



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**STRENGTHENING THE
RULE _{OF} LAW ^{AND}
HUMAN
RIGHTS
FOR SUSTAINING PEACE AND
FOSTERING DEVELOPMENT**

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT



OF



HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS



INSTITUTION BUILDING



COMMUNITY SECURITY



AND



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FOREWORD



When states are unable to address inequality and injustice, grievances can transform into conflict with far-reaching consequences, changing the lives of the people who are forced to flee as well as the communities that receive them. Today, an estimated 65 million people remain forcibly displaced from their homes, with many more facing enormous risks to life and property as conflicts persist and evolve.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was designed to address today's complex and interconnected challenges through the universal achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The reforms envisioned by UN Secretary-General António Guterres are meant to bring the United Nations system closer together in collective support of Member States and their efforts to achieve the SDGs. UNDP's work on rule of law, human rights, justice, and security is a unique and significant contribution to making the SDGs a reality. UNDP's work in this area is anchored in broad partnerships in direct response to the Secretary-General's call for a stronger focus on prevention and sustaining peace.

The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections (GFP), co-led by UNDP and DPKO, has become a model for delivering rule of law support to crisis-affected and fragile contexts. The system-wide approach promoted by the GFP has proved critical in transition settings where the level of success in re-establishing justice and security systems plays a determining factor in a country's trajectory towards sustainable development, as was witnessed during the drawdown of the peacekeeping mission in Liberia in 2017.

UNDP also maintains a dedicated partnership with UNHCR on Rule of Law and Governance in support of host communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons through combined development and humanitarian assistance, as was delivered for

example in Lebanon and Myanmar. Furthermore, through our tripartite partnership with OHCHR and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, we work to strengthen independent institutions to protect and promote human rights around the world. For example, UNDP supported the national human rights institution in Bangladesh in developing a human rights-based response to the Rohingya crisis.

Since 2008, UNDP's *Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development* has provided a platform to advance these partnerships and create greater synergies between the humanitarian, development, and peace and security agendas. The Global Programme provides comprehensive rule of law and human rights assistance to countries affected by crisis and fragility. These are the countries that lagged furthest behind on the Millennium Development Goals, and likely to fall behind on the 2030 Agenda if not provided with adequate support.

I am pleased to present this report as a testimony to our efforts in delivering responsive and flexible rule of law and human rights assistance as a catalyst for sustainable development and enduring peace. We look forward to enhancing our partnerships within and beyond the UN to fulfil the bold promises we have made as an international community to achieve the world envisioned in the 2030 Agenda, ensuring that no one is left behind.



Achim Steiner
UNDP Administrator



INTRODUCTION
**LIVING
RULE
OF LAW**

©UN Photo/Albert González Farrán
Celebration of women's rights in Monrovia, Liberia.

Rule of law refers to the principle that societies should be governed by law, as opposed to unregulated arbitrary decisions of individual public or private sector officials. But rule of law is more than just imposing constraints on the behavior of individuals and organizations; it should be a country's primary safeguard of human rights and liberties, essential for upholding and protecting the freedom from want and fear.

Every day, UNDP works with national partners to develop institutions and procedures to make the rule of law a reality, expressed in the norms and roles of organizations and in the values and aspirations of every person. We view the rule of law therefore as an essential component of an inclusive social contract, evolving over time in response to changes in science, culture, and technology.

UNDP's *Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development* delivers comprehensive assistance to nearly 40 countries affected by crisis or conflict. The programme focuses on seven interrelated areas of work: (i) establishing a political environment which strengthens rule of law and human rights; (ii) building capable and effective justice and security institutions; (iii) ensuring community security and reduction of armed violence; (iv) building strong national human rights institutions; (v) advancing access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups; (vi) ensuring transitional justice; and (vii) advancing justice, security, and human rights for women and girls. By providing integrated policy and programme support in each of these areas, the Global Programme ensures that UNDP's assistance on rule of law and human rights remains demand-driven and that lessons learned inform policy decisions.

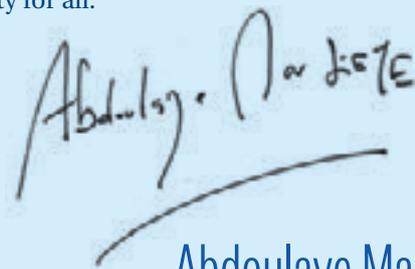
At the country level, the projects funded through the Global Programme help national partners achieve key milestones towards fostering and consolidating the rule of law. For example, in 2017, UNDP supported the Legal Aid Grant Facility in Afghanistan to provide services to 3,351 people, one third of whom are living in districts with no other legal aid providers. In The Gambia, where inclusion is key to a successful democratic transition, UNDP, under the auspices of the Global Focal Point arrangement for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations (GFP) and with the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), supported an extensive security sector assessment, involving 580 stakeholders from the government, civil society, and the international community to identify strengths, gaps, and solutions for reform. Meanwhile in Tunisia, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Interior to launch 16 community-based security initiatives and to establish a new Citizen Bureau to provide enhanced oversight of the police.

Collectively, the gains achieved with support from the Global Programme in strengthening the rule of law in programme countries contribute to advancing international norms and shaping the global

development agenda. Moreover, the investments made by nearly 40 crisis-affected States to strengthen their justice and human rights institutions is a powerful contribution to the building of a more peaceful, just, and inclusive world for all. In 2017, the Global Programme assisted 28 countries in expanding the reach of their justice and security services and 19 countries received assistance to establish or improve mechanisms to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence. UNDP, together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), also facilitated south-south collaboration (e.g. between Sri Lanka and Colombia) and amplified civil society voices from the field on transitional justice issues.

The details on the results achieved in 2017 with support from the Global Programme are presented in this report, in relation to each of the seven interrelated areas of work. Our engagement – in terms of policy, programming, and partnerships – has helped our national partners to advance on their development priorities and on the delivery of their international commitments. The report also features two of our most recent initiatives: Rule of Law for the 2030 Agenda and the UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on the Rule of Law and Governance. It explores innovative approaches to rule of law assistance in order to spark ideas and ignite collaboration. The second part of the report presents UNDP's tailored approaches to strengthening the rule of law and human rights in situations affected by crisis or conflict through 37 country profiles. The final part provides detailed financial information on the Global Programme.

Fostering development and sustaining peace – like freedom – requires strong and responsive institutions that uphold human rights, serve justice, and provide equal opportunities for all. UNDP remains committed to continuing its support to establish and strengthen rule of law institutions in fragile and conflict-affected States as a 'sine qua non' for the building of more peaceful, just, and inclusive societies that can ensure a life of dignity for all.

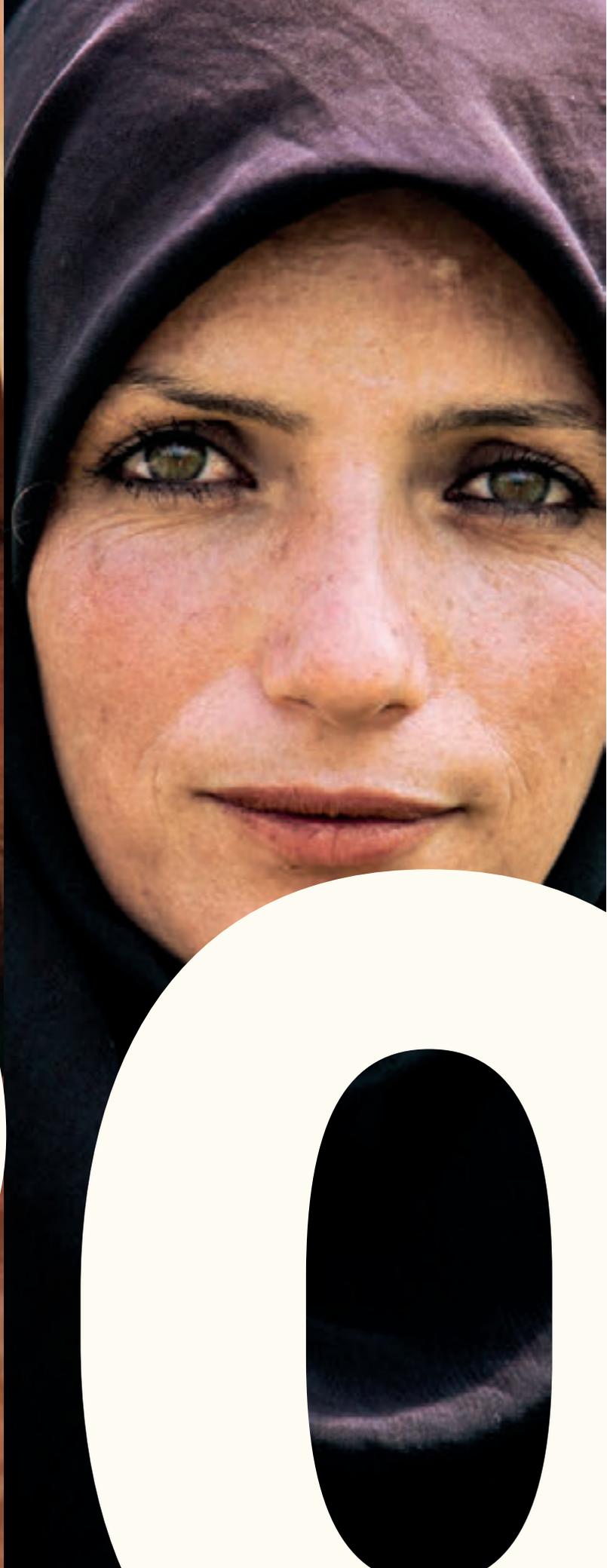


Abdoulaye Mar Dieye
UN Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP Assistant Administrator
Director of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support

PART I



2



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YEAR IN REVIEW





Part I of this Annual Report provides an overview of UNDP's contributions to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in crisis-affected contexts and the progress achieved with our partners at the global, regional, and country levels. In this section, we reflect on the innovative aspects of the Global Programme and highlight our intensified efforts in 2017 to support the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINING PEACE

The creation of UNDP's *Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development* was an innovation in its own right. Prior to the Global Programme's establishment in 2008, the UN lacked a mechanism to comprehensively support countries to strengthen the rule of law – as the first safeguard of human rights and democracy and the foundation for sustaining peace and development. In crisis and conflict-affected situations, the timing of support is of utmost importance; but systemic obstacles impeded the delivery of swift UN assistance and divided efforts to reach complementary objectives for a more peaceful and prosperous planet.

The Global Programme now serves as a knowledge centre on rule of law and human rights, connecting national partners, UN agencies, donors, civil society, and think tanks to continuously improve the quality of assistance provided. Member States experiencing or recovering from crisis can turn to the Global Programme to receive efficient technical expertise, policy guidance, programme development, and catalytic funding. This comprehensive package of support is tailored to the changing needs of the population and informed by the political environment of each country. Through pooled resources in the Global Programme, UNDP is able to deliver flexible and responsive rule of law and human rights assistance to the places that need it the most. In return, we provide enhanced quality assurance and oversight of the projects we support. Through this model, the Global Programme has become a leader in delivering rule of law assistance, with a reputation for overcoming challenges to enable transformative change in complex environments.

The Global Programme has also invested in creating innovative partnerships for cross-system and cross-sector engagement on the rule of law, recognizing that the contributions of all are needed for the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and sustaining peace.

- UNDP and the DPKO co-lead the **Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections** (GFP) as an innovative platform to leverage expertise from across the UN system, including the EOSG, UN

Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, and others, to promote the rule of law, gender equality, and respect for human rights. The Global Programme and the GFP work hand in hand to deliver coordinated rule of law assistance in crisis settings around the world. In 2017, the Global Programme supported joint initiatives through the GFP in Burkina Faso, The Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory)³, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

- UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, and UNESCO serve as the Secretariat for the **Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies**, which is the first joint decision-making and action platform for government, civil society, the private sector, and the UN to work together for peace, justice, and inclusion. The Global Alliance has been at the forefront of bringing the private sector on board to support UN initiatives. For example, with private sector funding and staff, the Global Alliance undertook a review of Member State reports to the 2017 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to analyze progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16). In addition, the Global Alliance leveraged pro bono contributions from its membership to produce a report on the role of private sector data in supporting state reporting on aspects of conflict, justice, and inclusion to track progress on the 2030 Agenda.

Dynamic partnerships, such as these, have helped shape the Global Programme into a strong platform of support for creative problem solving and innovation in the field. For example, the Global Programme supported the following initiatives in 2017 to strengthen the rule of law and human rights through advancing e-justice mechanisms, enabling evidence-based decision making, and empowering community-driven solutions.

ADVANCING E-JUSTICE MECHANISMS:

- In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP supported the judiciary to pioneer their first ever electronic criminal case management system as a mobile application. The

'Justice App' allows the Chief Justice and senior management to monitor the progress of cases in real time and respond to any discrepancies or challenges in an efficient manner. The Justice App has been piloted and successfully implemented in 8 high and magistrate courts. The application is user-friendly, low-cost, and fitted to the country context. So far, 600 cases have been registered in the Justice App and it is quickly expanding to include all criminal courts and justice chain institutions in Sierra Leone.

- In the **State of Palestine**, UNDP and UN Women, through the 'Sawasya' programme, have been supporting a variety of e-justice mechanisms aimed at providing access to justice and strengthening the justice sector through information communication technologies. In 2017, Sawasya supported the installment of 7 new self-service kiosks in five justice and law enforcement departments in Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jenin. The kiosks are linked to the electronic case management system, entitled MIZAN II, which has been adopted by all Palestinian jurisdictions and facilitates efficient case processing across the sector. Moreover, the kiosks are accessible 24/7 and enable people to easily place and follow-up on justice and law enforcement requests.

ENABLING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING:

- In **Kosovo** (UN Administered Territory)⁴, UNDP supported the piloting of the Firearms Focal Point mechanism in Pristina, which operates under the International Law Enforcement Coordination Unit within the General Directorate of Kosovo Police. Firearms Focal Point members are selected police officers that serve as inter-institutional focal points and gather data from multiple sources to create accurate investigative leads that help both investigators and prosecutors effectively handle cases of gun violence. Moreover, Kosovo's Firearms Focal Point mechanism gained access to an automatic feed from all government systems containing ballistic and criminal intelligence, and is now considered best practice worldwide.

- In **Ukraine**, UNDP piloted the Community Safety Network System in 9 locations along the contact line in Donetsk oblast. The system is an online mechanism that tracks incidents and concerns of the local population and provides real-time data to strengthen civil-military administration. A coordination group, composed of representatives from the police, emergency services, military, police, local administration, and civil society meets regularly to discuss the results and develop solutions for the identified needs.

EMPOWERING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS:

- In **Nigeria**, UNDP supported the identification of 48 safe homes, which are residences of selected community leaders that provide a place for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors to stay without stigma or discrimination. This arrangement has been effective at providing the necessary care and attention to SGBV survivors when proper shelters and service centres are not available due to funding constraints or in conflict-affected environments. In 2017, the safe homes effectively referred 32 cases of SGBV to formal providers.
- In **Syria**, UNDP launched its first area-based intervention in Baniyas to enhance community security and resilience by improving peaceful co-existence between internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. UNDP partnered with the faith-based organization, Greek Orthodox Patriarchate, to implement 'The Drawer of Roses' initiative, which brings together IDPs and host community members to rehabilitate public spaces, including the city's main park and public theater. The participants also installed solar lighting systems in selected corners of the city to enhance safety, especially for women and girls in the evenings. As evidenced by behavioral insights, working together on practical issues such as these for community security, helps to break down prejudices and build trust between communities.

DELIVERING ON THE HUMANITARIAN - DEVELOPMENT - PEACE NEXUS: RULE OF LAW APPROACHES

128M

people in need
of immediate
assistance due to
humanitarian crisis.⁵

65M

people forcibly
displaced worldwide.⁶

10M

number of
stateless people.⁷

The people behind these statistics are mothers, daughters, friends, brothers, or sons enduring persecution, conflict, systematic discrimination, drought, or famine. The international community has recognized that we have a shared responsibility to respond to this unfathomable amount of suffering and prevent it from recurring. The outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit⁸ and the 2017 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants⁹ make it clear that humanitarian, development, political, security, and human rights actors all have a role to play in developing sustainable solutions for protection. This notion is also represented in the 2030 Agenda¹⁰ through the core principle of 'leaving no one behind.' Everyone, no matter their nationality, gender, race, or religion deserves a life of opportunity, respect, and freedom.

The Secretary-General has given the UN a strong directive to undertake whole-of-system initiatives to enhance our prospects of sustaining peace and preventing conflict. In his words, "We have a moral obligation to do better and we have the tools and knowledge to deliver on that obligation. We must break down the silos that have existed for too long between humanitarian and development actors."¹¹

To support this call to action, UNDP and UNHCR have scaled-up their Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance, which seeks to comprehensively support IDPs, refugees, stateless persons, and host communities. Through this partnership, UNDP and UNHCR collaborated in the Central African Republic

(CAR), Lebanon, and Myanmar in 2017 and went on to support Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Turkey, Pakistan, and Uganda in early 2018. In many of these countries, the two agencies are undertaking joint assessments to ensure that interventions are based on sound analysis and have utilized the GFP arrangement to leverage system-wide expertise.

For example, in the CAR, UNDP, UNHCR, MINUSCA, and UN Women, launched a perception survey on the justice and security needs of displaced communities and refugees to be able to return. Meanwhile in Lebanon, UNDP and UNHCR built off a needs assessment undertaken in 2016 and helped to standardize the work of municipal police in their role as early responders to address tensions amongst Syrian refugees and host communities. In Myanmar, UNDP and UNHCR supported a needs assessment on housing, land, and property rights for IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness in Kachin State. The agencies further documented the importance of legal aid as a basic service to support IDPs. Then in Bangladesh, UNDP, UNHCR, and UN Women undertook a joint analysis of the impact of the Rohingya crisis on local institutions. The results of the assessment will inform the development of concrete projects to support dispute resolution mechanisms, community security, and an effective national human rights commission to protect human rights and promote social cohesion in areas where the population has exponentially increased due to the crisis.



UNDP and UNHCR also utilize this partnership to connect field-based initiatives with ongoing global processes for greater impact. For example, lessons learned through the partnership have informed the development of the Global Compact for Refugees, which will be proposed for adoption at the General Assembly in 2018. In addition, two pilot countries for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework,¹² Uganda and Ethiopia, are receiving assistance from UNDP and UNHCR to identify protection and rule of law priorities in relation to South Sudan refugees and hosting districts.

In the Gambella region of Ethiopia, the rule of law priorities identified by UNDP and UNHCR are being translated into concrete programmes for longer-term assistance, with support from UN Women, UNFPA, and UNICEF, and have been informed by a security assessment by DPKO through the GFP. This whole-of-

system approach to the rule of law in Gambella was further enhanced by the integration of livelihoods initiatives. This approach demonstrates how developing inclusive economic opportunities and strengthening the rule of law and security are mutually beneficial in situations where humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding objectives overlap.

Putting humanity at the centre of the international community's collective response to mass displacement is critical to ensuring that the needs of all are adequately met. Solid partnerships are key to helping both those who left their lives behind and were forced to make a new start and for the benefit of those who welcomed refugees. The UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance is committed to involving a broad-range of actors to develop holistic approaches that address the root causes of mass displacement and offer sustainable solutions.

RULE OF LAW FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

“Sustainable development also depends fundamentally on upholding human rights and ensuring peace and security. Leaving no one behind also means reducing inequalities within and among countries, reaching those most at risk, and strengthening our resolve to prevent conflict and sustain peace.”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL¹³

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set out an ambitious set of universal goals focused on people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnerships. After two years of implementing these global commitments, many targets are at risk of not being achieved in many countries, particularly those that are crisis or conflict-affected, where insecurity and violence not only slow progress but can reverse development gains.¹⁴

There is increasing recognition that strengthening national capacities to uphold human rights and the rule of law is not only an outcome of SDG 16 but also an enabler and an accelerator of progress across the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the notion that development and human rights are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforcing is articulated through the principle of ‘leaving no one behind’ that aims to ensure that inequalities and discrimination within and between population groups are adequately addressed.

The 2017 UN Sustainable Development Goals Report¹⁵ provides a mixed picture on progress against indicators related to the rule of law:

- Over the last 10 years the rates of pretrial detention have only been reduced by 1%.
- While homicide rates have reduced globally over the past decade, they have increased in some regions, namely Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia.
- 19% of women from 87 countries (between 15–49 years of age) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months according to surveys undertaken from 2005-2016.

- Half of all women who were victims of intentional homicide worldwide were killed by an intimate partner or family member, compared to 6% of males.
- By the end of 2016, 57% of countries had a national human rights institution (NHRI) that had been reviewed for compliance with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles) by their peers and 37% of countries were found to be compliant.

Comprehensive rule of law and human rights support is needed to help reduce rates of pretrial detention, address underlying causes of violence, prevent and respond to SGBV, and strengthen the capacities of NHRIs to effectively fulfill their roles to promote and protect human rights. Enhanced effort to increase access to justice for all is also required to provide effective pathways for people to address their grievances.¹⁶ This is reinforced by the UN-World Bank Study, Pathways for Peace, which recognizes that inclusive, effective, and responsive justice and security institutions are critical in preventing outbreaks of violence and conflict.¹⁷

The 2030 Agenda also places an enormous demand on national systems to monitor and report on progress on the 17 Goals and 169 targets of the SDG framework. For many countries, and particularly in crisis contexts, significant capacity constraints stand in the way of achieving and reporting on the targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. This is compounded by a lack of available data and mechanisms for collection and analysis.



© UNDP Nepal

Recognizing these challenges, UNDP aims to facilitate a convergence between people's expectations for a just and secure society and the institutional capacities necessary to deliver essential services. To do so, the Global Programme launched a dedicated initiative on Rule of Law and the 2030 Agenda in 2017. The initiative focuses on supporting the rule of law, human rights, and security as accelerators for achieving the SDGs, particularly for countries affected by conflict or crisis. In collaboration with other UN entities through the GFP, the initiative aims to enhance national capacities to achieve the SDGs and includes: (i) a mapping of support provided by the UN system on rule of law that contributes to the measurement, reporting, and achievement of the SDGs; (ii) the development of context-specific strategies to address bottlenecks and accelerate achievement of rule of law, security, and human rights related goals; and (iii) the establishment of mechanisms for comprehensive SDG planning and data collection on relevant goals, targets, and indicators.

UNDP also seeks to leverage the unique contributions of SDG 16 related partnerships in support of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. For example, UNDP serves on the Secretariat for the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, which brings together Member States, the private sector, civil society, and the UN to advance meaningful reporting on SDG 16 and related targets. UNDP also engages with the New York University's Center on International Cooperation's Pathfinders for

Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies, which aims to galvanize support for SDG 16 and recently launched the International Task Force on Justice to respond to the challenge of ensuring access to justice. Moreover, UNDP is collaborating with the Private Sector Partnership for the Rule of Law, in which several large international companies have come together to connect private sector entities to rule of law related development efforts worldwide and promote SDG 16. UNDP is committed to convening and connecting diverse stakeholders to make the 2030 Agenda a reality for all.

© UN Photo/Amanda Voisard
A community welcoming a weapons-free zone in Juba, South Sudan.



Through the Global Programme, UNDP provides integrated policy and programmatic support to crisis and conflict-affected countries to kick-start progress towards: (i) A political environment which strengthens rule of law and human rights; (ii) Capable and effective justice and security institutions; (iii) Community security and armed violence reduction; (iv) Strong national human rights systems; (v) Access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups; (vi) Transitional justice; and (vii) Justice, security, and human rights for women and girls. In this section, we present key policy and partnership developments and country level results achieved in each area of work over the course of 2017.

UNDP's Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development

2017 KEY RESULTS IN FOCUS



UNDP provides comprehensive rule of law and human rights assistance to support national partners build resilient communities in nearly 40 crisis-affected contexts around the world.

In 2017, the Global Programme allocated **\$2,866,100** to the Global Focal Point, which provided joint support to 13 countries.





POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

1. BURKINA FASO

The president launched the security sector reform process, which was informed by inclusive consultations in each of the 13 administrative regions.

2. HAITI

MINUJUSTH, the first UN mission with a singular mandate to assist the government to strengthen rule of law institutions, was established to sustain rule of law support after the drawdown of MINUSTAH.



INSTITUTION BUILDING

3. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015 to investigate, prosecute, and pass judgment on serious human rights violations, became operational.

4. LEBANON

262 personnel successfully completed the municipal police's first curriculum at the Internal Security Forces Academy.



COMMUNITY SECURITY

5. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1,636 tons of unsafe ammunition were disposed of, reducing the surplus ammunition quantity by 45% and shortening the envisaged disposal process from 10 to 5 years.

6. EL SALVADOR

Citizen security efforts contributed to a significant decline in the rate of homicide, with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015.



HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS

7. UKRAINE

The Network of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner on Human Rights expanded to cover all 24 regions and provided consultations to 5,236 people.

8. SIERRA LEONE

The Human Rights Commission organized mobile complaints handling clinics in 4 districts and addressed 44 complaints.



ACCESS TO JUSTICE

9. AFGHANISTAN

The Legal Aid Grant Facility provided services to 3,351 people, out of which 1,212 people were from districts with no other legal aid providers.

10. SOMALIA

Mobile courts processed 277 cases and are now operating in 5 out of 6 Federal Member States.



TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

11. TUNISIA

The Truth and Dignity Commission organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,302 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women.

12. COLOMBIA

The national transitional justice infrastructure implemented collective reparation plans in several regions of the country, satisfying the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict.



GENDER JUSTICE

13. IRAQ

7 dedicated legal aid teams provided free legal aid and protection related services for survivors of CRSV and SGBV in over 11 IDP and refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region.

14. NEPAL

A Women's Mentorship Programme benefited 18 female lawyers and students, increasing their technical competencies and boosting their confidence to remain in the field.



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A POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH STRENGTHENS RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In crisis and conflict-affected contexts, particularly those with a legacy of political violence or undergoing complex political transitions, establishing the rule of law is essential to preventing the outbreak or recurrence of conflict.

However, the extent to which this is possible is often dependent on the will of political leaders and stakeholders to abide by the social compact. National leadership and government structures need to have the political will to uphold the rule of law, honor the social contract, reduce inequality, and value social and political inclusion. Progress in these areas enables the rule of law to be embedded in socio-political culture and values and builds trust between the authorities and society at large.

UNDP seeks to align peacebuilding and development trajectories and ensure that the linkages between the political environment, institutional deficits, and people's needs to have security, access justice, and enjoy respect for human rights are taken into account. With this in mind, UNDP supports UN system efficacy both in country and at headquarters through joint programming and couples our technical support with sound political analysis.

UNDP designs rule of law and human rights programming within a conflict prevention framework to strengthen democratic oversight and good governance, promote transparency and accountability, and foster country level implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Treaty Body recommendations. UNDP supports national partners to meet these objectives in a variety of ways, including by undertaking conflict analysis, mobilizing resources, leveraging political backing, strengthening civilian oversight mechanisms, and facilitating inclusive reforms. These efforts can help to open the political space necessary for transformative change within the rule of law sector to take place and contribute to sustaining peace.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

The United Nations works to strengthen the rule of law in the police, justice, and corrections areas in some of the world's most volatile places. Recognizing the need to deliver complementary responsibilities and to integrate the political and development dimensions of these efforts, UNDP and DPKO have been entrusted with joint responsibility to convene UN entities under the GFP arrangement. The GFP enables UN entities (UNDP, DPKO, EOSG, UN Women, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, and others) to work in a coordinated and coherent manner at headquarters and in the field to overcome systemic fragmentation and pursue the establishment of rule of law, gender equality, and respect for human rights.

The GFP arrangement brings together peacekeeping, development, political, humanitarian, and other actors into a single framework to effectively respond to requests for complex and politically-nuanced assistance in conflict-affected situations. In 2017, the GFP provided joint support to 13 countries¹⁸, including peacekeeping contexts, special political mission settings, and non-mission countries. The GFP also held a training in Entebbe, Uganda in August 2017 for UN personnel in the field working on rule of law issues. Participants received comprehensive guidance on the practicalities of joint planning and programming in complex settings as well as an overview of available funding mechanisms and tools, including assessed contributions from peacekeeping budgets.

HUMAN RIGHTS UP FRONT

Serious abuses of human rights both signify deteriorating situations as well as fuel and intensify instability and conflict. In 2014, then Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched Human Rights up Front (HRuF) to serve as an important initiative for early warning and coordinated UN prevention of serious human rights violations based on joint analysis across the three pillars. The package of HRuF actions are well aligned with the

strategic vision of the new Secretary-General António Guterres, especially his emphasis on prevention.

The Regional Monthly Reviews (RMRs), have been the most evident progress of HRuF. As co-chairs of the RMRs, UNDP and DPA, have effectively steered the mechanism, ensuring that it remains an important forum for cross-pillar analysis and internal UN agreement for early warning and response in deteriorating situations. In 2017, the RMRs scanned 39 countries and provided recommendations to support Member States prevent and respond to serious violations of human rights. An independent assessment recognized the RMRs as a valuable mechanism and a cornerstone of ongoing reforms. During 2018, UNDP will work with the EOSG and UN entities to strengthen the RMRs to be operational in the field through country level reviews and seeks to support implementation of the RMR recommendations through the Global Programme.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE POLICY

In 2013, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee issued a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on UN support to non-UN security forces to prevent the provision of support to entities that may commit grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights, or refugee law. UNDP now implements the HRDDP in many countries where we support community security and security sector reform (SSR), as part of our efforts to build peace and security and prevent human rights violations. In 2017, following several years of piloting the approach, UNDP approved an Implementation Tool for the HRDDP. This tool has been streamlined into existing corporate platforms and aims to both enable UNDP managers to make risk-informed decisions when supporting security actors as well as provide a framework for UNDP to implement the HRDDP. This coordination strengthens UNDP's capacities to support efforts in high-risk environments and ensures that these efforts fully respect the principles of the UN Charter.

THE UN - WORLD BANK STUDY: PATHWAYS FOR PEACE

In response to the twin UN resolutions on sustaining peace¹⁹ and the World Bank's International Development Association 2017 replenishment drive that raised \$14.7 billion for conflict-affected countries, the UN and the World Bank came together to update the 2011 World Development Report, identifying new conflict trends and re-examining prevention tools. The flagship study, entitled *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*, provides an evidence base for UN policy development for the sustaining peace agenda and assists the World Bank in recalibrating its assistance in fragile contexts.

This is the first time that a study on development contributions to conflict prevention has been jointly undertaken by the UN (represented by UNDP, DPA, DPKO, and PBSO) and the World Bank. Initiated in September 2016, the process included extensive regional and thematic consultations and commissioned over 50 thematic background papers and 19 country case studies. UNDP contributed by engaging in the Steering Committee of the report and as part of the Core Group of Authors of the report. The findings were released in two versions: 1) a summary report, which was launched by UN Secretary-General and the World Bank President during the 2017 UN General Assembly and 2) a full report, which was released during the World Bank Fragility Forum in March.²⁰

JUDICIAL INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Judicial corruption hampers access to justice, disproportionately affecting those often most in need of protection: the poor and marginalized. The Judicial Integrity Champions in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) initiative, launched in 2017, adopts a human rights-based approach to ensure the delivery of justice for all by promoting transparency, integrity, and accountability within judiciaries. The initiative aims to nurture a peer learning network and to support judiciaries anchor transparency and accountability into quality management systems.

The inception meeting gathered over 30 representatives of judiciaries from the region, the Judicial Integrity Group, Executives of the International Consortium for Court Excellence, and UNODC, amongst other partners. Judges expressed their interest in peer mentoring and recognized the value of using quality management systems such as the International Framework for Court Excellence. This framework has already been used in 20 countries globally, including in 9 APEC economies. It is designed specifically for courts' usage and can be adapted to each jurisdiction's context, encouraging full ownership over the entire process. The project provides strategic contributions to UNDP's ongoing judicial integrity work in Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Myanmar and is expanding to Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.²¹



© UN Photo / Ilyas Ahmed
Female police officers march during a parade at a ceremony marking the 74th anniversary of the founding of the Somalia Police Force at General Kahiye Police Academy in Mogadishu.

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with improved capacities for oversight and/or governance mechanisms in the security sector²²

COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Burkina Faso**, the UN is supporting national partners to sustain peace and consolidate democracy. Building trust between the state and the population as well as between state institutions is key to re-establishing the social contract and preventing violence, including violent extremism escalating from the Sahel. In 2017, UNDP supported consultations on Security Sector Reform (SSR) in each of the 13 the administrative regions of Burkina Faso, including with women and youth, to promote ownership and coordination between the defense forces, police, and gendarmerie as well as justice sector actors and civil society. These consultations culminated at the national security forum, where the President formally launched the SRR process. UNDP also supports broader governance efforts in collaboration with the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel, the UN Resident Coordinator for Burkina Faso, and GFP partners.²³

In **Haiti**, UNDP and GFP partners²⁴ have helped to sustain rule of law support through the drawdown of MINUSTAH and the establishment of MINUJUSTH. MINUJUSTH is the first UN mission with a singular mandate to assist the Government of Haiti to strengthen rule of law institutions, including police, justice institutions, corrections, and human rights. MINUJUSTH's activities have been incorporated into the UN Development Assistance Framework for Haiti (2017–2021), creating a consolidated roadmap for integrated rule of law support going forward. Following a UN Executive Committee decision in February 2018,

the GFP is now assisting MINUJUSTH and UN Country Team partners through the end of MINUJUSTH's mandate in October 2019. One of the key priorities for the GFP is to ensure that progress in the rule of law continues after the withdrawal of MINUJUSTH. As such, the GFP is working with national counterparts to undertake long-term institutional change and capacity development through the joint UN rule of law programme.

In **Lesotho**, the UN supported the government to prepare a National Roadmap for Reforms. To inform the roadmap, UNDP and the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (TOE) conducted consultations with the government, the judiciary, the national assembly, and civil society. This inclusive process also helped to improve awareness of the scale of reforms needed to ensure stability, reconciliation, and prevent further crises. The roadmap outlines the comprehensive sectoral, institutional, and constitutional changes required, including in the areas of human rights, justice, and security. The roadmap also underscores the importance of a national dialogue for consensus building and identifies the mechanisms needed to implement the reforms. In 2018, the UN plans to implement a project to support the national dialogue and to develop a plan for the reforms. The project seeks to create an enabling environment for longer-term reforms by supporting a multi-level national dialogue process, urgent stabilization measures targeting the security sector, and the development and

15 JOINT PROGRAMMES

in place to increase the impact of UN system delivery in creating political spaces for the development of justice, security, and human rights institutions

implementation of a communications strategy on the reform processes.

In **Iraq**, UNDP has worked to establish a progressive partnership with Iraq's Office of the National Security Officer to support a more balanced and complementary approach to security sector transformation in Iraq. In 2017, UNDP focused on supporting the government to improve state security and justice provision and strengthen public trust in its capacity to maintain security, encompassing everything from day-to-day public safety to combating serious crimes. UNDP also helped to enhance the role of civil society in security sector governance. UNDP convened civil society representatives to engage with national policy makers in multiple forums. Moreover, UNDP's multi-sectoral approach enabled a wide range of stakeholders to make meaningful contributions to the development of a government endorsed and led Security Sector Reform Programme. Iraq's Office of the National Security Officer and UNDP co-chair quarterly meetings on SSR to advance collaboration between the government and international partners. These meetings constitute the main venue for international partner coordination in SSR in Iraq and help to ensure coherence and collective engagement for the effective implementation of the Security Sector Reform Programme Programme.

In **Somalia**, the joint UN rule of law programme supported the groundbreaking development of the Justice and Corrections Model for the Federal Government and Federal Member States. The UN played a key role in supporting extensive consultations between all stakeholders to inform the model and

cultivate national ownership. In addition, the UN helped to increase the knowledge and understanding of federalism and its practical implementation throughout Somali justice and corrections institutions. The Minister of Justice of the Federal Government of Somalia spearheaded the process to finalize the model, which was officially approved by federal and state level justice institutions in January 2018. To implement the agreed model, the UN will support technical level discussions to determine roles and responsibilities among federal and state level justice institutions. Moreover, the model has informed justice sector priorities for the next three years, which are directly linked to the national development plan.

In **South Sudan**, UNDP promotes coordination around the UPR as a key strategy and tool to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights. In 2017, UNDP, together with UNMISS and other UN agencies, guided the UPR working group in South Sudan, which was established to prioritize the accepted recommendations from the Human Rights Council during the 2016 UPR and to create a concrete action plan for translating them into reality for the South Sudanese people. To build national capacity and systems on human rights, UNDP, UNICEF, and UN Women, partnered with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to train 20 representatives from relevant ministries (6 female) on enacting human rights UPR and treaty body recommendations. As a result, South Sudan provided its first State Report on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, furthering a culture of accountability to international human rights mechanisms.



CAPABLE AND EFFECTIVE JUSTICE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

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Rule of law institutions are frequently undermined by factors such as conflict and violence, criminality, sociopolitical and economic marginalization, or systematic human rights violations. These circumstances disrupt the accessibility of effective justice and security and tarnish the legitimacy of the institutions responsible for delivering these services. Strengthening the rule of law through security and justice services that are inclusive, governed effectively, empower women to access justice, counter impunity, and follow international standards is critical for driving development.

UNDP's approach to institution building is holistic in nature and emphasizes confidence building between society and the state. UNDP assists national authorities in achieving quick wins through immediate restoration of service delivery as well as supports comprehensive sector-wide reforms that are inclusive and prioritize national ownership for long-term sustainability. UNDP helps strengthen the knowledge and skills of judges,

prosecutors, lawyers, ministries, civil society, and the police through training and mentorship programmes. UNDP also seeks to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of security institutions to reduce levels of violence and build community resiliency. Moreover, UNDP provides strategic assistance to align national policies and approaches with international standards and ground them in localized needs.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT IN TRANSITION SETTINGS

In November 2017, the GFP participated in a training organized by UNDP, DPKO-DFS, and the DPA Transition Project on UN Transitions in Mission Settings. The objective of the training was to ensure that ongoing and future UN transitions in the context of peacekeeping mission drawdown, reconfiguration, or withdrawal are planned and managed in accordance with available guidance, lessons, and good practices, leading to proactive, responsible, and sustainable UN transitions.

During the training, the work of the GFP was shared as a best practice of UN integration and planning in the area of rule of law. Participants learned about how GFP joint programmes contribute to a coherent and coordinated UN approach and support a seamless transition to UN Country Teams, including in Haiti and Liberia in 2017. In addition, the assessed contributions from peacekeeping budgets utilized in some of the GFP joint programmes, such as in CAR and Haiti, was highlighted as an innovative tool for resource mobilization and critical for sustaining rule of law in countries prone to conflict. Lastly, the alignment of GFP joint programmes with national development plans was noted as important for cultivating national ownership and contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

INTERAGENCY SECURITY SECTOR REFORM TASK FORCE

UNDP and DPKO co-chair the Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force (IASSRTF), which incorporates 14 UN entities engaged in SSR efforts to deliver more efficient and effective support. The task force has presided over significant policy development on SSR, including guidance produced in partnership with the World Bank on security sector public expenditure reviews, and works with regional organizations to promote coordinated approaches. With support from the Group of Friends for SSR, the IASSRTF focused its work in 2017 on promoting SSR in the context of SDG 16, which highlights the importance of an accountable and transparent security sector.

In 2017, the co-chairs of the UN Group of Friends of SSR, Slovakia and South Africa, hosted two important events to reflect on the contribution of SSR to the sustaining peace agenda: The High-Level Dialogue on Global Experiences in Security Sector Reform and the High-Level Conference on the Role of Security

Sector Reform in Sustaining Peace: Challenges and Opportunities. These events highlighted a number of recommendations to address important challenges to SSR support in the context of the sustaining peace agenda.

SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION TO STRENGTHEN THE RULE OF LAW

During the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, UNDP supported the G7+ to hold a high-level meeting on Promoting Justice: Accelerating Progress Toward the Vision of SDG 16, which was co-hosted by Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste.²⁵ Ministers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone, and high-level officials including former President of Timor-Leste and the Under Secretary-General for Legal Affairs discussed the essential role of rule of law and justice for stability and development. The event further recognized that access to justice accelerates progress towards achieving SDG 16. G7+ countries also reiterated their commitment to ensuring access to justice through the framework of the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN PRISONS

The potential linkage between imprisonment and radicalization to violence has become a source of serious concern in many Member States. To develop a better understanding of radicalization to violent extremism in prison contexts, UNDP's regional hub in Amman partnered with Penal Reform International and UNODC to organize a Consultation on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) in Prisons. Experts and practitioners, including prison authorities, civil society, academics, members of the GFP, and several UN partners participated in the consultation. Drawing upon global guidance and expertise, the overall objective was to learn from ongoing practices and models in different contexts and promote an exchange of knowledge, research, and practical experiences. It became evident that addressing PVE in prisons requires an inclusive approach, where building and strengthening accountable institutions is vital, community involvement central, and interventions need to be framed with a human rights-based approach. In addition, UNDP commissioned a literature review capturing the academic discourse on PVE in prisons. UNDP will support Country Offices to implement the findings of the consultations and literature review to support the prevention and disengagement of violent extremism in prison settings.

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where justice and security services reach out to an increasing and/or more inclusive number of people

COUNTRY RESULTS

In the **Central African Republic**, UNDP, jointly with MINUSCA and other UN entities under the auspices of the GFP,²⁶ is providing continued support to the Special Criminal Court and the fight against impunity. The Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015 to investigate, prosecute, and pass judgment on serious human rights violations, became operational in 2017, in full collaboration with the government and the International Criminal Court. The Special Prosecutor and international magistrates from the DRC, Burkina Faso, Canada, and France as well as national magistrates and judicial staff have all been appointed. The strategies for victim and witness protection and outreach have been finalized and the rules of procedure and evidence were drafted in a consultative manner and are awaiting approval by the CAR National Assembly. Lastly, the UN published a human rights mapping report, documenting 620 human rights violations committed during 13 years of conflict.²⁷ This report is currently being utilized to inform the development of the Special Criminal Courts' prosecution strategy and investigations will begin in 2018.

In **Guinea (Conakry)**, UNDP continues to build national capacities to take forward the criminal justice reform and SSR processes and ensure that institutions are responsive to the population. In 2017, UNDP supported Guinean authorities to effectively lead SSR by establishing sustainable mechanisms that guarantee democratic and civil control of security forces. In addition, 35 military police officers, 6 military prosecutors, and three clerks were trained in military criminal procedure and human rights. Furthermore,

UNDP supported the launch of a coordination mechanism in Dixinn, N'Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé districts to strengthen the criminal justice chain and connect prosecutors' offices, judicial police, and civil society organizations. Direct support was also provided to increase the efficiency of the district courts, resulting in the adjudication of 953 cases, involving 1,219 persons, including 580 pre-trial detainees (45 females) who were released.

In **Lebanon**, UNDP supported the municipal police to launch their first curriculum through the Internal Security Forces Academy. The curriculum included a training module on social skills, which focused on conflict management, negotiation, and effective communications. A total of 262 municipal police personnel from 20 municipalities and two Unions of Municipalities successfully completed the training in 2017 and many more applied. The high interest in the training demonstrates the desire of the municipal police to shift away from a law enforcement model and towards community-oriented policing. Furthermore, UNDP is supporting 6 Internal Security Forces Academy Trainers to become certified trainers in social skills so that the academy can conduct the training in 2018 with in-house capacities.

In **Liberia**, the UNDP and UNMIL Joint Programme on the Rule of Law, developed under the auspices of the GFP, has been successful in facilitating a seamless transition from the security provision of UNMIL to longer-term capacity building support from the UN Country Team. The joint programme integrates the capacities of DPKO with the UN development system and pools funding from UNMIL's assessed budget, the PBF, and voluntary contributions to support Liberia's

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with national-level security strategies that are developed through a participatory process, comply with human rights standards, and/or support reducing armed violence and promote control of small arms

transition on security and rule of law. In 2017, the joint programme created space for civil society to engage in justice reforms and enabled them to fulfil their role in treaty body reporting. Together with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association, the joint programme set up five regional offices to oversee the work of the security councils in the different regions and strengthen their efforts for prevention by collaborating with the National Security Council and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Early Warning Centre in Monrovia. Moreover, UNDP hired additional staff and deployed them to national institutions to help offset the sharp drop in the number of specialized UN personnel in country. The joint programme is currently expanding to include OHCHR and building stronger cooperation with UN Women and UNODC.

In **Myanmar**, UNDP's advocacy for increased coherence among rule of law actors led the Cabinet to formally establish the union-level Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs and to form sub-bodies at the state and regional levels. The bodies have a mandate to improve coordination among stakeholders and are currently developing strategic action plans to address rule of law issues. UNDP also supported the Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union to produce their first ever specialized Code of Ethics through an inclusive process. The codes serve as an accountability framework for justice sector practitioners on maintaining international standards in the delivery of justice services. In addition, UNDP worked closely with the Criminal Prosecution Department to produce the Fair Trial Manual for Law Officers. The manual uses

Myanmar jurisprudence, constitutional provisions, and domestic legislation to highlight that fair trial principles are already embedded in Myanmar's legal traditions but have been disregarded during the decades of military leadership. The manual was endorsed by the Attorney General in late 2017 and will be published and launched in 2018.

In **Tunisia**, UNDP is assisting national partners to review institutional frameworks, further clarifying mandates and strengthening oversight and accountability structures. In 2017, UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior in developing a draft code of conduct and inspection policy for the Internal Security Forces, which are awaiting final validation. Standard operating procedures for both the code of conduct and inspection policy were also developed and tested within 8 pilot police stations. Once adopted, these will help to ensure that Internal Security Forces services are provided in a consistent manner, respecting the rights of all Tunisians. In addition, the programme supported the establishment of a new Citizen Bureau within the Ministry of Interior to receive complaints and investigate citizen's grievances.



COMMUNITY SECURITY AND ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION

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Violence and conflict not only disrupt everyday life but have long-term effects on a country's social fabric and economy. Persistent inequality, social exclusion, and under-development are among the underlying causes of violence. In conflict-affected states, security threats can emanate from numerous sources, including poorly trained or managed civilian security services, armed groups and criminal gangs, or circulation and use of weapons. The resulting absence of safety means people are unable to invest their time or resources to improve their prospects for the future.

UNDP's community security approach focuses on involving diverse members of the community to identify both the causes of insecurity as well as solutions to improve their safety. This work is often linked with measures to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). UNDP also aims to ensure that the security actors in crisis-affected situations are

professional, accountable, and aware of human rights, especially to protect the most vulnerable. Strengthening civilian oversight of security services, developing community policing modalities, and training and equipping the police are key ways of enhancing the quality of services and fostering peaceful coexistence.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

INTERNATIONAL SMALL ARMS CONTROL STANDARDS

Illicit trade of SALW fuels conflict, organized crime, and violent extremism in many of the countries where UNDP works as well as inhibits the full achievement of the SDGs. To help address this problem, the UN assists governments to take measures to prevent SALW from falling into the hands of criminals, terrorists, and others who would misuse them. UNDP, together with the UNODA, leads the UN system in developing and supporting the use of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). In more than 110 countries to date, ISACS have provided practical guidance on putting in place effective controls over the full life cycle of SALW. In 2017, the project launched four new standards, focusing on community safety programming, awareness-raising, gender, and children, bringing the total number of standards currently in use to 18. Accordingly, the UN Secretary-General said that ISACS have made important contributions to the harmonization of United Nations programmes and contribute directly to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.²⁸

INTEGRATED DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION STANDARDS

Disarming and managing weapons are key to preventing illicit trade and misuse of SALW (as well as conventional weapons) following ceasefires and peace agreements. Without these processes, the continued circulation of these weapons could otherwise fuel conflict, organized crime and violent extremism within and across borders. UNDP partners with DPKO and the ODA within the framework of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration to lead the UN system in formulating and applying international standards on Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (IDDRS). The relevant modules of the IDDRS are currently being revised to provide updated practical guidance in line with ISACS. The revised standards will play an instrumental role in guiding governments to achieve SDG 16.1 by significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates in conflict-affected countries.²⁹

THE SOUTH EASTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE CLEARINGHOUSE FOR THE CONTROL OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

Since 2002, UNDP's South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) has partnered with governments, civil society, international organizations, and citizens to build peaceful and inclusive societies across South East Europe. In 2017, SEESAC destroyed 24,147 SALW and 243,013 rounds of ammunition to ensure they will never reach criminal hands. SEESAC also initiated a gender-sensitive data collection and analysis process with governments in the region and launched the first ever programme to provide one-on-one mentoring on gender equality to high-level decision makers. These efforts contribute to the development of evidence-based policy that is sensitive to the needs of both women and men. The UN Secretary-General recognized SEESAC's research on gender and SALW as a global best practice. In addition, the Arms Export Report, developed with national partners in South East Europe, highlights the unique transparency of governments in the region. Looking ahead in 2018, SEESAC will lead the Western Balkans' most complex SALW control exercise to date, as part of the EU's Integration Agenda.³⁰

ECOWAS - EU SMALL ARMS PROJECT IN WEST AFRICA

The ECOWAS - EU Small Arms Project in West Africa, funded by the EU and implemented by UNDP, supports ECOWAS to address instability and nurture a more proactive approach to conflict prevention and peacebuilding in border communities in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. In exchange for community-based development projects, beneficiaries voluntarily handed over 6,847 small arms, 56 grenades, 11 rocket-launchers, 297 locally manufactured firearms, and 12,345 rounds of ammunition. The project also strengthened physical security and stockpile management at 46 weapons storage sites across the region to help prevent the diversion of weapons into the illicit market. In exchange for weapons collected, the project rehabilitated a school and a health centre, built potable water sources, procured tents and chairs for community centres, and provided milling and oil extracting machines and livestock barns to women's groups. The project has enhanced cross-border community cohesion, fostered peaceful coexistence among previously adversarial communities, reduced the volume of illicit arms and ammunition in circulation, and provided alternative livelihoods to communities.



where gender-sensitive, evidence-based security strategies for reducing armed violence and/or controlling small arms are in operation at the community level

COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (BiH), UNDP has helped to increase the capacities of the Mine Action Center, Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Demining Commission to improve community safety, including by updating many legal frameworks. In addition, UNDP organized the 2017 Annual Meeting of the Mine Action Board of Donors, as an overall body governing and coordinating mine action activities on behalf of the donor community in BiH. UNDP continued to assist the Ministry of Defense and other key stakeholders in sustainable ammunition life-cycle management. 1,636 tons of unsafe ammunition were disposed of in 2017, thus reducing the surplus ammunition quantity by 45% and shortening the envisaged disposal process from 10 to 5 years. In addition, UNDP contributed to the implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy (2016-2020) by destroying more than 8 million pieces of small arms ammunition owned by the Ministry of Defense. In cooperation with several ministries of interior in BiH, the Ministry of Security, and the Ministry of Defense, UNDP organized the disposal of 5,186 SALW and 5,615 SALW parts and components.

In **El Salvador**, UNDP's support to community security has contributed to a significant decline in violence, with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015. In 2017, UNDP provided support to the technical secretariat of the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence and built the capacity of security

institutions to implement the 'El Salvador Seguro' national policy in 26 municipalities. Targeted support was also provided to the 9 municipalities that have the highest rates of violence. The first report on the national policy was published in 2017, revealing that the participating municipalities saw greater reductions in homicides since 2015 than the national average. Furthermore, the successful multi-stakeholder and inclusive format of the national council has reinforced the notion that democratic dialogues around major challenges are key to finding a common and sustainable solution.

In **Guatemala**, UNDP is supporting the development of evidence-based and people-centred community security approaches. In 2017, UNDP facilitated the launch of the first National Survey on the Perception of Public Safety and Victimization to contribute to evidence-based implementation of the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence and Crime at the municipal level. The strategy extends dedicated assistance to improve the quality of life of adolescents and young people in the prioritized municipality (Chimaltenango). Young Chimaltecos, without distinction, now have greater opportunities for employment, training, personal development, reintegration, and rehabilitation after a criminal penalty. Similarly, the Ministry of Interior also developed a sophisticated information analysis system, leading to better use of resources via targeted efforts in priority regions.

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with community-oriented
policing programmes
developed and/or operational

In **Kosovo** (UN Administered Territory)³¹, UNDP is helping to improve safety and security for all citizens by piloting new initiatives to address illicit arms trafficking and ensuring that stockpile management is in line with international ammunition technical guidelines. In 2017, UNDP supported the piloting of a referral mechanism in the municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane, which is the first of its kind in Kosovo³² and has demonstrated scalability across the Western Balkans. UNDP also supported the drafting of three Safer Community Plans, the Prevention of Violent Extremism Audit, and Crime Audits for two municipalities to improve legal frameworks for community security. Kosovo³³ also was supported to become a member of several regional initiatives.

In **Nigeria**, UNDP supported the establishment of 8 community security and justice platforms in the three states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, which bring together representatives from the government, civil society, and the community to raise issues and develop solutions. UNDP also facilitated 8 community advocacy and capacity building trainings as well as one high-level meeting and 44 local consultation meetings to set up the platforms. The platforms have each implemented security plans as an immediate measure to stabilize communities pending the re-establishment of justice and security institutions. Moreover, the regular dialogue between security and justice actors and the local community helps to rebuild confidence in the state.

In **Pakistan**, UNDP is working closely with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) police to improve community security and increase public confidence in the police. In 2017, UNDP supported 37 model police stations to hold community policing forums. These forums provide a space for the police and members of the community to raise issues of common concern.

A survey undertaken in 2017 indicated that 80% of respondents found it 'easy' to access the police in areas where model police stations have been set up. In these areas, over 40% of respondents found the police friendly and over 90% said they were responsive. An increasing number of women are also seeking out and receiving police services, in part due to the increase in the number of women police officers. In addition, UNDP has helped to improve the capacities of the police by supporting internal accountability mechanisms and training over 2,390 police (250 female) on gender-responsive policing, crime scene investigation, communications, supervisory skills, criminal investigation, and community policing.



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STRONG NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS

Lack of respect for human rights fuels instability and undermines sustainable development. Human rights underpin UNDP's work and are both an important objective and a tool to understand and address the power imbalances and discrimination inherent in contemporary development challenges.

A human rights-based approach to our programming accompanies our integrated rule of law and human rights programming in countries. These complementary efforts are key to sustaining transformative change, enhancing the rule of law, improving access to justice, building resilience, and supporting the realization of human rights.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) are independent state institutions with the mandate and authority to monitor and advise other institutions, such as the government, judiciary, and parliament as well as security and law enforcement. NHRIs serve as an important bridge between the state and the people. In conflict-affected contexts, they also play a crucial role in filling accountability gaps where other justice oversight and complaint systems fail and can have a tangible impact in the reduction of human rights

violations, especially in some of the most grievous incidences of torture, arbitrary imprisonment, and murder. UNDP supports Member States to build the capacities of NHRIs and other accountability mechanisms as key actors for human rights promotion and protection.

UNDP also supports Member States and stakeholders to engage with international human rights machinery such as the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process and develop National Human Rights Action Plans. This approach helps to strengthen the capacity and accountability of duty bearers and rights holders, and fosters understanding of complex power dynamics for more strategic and sustainable development initiatives that have lasting impact.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI PARTNERSHIP TO SUPPORT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

In 2017, the UN Secretary-General stated that NHRIs “encourage states to deliver on their human rights obligations, protect people from violence, and ensure that no one is left behind.”³⁴ Strong, effective NHRIs have an enabling and catalytic impact on the realization of the SDGs and contribute to building peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. Demand for international support to establishing and building the capacity of NHRIs is high. By the end of 2016, 57% of countries had an NHRI that had been reviewed for compliance with internationally agreed standards (the Paris Principles), but only 37% were found to be compliant. In 2017, UNDP strengthened its Tripartite Partnership to Support NHRIs (TPP-NHRIs) with OHCHR and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). All entities signed a Letter of Intent to scale-up and operationalize the partnership through UNDP’s Global Programme to strengthen the role of NHRIs at both country and regional levels as well as in global processes.

11TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE NETWORK OF AFRICAN NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

UNDP supports NHRIs and the regional Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) to strengthen their support to countries across the African continent. UNDP has fostered policy dialogue and supported programmatic engagement with national human rights systems including the AU’s Action Plan of the Human and Peoples’ Rights Decade in Africa (2017-2026). In November 2017, UNDP with the AU and other actors supported the Government of Rwanda in hosting the Biennial Conference of NANHRI and brought together more than 200 experts from nearly 40 NHRIs from diverse disciplines to reflect on and share strategies on the role of NHRIs in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the AU Agenda 2063 through a human rights-based approach. The outcome of the conference, the Kigali Declaration, outlines the roles of NHRIs in the African context and emphasizes the importance of the TPP-NHRIs in Africa.

BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The growth of international trade, cross border investment, and global supply chains are largely credited with pulling hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, particularly in Asia. However, the integrity and sustainability of supply chains has recently come under increased scrutiny, as allegations surface of large scale and systematic human rights abuses in certain segments of business operations. Activists have accused some multinational corporations of leveraging the rule of law deficits in developing countries to extract resources or produce goods and food products cheaply. The rights of vulnerable groups have been ignored, leading to deforestation, water pollution, land-grabs, forced labor, and child labor.

In 2011, the Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and launched a framework for shared responsibility between the state and businesses to address human rights abuses and risks. UNDP is at the forefront of efforts to champion the principles in South and Southeast Asia. Through the Regional Programme on Supporting National and Regional Partnerships on the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, UNDP promotes and supports drafting National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights, supports civil society engagement, partners with NHRIs, and promotes human rights due diligence practices for businesses. Due in part to UNDP’s advocacy in 2017, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand are now championing an effort to implement the principles and ensure that their private sectors make meaningful contributions to realizing the SDGs.³⁵

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COUNTRIES

with strengthened operational institutions supporting the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations

COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Liberia**, UNDP and UNMIL supported the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Protection Division in the Ministry of Justice on treaty body reporting. The technical assistance provided has improved awareness about the importance of shadow reports in presenting the opinions of civil society on government actions or on issues that have not yet been addressed. Additionally, UNDP and UNMIL supported various outreach activities, including a two-day retreat for 35 representatives from civil society to learn how to prepare shadow reports. As a result of these efforts, shadow reports were successfully submitted to the UN Human Rights Council and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In **Nepal**, UNDP supported an inter-institutional coordination meeting for the protection and promotion of human rights of diverse groups in Nepal. The meeting brought together representatives of the National Women's Commission, Dalit Commission, and Human Rights Commission to develop key recommendations and joint strategies for keeping the 'rights of all' at the centre of political reforms. During the meeting, the commissions agreed to initiate collaboration through a memorandum of understanding, develop a common human rights strategy, and establish a joint monitoring group. This will be initiated once other commissions are in place. In addition, UNDP brought together 396 (183 female) law-makers and representatives of human rights institutions to discuss bills and regulations from a human rights perspective, including the current laws against Caste Based Discriminations and Untouchability (Prohibition and Punishment)

Act and gender-based violence; a joint human rights monitoring framework; and a constitutional provision on the economic rights of women. Lastly, UNDP supported the National Women's Commission and Dalit Commission to monitor progress on the implementation of UPR recommendations and human rights treaties.

In the **State of Palestine**, UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF, through the Sawasya programme, helped to strengthen several key institutions to support the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. The Council of Ministers established the Legal Harmonization Committee in March 2017, which is composed of key Palestinian Authority institutions and civil society representatives. With support from the programme, the committee worked on improving its working methods and identified legislative priorities and capacity development needs, which will be addressed by Sawasya in 2018 in cooperation with OHCHR. Furthermore, the programme partnered with Birzeit University to develop an electronic tool that enables legal experts to analyze the compatibility of national laws with international human rights standards. This tool, once finalized, will be put at the disposal of legal experts in charge of legislative review and drafting to create a more methodologically sound review process for increased harmonization with international standards.

In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP supported the Human Rights Commission to develop a tool to monitor and track the implementation of UPR and treaty body recommendations. The tool serves as a monitoring mechanism for the commission, captures the government's position and feedback on recommendations and helps to ensure effective



receiving assistance to improve or maintain NHRI ratings from the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation

implementation. This tool will be used to conduct a mid-term review of the government's performance on the implementation of the UPR recommendations in 2018. The commission has also revived and strengthened the Human Rights Working Group engagements in Sierra Leone with UNDP support. The working group has become a key platform for coordination and advocacy on human rights and is now being utilized to elevate critical issues of concern on the human rights agenda in the country.

In **Sudan**, UNDP continued to collaborate with the Sudan National Human Rights Commission to enhance its capacity to promote human rights through effective communications. To this end, UNDP, with funds from Canada, supported the training of 200 commission staff and CSOs on the use of social media as well as the commission website to promote and protect human rights. Furthermore, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Sudan Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher, the Peace Centre at the University of El Fasher, and several media companies, UNDP and UNAMID helped to implement a campaign in North Darfur to increase human rights awareness among primary, secondary, and university students as well as community members and IDPs.

In **Ukraine**, UNDP supported the first national human rights baseline study. Results of the study were included in the Ombudsperson's Annual Report to the Parliament and informed the new Strategic Plan of the Ombudsperson's Office. UNDP also helped to enhance the capacity of the Ombudsperson's local network by introducing the 'Ombudsperson plus model,' where local offices are staffed both by civil servants and civil activists. By the end of the year, the Ombudsperson's local network covered all 24 oblasts of Ukraine, with

offices staffed by 20 civil activists and 12 civil servants. The network also provided 5,236 consultations (25% increase from 2016), monitored 884 court trials (23.5% increase from 2016) and conducted 308 visits in the framework of the National Preventive Mechanism (13% increase from 2016). The Ombudsperson Office and Ukrainian CSOs were also enabled to effectively advocate for the human rights agenda at international fora under the 8th cycle of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the third cycle of the UPR. As a result, many of the Ombudsperson's suggestions were included in the concluding observations and recommendations of the UPR and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.



ACCESS TO **JUSTICE** FOR VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Despite widespread development gains achieved under the Millennium Development Goals, inequality, discrimination, and exclusion remain severe obstacles to universal human development and the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Often, marginalized groups are disempowered and deprived of their rights, voice, and agency, which consequently increases their vulnerability.

Moreover, the extremely impoverished and other marginalized groups may not be aware of their legal rights and often lack legal protection and access to mechanisms to remedy their grievances.

UNDP focuses on addressing the demand-side of security, justice, and human rights to nurture public trust and confidence by supporting accessible and effective services. UNDP supports Member States to expand access to justice, especially for women, youth, persons with disabilities, marginalized groups, and

displaced communities. This includes the use of mobile courts to resolve criminal and civil matters in hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, helping people to understand and enforce their rights, as well as access remedies, is crucial for long-term impact. UNDP engages in community legal awareness programmes and works directly with justice and security institutions to address the needs of disadvantaged groups in accessing justice, from linguistic and geographic barriers to issues of systemic discrimination and marginalization.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP - UNODC GLOBAL STUDY ON LEGAL AID

At the International Legal Aid Conference in Argentina in 2016, UNDP and UNODC launched the first Global Study on Legal Aid. Building upon this initiative and expanding the evidence-basis for legal aid, UNDP and UNODC published a set of 49 detailed country profiles in 2017. The country profiles provide an overview of the current state of legal aid within each country by drawing on surveys that were completed by Member States and independent national experts. The country profiles also include a summary of the country's legislative framework, delivery model, legal aid financing, specialized legal aid services for vulnerable populations, and identify priorities for improving the national legal aid system. Lastly, the publication presents a Table of Legislation with information about the legislation that guarantees the right to legal aid in 125 countries.

MEASURING JUSTICE

Justice is intricately linked to the protection of civil and political rights, the realization of socio-economic rights, and is critical for sustainable development. In line with the principle of 'leaving no one behind', measuring access to civil and administrative justice, along with criminal justice, is important for many poor and marginalized groups who often lack access to basic services. However, there is currently no indicator that holistically depicts progress on access to justice within the SDG monitoring framework of the 2030 Agenda. Given this need, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Open Society Justice Initiative are developing guidance on measuring justice through legal needs surveys. UNDP participates as part of the advisory group to inform the guidance manual, which synthesizes the experiences of over 40 countries that have undertaken comprehensive legal needs surveys. Ultimately, this survey based-methodology advocates for people-focused measures of access to justice that highlight people's perceptions and experiences to complement other forms of data collection.

COUNTRY RESULTS

431,086

additional people who
have access to justice

COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (BiH), UNDP is supporting national partners create a harmonized and fully functional free legal aid system to ensure efficient access to justice for persons lacking financial means and other vulnerable groups. The system has been established in 12 out of 14 jurisdictions, but gaps in the legislative framework and a lack of trained service providers remain obstacles to a coordinated, harmonized, and non-discriminatory approach to service delivery across the country. In 2017, UNDP supported the government to establish two new free legal aid agencies at the state/cantonal level, contributing to a significant increase of territorial coverage and access to services for the most vulnerable citizens across BiH. Through the free legal aid network, UNDP assisted the provision of services to 18,825 beneficiaries (48% female) in 2017. Tailored resource packages and sets of training materials for each of the three levels of government were also developed to enhance provision of free legal aid services to SGBV and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors. Lastly, to address the capacity deficit of providers, 14 free legal aid professionals received training to become certified trainers within their respective agencies.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, UNDP is supporting national partners make important progress in the fight against impunity and rebuild confidence in the state through the provision of direct services. To help increase access to justice for the most vulnerable, UNDP supported 9 mobile court hearings take place in remote areas. The mobile courts adjudicated many high-profile cases in 2017, including the 'Kavumu trial' where 17 defendants were tried for crimes against humanity by rape and murder.³⁶ The trial of this case

sends a strong message to the population that human rights will be protected and that there is equality before the law. UNDP, together with MONUSCO and the TOE, also supported 8 mobile court hearings on SGBV in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri. In addition, prisons inspections and legal aid reduced the rate of imprisonment by 21.4% in Goma, 15.3% in Bukavu, and 45.7% in Bunia as well as led to the release of 1,200 pre-trial detainees.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, UNDP is working to expand the availability of free legal aid and enhance the quality of justice services. In 2017, UNDP supported five Access to Justice Centers to provide free legal aid to 10,097 people (21% female) in 2017, which is a 14% increase from 2016. The Access to Justice Centers have also helped to resolve cases related to inheritance or parental authority through mediation and alternative dispute resolution. The centres are one of the few institutional mechanisms that function outside of the capital. In addition, UNDP supported the capacity building of judges, prosecutors, and court clerks by bringing Portuguese experts to train four judges of the 'Tribunal da Relação de Bissau' on legal procedures for Superior Courts and two inspectors of the Superior Council of the Judiciary on judicial inspection procedures. These trainings have helped to ensure that the services provided to the population are in line with international standards.

In **Jordan**, UNDP helps to raise awareness of legal rights amongst vulnerable groups, including women and girls, and provides access to legal, social, and psychological counselling and advice. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. Throughout the year, each clinic ran a series of weekly seminars on issues ranging

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COUNTRIES

with active access to justice
and/or legal aid programmes
in place at the community level

from inheritance rights and dowries to employment laws and rental agreements. Over 1,300 people attended the seminars and around 200 women benefited from personal legal advice and assistance from the clinics. UNDP also worked with the Princess Taghrid Institute, a Jordanian non-governmental organization, to carry out legal awareness sessions. During the sessions, female participants requested more information on key issues relevant to them, such as personal status and inheritance laws, marriage and dowries, as well as child welfare, social protection, and pregnancy. As a result, the Princess Taghrid Institute developed a series of 12 user-friendly legal awareness manuals on the topics identified and disseminated them nationwide.

In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, UNDP has helped to increase access to justice for people across the country, with attention to the rights of persons with disabilities. In 2017, UNDP supported 11 Free Legal Aid Centers to assist 4,539 people. Further, the mobile 'Bus of Justice' brought services to 3,237 people in two pilot provinces. A network of 100 pro bono defense attorneys was also established and assisted 15 victims of SGBV involved in high-profile cases, which were covered widely by mass media. These legal services have enabled beneficiaries to receive adequate redress for their grievances, including appropriate punishment for perpetrators, and an opportunity to move forward in their lives. In addition, 1,896 justice stakeholders, including 500 police officers, 50 judges, 1,042 women and 8 persons with disabilities, were trained on the rights of vulnerable groups, access to justice, documentation, and other related issues. Meanwhile, 3,946 people, including 2,252 women and 1,409 persons with disabilities, were trained on their rights.

In **Timor-Leste**, UNDP supported the Public Defender's Office to strengthen legal aid and alternative dispute resolution services through two Access to Justice Clinics in Baucau and Suai. The clinics are officially institutionalized under the Public Defender's Office by a statute and function through a state-civil society partnership. The Access to Justice Clinics enabled 227 local people (50 female) residing in rural areas to access free legal aid services. The clinics also conducted awareness-raising campaigns and outreach on alternative dispute resolution in 91 villages, which engaged 3,797 people (1,350 female). UNDP also trained two Access to Justice Officers at the Office of the Prosecutor General on how to better coordinate the work of the prosecution with these clinics. The training focused on case referral and public outreach to increase access to and information on the appropriate legal recourses available to the population. In addition to the Access to Justice Clinics, UNDP enabled mobile courts to operate in 9 municipalities where no fixed courts exist. A total of 454 cases (447 criminal and 7 civil cases), involving approximately 971 people (312 female), were resolved through the mobile court hearings in 2017.



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TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

Societies with histories of violent conflict are particularly fragile and vulnerable to instability. Too often, violence ceases but the root causes of the conflict are left unaddressed, citizen grievances are not heard, and impunity riddles communities trying to rebuild, deepening marginalization and discontent. UNDP recognizes that enhancing rule of law institutions' capacity through transitional justice processes helps provide truth, redress, and a voice to victims that establishes an authentic foundation for lasting peace and development.

UNDP focuses on implementing context-specific and participatory transitional justice processes in support of broader peacebuilding objectives, particularly those that foster peace and equity through inclusive and democratic governance.

UNDP supports Member States to address legacies of violence through nationally-owned transitional justice mechanisms, including truth commissions and

local processes as well as by facilitating reparations for victims and strengthening formal justice institutions to enable complementarity. Enabling nationally-owned mechanisms that are responsive to all victim and society groups requires a sophisticated understanding of the context to ensure that the processes breakdown societal divisions rather than deepen them.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

SUPPORTING THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE PROMOTION OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, REPARATIONS, AND GUARANTEES OF NON-RECURRENCE

The Human Rights Council requested that the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence undertake a Global Study on the implementation of his mandate. After conducting several regional consultations to inform the study, the Special Rapporteur hosted an expert meeting in June 2017 in New York. UNDP supported the participation of several experts to assess the current challenges facing transitional justice. Internal challenges to transitional justice were identified – such as the expansion of the mandates of truth commissions – as well as external challenges – such as the closing of civic space. As a result, the consultations produced a set of recommendations to better address these challenges.

TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE AND THE SUSTAINING PEACE AGENDA

In 2017, UNDP organized a symposium on Sustaining Peace and the Rule of Law, which included a discussion on facilitating transitional justice and reconciliation. The session sought to unpack how the UN could better support states to fight impunity and promote human rights through comprehensive approaches to transitional justice in contexts with legacies of violence and war. The discussion emphasized the importance of responding to the different transitional justice needs of post-authoritarian and post-conflict situations, i.e. strong states that are often responsible for excessive exercise of state power contrasted against situations characterized by very weak state institutions, a massive number of victims, and more than one agent of violence. In addition, the need to better leverage international human rights mechanisms within transitional justice processes was emphasized. Moreover, strong coordination of transitional justice processes with stakeholders across the government as well as with NHRIs and CSOs, which play an important oversight role, was highlighted as a best practice.

Colombia was discussed as an important example where national ownership – through a domestically driven, victim-centric process – was key to ensuring

that the negotiations of the peace agreement focused on victims and resulted in establishing effective transitional justice mechanisms. These mechanisms aim to ensure the greatest possible realization of victims' rights, accountability for crimes committed, access to comprehensive assistance as well as contribute to overall reconciliation and non-repetition. It was further recognized that the UN needs to undertake whole-of-system approaches to facilitate more holistic approaches to transitional justice. The World Bank-UN Study, Pathways for Peace, emphasized many of these themes, including the importance of transitional justice processes for addressing conflict-related abuses to prevent the deepening of grievances and further jeopardizing security.³⁷

JUSTICE FOR THE VICTIMS AND MISSING PERSONS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

Twenty years after the end of the conflicts in the Western Balkans, accountability for war crimes and the search for missing persons are still critical prerequisites for restoring social cohesion and trust, reconciliation, and preventing further fragmentation and violent conflicts in the region. Following the 2017 closure of the International Criminal Tribunal for Ex-Yugoslavia, national judiciaries in the region are now solely responsible for addressing the substantial backlog of war crimes investigations and cases. The significant impunity gap in the region cannot be addressed without more developed and efficient cross-border cooperation. Additionally, 10,000 persons are still missing across the Western Balkans. To help address these issues, UNDP in 2017 launched the Regional War Crimes Project – Justice for the Victims and Missing Persons.

Through the project, UNDP facilitates a Platform for Regional Cooperation on war crimes and missing persons to support reactivating cross-border communication, information and evidence exchange, and commitment to joint investigations among Prosecutor's Offices and Institutions of Missing Persons of Croatia (an EU Member State), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia. In 2017, through a series of regional meetings among State Prosecutors and Head of the Institutions of Missing Persons, UNDP helped build trust between prosecutors and institutions, and ensured ownership of important processes such as joint war crimes investigations and the continued search for missing persons.

527,268

victims whose grievances/
cases are addressed within
transitional justice processes

COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Colombia**, UNDP provides integral support to the national transitional justice infrastructure, entitled the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repetition. In partnership with UN Women and OHCHR, UNDP supported the Executive Secretariat of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to become operational in 2017. Furthermore, a Selection Committee was established with a transparent, objective, rigorous, and time-bound process for high-level appointments within the comprehensive system, including for the Truth Commission and Special Jurisdiction for Peace. More than 7,000 cases were identified to be considered by the Truth Commission once it becomes operational in 2018, including cases of SGBV and enforced disappearance. Lastly, collective reparation plans were implemented in several regions of the country, satisfying the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict.

In **The Gambia**, the UN has been a key convener of government officials, justice service providers, CSOs, the public, and the international community to discuss issues around truth, reconciliation, and reparations. In 2017, the UN facilitated nation-wide consultations in all seven regions of the country: North Bank, Central River, West Coast, Lower River, Upper River, Greater Banjul, and Central Banjul. The consultations have improved awareness of rights, roles, and responsibilities within the context of transitional justice and provided a rare space for justice stakeholders to engage with communities on the mechanisms to address their grievances and aspirations. The UN also supported two study tours for 8 representatives from the government, two from civil society, and one from the media to visit Sierra Leone and South Africa and learn from their experiences in transitional justice.

The study tours helped the participants to resolve outstanding issues on prosecutions and reparations as well as challenges related to the establishment and management of a truth commission. As a result, a Truth and Reconciliation and Reparations Commission was established in December 2017, which complies with the Paris Principles.

In **Guatemala**, UNDP comprehensively supports transitional justice processes, including by providing support to victims, strengthening the criminal justice chain, and dealing with the past. These efforts help to accompany victims of the conflict through transitional justice processes and increase the capacity of duty bearers to more effectively provide measures of dignified reparation and non-repetition. Three decades after the armed conflict, 21 children were reunited with their families in 2017, bringing the total number of children reunited with their families with UNDP support to 152. UNDP also enhanced the capacities of state institutions to gather evidence for prosecution. As a result, 1,856 victims of the conflict were identified and 1,382,956 case files were digitalized. In addition, UNDP supported the Prosecutors Office to develop its first ever Human Rights and Transitional Justice Policy and to launch a Virtual Memory Platform. The online platform enables Guatemalans to easily access information on the internal armed conflict, the peace accords as well as transitional justice processes.

In **Libya**, UNDP and UNSMIL supported transitional justice processes and helped to address some of the challenges in implementing the peace agreement between the Tawergha and Misrata communities in 2017. UNDP and UNSMIL facilitated three workshops with Tawerghans and Misratans to raise awareness and better understanding on transitional justice processes. Meanwhile, high-level dialogues on the



return and reparations related to the Tawergha and Misrata agreement were held to profile the importance of the issue with representatives of the Government of National Accord, the joint committee of Tawergha and Misrata, civil society, and the UN. In addition, UNDP and UNSMIL collected data on the perceptions of Tawergha IDPs in Tripoli and Benghazi and their view of their right to return. Further, a needs assessment and a mapping of Tawergha IDPs was also completed to establish a comprehensive database of IDPs by location. Lastly, civil society consultations took place with the Tawergha to highlight their conditions within IDP camps and to lay the foundations for a safe return in dignity. These assessments and consultations provide a clear evidence base for future policies and decisions to take forward the transitional justice component of the Tawergha-Misrata agreement.

In **South Sudan**, UNDP supports a victim-centred approach to transitional justice to ensure that responses properly consider victim's suffering and encourage their active participation. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two victim's groups within Protection of Civilian sites, composed of 79 men and 351 women. The groups provide psychosocial support to victims of the conflict and facilitate entry points for victims to access transitional justice mechanisms, including repatriations and accountability processes. Furthermore, the groups provide a platform for victims needs to be heard within national dialogues, including with members of parliament. In addition, UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to conduct national consultations regarding the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing, which was committed to in the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan. The national consultations are contributing to a people-driven

and legislative framework that is anchored in the aspirations of the people, thereby facilitating national ownership of the commission.

In **Tunisia**, UNDP continues to support criminal prosecutions to guarantee non-recurrence and supports the Truth and Dignity Commission to fulfill its mandate. In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of the judicial specialized chambers to try serious crimes. In-depth training and capacity support was provided to 35 prosecutors, 35 judges, and 35 lawyers for the specialized chambers. 250 judges and 450 lawyers from all over the country were also sensitized on transitional justice processes. Moreover, the Truth and Dignity Commission successfully organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,302 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women with UNDP support. In addition, UNDP facilitated a national consultation on the global reparations programme, receiving feedback from 3,231 people, including 474 women. UNDP contributed significantly to the development of the methodology and the implementation of the national consultations, which consisted of three consecutive phases based on a participatory and an inclusive approach. This has allowed survivors, citizens, and stakeholders to express their opinions, perceptions, needs, and expectations on different types of reparations and to contribute to decision-making processes.



JUSTICE, SECURITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

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Violence and conflict weaken systems of protection, security, and justice and frequently exacerbate gender inequality and discrimination. In these contexts, women and girls often experience a lack of access to justice and security and greater violations of their human rights.

Furthermore, contexts which are affected by violence and conflict often see escalation in rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), which disproportionately affect women and girls. These crimes have devastating, long-term effects on the lives of victims, their families, and the social fabric of communities.

UNDP works with national partners to increase their capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV. This includes efforts to foster a culture of awareness of the ills of SGBV, create and employ preventative mechanisms, fight impunity for these crimes, mobilize men in advocacy efforts, and provide survivors with psychosocial and socioeconomic support. Beyond tailored approaches to address gender-based violence, UNDP supports national and local authorities to empower women and girls through gender-responsive justice and security service delivery. For example, UNDP works with state and non-state actors to increase women's participation and leadership in justice and security institutions and to develop and apply inclusive legal frameworks.

POLICY AND PARTNERSHIPS

PRACTITIONERS TOOLKIT ON WOMEN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Justice for women is one of the main accelerators for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development. Not only does investing in justice for women help to achieve gender equality and advance women's empowerment, but it also creates a foundation for long-term growth and peaceful and inclusive societies. Despite the recent progress made in this area globally, women still face barriers in accessing justice that are often the result of policy, legislative, institutional, and societal failure to remove discrimination, gender bias, stereotyping, stigma, and indifference. The Practitioners Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice, developed by UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, and OHCHR provides evidence-based guidance for a coherent and consistent policy and programming approach to overcoming these obstacles. This guidance will help to ensure coordinated responses when addressing legal and justice challenges that women face within the areas of marriage, family, and property rights; ending violence against women; and women in conflict with the law. Designed primarily for staff of the UN system, and informed by many of UNDP's Global Programme country experiences, the toolkit presents a menu of options for scaling-up work and responding to current deficits in women's access to justice programming and the growing demand for technical assistance in this area.

UNITED NATIONS TEAM OF EXPERTS ON THE RULE OF LAW AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT (TOE)

The role of national institutions is critical to ensuring accountability for CRSV as well as prevention and deterrence of these crimes in the future. In this regard, the TOE, composed of experts from DPKO, OHCHR, and UNDP, continues to provide strategic, technical, financial, and operational assistance to Member States addressing impunity for CRSV. This comprehensive support includes topics such as criminal investigation and prosecution, military justice, legislative reform, protection of victims and witnesses, reparations for survivors, and security sector oversight. The work of the TOE demonstrates that with political will and dedicated assistance, governments can hold perpetrators of sexual violence accountable and deliver justice for victims.

To date, the TOE has supported a variety of initiatives to combat CRSV in 14 countries.³⁸ For example, in 2017, the TOE, together with UNDP and MINUSCA, helped to operationalize a specialized police unit for crimes against women and children in Bangui, CAR, entitled the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR). The TOE facilitated peer-to-peer mentoring by trainers from similar specialized police units in the DRC as well as international experts in investigations of serious international crimes and medico-legal and forensic evidence to inform UMIRR's processes. By the end of the year, UMIRR received more than 200 reports of SGBV that are currently being processed by the police for potential transfer to the judicial system.

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action) unites and strengthens efforts by 14 UN entities with the goal of ending sexual violence in conflict, facilitates political engagement, and helps to amplify and better coordinate the work of the UN system. By participating at the technical and policy levels of UN Action, UNDP helps to ensure that coordinated and integrated support is provided to conflict countries to effectively address CRSV. For example, in 2017, UNDP, UN Action, UN Women, and the TOE provided strategic support to the Government of Iraq to implement its Joint Communique with the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, including through a joint UNDP and UN Women project funded by UN Action.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE GLOBAL FOCAL POINT FOR POLICE, JUSTICE, AND CORRECTIONS

In crisis and fragile countries, the GFP brings together UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, EOSG, OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNODC, to serve as a single-entry point for system-wide rule of law assistance and coherent UN interventions, with particular attention to women's access to justice and safety. In accordance with the Secretary-General's Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding, significant budget allocations have been made in GFP joint rule of law programmes to promote women's access to justice and support SGBV survivors, including 16% in CAR, 20% in Mali, 20% in Haiti, 27% in Somalia, and 20% in the State of Palestine. Partnerships are key for coherent policy guidance and joint country support to ensure the effective incorporation of gender mainstreaming. The GFP is helping to lead this charge by leveraging expertise and mobilizing resources to address underlying barriers in access to justice based on gender considerations.

GENDER JUSTICE IN THE ARAB STATES

In the Arab States, multiple sources of law and the persistence of some customary practices act as serious impediments to gender equality, hindering the achievement of the SDGs, especially SDG 5, 10, and 16. UNDP is committed to supporting countries establish legal measures to prevent gender-based violence and to engage in policy and institutional reforms that fight structural barriers to women's empowerment. In 2017, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, and The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia undertook a gender justice initiative to identify the main legal and policy barriers for women's access to justice and legal protection from gender based-violence in all 20 countries in the region. Through country analysis and consultations with UN Country Teams and local lawyers, several discriminatory laws and practices have been identified in criminal, family, and labor laws, including those that: mitigate circumstances to decrease penalties or exonerate perpetrators of 'honor' killings; exonerate a rapist from punishment if he marries his victim; limit the rights of women to pass citizenship to children or a spouse; and have no equal rights in marriage, divorce, or guardianship over children. The findings of this initiative will be released in 2018, establishing a baseline for monitoring changes within the legal system in all 20 countries and encouraging their alignment with relevant SDGs.



COUNTRY RESULTS

In **Afghanistan**, UNDP supports comprehensive approaches to increase justice and security for women and girls. Investing in a more inclusive and representative police force is one crucial avenue to foster respect for the rights of women and girls and help them feel more comfortable raising issues to the police. In 2017, UNDP supported the training of 250 new Afghan female cadets at the Sivas Police Training Center in Turkey, bringing the total number of females in the police to 3,155, which represents a 28% increase from 2016. In addition, UNDP helped to develop a sector-wide manual to harmonize working methods across various institutions and improve inter-institutional coordination on SGBV cases. UNDP also supported the Police Family Response Units and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association to finalize standard operating procedures for SGBV cases to ensure consistent and sensitive handling. To ensure proper implementation, UNDP organized capacity building workshops on the procedures for both institutions in four provinces: Balkh, Herat, Jalalabad, and Kabul. Lastly, the pilot Elimination of Violence Against Women Court established in Kabul in 2016 was replicated in 15 additional provinces.

In **Iraq**, the government launched a military campaign along with its allies to retake Mosul from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, leading to a surge of displaced people in the Kurdistan Region in 2017. UN agencies, international organizations, and CSOs coordinated support to provide basic services in IDP and refugee camps. UNDP, with funds from UN Action

and Japan, supported 7 dedicated legal aid teams (both static centres and mobile teams) to provide free legal aid and protection related services for survivors of CRSV and SGBV in over 11 IDP and refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region and in one legal aid centre in Baghdad. Over the past decade, UNDP has worked with the Kurdistan's Directorate of Violence Against Women (DCVAW) to enhance their capacity to provide adequate support to survivors of SGBV. With relative stability returned to the region after the military campaign, UNDP and DCVAW agreed on an exit strategy to enable a smooth transition of management from UNDP to DCVAW with a resource mobilization plan to ensure the continued delivery of free legal aid to the remaining displaced victims. Following suit, UNDP handed over three out of 7 legal aid centres to DCVAW in 2017.

In **Mali**, the UN works with national partners through the GFP³⁹ to implement survivor-centric and multi-sectorial approaches to address violence against women and increase the accessibility of comprehensive services. Under the leadership of UN Women, the Ministry of Security and Protection of Civilians and the National Police of Mali opened a One Stop Center in Bamako to provide medical, psychological, economical, and legal support to survivors of SGBV. The National Police also assigned 40 police officers as gender focal points in Gao and Timbuktu to help foster gender-responsive services. Meanwhile in Gao, Timbuktu, Koulikoro, Kayes, Mopti, and Bamako, 250 prison officers were trained on gender-responsive and non-violent treatment of detainees in accordance with the UN Bangkok Rules on Women Offenders and Prisoners. The GFP further supported the training of 300

9

COUNTRIES

that have a strengthened legal and/or policy framework in place to prevent and address SGBV

12

COUNTRIES

with new and strengthened legal aid and justice services to prevent and address SGBV

representatives, including 150 women, of the traditional justice sector on women's rights. The sessions helped to raise awareness of regional and international treaties that the Malian government has committed to for the protection of women's rights as well as the importance of the wellbeing of women and girls.

In **Nepal**, UNDP promotes gender equality, women's empowerment, and social inclusion through policy development and capacity building. In partnership with UN Women, UNDP helped the National Judicial Academy develop the Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and corresponding training manual for the judiciary. The manuals were then utilized in 10 trainings, increasing the knowledge of gender and social inclusion for 400 judges, public prosecutors, police, court officers, and personnel. In addition, UNDP supported the Women's Committee of the National Bar Association to review 10 laws on gender and social inclusion. Meanwhile, UNDP initiated a Women's Mentorship Programme to address the high dropout rate of female law students. In 2017, the programme engaged 18 female lawyers and students, increasing their technical competencies and confidence. UNDP also supported internships for 60 young lawyers (30 female) to gain direct experience in the legal profession.

In **Timor-Leste**, UNDP supported the national police to pilot an initiative on gender mainstreaming in Baucau. UNDP helped to organize a seminar for 60 police officers on gender mainstreaming, including on topics such as family planning in relation to career development, sexually transmitted diseases, and the principles of Convention on the Elimination

of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and UN Security Council Resolution 1325. UNDP also enhanced the capacity of female police officers through 20 specialized trainings on driving and traffic investigation, which boosted their confidence and skills in conducting patrols. As a result, 13 female officers are now able to drive a motorbike and two female officers are able to drive a car. Previously, traffic investigation was left to male police officers. In addition, UNDP supported the construction and renovation of several Vulnerable Persons Units in police stations throughout Baucau. In 2017, 34 cases were referred by the Vulnerable Persons Units. UNDP also worked with the units to improve community outreach and strengthen the referral system for SGBV cases by including more diverse stakeholders.

In **Ukraine**, UNDP helps to increase awareness of the ills of SGBV and increase the availability of appropriate services for survivors. In 2017, four UNDP-supported civil society hubs in Kherson, Kropyvnytskyi, L'viv, and Zakarpattya oblasts engaged 3,603 people (2,147 female) in public outreach events for the UNiTE to End Violence against women campaign. In addition, 25 community-based projects on legal aid, advocacy, and psychological support for SGBV were organized in Eastern Ukraine. More than 300 female victims of SGBV received legal and psychological support and awareness campaigns on gender-based violence covered all available locations in Eastern Ukraine. Furthermore, a national campaign promoted zero tolerance for SGBV and encouraged community members to inform police and social services about suspected cases.

PART II

GO UP



WORLD PROFILES BY

**AFGHANISTAN / BOSNIA-
HERZEGOVINA / BURKINA FASO /
BURUNDI / CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC / COLOMBIA / CÔTE
D'IVOIRE / DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO / EL SALVADOR /
THE GAMBIA / GUATEMALA /
GUINEA (CONAKRY) /
GUINEA-BISSAU / HAITI / IRAQ /
JORDAN / KOSOVO
(UN ADMINISTERED TERRITORY)⁴⁰ /
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC / LEBANON /
LIBERIA / LIBYA / MALI /
MYANMAR / NEPAL / NIGERIA /
PAKISTAN / SIERRA LEONE /
SOMALIA / SOUTH SUDAN /
SRI LANKA / STATE OF PALESTINE /
SUDAN / SYRIA / TIMOR-LESTE /
TUNISIA / UKRAINE / YEMEN /**

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT	
INSTITUTION BUILDING	
COMMUNITY SECURITY	
HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS	
ACCESS TO JUSTICE	
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE	
GENDER JUSTICE	

UNDP provides support to nearly 170 countries, about 40 of which are affected by crisis or conflict and have received rule of law and human rights support through the Global Programme. This section presents a synopsis of UNDP’s assistance provided and results achieved in 2017 with our partners in 37 countries. The areas of work of the Global Programme that are being addressed by UNDP’s projects in each country are depicted as icons on the side of the profiles. The total mobilized resources for rule of law and human rights related programming is provided on the top. A breakdown of mobilized resources for each country is provided in the Financial Snapshots directly following the Country Profiles and overall finances for the Global Programme are provided in Part III.



AFGHANISTAN

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$749,760,754



The Legal Aid Grant Facility provided legal aid services to

3,351

beneficiaries (617 female), out of which 1,212 people (152 female) were from districts with no other legal aid providers

The Sivas Police Training Centre in Turkey trained 250 new female cadets, bringing the total of female officers to 3,155 and marking a

28%

increase in women police officers since 2016

Model police unit and

2

new community policing units established in Paktia and Jawzjan provinces



The Family Response Units and the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association finalized **Standard Operating Procedures on SGBV**

New **Penal Code** adopted

Afghanistan continues to be affected by conflict, which threatens the sustainability of its developmental progress. More than two million people have been directly affected by the conflict, including almost half a million that have been displaced from their homes. In the face of ongoing security and governance challenges, the National Unity Government continued to prioritize its reform agenda in 2017, with an emphasis on anti-corruption measures and SSR; however, no significant progress was made toward establishing a peace process.

Operating in a deteriorating security context, UNDP's support to the rule of law in Afghanistan continued to focus on capacity development of key justice and security stakeholders to deliver fundamental services in 2017. UNDP helped to make SSR responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups by ensuring that the composition of the police is representative of the population and that service delivery is accessible and non-discriminatory. UNDP also supported community-policing initiatives, which provide a forum for the police to regularly collaborate with the public to improve local security. In addition,

UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice, Afghanistan Independent Bar Association, and Family Response Units to increase access to legal aid in underserved communities, including by providing appropriate legal services for survivors of gender-based violence. UNDP also supported the Human Rights Support Unit and the Legislative Department (Taqqin) of the Ministry of Justice on legislative drafting to help enhance compliance with international human rights standards. Furthermore, UNDP's ongoing support to law and order has sustained the Afghan police force in all 34 provinces through effective management of its payroll and has helped to increase the level of female representation in the police.

Looking forward, UNDP seeks to adopt a more comprehensive and sector-wide approach to strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan. To facilitate this, UNDP plans to adjust and expand the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan into new programming windows that encompass justice and anti-corruption priorities.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Afghanistan](#)

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$427,477

2

new governmental free legal aid agencies established

18,825

beneficiaries (48% female) received free legal aid services

3

resource packages and training materials developed for sensitive provision of free legal aid services to SGBV and CRSV survivors

14

free legal aid professionals received training to become trainers within their respective agencies



Ensuring access to justice for all is of the utmost importance in a state's transition to a functional democracy. In this regard, and in line with the Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Justice Reform Strategy (2014–2018), BiH is working toward a harmonized and fully functional free legal aid system to ensure efficient access to justice for persons lacking financial means and other vulnerable groups. With UNDP support, the system has been established in 12 out of 14 jurisdictions, but gaps in the legislative framework and a lack of trained service providers remain obstacles to a coordinated, harmonized, and non-discriminatory approach to service delivery across the country.

In 2017, UNDP supported the government to establish two new free legal aid agencies at the state/cantonal level, contributing to a significant increase of territorial coverage and access to services for the most vulnerable citizens across BiH. Through the free legal aid network, UNDP assisted the provision of services to 18,825 beneficiaries (48% female) in 2017. Tailored resource packages and sets of training materials for each of the three levels of government were developed

to enhance provision of free legal aid services to SGBV and CRSV survivors. Lastly, to address the capacity deficit of providers, 14 free legal aid professionals received training to become fully-fledged trainers within their respective agencies.

Looking forward, UNDP will focus its programming in BiH to achieve full institutionalization of the free legal aid system and self-sustaining capacity building of providers. In addition, UNDP will continue to support implementation of the final year of the BiH Justice Strategy (2014-2018) and help capture lessons learned to inform the next iteration.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Bosnia and Herzegovina*

BURKINA FASO

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$2,500,000



The President launched a **SSR** process at an inclusive national security forum in Ouagadougou



TV and radio programmes increased awareness of the State Legal Aid Fund and

236

women benefited from services in 2017, compared to 63 in 2016

360

representatives of the active forces and members of self-defense groups sensitized on the dangers of the proliferation of SALW



26

female survivors of SGBV received legal aid services



The **High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity** began to analyze cases

A **public perception study** on the defense and security forces was undertaken to inform the SSR



Since the 2014 social uprising that led to the ousting of the Compaoré regime, Burkina Faso has made significant progress in consolidating peace and democracy. The population's demand for justice and accountability remains very strong; however, impunity for human rights violations committed during the former regime continues, and effective mechanisms to address daily grievances are lacking. Insecurity is also becoming a key challenge, with increasing incidents of violent extremism and informal self-defense groups dealing with local conflict in a manner that is inconsistent with human rights.

Building trust between the state and the population as well as between institutions is key to re-establishing the social contract and preventing violence, including violent extremism emanating from the Sahel. In 2017, UNDP supported consultations on SSR in each of the 13 administrative regions of Burkina Faso to promote ownership and coordination between the defense forces, police, and gendarmerie as well as justice sector actors. These consultations culminated at the national security forum, where the President formally launched the SSR process. Civil society

concerns, from women and youth in particular, were included throughout the process.

UNDP also supports broader governance efforts in Burkina Faso in collaboration with the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel and GFP partners.⁴¹ In 2017, high-level advisory support was provided to the President and the Ministry of Justice and partnerships were established with civil society to enhance legal aid service provision. Further, capacity building support was provided to the incipient Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which is expected to begin handling cases in 2018.

Looking forward, UNDP and its partners will support the Government of Burkina Faso to regularly share information about the SSR and broader rule of law efforts to promote transparency and accountability as well as enhance access to justice, especially for women and pre-trial detainees. External and internal oversight mechanisms for the justice and security sector will also be supported. A continued focus on people-centred development will be essential for sustaining peace in Burkina Faso and the overall Sahel.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Burkina Faso](#)

BURUNDI

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$2,977,008

733

out of **1,232** SGBV cases adjudicated

SGBV database established to enhance case management

Mobile hearings in 4 provinces tried

340

cases (24 female) and handled **640** cases of pre-trial detainees (33 female)

598

women and

1,405

men benefited from free legal aid services

2,200

women and

2,000

men learned about their rights to access justice services

4,680

women and

18,554

men enabled to legally reclaim their land rights



Safety and security in Burundi has improved in 2017, allowing displaced people to return to their homes, but 3.6 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 430,000 refugees remain outside of the country.⁴² Political challenges, including a controversial constitutional referendum, continue to hamper stability and the rule of law.⁴³ This has manifested in delayed case processing, weakened judicial oversight bodies, corruption, limited access to justice, and prison overcrowding

UNDP's efforts to enhance case management has significantly reduced case backlog and pre-trial detention. In 2017, judicial backlog was reduced by 95% in 12 provinces. Through the provision of efficient services, Burundians have not only been able to recover their land rights after many years, but confidence in the justice sector is increasing. Likewise, the opening of free legal aid consultation offices has increased access to justice through direct services for more than 2,000 vulnerable people and has raised awareness on the right to access justice of more than 4,000 Burundians. Lastly, the UNDP-supported Professional

Training Center for Magistrates has been identified as a sustainable platform for capacity building and reinforcing a culture of accountability.

UNDP plans to continue to promote the rule of law in Burundi within the current context by strengthening national ownership through joint planning and monitoring of initiatives. UNDP will also engage with champions in the system and foster key partnerships to accelerate progress.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Burundi](#)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$8,322,951



Special Criminal Court

operationalized and prepared to investigate, with the appointment of the Special Prosecutor and international and national magistrates

8,919

people received assistance from 4 legal aid clinics, including 1,162 survivors of SGBV

3,254

police and gendarmerie personnel (414 female) vetted for involvement in alleged human rights violations



Extension of state authority

supported through rehabilitating and equipping 6 prisons, 2 police commissariats, 3 gendarmerie units, 2 police and gendarmerie academies, and the Judicial Police Central Unit in Bangui

A human rights mapping report published, documenting

620

human rights violations during 13 years of conflict and informing the Special Criminal Courts' prosecution strategy

UMIRR established, reporting

341

cases of SGBV and GRSSV and transferring 196 cases for prosecution



The security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remains challenging, with 2.5 million people in need of assistance and half a million Central African refugees.⁴⁴ Despite this difficult context, the country has achieved significant progress in the fight against impunity and strengthening the rule of law. With UN support, the Special Criminal Court, established by law in 2015, has become operational in 2017, in full collaboration with the government and the International Criminal Court. In addition, law enforcement, security forces, courts, and prisons are now more present and capable across the country, and legal aid clinics are able to extend services to more Central Africans.

In 2017, UNDP in collaboration with MINUSCA, supported the organization of two criminal sessions. For the first time in 10 years, a criminal session was held in Bouar, adjudicating 65 cases (108 individuals). In addition, the third criminal session in Bangui was held, adjudicating 12 cases (21 individuals), including one case on SGBV, and one case leading to the conviction of former warlord Andjilo.⁴⁵

UNDP and the TOE also helped to improve the criminal justice chain by supporting the establishment of the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (UMIRR) to address the high-rates of SGBV in the country.⁴⁶ In addition, more than 1,200 local authorities and populations were sensitized on SGBV prevention and response and more than 8,500 people received legal aid.

UNDP remains committed to supporting national partners to demonstrate to Central Africans that peace is possible and sustainable. Looking forward, UNDP will work closely with our partners to deliver joint rule of law assistance that meets community needs, expand collaboration on transitional justice processes, and mobilize resources for the Special Criminal Court to fulfill its important mandate.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Central African Republic*

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$34,348,002

COLOMBIA

20,486

victims of the armed conflict benefited from measures to fulfill their rights through collective reparation plans.

The Selection Committee for the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repitition appointed

82 high-level positions, including 52 judges for the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (52% female) and 11 commissioners (5 female) for the Truth Commission.

The Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Guarantees of Non-Repitition, foreseen in the Peace Agreement became operational, including the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the Truth Commission, and the Missing Persons Search Unit.

Local justice systems established in 13 post-conflict municipalities and

1,243

citizens benefited from legal aid through mobile justice events

22

inter-institutional mechanisms to resolve local level conflicts established in post-conflict territories

837

women trained on SGBV prevention and response and 837 women benefited from comprehensive services



In 2017, Colombians began to experience the effects of the historic 2016 Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. UNDP helped to lay the foundation of the national architecture for transitional justice, entitled the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repitition, through supporting the Executive Secretariat of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the Truth Commission, and the Missing Persons Search Unit. The system, a cornerstone for the success of the peace agreement, is now fully functional and has started to provide comprehensive reparations to victims.

Throughout the country, UNDP supports initiatives to: facilitate transitional justice;⁴⁷ strengthen the social contract in post-conflict zones, including mechanisms to increase access to formal and alternative justice and local plans for security and citizen coexistence; empower youth, women organizations, and victims of the armed conflict as peacebuilding agents; and foster inter-institutional and civil society coordination, including to protect human rights defenders.

In 2017, UNDP made critical contributions to support the peace agreement. Most predominantly, UNDP supported the establishment of a Selection

Committee with a transparent, objective, rigorous, and time-bound process for high-level appointments within the transitional justice system; the identification of more than 7,000 cases to be considered by the Truth Commission; the implementation of collective reparation plans in several regions of the country, fulfilling the rights of 20,486 victims of the armed conflict; the participation in peacebuilding initiatives by 25,600 people (41% female) in coordination with the Ombudsman's Office; and the participation of 340,000 people from nearly 20 districts in awareness raising events for the 'Manos a la Paz' initiative.⁴⁸

Maintaining progress toward implementing the peace agreement will be essential in 2018, as Colombia will hold presidential and legislative elections. UNDP will continue to invest in supporting the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Non-Repitition, strengthening the social contract, expanding state presence in post-conflict regions, institutionalizing the local justice systems, and supporting comprehensive centres for survivors of gender-based violence.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Colombia](#)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$1,840,049



263

people (161 female) benefited from legal and judicial assistance



10

gender desks established in police and gendarmerie stations to enhance SGBV prevention and response

98%

of the 478 cases of sexual violence attributed to security forces and reported in 2016 adjudicated and the armed forces of Côte d'Ivoire are no longer on the list of armed forces involved in cases of CRSV

108

police stations established Consultative Ethics Committees



Socio-security dialogues conducted through **Civil-Military Committees** to avoid clashes between the population and security forces in Divo, Korhogo, Gagnoa, and Dabou

500

youth in Abidjan and outside of the capital participated in awareness raising campaigns on civic engagement and conflict prevention

Since the post-election crisis of 2010-2011, Côte d'Ivoire has worked to consolidate peace and stability. The 2015 presidential election took place in a peaceful atmosphere and the departure of UNOCI in 2017 expresses the will and capacity of the state to take charge of its essential duties. However, Côte d'Ivoire still faces major challenges in strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights. The country is also continuing efforts for SSR, yet some fragility remains within the defense and security forces, with repeated mutinies in 2016 and 2017.

As of 2017, the Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire are no longer on the list of armed forces involved in cases of CRSV, demonstrating clear results from the reform efforts initiated by the state with the support of UNDP and the TOE. 98% of the 478 cases of sexual violence attributed to security forces that were reported in 2016 have been adjudicated but a few of the cases are still ongoing and victims are awaiting reparations. UNDP also supported the establishment of Consultative Ethics Committees in every police station as well as socio-security dialogues through Civil-Military Committees,

which include security forces and civil society to rebuild trust and avoid clashes between the population and the state.

UN rule of law and human rights assistance in Côte d'Ivoire is now being led through the comprehensive Peacebuilding Support Programme, a programmatic translation of UNOCI's transition plan and the UN Country Team's objectives in support of national priorities, including for reconciliation, promotion and protection of human rights, consolidation of the rule of law, and the prevention and response to SGBV.⁴⁹

In addition to providing continued capacity building support to the justice sector and the national human rights institution, the implementation of SSR remains a priority for UNDP assistance in 2018. Since UNOCI's departure in June 2017, the UN has been engaging in resource mobilization efforts for the Peacebuilding Support Program to continue the positive momentum achieved.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Côte d'Ivoire](#).

DR Congo

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$20,984,826

12

investigations and

9

mobile court hearings helped to reduce impunity

The **National Policy for Justice Sector Reform** was adopted

Military courts advanced

25

priority cases, prosecuting 11 cases and scheduling hearings for 14

Prisons inspections reduced the rate of imprisonment by 21.4% in Goma, 15.3% in Bukavu, and 45.7% in Bunia and led to the release of

1,200

pre-trial detainees

2,158

SGBV cases were brought to court and 1,027 cases resulted in a decision, with an 80% conviction rate

3

human rights defenders received training on documentation of international crimes, sexual violence, and torture



The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues to be plagued by armed conflict, a high level of insecurity, and a culture of impunity. Nevertheless, the country achieved key milestones toward strengthening the rule of law and human rights in 2017. UNDP supported the development and adoption of the National Policy for Justice Sector Reform aiming to improve the independence and impartiality of the judiciary as well as the capacities of all actors. In addition, UNDP contributed to improving access to justice for the most vulnerable and tackling impunity through supporting 9 mobile court hearings. Many high-profile cases were adjudicated in 2017 by mobile courts, including the 'Kavumu trial' where 17 defendants were tried for crimes against humanity by rape and murder.⁵⁰ In addition, prisons inspections significantly reduced the rate of imprisonment and led to the release of 1,200 pre-trial detainees.

Furthermore, UNDP increased access to justice for survivors of SGBV by strengthening community networks, establishing legal clinics, and supporting awareness-raising campaigns. UNDP, together with

MONUSCO and the TOE, also supported 8 mobile court hearings on SGBV. In addition to legal services, survivors received comprehensive support from civil society partners, including medical care, psychosocial support, and socio-economic reintegration assistance.

Looking forward, UNDP aims to enhance joint planning and coordination between all justice and security stakeholders in the DRC as MONUSCO reduces its rule of law assistance. UNDP and its partners intend to continue to strengthen the rule of law by expanding access to justice and adapting traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, particularly in the most conflict-affected regions. Lastly, advocacy efforts will continue for the appointment of female magistrates to contribute to gender-sensitive administration of justice.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Democratic Republic of the Congo*

EL SALVADOR

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$13,216,577



The Ministry of Justice and Public Security applied **evidence-based policy making** for citizen security, leading to a significant decline in the rate of homicide

Capacities of

26

municipalities strengthened to implement the policy 'El Salvador Seguro,' with comprehensive support provided to 9 prioritized municipalities

A space for dialogue between CSOs and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security established to **monitor cases** of possible abuse of force by security forces



Media campaigns were designed to increase awareness of the regulations of the use of force and employment of lethal weapons by the police

A comprehensive plan to improve **internal controls** of the National Civil Police developed with support of the Chilean Investigation Police



The epidemic of violence in El Salvador has significantly declined with 60 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2017 compared to 103 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015. However, levels of gang violence continue to be high, resulting in forced displacement and migration.⁵¹ Thus, the challenge to build sustainable peace through a comprehensive approach to citizen security with respect for human rights remains.

In 2017, UNDP provided support to the technical secretariat of the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence and built the capacity of security institutions to implement the 'El Salvador Seguro' national policy in 26 municipalities. Targeted support was also provided to the 9 municipalities that have the highest rates of violence. The first report on the national policy was published in 2017, revealing that the participating municipalities saw greater reductions in homicides since 2015 than the national average. Furthermore, the successful multi-stakeholder and inclusive format of the national council has reinforced the notion that

democratic dialogue around major challenges is key to finding a common and sustainable solution.

UNDP has also supported El Salvador to invest in data generation for evidence-based decision making in matters of citizen security, improving inter-institutional coordination, and strengthening internal oversight and external controls of security and justice institutions. For example, a space for dialogue between civil society organizations and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security was established to monitor cases of possible abuse of force by security forces and joint media campaigns were designed to increase awareness of the regulations of the use of force and employment of lethal weapons by the police.

Looking forward, UNDP is working with national partners to translate this comprehensive security approach into state policy, emphasizing conflict prevention and geographical prioritization. UNDP will also support processes and dialogues for transitional justice to complement current approaches to address continuous high levels of violence with the search for reconciliation, truth, and redress.

For more information please visit: [UNDP El Salvador](#)

G

THE GAMBIA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$3,400,000

3

inter-related joint UN projects established, providing a common understanding of the most pressing security and justice needs

A Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission established, following nation-wide consultations and

2

study tours to Sierra Leone and South Africa

2

experts on SSR and transitional justice deployed to enhance the technical capacity of the government

A National Human Rights Commission established through enabling legislation complying with the 1991 Paris Principles

An inclusive national security sector assessment completed, involving

580

stakeholders to identify strengths, gaps, and solutions for reform



After more than two decades of autocratic rule, The Gambia transitioned to a new democracy with an elected president in December 2016. However, the many years of repression and poor governance has led to socio-economic instability, a legacy of serious human rights violations, and poor regard for the rule of law. The regime left a culture of silence, deep mistrust, and ethno-political polarization throughout the country as well as weakened state institutions, an unprofessional security apparatus, and a justice system in need of significant reform. The new coalition government has set out to address these challenges and rebuild the country toward sustainable peace and development.

Against this background, the UN established three projects supported by the PBF and UNDP for achieving transitional justice, justice and SSR, and strong rule of law. The projects have successfully laid the foundations for prioritized reforms by ensuring that they are nationally led, entrenched in the new National Development Plan, and developed through inclusive decision-making and consensus of all affected stakeholders, including women and youth. This approach has promoted opportunities for positive

change toward peace and helped regain the trust of the population in the justice and security system.

Building on the foundations laid in 2017, UNDP will support The Gambia to develop and implement a security sector policy and strategy as well as operationalize the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the National Human Rights Commission in 2018. Concurrently, the UN will implement its joint rule of law and access to justice and security programme to strengthen sector-wide coordination for reforms and pilot innovative solutions for improved access to justice at the regional level. Deliberate steps will be taken to connect all reforms, sequence their implementation, and build bridges between political, conflict prevention, human rights, and development interventions.

For more information please visit: [UNDP The Gambia](#)



GUATEMALA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$24,645,858

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21

children separated from their families during the conflict were reunited with their loved ones

The **National Strategy for Prevention of Violence and Crime** was implemented in Chimaltenango municipality, with a focus on youth in conflict with the law

The **Human Rights and Transitional Justice Policy** for the Prosecutors Office and a civil society led Virtual Memory Platform were launched



The Ministry of Interior developed a sophisticated information analysis system to ensure **evidence-based citizen security** policies and programmes

The case disposal rate of the Prosecutor's Office increased by

7%

between 2016 and 2017

62

cases of corruption were reported by citizens through civil society mechanisms



In 2017, political tensions around the rule of law and impunity grew in Guatemala, with increased popular demand for transformational change. Congress was expected to approve a set of constitutional reforms in 2017, including on the role of the Supreme Court and indigenous jurisdiction, but the approval process remains at a standstill. Meanwhile, recurring cases of corruption involving high-level officials, politicians, and business executives, and the use of public funds have fueled grievances. UNDP continues to support national partners to increase safety and security, advance transitional justice, and increase institutional efficiency.

In 2017, UNDP facilitated the launch of the first National Survey on the Perception of Public Safety and Victimization to contribute to evidence-based implementation of the National Strategy for Prevention of Violence and Crime at the municipal level. The strategy extends dedicated assistance to improve the quality of life of adolescents and young people in the prioritized municipality (Chimaltenango). Young Chimaltecos, without distinction, now have greater opportunities for employment, training, personal development, reintegration, and rehabilitation after a criminal penalty.

UNDP also supported civil society partners and state institutions to coordinate efforts for the advancement of transitional justice throughout the year. For example, evidence gathered for prosecution helped to identify 1,856 victims of the internal armed conflict and 1,382,956 files were digitized.

Lastly, UNDP helped to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of justice and security institutions through: developing the Human Rights and Transitional Justice Policy as well as the Democratic Criminal Prosecution Policy, training prosecutors on judicial processes for SGBV, and establishing the Prosecutor's Office within the General Comptroller of Accounts to tackle corruption in partnership with civil society.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to accompany victims of the conflict through transitional justice processes and ensure that duty bearers contribute more effectively to measures of dignified reparation and non-repetition. UNDP will also work with other UN entities and national partners to better address chronic violence in Guatemala and the other countries of Northern Central America.

For more information please visit: [UNDP](#)

GUINEA (CONAKRY)

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$1,173,802

Criminal justice coordination mechanism launched in Dixinn, N'Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé priority districts

Priority district courts adjudicated

953

cases, involving 1,219 persons and releasing 580 pre-trial detainees, including 45 women

300

pre-trial detainees received free legal aid through a civil society platform

50 military and civilian judicial officers, 35 military police officers, 6 military prosecutors, and 3 clerks received training on various topics, including on their respective jurisdictions, procedures, gender mainstreaming, and human rights

120

judges, 25 court registrars, and

160

Judicial Police Officers received practical guidance on penal procedures

The draft law on the **Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission** validated and submitted for adoption in 2018



Guinea (Conakry) experienced a year of relative stability in 2017, providing opportunities to accumulate rule of law gains. UNDP continued to support national authorities in their efforts to take forward the criminal justice reform and SSR processes to ensure that institutions are responsive to the population and increase efficiency.

After supporting the development of the new Penal Code and the Penal Procedure Code in 2016, UNDP assisted Guinean authorities in the fight against impunity by enhancing the performance of the criminal justice chain, jointly with OHCHR. Technical and strategic advisory support was also provided to the Ministry of Justice to lead the criminal justice reform efforts. In addition, a coordination mechanism was launched in Dixinn, N'Zérékoré, Kindia, Kankan, and Labé districts to strengthen the criminal justice chain and connect prosecutors' offices, judicial police, and CSOs. Furthermore, a direct partnership between the Ministry of Justice with a platform of CSOs was established to provide legal aid to pre-trial detainees in these priority districts.

Furthermore, UNDP supported Guinean authorities to effectively lead SSR by establishing sustainable mechanisms that guarantee democratic and civil control of security forces. Institutions such as the Service Inspectorates, the Military Tribunal, the Parliament, and prosecution services were also empowered to provide oversight.

Eight years after the 2009 stadium massacre, the selected panel of judges concluded the investigation at the end of 2017, with support from the TOE.⁵² Trials are expected to begin in 2018 and the UN remains deeply committed to supporting the administration of justice in this regard to facilitate societal healing.

Looking forward, UNDP will also continue to support the Guinean authorities to achieve their justice and security reform priorities, including by increasing access to justice for the most vulnerable.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Guinea (Conakry)*

GB

GUINEA-BISSAU

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$1,958,850



Access to Justice Centers provided

10,097

people (21% female) free legal aid



The national Justice Working Group became operational and coordinated the implementation of the **National Justice Reform Policy**

Portuguese experts trained

4

judges of the 'Tribunal da Relação de Bissau' and

2

inspectors of the Superior Council on legal and judicial procedures

The National Assembly adopted new **Rules and Procedures for the Management Council**

13

female parliamentarians received training on integrating a gender perspective within parliamentary proceedings and oversight mechanisms

A Joint Programme on Police, Justice, and Corrections for Guinea-Bissau was developed and signed with national partners to guide UN rule of law assistance

Since independence in 1974, Guinea-Bissau has endured a vicious cycle of political instability, which stems from a series of intertwined causes, including corruption, lack of access to justice, and wide-spread impunity. Despite regional interventions from ECOWAS and ECOMIB as well as calls from the Security Council for genuine dialogue and implementation of the 2016 Conakry Agreement, the country remains in a political impasse.⁵³

In partnership with UNIOGBIS, UNDP continues to support national partners address state fragility by strengthening the justice system and bringing the state closer to its people. In 2017, UNDP supported the national Justice Working Group to coordinate the implementation of the National Justice Reform Policy and enhance national capacities to monitor progress. UNDP also continues to support Access to Justice Centers effectively respond to local grievances. The centres are one of the few institutional mechanisms that function outside of the capital. In 2017, 10,097 people (21% female) received free legal aid through the Access to Justice Centers, which is a 14% increase from 2016. The Access to Justice Centers also resolved cases

related to inheritance or parental authority through mediation and alternative dispute resolution.

In addition, UNDP helped to strengthen the technical capacity of judges, prosecutors, and court clerks as well as enhance the quality of services. For example, UNDP supported the training of four judges of the 'Tribunal da Relação de Bissau' on legal procedures for Superior Courts and two inspectors of the Superior Council of the Judiciary on judicial inspection procedures by Portuguese experts.

In August 2017, UNDP, UNIOGBIS, UN Women, and UNICEF signed the Joint Programme on Police, Justice, and Corrections in Guinea-Bissau through the GFP with national partners. It has since become the main framework for the UN's rule of law assistance in Guinea-Bissau and will be critical in assuring continued progress as UNIOGBIS begins to drawdown its presence in 2019.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Guinea-Bissau*



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HAITI

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$4,835,500

The judiciary developed an **oversight and evaluation mechanism** and community partnership councils to enhance the engagement of police with local communities on security issues.

76 women and girls received legal aid services and

14 SGBV cases were resolved

Training was provided to

122 officers on community policing,

320 officers on crowd-control management, and

150 officers on crime scene management

The national police and prisons implemented a **case management system**

The national police and judiciary enhanced their capacities for **strategic planning**

40 women were released from pre-trial detention and

22 women received child support



Lack of ownership, political will, and proper governance structures have long plagued Haiti's rule of law institutions, giving rise to corruption, weakened capacities, and poor accountability. Pre-trial detention rates remain high, with appalling prison conditions. SGBV violence is widespread, with limited support for victims. Through the Global Focal Point (GFP), UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, and UNICEF have come together under a joint programme to help Haiti address these pervasive challenges and support a seamless transition from MINUSTAH to MINUJUSTH – the first UN rule of law mission.

In addition to supporting the establishment of MINUJUSTH in 2017, the UN joint programme supported hundreds of seminars for judicial actors to increase technical capacity, advance human rights-based approaches, and promote gender-sensitive policies. The programme also supported the National Council of Judicial Power to adopt a strategy to increase accountability and put in place oversight mechanisms and an inspection scheme. In addition, the UN supported the implementation of the prison plan,

social integration policy, and penitentiary law through numerous trainings with over 100 stakeholders. To improve accountability and transparent registration of detainees, a biometric case management system was developed and is currently being set up in all major prisons.

Furthermore, community policing plans and violence reduction strategies were developed for 6 underserved communities with the UN's support. A bicycle community policing brigade was created to pilot new approaches and the Police Development Plan was adopted. Lastly, civil society and the Bar Association worked together to tackle SGBV cases, including through the provision of legal aid.

To achieve sustainable progress in the rule of law sector, the UN is focusing on supporting permanent institutional change and capacity development in Haiti. Ultimately, the UN joint rule of law programme seeks to ensure access to justice, responsive service delivery, and the protection of human rights for all.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Haiti](#)



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TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$3,098,619

IRAQ



The Government of Iraq formally adopted its **Security Sector Reform Programme**



The Ministry of Interior drafted Iraq's **Local Police Service Road Map**

The Ministry of Interior designed and piloted a **police training and mentorship** project in 4 provinces to improve effectiveness of local police service



The Parliamentary Security and Defence Committee drafted by-laws on **SSR oversight**

CSOs implemented

6

quick impact projects
in 4 provinces to improve public - police partnerships

A total of

12,857

displaced people including survivors of CRSV and SGBV received free legal aid and social services



As the threat from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant declines and the military offensive against the 'common' enemy comes to an end, restoring people's confidence in security and justice arrangements is a top priority for the Government of Iraq. As a crucial complement to a well-functioning security sector, justice and security services need to be efficient, transparent, and accountable as well as meet standards of due process and human rights, in full compliance with the rule of law.

Over the past year, UNDP worked to establish a progressive partnership with Iraq's Office of the National Security Officer to support a more balanced and complementary approach to security sector transformation in Iraq. In 2017, UNDP focused on supporting the government to improve state security and justice provision and strengthen public trust in its capacity to maintain security, encompassing everything from day-to-day public safety to combating serious crimes. UNDP in Iraq also helped to enhance the role of civil society in security sector governance. UNDP convened civil society representatives to engage with

national policymakers in multiple forums. Moreover, UNDP's multi-sectoral approach enabled a wide range of stakeholders to make meaningful contributions to the development of a government endorsed and led Security Sector Reform Programme. In support of the criminal Justice system, UNDP delivered trainings on criminal case handling for judges from liberated areas. UNDP also supported legal teams to deliver free legal aid services for CRSV/SGBV survivors amongst IDPs and refugees.

Looking forward, UNDP will assist the Government of Iraq to transform the Security Sector Reform Programme into action. UNDP seeks to extend a comprehensive package of support to the government and relevant security and justice institutions under one central framework. UNDP will also leverage international support to accelerate the government's SSR efforts as a necessary element for Iraq's long-term stability and the prevention of the recurrence of conflict.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Iraq](#)

JORDAN

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$6,047,000

The Ministry of Justice drafted a
Legal Aid Bill

2 legal clinics
established in host communities

Legal clinics provided advice and
counselling services to

200
women

Legal awareness campaigns
reached an estimated

1,300
individuals

12
user-friendly legal awareness
manuals developed and
disseminated, covering principles
relevant to women



Despite the recent legislative reforms that guarantee the right for legal representation for serious crimes in Jordan, there continues to be numerous challenges to ensuring equal access to justice for all. Through the Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Host Communities and Fragile Areas in Jordan project, UNDP has continued to provide support to key stakeholders to foster consensus on the best way forward to increase the delivery of quality and accessible legal assistance.

In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of two legal clinics in communities hosting Syrian refugees. The clinics help to raise awareness of legal rights amongst vulnerable groups, including women and girls, and provide access to legal, social, and psychological counselling and advice. Throughout the year, each clinic ran a series of weekly seminars on issues ranging from inheritance rights and dowries to employment laws and rental agreements. Over 1,300 people attended the seminars and around 200 women benefited from personal legal advice and assistance. In addition, UNDP established the Ta'awon (Cooperation)

Network as a platform for 27 community-based organizations, working with women and families from host communities, to further their common objectives.

Building on the gains achieved, UNDP is currently developing the second phase of the community security and access to justice project. The new iteration will focus on: strengthening the capacity of legal professionals and civil society actors to increase equal access to justice; facilitating inclusive national dialogues to improve justice delivery; and delivering targeted services for legal awareness and counselling at the local level. Ultimately, UNDP seeks to ensure that through equal access to justice in Jordan, no one is left behind.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Jordan](#)

KOSOVO⁵²TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$1,002,166

10% reduction in the backlog of cases in the first and second instance courts, processing 12,050 out of 116,658 pending cases



3,381 people (48% female and 13% from minority groups) benefited from legal aid services, an 8% increase from 2016.

792 people (45% female) resolved their dispute through mediation



200,000 people reached through a legal aid awareness raising campaign broadcasted on local TV stations and social media



Kosovo Police collected **2,000** weapons in 2017 and marked **60,000** for destruction

A **municipal referral mechanism** piloted in the municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane as part of the Western Balkans Counter Terrorism Initiative, which is the first of its kind in the region



National and local elections in 2017 limited progress in implementing the ambitious European Reform Agenda in Kosovo (UN Administered Territory),⁵⁵ with good governance and rule of law as key components pursuant to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement.⁵⁶ However, UNDP's close and effective cooperation with rule of law institutions, including a resolve to build upon lessons learned, continued to advance access to justice across the country through mediation and free legal aid. UNDP's client-oriented approach and the alignment of support around Kosovo's⁵⁷ strategic objectives has ensured that UNDP's support is demand driven, particularly for the security and safety sector, which includes the reduction of SALW, enhancing community safety, and PVE.

In 2017, UNDP interventions strengthened institutional capacities to uphold the rule of law and increase people's access to justice by improving strategic planning, policy development, legal frameworks, and coordination. This led to greater effectiveness of the Kosovo Judicial Council, and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, which are responsible for the management of the entire judicial system. A coherent training policy for

judicial staff increased the capacities of 36 judges and prosecutors, whom are now better able to apply the European Charter on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Justice.

In 2018, UNDP shall support the Ombudsperson to identify and address systematic human rights issues. UNDP will also support the implementation of the rule of law sector review, by improving access to justice, inter-institutional coordination and cooperation, the functioning of the judiciary and prosecutorial system, and anti-corruption measures. Through SEESAC, UNDP shall continue to contribute to the safety and security sector, regarding SALW and PVE in particular, at both the central and municipal levels. These comprehensive efforts will ultimately support Kosovo⁵⁸ in the European Integration process, which requires a focused and harmonized approach.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Kosovo (UN Administered Territory)*

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$14,581,680

The Coordination Council under Prime Minister's Office improved **sector-wide coordination** for reforms and engaged a network of 24 CSOs

The government adopted sector wide-plans to implement **new judicial reform laws**, including legislation aimed at preventing early marriages

Kyrgyz Republic Laws amended to promote and safeguard the **rights of persons with disabilities** and signed by the President

Access to legal aid services increased, reaching

13,623

people (8,274 female) from 173 villages receiving free legal aid services

1,896

justice stakeholders (500 police officers, 50 judges, 1,042 women, and 8 persons with disabilities) trained on the rights of vulnerable groups, access to justice, documentation, etc.

3,946

people (2,252 women, 1,694 men, and 1,409 persons with disabilities) made aware of their human rights and legal processes



The October 2017 elections marked the second peaceful transition of presidential power in the Kyrgyz Republic since independence in 1991. While government-led peacebuilding efforts over the past five years have yielded relative stability, the country continues to experience challenges, including inadequate delivery of public services, threats of violent extremism, restricted civic space and inadequate participation, and deep-rooted gender stereotypes that disadvantage women.

As such, strengthening the rule of law remained a key priority for UNDP in 2017 through the implementation of five interrelated projects. Premised on the understanding that a stable, fair, and accessible justice system is a key pathway for sustainable peace, UNDP aligned its projects with Agenda 2030, principally SDG 16. The projects aim to empower women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to access legal aid and justice services, particularly in rural areas to ensure that no one is left behind.

Within this framework, UNDP is helping to reduce inequalities and foster inclusion for a more just and peaceful Kyrgyz Republic. In 2017, UNDP's ongoing support to inclusive coordination mechanisms, enabled the government, justice service providers, and civil

society to plan, provide technical direction, and manage key judicial reforms. In addition, UNDP supported the implementation of awareness campaigns by civil society to help protect women and girls from domestic violence and early marriages. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice 11 Free Legal Aid Centers assisted 4,539 people, the innovative 'Bus of Justice' served 3,237 citizens in two pilot provinces, and 100 members of a network of pro bono defense attorneys successfully assisted 15 victims of SGBV. Lastly, over 900 criminal cases were reviewed and analyzed to document court practices on crimes against women.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to support parliamentary democracy, rule of law, judicial reforms, access to justice, and measures to prevent and respond to SGBV. Tailored interventions to prevent child marriages will also be supported, benefiting from the collaboration of law enforcement, civil society and religious communities. Lastly, with support from the PBF, UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, and UN Women will jointly implement interventions on rule of law to contribute to the prevention of violent extremism.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP Kyrgyz Republic*

LEBANON

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$3,584,083



Adoption of a **Social Skills Module** for the municipal police curriculum by the Internal Security Forces Academy

262

municipal police personnel trained at the Internal Security Forces Academy

94%

of municipalities enabled to provide biannual reports on tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities



Improved conditions for

3,176

inmates in Roumieh Prison with a rehabilitated sewerage system and roof

In Lebanon, both Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities have limited access to basic security and justice services, which puts the social fabric of communities at risk. UNDP assists the Lebanese Government – in particular, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and the Internal Security Forces – in responding to the growing security needs of refugees and host communities. UNDP's support focuses on the professionalization of the municipal police, the introduction of community policing approaches, and ensuring access to justice for the most vulnerable groups. These efforts are undertaken in close partnership with UNHCR to enhance protection of Syrian refugees at the local level.

In 2017, UNDP supported the development of standard operating procedures and a code of conduct for the municipal police. UNDP also assisted with the development of a social skills curriculum and the training of 262 municipal police officers by the Internal Security Forces Academy. The curriculum included an innovative training module on social skills focused on conflict management, negotiation, and effective

communications. In addition, UNDP promoted greater inclusion of women in municipal police services through three audio-visual exhibitions with large national media coverage, accumulating more than 37,000 views online within the year.

With technical support from UNDP, the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities collected data and analysis on tensions between Syrian refugees and host communities across 1,058 municipalities of Lebanon. Meanwhile, the security cells collected data on tensions from more than 94% of municipalities in 2017. This comprehensive data is expected to inform government policy and help mitigate the risks of conflict.

Looking forward, UNDP will further support the professionalization of the municipal police, implement a campaign to increase the number of female personnel, and establish local level legal aid platforms to increase access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Lebanon](#)

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$12,300,000



LIBERIA

6 prosecutors, 2 victim support officers,

60

judges, 6 public defenders, and 10 human rights monitors recruited, trained, and deployed to remote parts of the country

Regulatory framework developed on the newly established Civilian Complaints Review Boards for the National Police and Immigration Service

2 sets of shadow reports from civil society were submitted to the Human Rights Council and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

A specialized SGBV court established in Nimba County to **improve access** to appropriate justice and security services

44

high-level representatives from the main political parties benefited from tailored human rights training

74

CSOs launched an initiative to provide legal aid and assistance to socially disadvantaged groups and increase legal literacy



Liberians took to the polls in December 2017 and successfully ushered in a political transition that coincided with the drawdown of UNMIL. Despite the country's gains in establishing a stable democracy, it still faces several challenges, including high youth unemployment, limited communal reconciliation, inadequate capacity for justice and security, and governance issues. The UNDP/UNMIL Joint Programme was designed to strengthen justice and security institutions and ensure access to justice for local communities. In 2017, the programme's integrated approach to rule of law helped to facilitate a seamless transition from the security provision of UNMIL to longer-term capacity building support from the UN Country Team.

2017 marked the first year of programme implementation during which UNDP and UNMIL made significant progress. The programme continued to invest in decentralizing justice, security, and protection services, and worked to further improve access to appropriate services for women and girls, particularly those threatened by or experiencing violence. At the same time, UNDP and UNMIL created space for civil

society to engage in justice reforms and enabled them to fulfil their role in treaty body reporting. Together with the Liberia National Law Enforcement Association, UNDP and UNMIL set up five regional offices to oversee the work of the security councils in the different regions and strengthen their efforts for prevention by collaborating with the National Security Council and the ECOWAS Early Warning Centre in Monrovia. Moreover, UNDP hired additional staff and deployed them to fulfil capacity needs in national institutions to help offset the sharp drop in the number of specialized UN personnel in country caused by UNMIL's withdrawal.

Moving forward, the joint programme will continue to provide sustained capacity development support across all three branches of the government and engage a wide range of civil society actors to enhance grassroots demand for proper justice and security services and ensure that they are met. Additionally, UNDP is exploring opportunities for increased collaboration with OHCHR in the implementation of the joint programme as part of the post-UNMIL transition.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Liberia](#)



LIBYA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$27,189,301



UNDP-UNSMIL Joint Programme on Policing and Security finalized in partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice

Strategy for the **Model Police Stations developed** and a pilot model police station launched in Hai Al-Andalus, Tripoli

Needs assessment of Tawergha IDP populations in Tripoli and Benghazi conducted



3

workshops held to raise awareness and better understanding on transitional justice processes

High-level dialogues and **civil society consultations** held on issues related to return and reparations as part of the Misrata-Twergha agreement



The environment in Libya remains volatile, with multiple security actors, uncertain political outcomes, and a growing human rights and rule of law vacuum, especially in the context of the migration crisis. The conditions in detention centres continue to cause concern and detainees are held with little access to justice. In early 2017, armed groups opposed to the Government of National Accord left Tripoli, creating a window of opportunity to improve safety and security. At the same time, the increasing polarization at the national level was reflected in the emergence of parallel institutions in different parts of the country and there were setbacks in some local level peace agreements, including between the Misrata and Twergha.

In 2017, UNDP strengthened its rule of law portfolio in Libya, recognizing that a significant investment is needed to ensure community security and uphold the rule of law. UNDP supported local level initiatives, such as the development of model police stations, engaging with prisons and the judicial police for a more effective criminal justice chain as well as central level reform in the Ministry of Interior. UNDP also supported

the implementation of local level agreements on transitional justice with the Misrata and Twergha.

After significant consultations with national authorities, the UNDP-UNSMIL Joint Programme on Policing and Security was signed in 2017. Supported by UNDP and DPKO through the GFP, the joint programme successfully brought together national actors and the UN to agree on a framework of immediate priorities to improve security and strengthen the criminal justice chain. UNDP also continued its support to civil society engagement in the Misrata-Twergha discussions on transitional justice and supported the development of a strategy for model police stations in cooperation with the EU.

UNDP plans to increase its presence and operations in Tripoli in 2018, despite continued security challenges and heightened tensions surrounding the anticipated elections. This will enable UNDP to strengthen our engagement with justice and security actors to deliver services to the community.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Libya](#)

MALI

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$6,664,100

Back logged cases decreased from 1,455 in 2016 to

625

in 2017

Legal aid centres attached to lower courts provided services to

460

people

One Stop Center for SGBV support established in Bamako

250

prison officers trained on gender-responsiveness in Gao, Timbuktu, Koulikoro, Kayes, Mopti, and Bamako

300

informal justice providers received peacebuilding and gender-responsive trainings

40

police officers were assigned as gender focal points in Gao and Timbuktu



In 2017, Mali experienced violent clashes between the signatories to the peace agreement, mounting political turmoil, as well as continued terrorist attacks in the central region of Mopti. Toward the end of the year, the signatories agreed to a cease fire and extended the implementation of the peace agreement beyond the interim period.

Within this dynamic context, UNDP helped to strengthen justice sector institutions and enhance the conditions of detention centres and prisons across Mali. In 2017, UNDP supported the transfer of 460 detainees from overcrowded prisons to less populated facilities and continued to rehabilitate prisons and offices. In addition, UNDP provided technical support to enhance the capacities of prison officers and install data management systems. Further, UNDP assisted in the organization of a regional conference to promote the application of the Mandela Rules. Together with MINUSMA, UNDP also supported the rehabilitation of three police stations in Bankass, Mopti, and Ansongo as well as two central prisons in Timbuktu and Gao.

UNDP and MINUSMA also provided advisory and technical support to help increase the efficiency of court

services and access to legal aid. As a result, the legal aid centres attached to the lower courts provided legal support to 460 people (75 female) in the central and northern regions. Additionally, UNDP and MINUSMA supported 12 courts to function with an increased case load disposal rate: reducing the number of backlogged cases from 1,455 in 2016 to only 625 in 2017.

Through the GFP, the UN⁵⁹ worked together to increase pathways for prevention and response for SGBV in Mali through the establishment of a One Stop Center for survivors and the provision of gender-responsive trainings to justice and security providers. GFP partners also helped to reduce the rate of pre-trial detention through the provision of legal aid services to pretrial detainees and basic equipment for 10 police brigades and four police stations in Gao, Mopti, and Timbuktu.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to work with national and international partners to strengthen the rule of law in Mali and to operationalize justice and security institutions, particularly to deliver services to the most vulnerable.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Mali](#)

MYANMAR



TOTAL RESOURCES.
\$12,666,858

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4

Judicial leadership and data reporting workshops conducted with the Union Supreme Court to increase efficiency of judicial services

The first **Code of Ethics**, aligning internal professional standards of conduct to international principles, developed for legal and judicial officers

Access to justice for women increased through legal aid provision to

342

women



Awareness raising sessions on SGBV reached

2,126

people, 455 of which were paralegals serving women and girls

Over

600

judges, court staff, prosecutors, law officers, and civil servants trained on rule of law and administrative justice principles

Access to justice studies published for Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan States, providing policy makers with baseline data



Violent conflict, instability, and internal displacement in several parts of Myanmar - most notably in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan - have undermined the rule of law. Prosecution of civil society activists, students, and journalists has further fueled mistrust in the government. Despite notable steps to improve the government's relationship with the UN, tensions remain. In December 2017, the UN Special Rapporteur for Myanmar was denied access to the country. Meanwhile, UNDP has been supporting rule of law programming in Myanmar to bring together government officials, justice service providers, and civil society to coordinate approaches to justice related issues.

In 2017, UNDP's advocacy for increased coherence among rule of law actors led the Cabinet to formally establish the Union level Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs and to form sub-bodies at the state and regional levels. In addition to supporting the Attorney General's office with training of local prosecutors in international rule of law principles, UNDP worked closely with the Criminal Prosecution Department to produce the Fair Trial Manual for Law Officers. An independent evaluation

of UNDP's support to Rule of Law Centres noted their success in contributing to the legal awareness of thousands of Myanmar people, but also highlighted the challenges related to sustainability and national ownership of the centres. In Kachin state, UNDP and UNHCR are supporting solutions for displaced persons. This includes launching surveys to establish baseline data on housing, land, and property challenges as well as providing specialized skills training to lawyers to enhance legal aid services for IDPs.

In 2018, UNDP will launch a new programme on Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law to foster a whole of government, people-centred approach to rule of law. The programme seeks to improve oversight and accountability and increase institutional capacity to deliver rights-based services. In Rakhine state, UNDP will establish a Rule of Law Centre to build trust between the government and local community, and will also expand legal aid networks, especially for survivors of gender-based violence.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Myanmar](#)

NEPAL

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$3,500,000

Integrated **National Legal Aid Policy** and Common Justice Sector Reform Strategy adopted

Strategy and training manual on **Gender and Social Inclusion** developed for judicial officials in partnership with UN Women and the National Judicial Academy

User guidelines for the Judicial Committee developed and trainings provided in 8 districts

26,234

vulnerable people (15,467 female) received services from the social legal aid centres

Case disposal ratio increased to

68%

compared to 56% in 2016 and conviction ratio of SGBV cases increased to

60%

compared to 42% in 2016

48,184

court users (18,775 female) benefited from court information desks in 23 districts.



Nepal faced significant political and legal changes in 2017 as well as elections that restructured the state at federal, provincial, and local levels. This restructuring opened avenues for the country to adopt new legislation and usher in significant legal reforms.

In 2017, UNDP promoted a common approach to judicial reform and fostered collaboration between justice sector actors in Nepal. UNDP initiated capacity development trainings for newly elected local officials, focusing on female leaders. UNDP also supported sectoral planning and technical drafting of 23 policies and acts of legislation that will guide reforms. In addition, UNDP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs to develop the integrated National Legal Aid Policy and Common Justice Sector Strategy. Furthermore, UNDP helped the Judiciary to develop user guidelines and enabled civil society organizations to facilitate trainings on the guidelines in 8 districts. The Gender and Social Inclusion strategy and corresponding training manual for the judiciary was also developed in partnership with UN Women and the National Judicial Academy.

At the community level, UNDP provided counselling services to victims of SGBV through social legal aid centres and mobile legal aid clinics. UNDP also reached an increasing number of people through legal awareness campaigns, human rights events, audio/video programs as well as information, education, and communication publications (including in Braille script and local languages). Lastly, UNDP provided law scholarships to 20 undergraduate law students and supported 60 legal interns (30 female) from vulnerable groups to advance in their careers and increase their representation in the justice sector.

Looking forward, UNDP will continue to support the operationalization of the Common Justice Sector Strategy and assist in effective implementation of the National Legal Aid Policy. UNDP will also focus on supporting key justice sector actors throughout the decentralization process to help ensure compliance with federal policies that contribute to economic growth, social and economic rights, and stability.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Nepal](#)

NIGERIA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$400,000



A three-year **rule of law and human rights project** for North-East Nigeria established to address the effects of conflict

9

community-based mapping exercises documented the presence of core justice and security institutions, and recorded the available services

8

community advocacy and capacity building trainings held, leading to the establishment of

9

community security and justice platforms in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe



The platforms, composed of

18

stakeholder groups, developed 9 community security plans that have helped to immediately stabilize their communities

4,500

women and girls were trained on SGBV prevention and response

48

identified safe homes referred

32

cases for post SGBV care and rehabilitation

The North-Eastern region of Nigeria has witnessed persistent armed attacks by Boko Haram since 2009, resulting in widespread displacement, violation of human rights, protection risks, and a growing humanitarian crisis. Women and girls struggle to cope with sexual violence and exploitation and other risks to their well-being. With relative peace restored in several parts of the region, state and non-state actors are now engaged in post-conflict peacebuilding and development.

In 2017, UNDP established a rule of law project as part of an integrated community stabilization package, which brings together efforts to strengthen access to justice, human rights, livelihoods, local governance, and social cohesion in the three North-East states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, which have been most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The project has been critical in stabilizing the region through the establishment of community security and justice platforms as well as supporting initiatives that empower women and girls to address SGBV. UNDP's support has also increased meaningful community engagement in restoring justice and security services, improved public

trust in the Federal government, and fostered the local ownership necessary for the project to be effective and result in improved outcomes for host communities, returnees, and IDPs.

Despite much progress, the vast numbers of people immediately affected by the conflict and the potential consequences for a fragile Nigeria within the region are still grave. Thus, in 2018, UNDP will focus on delivering its justice, security, and human rights support in a more complementary manner with other UN entities that are providing development and humanitarian assistance. These integrated UN efforts will draw on comparative advantages to support community-led efforts in order to: re-establish justice and security services; implement comprehensive approaches to community security; increase access to justice at the community level, particularly for women and girls; and strengthen oversight capacity of the National Human Rights Commission.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Nigeria](#) Political turmoil affected Pakistan in 2017 with the resignation of the Prime Minister over corruption



PAKISTAN

TOTAL RESOURCES
\$41,130,291

22 legal aid desks provided services to

4,946

people (2,138 female) in underserved communities

237 paralegals (103 female) mediated 699 cases, made 1,085 referrals, and conducted

118

awareness-raising sessions

Legal awareness and literacy interventions engaged 39,499 community members (20,956 female) and media dissemination of legal information reached an estimated

1.5

million citizens in 10 districts

The first provincial Rule of Law Road Map developed in Balochistan, with the support of UNDP, UNODC, and UN Women

2,390

police officers (250 female) trained in gender-responsive policing, crime scene investigation, communications, supervisory skills, criminal investigation, and community policing

299

members (6 female) of Dispute Resolution Councils trained on mediation and basic laws by a GSO



charges. Civic space and freedom of expression was seriously constrained, and targeted violence and discrimination continues against women and religious minorities. The merger of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province was approved in 2017 and the Government of Pakistan is deliberating a reform agenda to transfer authority to the region, including on justice and law enforcement.

UNDP has been working with the KP government to strengthen the rule of law since 2011. UNDP provides support to the judiciary, legal aid mechanisms, prosecution, and the police. In 2017, UNDP supported the development of the KP Rule of Law Roadmap and helped to institutionalize training for justice sector actors in the KP Judicial Academy, Police Training Schools, and Universities. UNDP also engaged partners and trained paralegals to increase legal aid access and awareness through dedicated legal aid desks, networks, and media outreach. Further, the KP police developed district-policing plans, established community-policing forums in 37 model police stations, mainstreamed women into the police service, and refurbished the Forensics Services Lab. Public prosecutors and the police

also received extensive training on forensic evidence as well as trial and investigation techniques. Lastly, in partnership with UNODC and UN Women and funded by DFID, UNDP took forward a joint assessment and analysis on rule of law and gender issues in Balochistan province and FATA as well as the development of a Rule of Law Road Map for Balochistan. Further support on justice, security, and the rule of law in FATA and Balochistan is expected in 2018.

In KP province, UNDP will prioritize efforts to advance legal aid and awareness, establish a network of human rights defenders, expand the Women's Lawyers network, and invest in capacities of the justice and policing institutions in KP to be more effective. UNDP will also explore opportunities to enhance refugees' access to justice and security with UNHCR. With UNODC and UN Women, UNDP will continue support to the government and rule of law institutions to implement FATA reforms.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Pakistan](#)

SIERRA LEONE

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$2,266,757



Legal Aid Board provided legal representation and advice to

402

women and concluded 104 of their cases



The Human Rights Commission held mobile complaints handling clinics in

4 districts and addressed

44 complaints

A new mobile application, Justice App, was developed to promote transparency in the judiciary and tracked over

600

criminal cases

The Judicial and Legal Training Institute developed its first core curricula and trained more than

700

judicial staff (50% female) and civil society members

81

SGBV victims received legal advice, shelter, and medical services

Prison courts reviewed more than

1,000

cases and 400 inmates awaiting indictments saw their cases commence before the courts

In 2017, UNDP launched a new three-year rule of law and human rights project anchored in the government's international and national commitments to strengthen rule of law, access to justice, and security. Through the project, UNDP supported the training of 120 paralegals at the Legal Aid Board on inheritance, land, and property rights for women and girls. As a result, the Legal Aid Board provided legal representation and advice to 402 cases and concluded 104.

In addition, human rights audits were undertaken within five correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the Mandela and Bangkok Rules, which led to improved respect for the human rights of inmates and officers. Two professional investigators were also recruited to strengthen the capacity of the independent Police Complaints Board. Meanwhile, the Rules of the Court Committee approved the new bail regulations and finalized the sentencing guidelines. Through the new UNDP-supported Prison Courts, more than 1,000 cases have been reviewed and 400 inmates awaiting

indictments saw their cases commence before the courts. UNDP also supported a CSO to provide legal advice, shelter, and medical services to 81 SGBV victims.

Furthermore, UNDP provided technical expertise to the judiciary, bar association, and the Human Rights Commission to prepare for the 2018 elections. This support led to the joint development of a compendium of electoral laws and electoral training module for the Judicial and Legal Training Institute's first core curricula and as a result, judges, magistrates, and support staff in the judiciary (65 persons in total) gained enhanced capacity to manage electoral cases.

In 2018, UNDP will continue to support interventions that enhance the ability of rule of law and security institutions in Sierra Leone to deliver services to the population, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, in a transparent and accountable manner.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Sierra Leone](#)

SOMALIA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$8,614,451

New Policing Model endorsed at federal and state levels and all 5 State Police Plans developed

Justice and Corrections Model endorsed at the national Security Conference

Community policing concept expanded to increase community confidence and trust in the police

Mobile courts processed

277

cases and are now operating in 5 Federal Member States

Scholarships awarded to

147

students (33% female) and internships to 68 students (38% female)

2 new Community Dispute Resolution Houses opened in Jubaland and

284

traditional leaders received training on human rights and the formal justice system



Security remained unstable in Somalia throughout 2017 with frequent terrorist attacks. However, the country managed to achieve significant progress in strengthening the rule of law. In 2017, fully integrated UN rule of law support⁶⁰ led to the endorsement of the Justice and Corrections Model and the Federal Police Model, which are now guiding justice and police reform at the federal level. UNDP also supported the Ministry of Justice to launch a national judicial training programme that will contribute to a more independent and accountable judiciary.

UNDP, in cooperation with UNSOM, supported the drafting of 26 critical pieces of legislation; trained 910 people in the justice sector (19% female), with a specific focus on SGBV; and increased the geographical reach of the formal justice system in Federal Member States through mobile courts, which processed a total of 277 cases in 2017. The joint programme provided direct support to 5 legal aid clinics and CSOs, which served

22,391 people (74% female) and reached 26,000 people through legal awareness campaigns. The programme also funded scholarships for 167 students (38% female) and internships for 68 students (35% female) to invest in the next generation of justice sector experts.

In 2018, the joint programme will focus on increasing access to justice and police services in Federal Member States. UNDP will continue to work with traditional elders for fair trials and to harmonize practices of traditional dispute resolution with the formal justice system. Accountability of the police will also be strengthened through civilian and parliamentary oversight. In cooperation with UNSOM, UNDP will also establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to analyze the impact the UN and the international community are having in the country in relation to SDG16 and the 2030 Agenda.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Somalia](#)

SOUTH SUDAN

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$10,356,708

© UNDP South Sudan



1,147

police officers received training on human rights, confidence building, community policing, and trauma management



Justice and community centres provided free legal aid services to

2,008

persons (789 female)

46

Police Community Relations Committees meetings saw the participation of 1,107 persons (380 female)

Legal Aid Bill passed, which establishes a legal aid board to provide services to underserved communities

100

police officers (20 female) trained to operate the Juba Emergency Call Centres to reduce crime in Juba

18 Ministry of Justice employees received case management training, resulting in the proper filing of

2,126

 cases

Despite the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2015 between the Government and opposing factions, sporadic conflict persists throughout South Sudan. Nevertheless, the country has managed to achieve key milestones toward strengthening the rule of law.

In 2017, UNDP supported the judiciary to formulate a strategic plan and code of ethics; provided trainings on case management systems for the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; facilitated legal reform and the harmonization of customary and formal justice systems; and produced a police strategy accompanied with extensive training.

In addition, two victims' groups, involving 79 men and 351 women, were established in protection of civilians' sites to strengthen victims' voices in transitional justice processes. Members of the groups were trained on trauma management as well as victim-centred transitional justice, peace, reconciliation, and healing. These groups create a platform for victims to engage with policy makers, including members of Parliament, on transitional justice responses and referral pathways for survivors of SGBV.

Justice and Community Centres extended legal aid services to 2,008 persons (789 female) and provided training to 66 volunteers (23 female). Meanwhile, legal aid awareness and outreach activities reached 5,803 persons (2,610 female).

Special Protection Units, established within police stations to respond to cases involving sexual violence, provided support to 771 women and 553 men. Rehabilitation of prison inmates was also enhanced by the creation of a prison vocational training centre, benefiting 440 inmates (27 female) in 2017. Twenty-nine of the inmates that received training secured employment upon release from prison. Moreover, 107 cases of pre-trial detention were completed by mobile courts and 46 persons were released from detention.

In 2018, UNDP will focus on developing national capacities to tackle impunity, with special emphasis on prevention and response to SGBV. UNDP will also continue to partner with UNMISS and CSOs to strengthen outreach in areas with limited access.

For more information please visit: [UNDP South Sudan](#)

SRI LANKA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$10,361,020

The National Authority for the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses finalized its **action plan**

Core criminal and penal **laws consolidated and translated** into Tamil, Sinhala, and English for the first time and distributed to key justice sector stakeholders

53

magistrates (12 female) participated in trainings on the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act conducted by the Legal Aid Commission and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

6

CSOs awarded grants to support victim-centric transitional justice processes

Increased public access and transparency of the Human Rights Commission and the National Police Commission

South-South collaboration facilitated between Colombia and Sri Lanka on transitional justice and accountability



Following the political transition in 2015, the Government of Sri Lanka committed to an extensive peacebuilding agenda, promoting reforms for good governance, access to justice, and transitional justice, as constituted in the UN Human Rights Commission Resolution (A/HRC/30/1). However, in 2017, progress toward these important reforms stalled with the upsurge of incidences of intercommunal violence, highlighting the fragility of peace in Sri Lanka. Despite this challenging environment, UNDP continued to work with the government to deliver on its commitments.

In 2017, UNDP provided capacity development and technical advisory support to the newly established National Authority for the Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Authority to develop its action plan and the Police Protection Division to ensure that services are delivered in line with international standards. UNDP also aided in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence and supported the delivery of legal aid services for victims of SGBV in partnership with CSOs.

In addition, UNDP and OHCHR helped to sustain the discourse on implementation of the commitments on transitional justice and advocate for victim-centric processes during pivotal junctures in 2017. UNDP and OHCHR facilitated an exchange between government and civil society representatives from Colombia and Sri Lanka on transitional justice and accountability, bolstered civil society advocacy efforts for key transitional justice mechanisms, and enabled CSOs to better accompany victims in transitional justice processes.

The increasing nationalistic rhetoric and limited momentum to take forward the 2015 reform agenda, where accountability, justice, and human rights are at the centre, is likely to continue to be a challenge in 2018. Nonetheless, UNDP is committed to helping the government strengthen the rule of law and human rights to achieve a more peaceful, just, and inclusive society.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Sri Lanka](#)

STATE OF PALESTINE

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$32,569,859



Justice Sector Reform Strategy
(2017-2022) adopted in March 2017

Palestinian Civil Police **community policing policy** adopted by the Ministry of Interior in July 2017

First Palestinian Civil Police **unified complaints office** opened in November 2017



First **One Service Center** for women and children that are victims of violence opened in Ramallah

Approximately

14,337

people (9,938 female and 2,227 children) benefited from legal services across the West Bank and Gaza through Sawasya's civil society partners

7

self-service kiosks installed in 5 justice and law enforcement departments to decrease processing time of requests

Throughout 2017, the political situation in the State of Palestine remained challenging and democratic principles continued to be undermined. Despite progress toward reconciliation between the Fatah and Hamas, reunification of public administration between the West Bank and Gaza continues to be delayed. The peace process between Israel and the State of Palestine remains in an impasse, and the humanitarian situation in Gaza is deteriorating due to the blockade. Moreover, the absence of a functional Palestinian Legislative Council compromises the separation of powers, further affecting the independence of the judiciary.

Despite these challenges, UNDP, UN Women, and UNICEF (which joined the 'Sawasya' programme in May 2017) continued to support national institutions and civil society in strengthening the rule of law in the State of Palestine. The programme supported the development of the Palestinian Justice Sector Reform Strategy (2017–2022), which was adopted in March 2017 and has already fostered progress on legal harmonization with international human rights treaties.

The UN, through Sawasya, further supported security and justice institutions, namely the Palestinian Civil Police, Attorney General's Office, and High Judicial Council, to improve their services and accountability to the population. In 2017, 14,337 people (9,938 female and 2,227 children) benefited from legal aid services. The programme also improved protection of women and children through supporting the first One Service Center designed to facilitate access to comprehensive services including medical and legal pro bono services for victims of violence. In addition, the programme continued to support implementation of the new Juvenile Protection Law, which was adopted in 2016.

In 2018, Sawasya partners will initiate the programme's second phase (2018–2022). The programme will build on the progress achieved thus far toward enhancing sector wide coordination, strengthening judicial independence, and the reunification of justice and security systems in Gaza and the West Bank.

*For more information please visit:
UNDP State of Palestine*

SUDAN

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$1,509,000

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Criminal Justice Forums
institutionalized in all 5 states of
Darfur

4,000

beneficiaries sensitized on gender equality, gender-based violence, child protection, child rights, and human rights

120

legislators and civil society members received training on good governance, rule of law, and human rights

5

legal aid desks established in state prisons

100

officers and social workers received training on the rights of inmates

4

Justice and Confidence Centres established to facilitate access to justice



While the overall situation in Darfur has improved, pockets of open conflict persist, leading to displacement, criminality, and widespread human rights violations. In 2017, the UN began implementation of the Joint Programme for the Rule of Law and Human Rights in Darfur (2017–2019), which is composed of UNDP, UNAMID, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNHCR, and UNOPS.

Through the joint programme, the UN supported the establishment of Criminal Justice Forms in all five states in Darfur, which bring together formal judicial bodies and native administration to coordinate and accelerate the delivery of justice. The UN also helped to revitalize and refurbish four Justice and Confidence Centres to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable groups. In 2017, alone, 1,205 people were provided with legal information on human rights, child rights, and Sudanese laws. In addition, the UN supported the opening of the office of the National Commission for Human Rights

in Darfur, which is crucial for promoting, monitoring, and reporting on human rights violations in Darfur. In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Sudan Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher, the Peace Centre at the University of El Fasher, and several media companies, the UN helped implement a campaign in North Darfur to increase human rights awareness in primary, secondary, and university students as well as community members and IDPs.

Looking forward, the UN in Darfur aims to: strengthen institutional capacity toward an independent and accountable justice system; empower the people of Darfur, particularly displaced persons, to enjoy access to justice and human rights; address the drivers of conflict, including by supporting equitable governance of land; and ensure that inter-communal conflicts are mitigated through the formal justice system and local conflict resolution mechanisms.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Sudan](#)

SYRIA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$609,840



6

area-based and gender-responsive needs assessments conducted in Hasakah, Rural Damascus, Latakia, Aleppo, and Tartus

Two community security and access to justice **pilot initiatives** in Ma'arba (Rural Damascus) and Baniyas (Tartus)

First training of trainers on community security and access to justice, benefiting

30

young men and women



Partnership initiated with Syrian Bar Association and two Syrian Law Faculties to strengthen their capacity to provide legal services

The conflict in Syria has raged for 7 years with no political solution in sight. Protracted violence continues to impact daily lives and exacerbate the vulnerability of children, women, the elderly, and the disabled. The increasingly complex political situation has added to the plight of the Syrian people and dimmed prospects for peace.

UNDP in Syria continues to implement its Resilience Programme, providing basic services, creating livelihood opportunities, enhancing social cohesion, and maintaining social infrastructure. To complement and reinforce these efforts, UNDP launched its project initiation plan for community security and access to justice in Syria, with the aim of enhancing the resilience of communities by addressing their immediate community-based security needs. The lack of these services at the local level contributes to continued displacement, endemic insecurity, and protracted exclusion.

In 2017, UNDP conducted gender-responsive assessments to better understand community needs in 6 locations: Hasaka, Rural Damascus, Latakia, Aleppo,

and Tartus. The findings informed the rollout of two pilot community security initiatives, one in Maaraba and another one in Baniyas. Working with religious institutions and community leaders, the initiative brings IDPs and host community members together to work toward rehabilitating their city, restoring public spaces, and engaging in social dialogues to solve daily challenges. UNDP also provided civic education trainings to host communities and IDPs to discuss topics such as peaceful co-existence, legal awareness, and gender sensitivity in conflict-affected settings.

In 2018, UNDP plans to conduct additional area-based assessments in newly accessible areas in Syria, replicating the pilot model. UNDP, in collaboration with partner UN agencies, will also increase support to housing, land, and property initiatives, focusing on legal and administrative aspects.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Syria](#)

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$7,534,970

TIMOR-LESTE

Mobile Courts adjudicated

454

cases, with approximately 971 beneficiaries nation-wide

3,797

people participated in legal awareness-raising campaigns and alternative dispute resolution trainings held by the Access to Justice Clinics

227

people lodged their cases with the Access to Justice Clinics and 176 people received mediation services

30

election security workshops informed police officers of their essential duties during election time and engaged more than **2,000 local stakeholders** in advocating for peaceful elections

119

district police officers received training on the use of information communication technologies and databases

The gender mainstreaming pilot initiative in Baucau strengthened the investigative and logistical skills of

120

female police officers and increased the efficiency of Vulnerable Persons Units in 6 sub-districts



Timor-Leste, the youngest country in the Asia-Pacific region, has achieved remarkable gains within the justice and security sectors. However, the country remains challenged by the shortage of technical capacity within justice institutions, the difficulty of accessing courts and legal services in rural areas, and the lack of public knowledge about rights and remedies under the formal justice sector. Further, there is a continuing need to strengthen administrative and management capacity in key technical areas in the policing sector, such as strategic planning, fleet management, information technologies, and public relations both at headquarters and among district police commands.

UNDP provides comprehensive support to the justice sector in Timor-Leste, focusing on institutional capacity development and access to justice. In 2017, UNDP contributed to: enhanced expertise within justice institutions; strengthened legal aid services through Access to Justice Clinics, increased access to court services in remote locations through mobile courts; strengthened curriculum for the Legal and Judicial

Training Centre, including continuing legal education; and increased legal literacy among the public.

UNDP also assists the Timor-Leste National Police to develop the capacity to run and manage operations independently, including through enhanced database systems and gender mainstreaming. In 2017, UNDP supported the national police to strengthen their role in maintaining security during the presidential and parliamentary elections. UNDP helped the police to organize election security workshops around the country, which not only disseminated information to police officers on their duties during election time, but also engaged more than 2,000 local authorities and stakeholders advocating for peaceful elections.

UNDP has contributed considerably to strengthening justice sector institutions and the National Police of Timor-Leste. In 2018, UNDP will focus on ensuring national ownership of key initiatives as well as resource mobilization to maintain positive momentum for the rule of law in Timor-Leste.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Timor-Leste](#)

TUNISIA

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$12,952,574



8 public and
46,302

individual hearings held by the Truth and Dignity Commission



16

community-based security initiatives jointly implemented by local security committees and law enforcement officials

250 judges and
450

lawyers received in-depth training on transitional justice

170

law enforcement officials (34 female) received training on community policing principles

35 prosecutors, judges, and lawyers involved with the specialized judicial chambers for transitional justice received in-depth training

New **Citizen Bureau** within the Ministry of Interior established to receive complaints and provide oversight

In 2017, Tunisia experienced economic decline, raising prices of basic goods, and severe unemployment, sparking multiple protests across the country. However, progress to strengthen the rule of law continued, including through the establishment of the Supreme Judiciary Council and the passing of the Organic Law on the Elimination on Violence Against Women.

In 2017, UNDP continued to support multiple transitional justice processes. The Truth and Dignity Commission successfully organized 8 public hearings and concluded 46,302 individual hearings, including testimonies from 9,934 women. UNDP also facilitated a national consultation on the global reparations programme, receiving feedback from 3,231 people, including 474 women. In partnership with OHCHR, UNDP supported the National Institution on Torture Prevention to deliver on its mandate, including detention centre monitoring visits and a sensitization campaign that reached over 250,000 people.

In addition, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Interior to promote community-based policing and built the evidence basis for this approach through a comparative survey, which demonstrated increased

citizen satisfaction in pilot areas versus the national average. In 2017, UNDP provided capacity building support to 8 pilot police stations and 9 local security committees. As a result, 16 community-based security initiatives were jointly implemented by local security committees and law enforcement officials. In addition, a total of 170 officers, including 34 women, were coached on community-policing principles and two additional simulation training centres were inaugurated.

Looking forward, UNDP will support the Truth and Dignity Commission to produce its final report as its mandate comes to an end in 2018. In addition, UNDP will provide strategic guidance to the Ministry of Interior in finalizing its national strategy on community-based policing, which will be presented and shared at an international conference.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Tunisia](#)

UKRAINE

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$7,846,269

The Network of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner on Human Rights expanded to cover all

24

regions and provided consultations to 5,236 people

Local Development Forums with Community Security Working Groups established in

24 locations

More than

1,200

victims of gender-based-violence received legal and psychological support

2 legal aid cells set up along the contact line in Donetsk oblast

A Small Grants Fund provided **54** grants to local communities and supported

25 initiatives on community security and social cohesion across 24 rayons

The UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign engaged

3,603

people (2,147 women) in public outreach events



Despite the 2015 Minsk Ceasefire Agreement, fighting along the contact line continued in Eastern Ukraine in 2017. The conflict has affected all regions of Ukraine, displacing high volumes of people and deteriorating social cohesion and community security.

UNDP seeks to strengthen the protection of human security and rule of law at the community level. Through the project, UNDP implements a series of interventions focused on community-based development, post-conflict reconstruction, and public engagement to connect local communities with the security reforms taking place at regional and national levels.

In 2017, UNDP supported the establishment of Local Development Forums and Community Security Working Groups to address community security needs in 24 locations in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Zhytomyr regions. As a result, 48 projects and 23 local initiatives on community security, legal aid, and SGBV response were implemented with 20% co-funding from local budgets, demonstrating local ownership. Additionally, UNDP enabled the Community Safety Network System to be piloted in 9 locations along the contact line in Donetsk oblast, providing real-time data on incidents and concerns of

the local population and contributing to strengthened civil-military administration. UNDP also trained 600 community leaders on mediation and conflict resolution skills and introduced community policing in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner on Human Rights (Ombudsperson) extended its network of local offices to all 24 regions and provided services to 5,236 beneficiaries. In cooperation with partners, UNDP supported the Ombudsperson's Office for data collection and monitoring of the rights of IDP's in 23 oblasts. Lastly, the National Preventive Mechanism conducted 308 monitoring visits of detention facilities to ensure proper treatment of and conditions for detainees.

Over the next four years, UNDP will focus on increasing the availability and accessibility of security and justice services at the local level, enhancing mechanisms for inclusive decision-making for local development, widening democratic space, and protecting human rights.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Ukraine](#)

YEMEN

TOTAL RESOURCES:
\$3,236,000



3

consultations and assessments on local security and justice issues completed

Early intervention programme developed to improve conditions in prisons and detention facilities



As the poorest country in the Middle East, Yemen remains trapped in an ongoing political, humanitarian, and development crisis. Internal disputes across tribal, political, and sectarian lines fuel the cycles of violence and regional allegiances further polarize the parties to the conflict. Unceasing military clashes have left over 16,200 people dead and over 44,000 wounded.⁶¹ More than three million people have been displaced, and over 80% of the population (21.7 million people) are in need of humanitarian assistance as the situation continues to deteriorate.⁶² A range of human rights violations have been documented, disproportionately affecting women and children. Moreover, the conflict has undermined the state's ability to provide basic services and weakened social protection mechanisms.

A full-fledged law enforcement and justice system aligned with international standards remains a long-

term objective for Yemen. However, UNDP, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY), and Global Focal Point partners⁶¹ completed a series of consultations and preliminary assessments on local security and justice issues, including by exploring opportunities for policing. The priorities identified throughout the series informed the development of an early intervention programme to improve conditions in prisons and protect the rights of prisoners, with particular attention to women and children. The project will be implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, and PBSO beginning in 2018. In addition, UNDP and partners will launch a broader initiative to enhance security and protection at the local level, with a strong focus on service delivery.

For more information please visit: [UNDP Yemen](#)



COUNTRY FINANCIAL SNAPSHOTS

AFGHANISTAN

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$749,760,754

Support to payroll management (LOTFA)

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$969,990,025
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$681,067,324
Donors:	
US Combined Security Transition Command	\$20,800,000
US-INL	\$5,912,031
Japan	\$149,411,504
Germany	\$146,674,115
United Kingdom	\$150,930,179
European Union	\$2,747,205
Denmark	\$17,011,192
Italy	\$118,770,856
Norway	\$16,100,696
Canada	\$10,068,639
Australia	\$29,649,650
Czech Republic	\$429,301
Estonia	\$300,000
Finland	\$4,987,580
Hungary	\$100,000
New Zealand	\$6,128,000
Poland	\$546,376
Croatia	\$500,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$288,922,701

Ministry of Interior Affairs and Police Development

Project Period: 2017-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$110,780,327
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$60,800,927
Donors:	
Estonia	\$299,992
Italy	\$5,250,440
Japan	\$21,756,738
Netherlands	\$337,875
Switzerland	\$3,545,718
ROK	\$29,610,163
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$49,979,400

Afghanistan Access to Justice

Project Period: 2016-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$14,970,551
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$7,892,503
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$3,276,342
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$611,517
Swiss Development Cooperation	\$4,004,644
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$7,078,048

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$427,477

Supporting Access to Justice through an Enhanced Judiciary & Human Rights Mechanism

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$226,801
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$229,258
Donors:	
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$62,000
Norway	\$167,258
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Seeking Care, Support, and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$110,417
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$111,372
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$7,250
UK	\$69,545
Canada	\$21,461
UN Action	\$13,116
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Seeking Care, Support, and Justice for Survivors of Conflict Related Sexual Violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$82,581
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$86,847
Donors:	
UK	\$86,847
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

BURKINA FASO

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$2,500,000

Projet d'Appui Conseil Stratégique à la Gouvernance du Secteur Sécuritaire au Burkina Faso

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,500,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,500,000
Donors:	
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$500,000
PBF	\$1,000,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Appui au Processus Verite Justice et Reconciliation au Burkina Faso

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,000,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,000,000
Donors:	
PBF	\$1,000,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

BURUNDI

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$2,977,008

Support for the Promotion of Good Governance
Rule of Law, and Peacebuilding in Burundi

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,164,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,977,008
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$62,000
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$167,258
Belgium	\$813,008
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$8,322,951

Joint Project to Support the Fight Against Human
Rights Violations and Revival of Justice in CAR

Project Period: 2014-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$6,809,601
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,879,393
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,076,233
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$21,000
United States/INL	\$3,782,160
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$1,930,208

Joint Project to Support the Special Criminal Court of CAR

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$61,300,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,443,558
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$463,159
MPTF	\$1,006,915
MINUSCA	\$1,973,484
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$57,856,442

COLOMBIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$34,348,002

Programa de Justicia Transicional

Project Period: 2016-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$916,031
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$916,031
Donors:	
Canada	\$916,031
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Apoyo a la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz - JEP

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,691,149
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,691,149
Donors:	
MPTF	\$3,691,149
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Programa de Reparación Colectiva

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,897,214
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,897,214
Donors:	
MPTF	\$2,897,214
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Apoyo al Comité de Escogencia

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$677,757
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$677,757
Donors:	
MPTF	\$677,757
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Seguridad ciudadana y acceso a la justicia

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,481,299
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,481,299
Donors:	
MPTF	\$1,300,000
BPPS & Third Party Cost Sharing	\$181,299
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Capacidades para la paz y la respuesta rápida

Project Period: 2016-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,481,299
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,481,299
Donors:	
MPTF	\$1,300,000
BPPS & Third Party Cost Sharing	\$181,299
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Paz Sostenible

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$16,085,917
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$16,032,302
Donors:	
UNDP	\$203,279
Sweden	\$3,876,316
Local Governors	\$1,101,078
Norway	\$2,192,439
BPPS	\$150,000
Agencia Nacional de Tierras de Colombia	\$8,509,190
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$53,615

Derechos Humanos & Gestión Institucional

Project Period: 2015-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,967,419
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,967,419
Donors:	
Ministry of the Interior	\$2,967,419
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Fortalecimiento de la Defensoría del Pueblo para la promoción y protección de los Derechos Humanos de las Comunidades en el marco de la implementación del Acuerdo Final de Paz

Project Period: 2016-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$742,311
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$742,311
Donors:	
EU	\$742,311
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

CÔTE D'IVOIRE**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$1,840,049****Programme d'Appui à la Gouvernance Judiciaire et Sécuritaire en Côte d'Ivoire**

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,840,049
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,840,049
Donors:	
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$250,000
United States/INL	\$990,049
PBF	\$350,000
TOE on CRSV	\$150,000
JICA	\$100,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$20,984,826****Programme Pluriannuel d'Appui à la Justice**

Project Period: 2015-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,568,404
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,568,404
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$729,570
MONUSCO	\$538,834
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$300,000
PBF	\$1,000,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Programme Justice Transitionnelle - « Projet d'Appui à la Justice Militaire en RDC à travers le renforcement des Cellules d'Appui aux Poursuites - CAP (Phase 2) » & « Accès à la Justice et Réparations pour les Victimes de Violations graves des Droits de l'Homme et du Droit International Humanitaire

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$4,706,822
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,706,822
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$210,000
EU	\$538,834
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Programme Conjoint de Lutte contre l'Impunité, d'Appui aux Victimes Basées sur le Genre, et d'Autonomisation des Femmes à l'Est de la RDC

Project Period: 2013-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$13,358,600
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$13,709,600
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$13,358,600
MPTF	\$351,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

EL SALVADOR

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$13,216,578

Apoyo a la gestión de implementación del Plan El Salvador Seguro

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$561,160
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$561,160
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$70,754
Netherlands	\$490,406
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Museo Nacional de la Memoria y Reconciliación

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$34,472
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$34,472
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$34,472
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Acuerdos de Segunda Generación para la Gobernabilidad Democrática en El Salvador

Project Period: 2015-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$8,179,820
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$8,179,820
Donors:	
Government of El Salvador	\$8,179,820
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Programa Conjunto de Paz para la Generación Post Conflicto

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,702,181
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,702,181
Donors:	
PBF	1,702,181
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Gestión de la información basada en evidencias para la seguridad ciudadana en América Central (INFOSEGURA)

Project Period: 2014-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,167,924
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,167,924
Donors:	
USAID	\$2,167,924
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Seguridad integral y prevención de la violencia que afecta a niñas, niños, adolescentes y jóvenes en los países del SICA en el marco de la ESCA (Prevjuve)

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$571,021
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$571,021
Donors:	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador	\$271,247
MPTF-SDG Fund	\$297,444
UNDP	\$2,330
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

THE GAMBIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$3,400,000

Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Service Delivery in The Gambia

Project Period: 2017-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$9,400,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$600,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$350,000
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$250,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$8,800,000

Strategic Advice and Support to the Security Sector Reform and Governance in The Gambia

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,400,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,400,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,400,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Support the Capacity of National Stakeholders to Establish Credible Transitional Justice Processes and Mechanisms that Promote Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in The Gambia

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,400,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,400,000
Donors:	
PBF	\$1,200,000
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$200,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

GUATEMALA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$24,645,858

PAJUST II - Institucionalización del Archivo Histórico de la Policía Nacional - AHPN - para el impulso a la Justicia de Transición

Project Period: 2016-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,408,424
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,408,424
Donors:	
Switzerland	\$2,208,424
Basque Region	\$200,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

PAJUST II - FAFG, Búsqueda e identificación de las víctimas del enfrentamiento armado interno para el impulso de la justicia de transición

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$5,765,374
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$5,765,374
Donors:	
Switzerland	\$5,765,374
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

PAJUST II - IIARS, Difusión, educación y diálogo social en promoción de la memoria y la justicia de transición

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$653,753
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$653,753
Donors:	
Switzerland	\$653,753
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Empoderando a mujeres sobrevivientes de violencia sexual y de género relacionadas con el conflicto y postconflicto en Guatemala

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$250,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$250,000
Donors:	
PBF	\$250,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

PAJUST II/DIM - Articulación y alianzas entre Estado y sociedad civil para el impulso de la justicia de transición

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$5,286,761
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$5,286,761
Donors:	
Switzerland	\$4,927,718
Basque Region	\$249,036
UNDP Core	\$110,007
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Promoviendo la integralidad de la justicia de transición en Guatemala

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,893,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,893,000
Donors:	
PBF	\$1,893,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Seguridad Integral y Prevención de la violencia que afecta a NNAJ en CA

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$574,530
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$574,530
Donors:	
Spanish Cooperation Agency for International Development PBF	\$574,530
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Gestión de la Información basada en evidencias

Project Period: 2014-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,657,293
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,657,293
Donors:	
USAID	\$2,657,293
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Empoderamiento institucional y Ciudadano una oportunidad para la Paz y el Estado de Derecho en Guatemala

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,331,723
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,331,723
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$980,887
UNODC	\$203,919
UN Women	\$146,917
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Consolidación y descentralización de la persecución penal estratégica en el Ministerio Público

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,325,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,325,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,796,140
UNODC	\$288,877
UN Women	\$288,877
UNICEF	\$475,553
UNFPA	\$475,553
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Fortalecimiento de instituciones nacionales, vinculadas a la atención de niñas, adolescentes y mujeres víctimas y sobrevivientes de violencia, para la implementación de servicios esenciales y sus elementos básicos de acuerdo con las normas de calidad validadas para el país

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$500,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$500,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$56,899
UNODC	\$41,473
UN Women	\$147,819
UNOPS	\$49,538
UNFPA	\$204,271
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

GUINEA (CONAKRY)

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$1,173,802

Support to the Reform of the Justice Sector
and to the Fight Against Impunity in Guinea

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$376,500
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$376,500
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$350,000
UNDP Core	\$26,500
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Strategic Advice and Support to SSR in the Republic of Guinea

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,399,762
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$797,302
Donors:	
PBF	\$797,302
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$602,460

GUINEA-BISSAU

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$1,958,850

Rule of Law and Justice

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,271,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,271,000
Donors:	
Netherlands	\$1,271,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Strengthening Public Confidence in the Justice System (Extension)

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$687,850
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$687,850
Donors:	
PBF	\$687,850
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

HAITI

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$4,835,500

Joint Interim Rule of Law Programme

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$4,835,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,835,000
Donors:	
MINUSTAH	\$4,435,500
UNDP Core	\$400,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

IRAQ

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$3,098,619

Support to Security Sector Reform

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,129,997
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,129,997
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$4,435,500
Denmark	\$400,000
Netherlands	\$1,085,680
Germany	\$324,107
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Access to Justice

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$968,622
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$968,622
Donors:	
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$300,000
UN Action	\$416,199
Japan	\$252,423
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

JORDAN

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$6,047,000

Enhancing Community Security and Access to
Justice in Host Communities and other fragile areas in Jordan

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$6,047,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$6,047,000
Donors:	
Netherlands and Japan	\$6,047,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

KOSOVO (UN ADMINISTERED TERRITORY)⁶³

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$1,002,166

Support to Strengthening the Rule of Law in Kosovo

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$407,716
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$407,716
Donors:	
UNDP	\$93,697
Norway	\$64,471
Government of Kosovo	\$238,583
Germany	\$10,695
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$270

Kosovo Safety and Security Project

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$594,720
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$594,720
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$50,000
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$250,000
Germany	\$279,720
Italy	\$15,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$14,581,680

E-Governance

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$5,671,694
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$5,671,694
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$10,000
Japan	\$5,661,694
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Strong and Inclusive Parliamentary Democracy

Project Period: 2017-2021

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,455,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,455,000
Donors:	
SDC	\$3,455,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Access to Justice

Project Period: 2014-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,373,295
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,373,295
Donors:	
Finland	\$2,373,295
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Promoting Democracy and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$381,404
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$381,404
Donors:	
UK Embassy in Kyrgyz Republic	\$381,404
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Kyrgyz Election Support Project: Democracy and Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic

Project Period: 2014-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,200,287
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,200,287
Donors:	
UK Embassy in Kyrgyz Republic	\$2,200,287
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Addressing Sexual and Gender-based Violence in the Kyrgyz Republic

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$500,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$500,000
Donors:	
United States/INL	\$500,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

LEBANON

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$3,584,083

Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice

Project Period: 2017-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$8,000,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,584,083
Donors:	
RDPP	\$400,000
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$58,000
Canada	\$1,800,335
Netherlands	\$1,325,748
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$4,415,917

LIBERIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$12,300,000

Strengthening the Rule of Law in Liberia: Justice and Security for the Liberian People

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$16,800,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$12,300,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,000,000
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$1,000,000
PBF	\$1,700,000
Sweden	\$8,000,000
Ireland	\$600,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$4,500,000

LIBYA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$27,189,301

UNDP-UNSMIL Support to Transitional Justice at the Local and National Levels in Libya

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$6,840,642
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,615,842
Donors:	
Germany	\$851,232
Italy	\$1,114,827
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$1,261,496

UNDP-UNSMIL Joint Programme on Policing and Security

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$6,840,642
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,615,842
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$1,000,000
United States/INL	\$1,949,176
Netherlands	\$1,666,666
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$2,224,800

Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery

Project Period: 2017-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$23,897,606
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$20,607,400
Donors:	
UN	\$1,000,000
EU	\$19,607,400
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$3,290,206

MALI

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$6,664,100

Global Focal Point Programme: Strengthening
Rule of Law for Peace Building in Northern Mali

Project Period: 2016-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$16,800,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$12,300,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$19,000
Germany	\$1,422,300
Netherlands	\$5,222,800
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$17,335,900

MYANMAR

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$12,666,858

Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar

Project Period: 2013-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$14,772,341
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$12,666,858
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$4,485,211
NET-BCPR	\$846,507
Aus AID (11234)	\$671,123
DFAT (11854)	\$837,853
JAPAN	\$2,135,853
DFID	\$2,390,857
SIDA	\$2,279,615
Finland	\$1,020,323
UNFPA	\$105,000
UNODC	\$250,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$2,105,483

NEPAL

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$3,500,000

Rule of Law Programme

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,500,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,500,000
Donors:	
UNDP	\$3,500,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

NIGERIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$400,000

Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law in the North-East

Project Period: 2017-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$8,058,600
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$400,000
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$400,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$7,658,600

PAKISTAN

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$41,130,291

Rule of Law Programme

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$64,440,458
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$41,130,291
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,533,130
Netherlands	\$2,246,589
SDC	\$9,220,721
KP Government	\$3,198,461
EU	\$11,846,126
United States/INL	\$11,885,076
DFID	\$1,200,188
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$23,310,167

SIERRA LEONE

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$2,266,757

Strengthening Rule of Law, Security, Strengthening RoL, Security, and Human Rights in Sierra Leone

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$665,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$665,000
Donors:	
UNDP	\$665,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Promoting Transparency in Sierra Leone's Judiciary

Project Period: 2015-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$812,291
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$812,291
Donors:	
UNDP	\$812,291
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

From Prisons to Corrections

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$639,466
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$639,466
Donors:	
United States/INL	\$639,466
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Support to Human Rights Commission Sierra Leone

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$150,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$150,000
Donors:	
UNDP	\$150,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

SOMALIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES \$8,614,451

Joint Rule of Law Programme in Somalia

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$8,614,451
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$8,614,451
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$1,345,324
RoL/HR Global Programme	\$687,000
PBF	\$621,212
MPTF	\$5,238,433
Japan	\$722,482
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

SOUTH SUDAN

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$10,356,708

Access to Justice and Rule of Law

Project Period: 2013-2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$26,289,823
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$10,356,708
Donors:	
Netherlands	\$2,043,272
Japan	\$2,362,974
Germany	\$1,391,233
INL	\$3,950,425
Norway	\$578,876
DFID	\$29,928
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

SRI LANKA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$10,361,020

Strengthening Access to Justice and Victim and Witness Protection

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,100,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,100,000
Donors:	
United States/INL	\$1,100,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Support to Strengthen Capacities to Undertake Reforms to Advance Peacebuilding and Transitional Justice Processes in Sri Lanka

Project Period: 2016-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$9,261,020
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$9,261,020
Donors:	
PBF IRF	\$1,660,000
PBF	\$3,450,420
UK	\$537,500
UK	\$812,000
EU	\$2,801,100
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

STATE OF PALESTINE

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$32,569,859

Strengthening the Rule of Law in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Justice and Security for the Palestinian People

Project Period: 2014-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$32,569,659
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$32,569,659
Donors:	
SIDA-Sweden	\$7,693,575
Netherlands	\$13,501,600
DFID	\$6,891,032
EU	\$3,483,652
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$1,000,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

SUDAN

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$1,509,000

UN Joint Programme for Rule of Law & Human Rights in Darfur

Project Period: 2017-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$16,000,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,509,000
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$300,000
DPKO	\$620,000
Canada	\$589,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$14,491,000

SYRIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$609,840

Community Security and Access to Justice Project Initiation Plan in Syria

Project Period: 2017-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$609,840
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$609,840
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$536,840
UNDP Core	\$19,000
Norway	\$54,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

TIMOR-LESTE

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$7,534,970

Justice System Programme

Project Period: 2014-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$13,089,191
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$5,822,711
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$120,176
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$906,583
Portugal	\$351,749
Australia	\$608,332
Netherlands	\$652,944
Japan	\$1,682,927
Korea	\$1,500,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$7,266,480

TUNISIA

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES
\$12,952,574

Support to the Operationalization of the Transitional Justice Process in Tunisia

Project Period: 2016-2020

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$5,000,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$4,991,080
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$54,182
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$200,000
Germany	\$1,336,898
Netherlands	\$500,000
Norway	\$2,000,000
EU	\$900,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$8,920

Support to Crisis Prevention, Preparedness, and Response

Project Period: 2013-2019

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$7,165,134
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$7,165,134
Donors:	
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$150,000
Japan	\$2,690,000
Canada	\$1,174,579
United States	\$494,926
UK	\$2,655,629
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Support to the National Institution on Torture Prevention (Phase II)

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$796,360
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$796,360
Donors:	
Germany	\$796,360
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

UKRAINE**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
\$7,846,269**Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine**

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$2,645,127
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$2,645,127
Donors:	
EU	\$2,645,127
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Rule of Law and Community Justice for Conflict-Affected Areas in Ukraine

Project Period: 2016-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,402,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,402,000
Donors:	
Netherlands	\$3,402,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

Restoration of Governance and Reconciliation in Crisis-Affected Communities of Ukraine

Project Period: 2015-2018

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$1,829,676
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$1,799,142
Donors:	
Sweden and Switzerland	\$1,799,142
TOTAL UNFUNDED	\$30,534

YEMEN**TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES**
\$3,236,000**Rule of Law Programme**

Project Period: 2017

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$3,236,000
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES	\$3,236,000
Donors:	
UNDP Core	\$159,000
ROL/HR Global Programme	\$77,000
PBSO	\$3,000,000
TOTAL UNFUNDED	0

PART III



GLOBAL PROGRAMME

FENNA



NICES

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Since 2008, the Global Programme has provided financial assistance to over 40 countries and regions. Part III of this Annual Report provides an overview of this catalytic financial support, as mobilized and delivered in 2017. Contributions to the Global Programme both in 2017 alone (including contributions earmarked to specific countries) as well as over the lifetime of the programme are depicted. This section also presents the first round of country project allocations made through Phase III of the Global Programme, which began in earnest in January 2017. Lastly, this section indicates the overall budget against which UNDP's Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights team planned its policy and programme work in 2017 and details the activities against which this workplan was delivered (both globally and at the country level). We remain grateful to our partners – some of whom are featured in this section – for their sustained engagement with the Global Programme and look forward to continuing this work together.

DONOR TESTIMONIES

“The Netherlands is a long-term supporter of UNDP’s Global Programme, because we continue to recognize its crucial role in promoting the SDG agenda and thereby contributing to prevention and to sustainable peace. As a current member of the Security Council, we particularly appreciate the critical nature of the SDG agenda in the effective prevention of conflicts. The Global Programme plays a unique role in addressing root causes of conflict and promoting the rule of law and human rights, due to its ability to deploy specialized capacities and seed funding across different conflict-affected and post-conflict states. We encourage it to keep building that connectivity with field operations. We commend the Global Programme’s focus on effective cooperation within the UN on rule of law, particularly through the Global Focal Point, and its commitment to the humanitarian-development nexus and the sustaining peace agenda. We also welcome the efforts of the Global Programme to strengthen its results-based framework in the coming year.”

JELTE VAN WIEREN
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT ON STABILIZATION AND HUMANITARIAN AID
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, THE NETHERLANDS

“Sweden is pleased to be a partner and donor to the UNDP Rule of Law and Human Rights Global Programme. This cross-pillar UN effort to respond to key and crucial needs to uphold or reinstall rule of law in crisis and post-conflict contexts is an important complement to country-specific programmes in Swedish support to peacebuilding and conflict prevention. The Global Programme is made possible through broad collaboration between national actors, the UN, and donors and is in line with the Swedish priority to build and develop global capacities to contribute to peace – and state – building and conflict prevention in crisis contexts. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency appreciates the UN’s high ambitions to capture learnings, reflect on experiences, and develop the work further, including through the Annual Rule of Law Meeting, and looks forward to further cooperation.”

PETRA SMITMANIS DRY
HEAD OF PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY UNIT
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

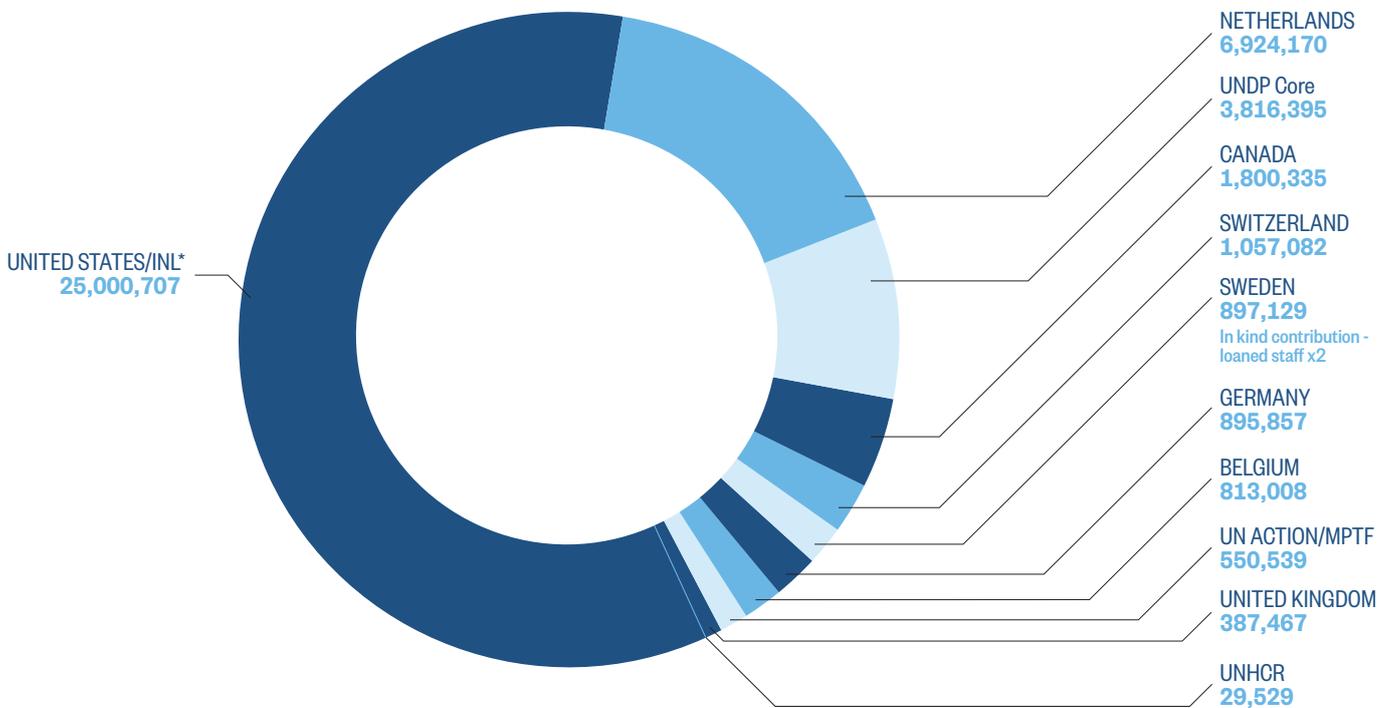
“UNDP’s Rule of Law and Human Rights Global Programme is an important partner and critical entry point through which the United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) works to strengthen criminal justice institutions and uphold the rule of law. For example, in Sierra Leone, UNDP helped the Judiciary develop standardized bail regulations and criminal sentencing guidelines, adopt a tailored ‘Justice App’ to assign and manage court cases, and conduct prison courts to adjudicate backlog remand cases. UNDP has also assisted the Sierra Leone Correctional Service to classify inmates, improve security policies and procedures, provide better health and sanitation services, make facility renovations, expand prison industries, and enhance inmate programs. Despite the Ebola crisis and a political change of administrations, UNDP has persevered to realize meaningful justice sector reforms in Sierra Leone that will reverberate for generations to come. In 2017, INL partnered with UNDP in Pakistan to convert 25 police stations throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) into Model Police Stations, which are community-focused and equipped with gender desks, investigation rooms, community policing halls, and information technology equipment that improve service delivery to the community. INL and UNDP also partnered to complete the expansion of KP’s Joint Police Training Center which trains elite police personnel to respond to emergency situations, including terrorism-related cases. UNDP Pakistan leverages their expertise in rule of law and human rights and their positive relationship with the host country government to expand INL programs into areas where access is limited but the needs are the greatest.”

BRIAN F. HARRIS
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF POLICY, PLANNING, AND COORDINATION
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

\$2,866,100

Global Programme funding allocated to the GFP in 2017

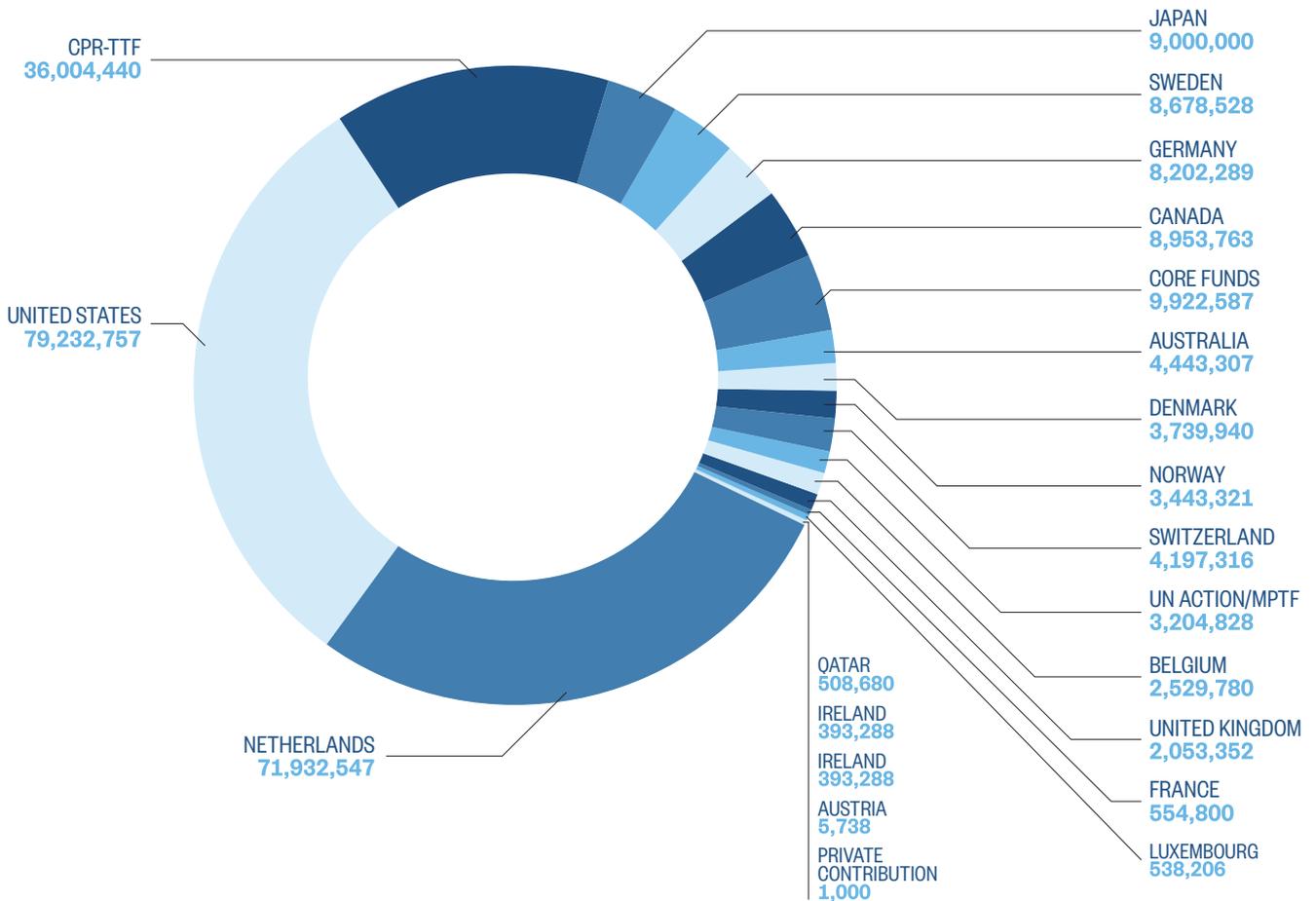
TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES 2017 \$42,172,218



\$7,064,126

Global Programme funding allocated to the GFP since the start of Phase III (2016 – 2017)

TOTAL MOBILIZED RESOURCES 2008–2017 \$257,569,996





TOTAL MOBILIZED EARMARKED RESOURCES 2017

COUNTRY	PROJECT	DONOR	TOTAL
AFGHANISTAN	LOTFA – Afghan General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers	United States/INL	6,262,031
ARAB STATES	Anticorruption and Integrity	United States/INL	400,000
ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL HUB	Judicial Integrity Champions in APEC	United States/INL	200,000
BURUNDI	Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project	Belgium	813,008
CAR	MPTF for Joint Project to re-establish and build capacity of security, governance and justice in CAR	United States/INL	3,782,160
COTE D'IVOIRE	Support to Strengthening of the SGBV Response	United States/INL	990,049
EAST AFRICA	Combatting Corruption in Border Communities and Border Authorities/Agencies	United States/INL	200,000
LEBANON	Enhancing Community Security and Access to Justice in Lebanese Host Communities	Canada	1,800,335
LIBYA	Policing and Security Joint Programme	United States/INL	1,949,976
MYANMAR	Strengthening Access to Justice and Human Rights for Displaced People and Affected Communities in Kachin	UNHCR	11,529
PAKISTAN	Construction for Phase II of the Joint Police Training Center in KP	United States/INL	9,273,758
SDG 16 ALLIANCE	Access to Justice	UNHCR	18,000
SOUTH SUDAN	Joint Integrated Police capacity building	United States/INL	944,746
SOUTH SUDAN	Support Criminal Investigations for and protection of victims of SGBV	United States/INL	997,987
SOUTH SUDAN	Joint Integrated Police capacity building	Germany	895,857
TUNISIA	Tunisian populations' access to their rights	Netherlands	1,000,000
TOTAL*			\$29,539,436

*Does not include 2017 United States/INL contributions for Community-Based Agriculture and Rural Development projects in Afghanistan (total = \$31,831,152 USD) nor CICIG in Guatemala (total = \$7,500,000 USD).

ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME COUNTRY PIPELINE 2017

COUNTRY	PROJECT	ALLOCATED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE
AFGHANISTAN*	Afghanistan Access to Justice Project (2016-2019)	350,000	172,254
BURUNDI	Support to legal assistance for vulnerable people in Burundi	300,000	171,021
COLOMBIA*	Strengthening capacities on citizen security and access to justice	100,000	6,271
COTE D'IVOIRE*	Support to Peacebuilding	250,000	55,238
DRC*	Programme Pluriannuel d'appui à la justice	300,000	168,427
EL SALVADOR*	Citizen Security Project	283,000	142,705
THE GAMBIA*	Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Service Delivery in The Gambia (2017-2020)	250,000	-
GUINEA (CONAKRY)*	Appui à la réforme du secteur de la justice et à la lutte contre l'impunité en Guinée	350,000	351,879
IRAQ*	Improving Access to Justice for Displaced People in Iraq (under the Comprehensive approach to Justice and Security)	300,000	23,187
KOSOVO (UN Administered Territory) ^{64*}	Joint UNMIK – UN Kosovo Team Rule of Law project	200,000	159,571
MYANMAR*	Rule of Law Centers Project	107,456	98,584
NIGERIA*	Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project (2017-2020)	400,000	381,664
REGIONAL WAR CRIMES*	Support to Regional Cooperation for War Crimes Project	300,000	130,410
SUDAN	Joint Rule of Law Programme	300,000	142,336
SYRIA	Community security and access to justice in Syria	200,000	48,607
TUNISIA*	Community Security Phase II: Construire la confiance et un service public de qualité	150,000	46,315
TOTAL		\$4,140,456	\$2,098,469

*denotes funds were transferred in Q3/Q4 2017

ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - DIRECT COUNTRY SUPPORT 2017

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
AFGHANISTAN	Knowledge Management	-
ALGERIA	Field Support from HQ ⁶⁶	1,726
ARGENTINA	Policy Development (SDG 16)	3,220
BELARUS	Technical Capacity	-
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Technical Capacity	25,061
	Programme Support	47,748
BURKINA FASO	Technical Capacity	36,681
	Policy Development	6,027
	Programme Support	56
	Field Support from HQ	9911
BRAZIL	Policy Development (SDG 16)	3,585
CAR	Technical Capacity	11,250
	Policy Development	19,504
CHILE	Policy Development (SDG 16)	800
COLOMBIA	Policy Development	6,339
	Field Support from HQ	3,381
COSTA RICA	Policy Development (SDG 16)	4,435
	Field Support from HQ	1,367
EGYPT	Policy Development ⁶⁶	2,993
EL SALVADOR	Policy Development (SDG 16)	8,579
GEORGIA	Field Support from HQ	5,044
GUATEMALA	Programme Support	2,483
	Policy Development (SDG 16)	7,105
HAITI	Field Support from HQ	28,652
HONDURAS	Field Support from HQ	6,397
IRAQ	Field Support from HQ	26,074
JORDAN	Programme Support	4,100
	Field Support from HQ	57,984
KENYA	Knowledge Management	1,690
KOSOVO (UN Administered Territory) ⁶⁶	Programme Support	59,104

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
LEBANON	Technical Capacity	33,583
	Policy Development	6,708
	Programme Support	24,507
LESOTHO	Field Support from HQ	12,900
LIBERIA	Field Support from HQ	8,827
LIBYA	Technical Capacity	79,060
	Field Support from HQ	4000
MALDIVES	Technical Capacity	10,800
	Policy Development	1,376
	Programme Support	620
	Knowledge Management	205
MALI	Policy Development	3,860
MEXICO	Policy Development (SDG 16)	4,288
MYANMAR	Technical Capacity	46,284
	Field Support from HQ	9,937
	Programme Support	9,943
	Policy Development	97
NEPAL	Field Support from HQ	7,719
STATE OF PALESTINE	Field Support from HQ	12,349
PANAMA	Policy Development (SDG 16)	1,041
PERU	Policy Development (SDG 16)	1,317
RWANDA	Policy Development ⁶⁷	18,097
SENEGAL	Programme Support ⁶⁸	7,384
SOMALIA	Technical Capacity	13,408
	Field Support from HQ	30,355
	Global Capacity Building Grants	302,400
SOUTH SUDAN	Policy Development	74,607
	Field Support from HQ	38,855
SRI LANKA	Field Support from HQ	8,418
SUDAN	Policy Development	1,595
	Field Support from HQ	9,859

COUNTRY	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
SYRIA	Policy Development	2,734
TUNISIA	Policy Development	3,241
	Field Support from HQ	21,947
TURKEY	Policy Development	1,562
URUGUAY	Policy Development (SDG 16)	800
YEMEN	Policy Development	28,402
TOTAL		\$1,234,381

ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - GLOBAL SUPPORT 2017

	ACTIVITY	EXPENDITURE
HQ	Technical Capacity	4,994,274
	Policy Development	447,406
	Knowledge Management	148,835
	Global Capacity Building Grants	288,000
	Programme Support	82,520
	Support Costs (GMS) - 8%	476,883
REGIONAL HUBS	Technical Capacity	12,352
	Policy Development	40,767
	Support Costs (GMS) - 8%	4,250
TOTAL		\$6,495,286

ROL/HR GLOBAL PROGRAMME WORKPLAN - DELIVERY RATE 2017

OPENING 2017 BUDGET	8,588,284
HQ/RH Subtotal	6,495,286
CO Subtotal	1,234,381
TOTAL	7,729,667
2017 DELIVERY RATE	90%



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GLOBAL PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁶⁹	BASELINE VALUE & YEAR	RESULTS			KEY EVIDENCE
		2016 ACTUAL	2017 TARGET	2017 ACTUAL	
OUTPUT 1: A political environment that strengthens rule of law and human rights is further enabled.					
1.1 Number of countries with improved capacities for oversight and/or governance mechanisms in the security sector	7 ⁷⁰ 2015	9 ⁷¹	8	14	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.5.1⁷²; RoLJSHR Reporting⁷³ (<i>in italics below</i>)</p> <p>2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia</p> <p>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED</p>
1.2 Joint programmes in place to increase the impact of UN system delivery in creating political spaces for the development of justice, security and human rights institutions	5 ⁷⁴ 2015	10 ⁷⁵	8	15	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting</p> <p>2017 COUNTRIES: Central African Republic (2 projects), Democratic Republic of The Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Mali (2 projects), Myanmar, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Lebanon, Libya, Liberia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan</p> <p>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED</p>
OUTPUT 2: Capable justice and security institutions are established and strengthened to increase and improve service delivery in crisis-affected and transitional settings.					
2.1 Number of countries where justice and security services reach out to an increasing and/or more inclusive number of people	24 ⁷⁶ 2015	26 ⁷⁷	26	28	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting</p> <p>2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory),⁷⁸ Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia</p> <p>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED</p>
2.2 Number of countries with national-level security strategies that are developed through a participatory process, comply with human rights standards, and/or support reducing armed violence and promote control of small arms	6 2016 ⁷⁹	6 ⁸⁰	6	7	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting</p> <p>2017 COUNTRIES: Central African Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Jordan, Somalia</p> <p>THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED</p>

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE & YEAR	RESULTS			KEY EVIDENCE
		2016 ACTUAL	2017 TARGET	2017 ACTUAL	
OUTPUT 3: Comprehensive community security approaches are developed, strengthened, and/or applied.					
3.1 Number of countries where gender-sensitive, evidence-based security strategies for reducing armed violence and/or controlling small arms are in operation at the community level	6 ⁸¹ 2015	7 ⁸²	9	8	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.5.2 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
3.2 Number of countries with community-oriented policing programmes developed and/or operational	7 ⁸³ 2015	11 ⁸⁴	11	12	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Libya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
OUTPUT 4: National human rights systems are strengthened and made more effective in promoting and protecting human rights.					
4.1 Number of countries with strengthened operational institutions supporting the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations	10 ⁸⁵ 2015	12 ⁸⁶	16	18	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 2.3.1; RoLJSHR Reporting (<i>in Italics below</i>) 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
4.2 Number of countries receiving assistance to improve or maintain their NHRI ratings from the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation ⁸⁷	8 2017 ⁸⁸	—	13	8	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Haiti, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Somalia, Ukraine THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
OUTPUT 5: Access to justice for all is increased – particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups, including minorities – and discrimination, exclusion, and other drivers of fragility are reduced.					
5.1 Number of additional people who have access to justice	129,933 2015	209,444	222,183	431,086	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.4.1.A (Component 3.4.1.A.3.1) THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
5.2 Cases receiving judgment in the first instance of the formal justice system	37,575 2015	77,902	174,239	185,681	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.4.1.B (Components 3.4.1.B.1.1 & 3.4.1.B.2.1) THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
5.3 Number of countries with active access to justice and/or legal aid programmes in place at the community level	12 ⁸⁹ 2015	18 ⁹⁰	18	23	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE & YEAR	RESULTS			KEY EVIDENCE
		2016 ACTUAL	2017 TARGET	2017 ACTUAL	
OUTPUT 6: Transitional justice processes and/or mechanisms are promoted in conflict-affected contexts.					
6.1 Total number of victims whose grievances/cases are addressed within transitional justice processes	397,746 2015	399,157	551,832	527,268	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 3.4.2 (Component 3.4.2.A.3.1) THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
6.2 Number of countries with transitional justice processes and/or mechanisms in place	10 ⁹¹ 2015	12 ⁹²	12	11	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED

OUTPUT 7: Human rights, access to justice, and security for women and girls are increased.

7.1 Number of countries with programmes in place to increase women's representation in the justice and security sectors	5 ⁹³ 2016	5 ⁹⁴	7	7	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
7.2 Number of countries that have a strengthened legal and/or policy framework in place to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence	3 ⁹⁵ 2015	7 ⁹⁶	7	9	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 4.2.1; RoLJSHR Reporting (<i>in italics below</i>) 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Mali, <i>Nepal</i> , Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, <i>South Sudan</i> , Sudan THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
7.3 Number of countries with justice and security services and other mechanisms/process in place to prevent, respond to, and address sexual and gender-based violence	11 ⁹⁷ 2015	20 ⁹⁸	15	19	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR Reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Ukraine THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
7.4 Existence of new and strengthened legal aid and justice services to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence	4 ⁹⁹ 2015	6 ¹⁰⁰	6	12	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: IRRF Indicator 4.2.2; RoLJSHR Reporting (<i>in italics below</i>) 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, <i>Burundi</i> , <i>Central African Republic</i> , <i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i> , <i>Iraq</i> , <i>Nepal</i> , Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, <i>State of Palestine</i> , Sudan, <i>Tunisia</i> THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE & YEAR	RESULTS			KEY EVIDENCE
		2016 ACTUAL	2017 TARGET	2017 ACTUAL	
OUTPUT 8: High quality programming is assured through improved quality assurances processes, mainstreamed human rights in programming, and strengthening of external partnerships.					
8.1 Number of country level projects/programmes undertaking a uniform M&E approach	2 ¹⁰¹ 2016	2 ¹⁰²	10	6	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR reporting 2017 COUNTRIES: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jordan, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Somalia THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: PARTIALLY ACHIEVED
8.2 Number of country level projects/programmes utilizing a human rights-based approach and the Social and Environmental Standards	19 ¹⁰³ 2016	19 ¹⁰⁴	20	22	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: UNDP Quality Assurance Assessments ¹⁰⁵ 2017 COUNTRIES: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory) (2 projects), Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal (2 projects), Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine. THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED
8.3 Number of ongoing and/or new external partnership agreements and opportunities supporting the delivery of UN rule of law and human rights assistance	7 ¹⁰⁶ 2016	7 ¹⁰⁷	3	14	MEANS OF VERIFICATION: RoLJSHR reporting ACTIVE PARTNERSHIPS: The Folke Bernadotte Academy; The Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies ¹⁰⁸ ; Clingendael; The Global Focal Point for Police Justice, and Corrections; The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law; The International Center for Transitional Justice; International Security Sector Advisory Team; Namati Grassroots Justice Prize; New York University's Center for International Cooperation's Pathfinders/ International Task Force on Justice; Overseas Development Institute; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Open Society Justice Initiative Measuring Justice Initiative; Private Sector Partnership for the Rule of Law; UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions; UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance THE ANNUAL TARGET IS: ACHIEVED

ACRONYMS

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BPPS	United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CAR	Central African Republic
CO	United Nations Development Programme country office
CPR - TTF	Conflict Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund
CRSV	conflict-related sexual violence
CSO	civil society organization
DCVAW	Kurdistan's Directorate of Violence Against Women
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DFS	United Nations Department of Field Support
DPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
DPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOMIB	ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EOSG	Executive Office of the Secretary-General
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas in Pakistan
GANHRI	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
GFP	Global Focal Point for Police, Justice, and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations
GMS	United Nations Development Programme General Management Support
HQ	United Nations Development Programme Headquarters
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
HRuF	Human Rights up Front
IASSRTF	Interagency Security Sector Reform Task Force
IDDRS	Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards
IDP	internally displaced person
INL	United States Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISACS	International Small Arms Control Standards
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan
LOTFA	Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINUSCA	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
MPTF	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NANHRI	Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
NHRI	national human rights institution

OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
OHCHR	The Office of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
RH	United Nations Development Programme Regional Hub
RMR	Regional Monthly Reviews
RoL/HR	Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and
Global Programme	Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development
SALW	small arms and light weapons
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SSR	security sector reform
TOE	United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TPP-NHRIs	Tripartite Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions
UMIRR	Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

ENDNOTES

- 1** 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).
- 2** 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).
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- 4** 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).
- 5** Global Humanitarian Overview: <https://interactive.unocha.org/publication/globalhumanitarianoverview/>
- 6** UNHCR 2017 Data: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/figures-at-a-glance.html>
- 7** UNHCR 2017 Data: <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/figures-at-a-glance.html>
- 8** World Humanitarian Summit: <https://www.unocha.org/legacy/about-us/world-humanitarian-summit>
- 9** Declaration on Refugees and Migrants: <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/declaration>
- 10** 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>
- 11** Secretary-General Remarks at the High-Level Event on the New Way of Working, 28 January 2018: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2018-01-28/high-level-event-new-way-working-remarks>
- 12** For more information about the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework please visit: <http://www.unhcr.org/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html>
- 13** 2017 Sustainable Development Goals Report: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/TheSustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2017.pdf>
- 14** 2017 Africa Sustainable Development Report: <http://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/library/reports/africa-sustainable-development-report.html>
- 15** 2017 Sustainable Development Goals Report: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/TheSustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2017.pdf>
- 16** There is currently no indicator that holistically depicts progress on access to justice, i.e. to measure access to civil and administrative justice, along with criminal justice. The UN Statistical Division's Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators has communicated that the indicators under 16.3 will be revisited in 2020.
- 17** United Nations; World Bank. 2018. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.
- 18** The GFP provided support to: Burkina Faso, The Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Liberia, Libya, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.
- 19** Resolutions on sustaining peace: UN Security Council Resolution 2282(2016) and General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/262
- 20** For the summary and full report of Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict please visit: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337>
- 21** For the summary report of the inception meeting please visit <http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/dg/RBAP-DG-2018-Judicial-Integrity-Champions-Inception-Report.pdf>
- 22** GFP Partners in Burkina Faso: PBSO, DPKO, OHCHR, and UNODC
- 23** GFP Partners in Haiti: UNDP, DPKO, UN Women, and UNICEF
- 24** All global indicators depicted throughout this report only consider the Global Programme's 32 priority countries and correspond with the Global Programme Results Framework provided in the Annex of this report.
- 25** The G7+ is a voluntary association of countries that are or have been affected by conflict and are now in transition to the next stage of development.
- 26** GFP Partners in CAR: UNDP, MINUSCA, TOE, OHCHR, UNODC, and UNV
- 27** CAR Human Rights Mapping Report (OHCHR, MINUSCA, UNDP, and the TOE): <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/CARProjetMapping2003-2015.aspx>
- 28** For more information please visit www.smallarmsstandards.org.
- 29** For more information please visit www.unddr.org.
- 30** For more information please visit: www.seesac.org.
- 31** 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).
- 32** 2017 Sustainable Development Goals Report: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/report/2017/TheSustainableDevelopmentGoalsReport2017.pdf>

- 33** For more information please visit: <http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org/content/rbap/en/home/operations/projects/overview/Principleson-BusinessandHumanRights.html>
- 34** For more information on the Kavumu trial please visit: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/13/congolese-fighters-convicted-rape-toddlers-young-girls-landmark-case>
- 35** United Nations; World Bank. 2018. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.
- 36** Since its establishment, the TOE has engaged in: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Central African Republic; Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guinea; Iraq; Liberia; Mali; Myanmar; Nigeria; Somalia; South Sudan; and Sudan (Darfur).
- 37** GFP Partners in Mali: DPKO, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, and UNHCR
- 38** 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).
- 39** GFP Partners in Burkina Faso: PBSO, DPKO, OHCHR, and UNODC
- 40** OCHA data on Burundi: <http://www.unocha.org/burundi>
- 41** For details on the referendum and the extension of presidential terms in Burundi please visit: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-burundi-politics/burundi-to-hold-referendum-on-extending-presidential-terms-in-may-idUSKBN1GUOX5>
- 42** OCHA data on CAR: <http://www.unocha.org/car>
- 43** For information on the trial and conviction of warlord Andjilo please visit: <https://www.fidh.org/en/region/Africa/central-african-republic/conviction-of-andjilo-a-first-warlord-trial-and-a-decisive-first-step>
- 44** For more information on the Mixed Unit for Rapid Intervention and Suppression of Sexual Violence please visit: <https://minusca.unmissions.org/!%E2%80%99umirr-une-r-%C3%A9ponse-nationale-aux-violences-faites-aux-femmes-et-aux-enfants>
- 45** Transitional justice support in Colombia is provided in partnership with OHCHR, FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WFP.
- 46** For more information on 'Manos a la Paz' please visit: <https://www.manosalapaz.com/>
- 47** Peacebuilding Support Programme in Côte d'Ivoire partners: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWOMEN
- 48** For more information on the 'Kavumu trial' please visit: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/13/congolese-fighters-convicted-rape-toddlers-young-girls-landmark-case>
- 49** UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons statement on El Salvador, August 2017: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21985&LangID=E>
- 50** Press release by the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, March 2018: <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/press-release/un-special-representative-pramila-patten-calls-on-the-prompt-establishment-of-the-steering-committee-to-organize-the-trials-for-the-crimes-of-28-september-2009-in-guinea/>
- 51** Details on ECOWAS and ECOMIB support to Guinea-Bissau can be found at: <http://www.ecowas.int/ecowas-mission-to-guinea-bissau-to-assess-the-implementation-of-conakry-and-bissau-agreements/>
- 52** 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).
- 53** UN Administered Territory
- 54** Kosovo, EU High Level Dialogue on Key Priorities, European Reform Agenda: https://www.mei-ks.net/repository/docs/era_final.pdf
- 55** UN Administered Territory
- 56** UN Administered Territory
- 57** GFP Partners in Mali: DPKO, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, and UNHCR
- 58** UNDP's rule of law team is co-located and integrated with UNSOM.
- 59** OCHA, 'Humanitarian Bulletin: Yemen,' 2017. http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/humanitarian_bulletin_issue_23_-_09_may_2017.pdf
- 60** OCHA. Draft Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2018. November 2017.
- 61** GFP partners in Yemen: UNDP, DPKO, and UN Women
- 62** 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).
- 63** 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).
- 64** Algeria: support mission on corrections
- 65** Egypt: participation in Global Legal Aid conference

- 66** 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).
- 67** Rwanda: funded participation in NANHRI conference
- 68** Senegal: funding provided for knowledge product publication
- 69** This framework tracks results across the 32 priority countries (including Lebanon and Jordan as affected by the Syrian crisis) for UNDP's Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development (Phase III) to illustrate progress year-on-year.
- 70** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Iraq, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tunisia
- 71** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia
- 72** Information verified through "IRRF Indicators" is data gathered through UNDP's corporate reporting system, the Integrated Results and Resources Framework.
- 73** Baseline Countries: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Mali, Somalia, Sudan
- 74** 2016 Countries: Central African Republic (2 projects), Democratic Republic of The Congo, Haiti, Mali (2 projects), Liberia, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan
- 75** Information verified through the 'RoLJSHR Reporting' is data gathered from various Rule of Law, Justice, Security, and Human Rights team processes, i.e. annual reporting, mission reports, direct communication with Country Offices, fact sheets, meeting outcomes, briefing notes etc.
- 76** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia
- 77** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia
- 78** 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).
- 79** Baselines for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 80** 2016 Countries: Colombia, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Somalia
- 81** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Guinea (Conakry), Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan
- 82** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea (Conakry), Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Nepal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan
- 83** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia
- 84** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Liberia, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Ukraine
- 85** Baseline Countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Yemen
- 86** 2016 Countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine
- 87** Indicator 4.2 was changed from "number of countries with NHRIs receiving an "A status" rating from the GANHRI Sub-Committee on Accreditation" in 2017 to better reflect the contributions of the global programme. Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2017 are the same for this indicator.
- 88** Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 89** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia
- 90** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste
- 91** Baseline Countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Guatemala, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Libya, South Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen
- 92** 2016 Countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Liberia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia
- 93** Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 94** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Timor-Leste
- 95** Baseline Countries: Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Sierra Leone, Sudan

- 96** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory), Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan
- 97** Baseline Countries: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of The Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan
- 98** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Guinea (Conakry), Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine
- 99** Baseline Countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan
- 100** 2016 Countries: Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan
- 101** Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 102** 2016 Countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau
- 103** Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 104** 2016 Countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory) (2 projects), Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal (2 projects), Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Ukraine.
- 105** Information verified through the "UNDP Quality Assurance Assessments" is data gathered from corporate mechanisms to assure adherence to quality standards. Projects included in this indicator are ranked "satisfactory" or above when it comes to utilizing the SES standards, which includes HRBA as an overarching principle.
- 106** Baselines and targets for Global Programme indicators not previously reported on were determined following the first year of Phase 3 implementation and reporting (2016). Thus, baselines and actuals for the year of 2016 are the same for this indicator.
- 107** 2016 Partnerships: The Global Focal Point for Police Justice, and Corrections; UNDP and UNHCR Partnership on Rule of Law and Governance; UNDP - OHCHR - GANHRI Partnership to Support National Human Rights Institutions, The Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies; Clingendael, the Folke Bernadotte Academy, International Security Sector Advisory Team.
- 108** UNDP, UNODC, UNHCR, and UNESCO serve as Co- Secretariats of the Global Alliance for Reporting on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies. The steering committee includes - UN Member States- Cape Verde, Mexico, Norway, Sierra Leone, State of Qatar, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom - Civil Society- New York University's Center for International Cooperation, Transparency and Accountability Network, and World Federation of United Nations Associations- and Private Sector - Deloitte Ltd., LexisNexis, and White & Case LLP.



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UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on maps within this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Cover Photo: © UNDP Nigeria /Lesley Wright
Residents from Ngwom in North East Nigeria return to visit their homes, which were completely destroyed by Boko Haram in 2014 and 2016. As part of early recovery efforts, UNDP has helped this community reopen and rebuild after crisis through a comprehensive programme to strengthen access to justice, human rights, livelihoods, local governance, and social cohesion.

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Since 2008, the UNDP Global Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law and Human Rights for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development has provided rule of law support to nearly 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 is a notable development in this regard.

This Annual Report provides an overview of UNDP's contributions to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in crisis-affected contexts and progress achieved with our partners at the global, regional, and country levels. Part I, Year in Review, reflects on the innovative aspects of the Global Programme and highlights our intensified efforts to support the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and the realization of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, this section presents key policy and partnership developments and country level results achieved through the Global Programme in 2017. Part II, Country Profiles, presents a synopsis of our engagement in 37 countries affected by crisis or conflict. Lastly, Part III, provides detailed financial information on the Global Programme.

UNDP would like to thank Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States for their contributions in 2017 in support of UNDP's work to strengthen the rule of law and human rights. Additionally, UNDP is grateful for the previous support from Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, and Qatar.

