment Discrimination Commission), and the National Dialogue on transitional justice, which occurred for the first time in Yemen's history. This process included Yemeni citizens widely considered as excluded, such as Al-Houthis, citizens from southern Governorates, victims associations, tribesmen and others.

UNDP also provided capacity development assistance to the Ministry of interior (MoI) in 2013. Three main outputs rolled out in 2013 to support professional capacity development of the police force: 1) a five-day training on *Leadership and Strategic Planning* for 27 female police



## ✓ KEY SUPPORT AND RESULTS

officers to assist the Mol to integrate female police officers in the workforce and qualify them to take key positions at the ministry; 2) initiating the consultations and drafting of the Performance Appraisals System; and 3) two workshops<sup>76</sup> on the Impact of Armed Conflicts on women and children, the first one in Sana'a for 25 police officers from centre and northern Governorates and the second in Aden for 20 police officers from the southern Governorates. However, the security situation in Yemen has deteriorated since mid-2013, jeopardizing some of the planned activities with the police force.

### › Challenges, Lessons Learned and Way Forward

The provision of development assistance in an environment such as Yemen's is impacted by the ever-changing security situation. In 2013, the implementation of the Mol support programme was strongly jeopardized by a deteriorating security situation including in Sana'a and local programme sites. For example, security incidents in Sana'a including terrorist attacks and kidnapping of internationals required several postponements of UNDP technical support missions and engagement of international experts.

Upon the request of the Government, and under the auspices of the Global Focal Point, a joint UNDP-OHCHR mission was deployed to Yemen in December 2013. The mission objective was to support UNDP CO consultations with national stakeholders to identify priority needs for a sector-wide programme, encompassing justice capacity development and security delivery, and to lay a foundation for a sector-wide reform based on constitutional changes. Moving forward, sustained attention will need to be given to the informal justice system because of its relevance to communities. Finally, the demand for justice services, legal protections and representation in both civil and criminal matters should be a core element of supporting reform. Yemen still faces a myriad of challenges, but the transition period presents a major opportunity to strengthen its national rule of law institutions and ensure access to justice for its people.

- › UNDP supported the development of a Paris Principles compliant draft law to establish the INHRI in Yemen, and provided technical expertise to the committee in charge of drafting the law – in consultation with both Government and civil society representatives.
- › UNDP, jointly with OHCHR, supported transitional justice bodies based in Aden (Land Commission and Dismissals/Employment Discrimination Commission), and the National Dialogue on transitional justice, which occurred for the first time in Yemen's history. Through this process, which included Yemeni citizens widely considered as excluded, such as Al-Houthis, citizens from southern Governorates, victims associations, tribesmen and others, Yemeni political process became more inclusive.

76 Facilitated by ECDF in cooperation with the Mol



# PART III

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial contributions to UNDP's rule of law, justice and security work are made in various ways – for instance, through country-level cost sharing agreements with Country Offices,<sup>77</sup> or through contributions to global-level trust funds. Contributions can be earmarked to a specific country programme or project, or can be earmarked thematically through the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund (CPR-TTF).<sup>78</sup> This thematic area is integrally tied to the priorities identified in the new UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2017).

Through the Global Programme, UNDP has provided seed funding to over 40 countries to support the development of an overall rule of law portfolio exceeding \$500 million. The following tables and charts indicate the total mobilized resources since the Global Programme's inception in 2008 through 2013 (over \$130 million), as well as for 2013 alone (over \$13 million).

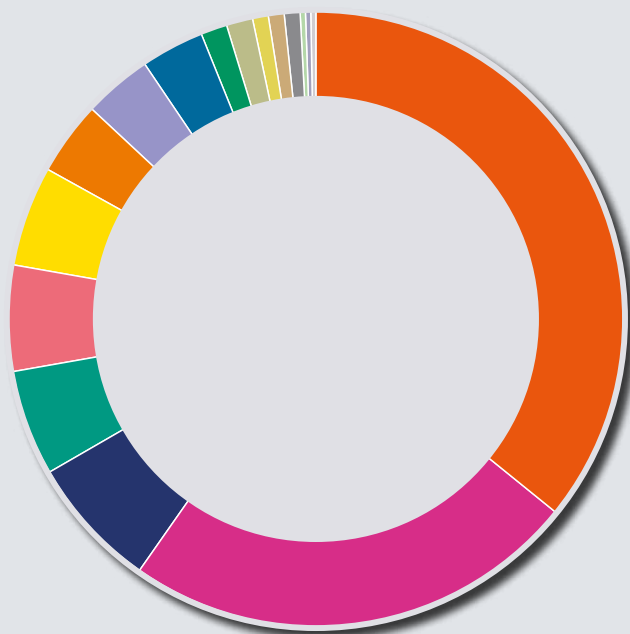
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<sup>77</sup> Indicated as "Country Window Contributions."

<sup>78</sup> For further information, see: [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/crisis-preventionandrecovery/crisis\\_preventionandrecoverythematictrustfund/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/crisis-preventionandrecovery/crisis_preventionandrecoverythematictrustfund/)

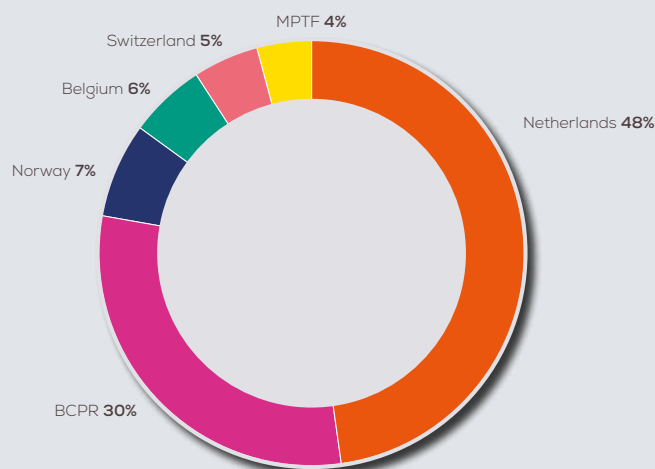
## TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES 2008-2013 IN USD

Netherlands	46,847,910
BCPR	31,411,940
Japan	9,000,000
U.S.	7,333,000
Canada	7,153,428
Sweden	6,694,561
Germany	5,331,536
Australia	4,443,307
Norway	4,502,620
Core Funds	1,796,436
Denmark	1,742,160
Switzerland	1,224,428
UN Action/MPTF	1,130,331
Belgium	827,319
France	554,800
Ireland	350,825
UK	158,479
Austria	5,738
Private contribution	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,509,817</b>



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME 2013

Donor	Committed in USD
Netherlands	6,793,478.26
BCPR	4,248,203.00
Norway	1,059,299.00
Switzerland	534,427.65
MPTF	552,364.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13,187,771.91</b>
Country window Contribution to Rule of Law portfolios 2013	
Belgium	827,319.00
Switzerland	140,000.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>967,319.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,155,090.91</b>





# ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES GLOBAL PROGRAMME 2013

US Dollars

Country <sup>79</sup>	Project	Contribution from Global Programme Through CPR TTF from 2008-2013	Authorized Spending Allowance for 2013	Expenditures against Global Programme/ CPR TTF Funds in 2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Supporting the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina /Armed Violence Prevention in BiH (AVPBIH)	3,511,818.00	1,091,856.68	1,080,790.91
Côte D'Ivoire	Security and Peace Consolidation Programme	200,000.00	200,000.00	192,819.84
DRC	Gouvernance Judiciaire Et Securitaire (Access to Justice/SGBV, Support to Judicial and Penitential Institutions, Support to Military Justice, Support to Police Reform including Community Policing)	1,430,960.00	430,960.00	92,520.45
El Salvador	Enhance Local Governance, Rule of Law, Justice and Security	484,169.49	100,000.00	100,000.00
Guinea-Bissau	Strengthening Rule of Law and Security	2,170,926.00	399,719.21	402,594.98
Guinea (Conakry)	Establishment of Local Police Forces in the Republic of Guinea, in Support of the National Police	741,562.83	200,000.00	4,794.23
Haiti	Rule of Law Project	3,250,000.00	336,961.79	318,765.00
Honduras	Support to Security Sector Reform in Honduras	299,605.00	-	-
Kenya	Achieving Peaceful, Credible and Transparent Elections in Kenya	180,000.00	180,000.00	178,560.21
Kosovo	Freedom from Fear – Enhancing Community Safety in Kosovo	2,421,701.20	30,096.49	20,544.86
Libya	Police Support Project for Libya	2,342,160.28	-	-
Myanmar	Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar	500,000.00	120,000.00	109,870.74
Nepal	Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System/ Armed Violence in Nepal	650,000.00	405,431.54	462,566.32
Nicaragua	Preventing Armed Violence and Support of Arms Control in Nicaragua	200,000.00	200,000.00	179,877.65
Pakistan	Strengthening Rule of Law in Malakand	250,000.00	250,000.00	226,793.41
Papua New Guinea	Bougainville Programme	95,000.00	14,880.94	14,213.47
Sierra Leone	Improving the Rule of Law and Access to Justice in Sierra Leone / Building Effective and Accountable Institutions for Increased Citizen Security	3,781,500.00	500,000.00	478,091.49
Sri Lanka	Equal Access to Justice	4,212,750.00	149,044.81	202,002.98
State of Palestine	Supporting the Rule of Law and Access to Justice for the Palestinian People	3,100,000.00	838,593.27	1,498,246.44
South Sudan	UNDP-UNMIS Joint Justice Programme for Jonglei State, South Sudan	2,445,378.00	1,352,958.00	1,302,936.61
Sudan	Preparatory Support Project for DDR in Darfur	200,000.00	200,000.00	199,360.00
Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste Long-Term Police Capacity Building Project	3,100,000.00	259,312.18	248,578.90
RoLJS Country Support	Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations	-	-	4,465,374.49

79 Historic data is provided only for the countries receiving contributions and/or authorized spending allowances in 2013.



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

Since 2008, the UNDP Global Programme for Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected and Fragile Situations has provided rule of law support to over 40 crisis-affected countries. The programme has been a driving force in improving the delivery of UNDP's assistance and in pioneering joint UN approaches to supporting the rule of law. The 2012 establishment of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and Other Crisis Situations, co-led by UNDP and DPKO, was a notable development in this regard.

This report gives a synopsis of the results achieved at country-level, as by UNDP including through the Global Focal Point, in 2013 in assisting 35 crisis-affected countries to deal with the legacy of violence, increase safety and security for all, build confidence through accessible and effective justice and security institutions, and improve the delivery of justice and security for women. Support to convene rule of law expertise from throughout the UN system and important policy developments are also highlighted.

We are grateful to the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States for their continued support for UNDP's work to strengthen the rule of law in crisis-affected and fragile situations.

