

**STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW IN THE OPT: JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE  
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2016 – 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: Strengthening the Rule of Law in the opt: Justice and Security for the Palestinian People</li> <li>• Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i></li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number:<sup>1</sup> 91268</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</b></p> <p>Country/Region: Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt): West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip</p> <hr/> <p>Priority area/ strategic results:</p> <p>UNDAF (2014-2017) Outcome 2: By 2016, Palestinians in the oPt have improved access to more efficient, accountable and participatory governance, enhanced justice and security, and greater protection of human rights.</p> <p>Outcome 5: By 2016 more Palestinians in the oPt, especially vulnerable and marginalised groups benefit from an integrated, multi-sectoral social protection system that promotes economic security, protection from abuse and violence, gender equality, social justice and equity for all.</p>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP/PAPP</li> <li>• UN Women</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>ORGANISATIONS/INSTITUTIONS: Ministry of Justice; Attorney-General’s Office/Public Prosecution; Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission; High Judicial Council/Corruption Crimes Court; Palestinian Bar Association (West Bank and Gaza Chapters); Palestinian Civil Police; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Women’s</p>

<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

	<p>Affairs; <i>Sharia'</i> Courts/Palestinian Maintenance Fund; Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics; Council of Ministers</p> <p>NINE UNIVERSITIES: Hebron, Al Quds, Al-Najah, Al-Istiqlal, University of Palestine, Islamic University, Al-Azhar University, Birzeit University (Institute of Law, Centre of Continuing Education, Institute of Women Studies), University College of Applied Science</p> <p>ORGANISATIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY: 60 organizations in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza</p>											
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## Executive Summary

This report sets out the achievements of the Joint UNDP/UN Women ‘Sawasya’<sup>2</sup> Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in the oPt for 2016. The year marked the final full year of implementation for the *Sawasya* programme. During this period, the operational context continued to be challenging. The overarching political situation in Israel and Palestine continued to affect efforts to strengthen the rule of law and advance human rights for the Palestinian people. Regional instability, lack of progress on the peace process, a stagnation in statebuilding progress, and an almost complete evaporation of momentum with regard to the reconciliation between Hamas and Fatah, and the recovery of Gaza, represented the greatest obstacles to improving the rule of law in Palestine.

Despite considerable challenges, the *Sawasya* programme<sup>3</sup> was able to contribute to important advances in 2016. The programme built on the opportunities provided by Palestine’s ratification and commitment to implementing the core **international human rights treaties**, and continued to expand the number of people provided with **legal aid services** through civil society partners. By early 2017, the **Justice Sector Strategy, 2017 to 2022** had been finalised, with significant support from *Sawasya*. Progress was made in launching the **National Legal Aid Committee**. The programme supported the implementation of the long-awaited Juvenile Protection Law, including **training the new juvenile judges** in best practice on child justice. The programme facilitated the establishment of the National Juvenile Justice Committee and provided technical support to upgrade the **electronic case management system** to enable it to specifically track juvenile cases.

Work continued to increase efficiency across the justice chain. A unified warrant system was established making the **execution of warrants** faster and less resource intensive. Ten new *sharia’* court enforcement offices were opened to increase the **rate of enforcement of cases**. There was a 38 per cent increase in the **number of notifications** delivered by the High Judicial Council since 2015 thanks to significant investment in improving the IT systems in the Notification Department – increasing to over 290,000 notifications in 2016. There was a five per cent drop in the number of decisions enforced by the Civil Enforcement Department since 2015, which may be partly explained by the fact that the second half of the year focused on transferring enforcement responsibility for *sharia’* court decisions to the newly opened *sharia’* Enforcement Departments. The number of lawyers linked to the **electronic case management system** increased by 22 per cent. Efforts to strengthen **accountability of the security services** expanded beyond the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), as work with the Ministry of the Interior on developing a unified code of conduct for all security services gathered momentum. Work also continued with the PCP on the establishment of a **pilot complaints office** in Ramallah and strengthening internal disciplinary processes.

Significant progress was made in improving the institutions’ capacity to **mainstream gender** in structures and services. The PCP launched the first ever **Gender Strategy of any police force** in the Arab Region. Work continued on strengthening the capacity of the **PCP’s Family and Juvenile Protection Units**, and on the ‘One Stop Service Centre’ which will be complete in early 2017, providing multi-sectoral support to women victims of violence. The Attorney General announced the formal establishment of a **Specialised**

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<sup>2</sup> Sawasya which is the Arabic word for ‘equity’

<sup>3</sup> The joint programme is branded *Sawasya*, the Arabic term connoting equity.

**Prosecution Unit for Protection from Family Violence** and to increase the number of specialised prosecutors from 14 to 26. The draft Family Protection bill was finalised following significant support from the joint programme to the technical drafting committee of the Council of Ministers, as well as individual line ministries involved in the drafting process.

The programme continued to provide significant support for legal aid to Palestinian citizens. It has taken a multi-faceted approach to strengthening legal aid. This includes **strengthening the national policy framework for legal aid** as well as establishing a pro-bono legal aid scheme with the Palestinian Bar Association (approved in December 2015); **supporting improved legal skills** through investment in legal aid clinics and legal training in Palestinian universities, as well as comprehensive support to approximately 60 civil society organisations. In 2016, the National Legal Aid Committee was formally launched and began work on drafting a **legal aid law and the development of a national legal aid strategy**. Almost 28,000 people were provided with legal aid across the West Bank and Gaza, representing a five per cent increase since 2015. A significant proportion of this increase was in Gaza, which increased the number of beneficiaries reached from approximately 7,000 to almost 12,000. The civil society organisations supported by *Sawasya* use a range of strategies to address human rights violations of Palestinians and to improve access to justice. This includes the provision of individual legal advice and representation; strategic litigation; pursuit of class action cases, including in relation to planning and administrative law; international advocacy; training and awareness-raising, and media work. The legal support covers the full range of civil and political, and economic and social rights. Cases supported in 2016 related to personal and family matters, home demolitions and forced transfer, travel permits, residency and family unification, as well as cases of illegal detention, torture, arbitrary deprivation of life and the violation of international humanitarian law.

From a programme management perspective, the programme was running at full capacity in 2016 and initiated preparation for a second phase of *Sawasya*. The second phase, which is envisaged to run from 2017 to 2022, will bring together a broader range of UN partners, and is expected to build on the extensive progress made in phase one, while also responding to the significant challenges and risks presented by the on-going deterioration of the political situation.

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## Introduction

On the political front, 2016 was marked by stagnation, both in terms of prospects for an Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement, and for rejuvenation of domestic Palestinian politics. As the Gaza blockade entered its tenth year, the humanitarian situation has continued to deteriorate. May 2016 saw the most significant escalation of violence between Israel and Hamas in Gaza since the 2014 war, while in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) Israel continued to pursue a policy of aggressive settlement expansion. During the course of the year, the number of demolitions and seizures in the West Bank was almost double those of 2015, totalling 1,089 structures; displacing 1,593 Palestinians and affecting the livelihoods of over 7,000 more.<sup>4</sup> The year also saw increased cases of unlawful detention, excessive force, including cases of extra-judicial execution, in response to continuing, although declining, incidents of violence and knife attacks by Palestinian civilians. There was further restriction of movement for Palestinians both in the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem and Area C continued to face discrimination in many facets of life, including in relation to the right to work, access to social protection and family reunification.

Prospects of Palestinian national unity continued to founder. Despite several meetings between Hamas and Fatah during the year, little progress appears to have been made in furthering reconciliation between the main rival factions. Local elections scheduled for 8 October were cancelled amid political disagreements between Hamas and Fatah regarding electoral procedures, which remain to be resolved. In the West Bank, there is evidence of increasing trends towards the centralization of executive authority, including incursions on the judicial branch. None of the last three Chief Justices has completed his full term. The activation of the High Constitutional Court in mid-2016 was considered by some observers in Palestinian civil society as politically motivated, including in relation to judicial appointments to the court. Initial rulings of the court towards the latter end of the year have done little to reassure critics. Broader concerns relating to judicial independence raise questions about the sustainability of investments in the justice sector, and it is critical that steps are taken to restore public confidence. In Gaza the situation continues to be bleak. Two million people continue to experience poverty and are unable to access essential services, undermining their basic human rights.<sup>5</sup> Rule of law continued to deteriorate. Hamas executed three people in May in defiance of calls by the UN and others in the international community who protested their lack of a fair trial. The executions furthered tensions between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas.

The overarching political situation places a considerable risk on the progress that has been made over the last number of years in particular in the justice sector. This presented particular challenges to the implementation of the programme as progress and sustainability of institutional support was hindered by

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<sup>4</sup> UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ([UNOCHA](#)), occupied Palestinian territory, 29 December 2016.

<sup>5</sup> According to the UN Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs report (OCHA) by mid-2016 the unemployment rate among youth stood at 60 per cent and among females at over 65 per cent, 47 per cent of households in Gaza suffer from moderate or severe food insecurity and 70 per cent of Gaza's population receives some form of international aid, the bulk of which is food assistance. See: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/gaza-strip-humanitarian-impact-blockade-november-2016>.

political instability. Palestinian citizens living in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza required increased legal assistance. Reflection on this situation formed a central element of the planning process for *Sawasya* Phase 2, which is envisaged from 2017 to 2022.

## Update on Programme Management

### *Human Resources*

During 2016, two critical programme positions were filled including the project analyst leading the Gaza team of UNDP and a UNDP programme specialist (international) overseeing the EU component and focusing on technical guidance to the development of a legal aid system. Periodic technical expertise was brought on board in line with the approved annual work plan for 2016 including expertise in juvenile justice and legal aid. Over the course of 2016, withdrawal of seconded technical experts from institutions of the Palestinian Authority continued, beginning with one of the planning experts and the administrative technician from the public prosecution, the planning expert from the judiciary (who has subsequently been deployed over the entire sector), and one of the gender experts from the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The two remaining gender experts deployed to the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Social Development will conclude their work by the end of the programme. The last seconded planning advisor to the public prosecution will finalise transfer of knowledge and full withdrawal by the first quarter of 2017. Cross-sectoral expertise remaining in gender, planning, M&E and systems development (MIZAN2 and new systems) were heavily invested in the national planning process, which took place over the second half of the year.

### *Staff Planning Retreat and Internal Policy Development*

Throughout the year a number of meetings were held to prepare the second phase of the programme including a two-day strategic planning retreat for all staff in Jericho. The meeting focused on taking stock of lessons learned in the first phase of *Sawasya* and elaborating on programme direction for Phase 2. A series of inputs were solicited from each of the programme staff and compiled prior to the planning session. Brainstorming sessions drew upon individual and collective expertise to explore new modalities of partner engagement, strategies for expanding upon positive aspects of current work, and refocusing efforts where results have been less encouraging. Results of these sessions informed a series of 'focus group' style consultations with programme partners to deepen insight on the new programme's design. They also invigorated the manner in which cross-programme internal policy is advanced in the interest of a number of important themes including gender mainstreaming, informal justice, legal aid, the legislative engagement, human rights due diligence, judicial/prosecutorial training, and ensuring that programme activities are consistently implemented through assessment of value for money.

### *Centralisation of knowledge management*

The programme provided funding for the recruitment of a knowledge management specialist in the Gaza branch of the Palestinian Bar Association, to support its role as chair of the Awn network. The specialist will develop the systems and tools to more effectively collect data and disseminate knowledge produced

by members of the network. This approach has been helpful in improving the organisation and systematization of information from downstream partners, and in promoting inter-organisational synergies. However, it requires further refinement. This will be addressed in the new phase, along with improved information management for the programme as a whole, including analytics-systems development. A similar approach is also under development for the West Bank (in the absence of an Awn Network type of forum).

### *Mid-Term Strategic Review*

The *Sawasya* donor consortium commissioned a Mid-term Strategic Review in late November 2015 and the recommendations of the Review were formally presented in May 2016. The Review made several recommendations, including intensifying efforts to leverage political messaging, more strategic engagement of the UN system, and increased investment in programme communications and knowledge products. With regard to the programme's support for civil society it recommended longer-term agreements with partners, underpinned by network development and in support of advocacy and civil society engagement with government, as well as a clearer articulation of strategies for Area C and East Jerusalem. The Review called for intensified investment in building the National Legal Aid Strategy and made specific recommendations on areas of support to institutional partners. A number of recommendations of the Review have already been incorporated into evolving programming, and the design of Phase II. A full outcome evaluation of the programme was contracted in December 2016 to take place in February/March 2017, results of which will contribute to Phase II programme design.

### *Programme management, systems development and inter-agency coordination*

Programme management mechanisms continued to work well, though they require sustained commitment from designated agency focal points. Given the size and geographic dispersion of the team, electronic systems specifically supporting UN Women/UNDP information management have been deployed. It is abundantly evident at this stage of the programme that more robust systems are required to successfully manage the significant data collected by the programme. These systems should support greater usage, access and analysis of data both within the programme, at higher levels of the UN system and with donor partners. Regarding programme management and coordination forums, the programme management team meets weekly on implementation and programme development issues and four specialised "task forces" address policy, strategy and synergy development in the areas of programme gender policy/activities, institutional involvement (justice and security) with the Palestinian Authority, engagement with civil society (West Bank incl. Jerusalem, Gaza and Israeli human rights groups) and knowledge management. For the next phase, the number of programme committees/task forces will be expanded to accommodate all areas requiring strong inter-agency development and a monthly committee is expected to convene on strategic programme policy. Strategic programme policy will focus on internal/external political analysis, developments within government bodies, capitalising on opportunities for coordination and messaging, implementation refinements and other recommendations to make the most of programme engagements to advance the rule of law in support of Palestinians.



### *Sharing of Specialised Expertise across the UN System*

*Sawasya* staff actively seek opportunities to draw on expertise of UN sister agencies. By deploying *Sawasya's* gender expertise to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), it has been able to leverage the UNOPS programme to provide gender training and expertise across institutional reform processes for all of Palestine's security services. UNOPS has equally provided organizational development training for *Sawasya's* institutional secondees. The United Nations Special Coordinator Office for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) regularly advises programme on political developments and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) collaborates directly with the programme on legal harmonisation and treaty obligations. Ongoing planning and implementation work with UNICEF focuses on all aspects of the programme's work on children's rights.

### *Value for Money*

The joint programme integrates a focus on 'value for money' (VfM) in its day-to-day programme management. In doing so, it uses the VfM approach developed by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) by examining not only economic factors, but also factors relating to efficiency and effectiveness. In its programme management, UN Women and UNDP have pulled together human resources and budget lines and have been able to economise in a number of areas. This includes joint capacity building activities on monitoring and evaluation, joint knowledge products and research, joint communications capacity, as well as joint policy development and gender mainstreaming. *Sawasya* has worked with partners to take advantage of existing facilities, at no cost, to host meetings, workshops and other events. Birzeit University has been particularly supportive in this regard and allows the regular use of its facilities at no charge. The second phase of *Sawasya*, which will include UNICEF, expects to produce even greater economies of scale, leveraging more UN expertise and partner in-kind contributions.

### *Planning for the future and development of Sawasya Phase II*

The second half of 2016 focused on the development of the new programming cycle of *Sawasya 2*, which included a series of structured consultations with partners and stakeholders. The new phase will expand upon the progress made in phase one but will also tailor its approach to respond to the increasingly challenging rule of law context in Palestine – national division with little horizon for reconciliation; increasing Israeli settlement and associated policies in East Jerusalem/Area C; lack of international and domestic impetus for holding national elections; and slow progress on harmonisation of international treaty obligations. Phase II of the programme is envisaged to run from 2017 to 2022, aligning with the National Policy Agenda/sectoral planning cycle of the State of Palestine. A support study was commissioned related to the revision of the programme's Theory of Change, including recommendations regarding risk management and regular political economy analysis. The second phase will also include more structured linkages with the United Nations family, including regular engagement with UNSCO to raise the level of political engagement of the programme. *Sawasya Phase II* has invited UNICEF to participate as a full partner, allowing the programme to engage more consistently and comprehensively in support of child rights.

## Chapter 1: Support to Rule of Law Institutions

This chapter focuses on results achieved through the programme's work to strengthen Palestinian justice and security institutions, under Outcome 1 (outputs 1.1 – 1.9), Outcome 4 (outputs 4.1- 4.4), Outcome 5 (outputs 5.1 – 5.3) and Outcome 6 (outputs 6.1, 6.3 – 6.5). It presents the results of support provided to 10 Palestinian state institutions operating in the justice and security sectors during 2016, in addition to support provided through Birzeit University. Unlike the previous annual report, this chapter focuses on achievements across institutions, as a way of highlighting sector-wide changes and developments under each outcome of the programme. Each paragraph references the relevant outputs, to ensure consistency with the programme's results framework. The progress elaborated below was achieved in challenging conditions, and questions undoubtedly remain regarding the sustainability of investments in Palestinian rule of law institutions in the face of continued political stagnation and institutional weakness. The programme's engagement has sought to evolve in response to these challenges, to overcome bottlenecks and capitalise on windows of opportunity.

### Summary of Progress Against Key Indicators

Over the course of 2016, the programme continued to make important progress against key objectives and targets. With support from *Sawasya*, important justice and security priorities were integrated in the draft *National Policy Agenda (NPA) 2017-2022* (to be launched early 2017), and coordination amongst justice sector institutions intensified around the finalisation of the *Justice Sector Strategic Plan, 2017-2022* (also to be launched early in 2017). Progress was made in launching the National Legal Aid Committee and the development of the National Legal Aid Strategy: important steps towards the establishment of a nationally-led legal aid system for Palestine. The development of a comprehensive database enabled further harmonisation of national legislation with international human rights treaties at the technical level, and the implementation of the long-awaited Juvenile Protection Law was supported by *Sawasya* through, i.a., training of newly appointed judges specialised in justice for children.

Work continued to increase efficiency across the justice chain. A unified warrant system was established making the execution of warrants faster and less resource intensive. Ten new *sharia'* court enforcement offices were opened to increase the rate of enforcement. There was a 38 per cent increase in the number of notifications delivered by the High Judicial Council since 2015, thanks to significant investment in improving the IT systems in the Notification Department (increasing to over 290,000 notifications delivered in 2016). There was a five per cent reduction in the number of decisions enforced by the Civil Enforcement Department since 2015, which may be partly explained by the fact that the second half of the year focused on transferring enforcement responsibility for *sharia'* decisions to the newly opened *sharia'* Enforcement Departments. The number of lawyers linked to the electronic case management system increased by 22 per cent and important modifications were made to the software to allow it to track juvenile cases appropriately in line with the new legislation.

Strengthening the accountability of the security services expanded beyond the PCP as work with the Ministry of the Interior intensified on developing a unified code of conduct for all security services. The programme supported the PCP to establish a pilot complaints office in Ramallah and to strengthen internal disciplinary processes.

Significant progress was made in improving institutions' capacity to mainstream gender in structures and services. The Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) launched the first ever Gender Strategy of any police force in the Arab Region. Work continued on strengthening the capacity of the PCP's Family and Juvenile Protection Units, and on establishment of the 'One Stop Centre' which will be complete in early 2017, providing multi-sectoral support to women victims of violence. The Attorney General announced the formal establishment of a Specialised Prosecution Unit for Protection from Family Violence and to increase the number of specialised prosecutors from 14 to 26. The technical working group on the Family Protection bill finalised their revisions to the draft law, following significant support from the joint programme.



**Photo 1 Launch of the Palestinian Civil Police's Gender Strategy, 2016. Copyright: UNWomen**

## Capacity strengthened of key institutions in planning, M&E and substantive technical areas (outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5)

### Justice sector planning, monitoring and evaluation

A major accomplishment of 2016 was the development of the 2017-2022 Justice Sector Strategy (pending finalisation in early 2017). The Strategy will link directly to the National Policy Agenda to provide the overarching policy framework for the justice sector in Palestine for the next five years. Sawasya supported the Ministry of Justice and the High Judicial Council to lead this process, through technical committees comprised of all institutions of the justice sector.

*Sawasya* supported the Planning Unit within the **Ministry of Justice** (MOJ) to collect data and host meetings and workshops to develop the strategy, and the 2017 Plan of Action that will form the basis for its implementation. This included significant investment in strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacities, including in gender-mainstreaming and juvenile justice. However, the work of the MOJ Planning Unit continues to suffer from challenges related to staff rotations and weak internal institutional planning processes. A proposal for restructuring the Planning Unit was completed but remains on hold, awaiting the comprehensive restructuring of the Ministry. This will play a critical role in the sustainability of the support provided to date. Institutionalising the M&E and other functions of the Planning Unit is a key aim of the proposed restructuring. It is hoped that once this is approved at Ministerial level, there will be greater continuity of staff, and a better capacity to develop institutional memory and ensure that the

Ministry can effectively play its role in leading the implementation and monitoring of the Justice Sector Strategy 2017-2022. Following a request from the Minister of Justice, *Sawasya* extended support to the Ministry with additional funding to retain nine staff on different positions, with the aim of enrolling them by the end of the year within the national cadre. The Ministry has successfully managed to enlist six out of the nine staff onto its own budget by the end of 2016.

A significant element of support provided to the **High Judicial Council (HJC)** was as its role as co-chair of the Justice Sector Working Group in 2016, and in strengthening its own internal planning capacities. The Programme supported the Planning Unit, including its newly assigned Director to improve its M&E capacity, and its ability to report against key priorities, including the HJC 2016 Action Plan. With this support, the Planning Unit was able to produce quarterly and annual reports that listed the achievements of the High Judicial Council. Rigorous training on M&E best practice, as well as gender and juvenile justice mainstreaming was provided to staff. As with other institutions of the justice sector, frequent changes in leadership and personnel at the HJC has hampered progress in institutional reform. The fact that the M&E unit is not yet formally established within a planned organizational structure presents further challenges to the sustainability of the work done by the programme to date.

Sawasya supported strengthened capacity at the **Attorney General's Office (AGO)**, including through a seconded expert in the planning unit who is expected to complete his work in early 2017. The programme provided support to the implementation of an MOU between the public prosecution and the police and the development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system. An infrastructure needs assessment was conducted in district offices and proposals for the construction of two new district prosecutors' offices and an additional floor for the AGO's headquarters in Ramallah were submitted. The programme supported the establishment of a Human Rights Unit, including an assessment of the needs of 200 public prosecution staff in relation to fair trial standards, detention, complaints, gender and child justice, international human right mechanisms and reporting.



**Photo 2 Attorney General's Office Annual Conference, 2016. Copyright: UNDP**

Sawasya supported the *sharia'* courts in intensifying engagement with the justice sector planning process, through a planning retreat that brought together all judges and prosecutors, and enabled – for the first time – joint reflection on the challenges faced by the *sharia'* courts in various districts. The planning retreat produced a series of recommendations for further policy development to be incorporated in the sector-wide planning process. This constitutes an important step towards improved coordination between the *sharia'* courts and the other institutions in the justice sector. In addition, to ensure greater interaction between the *sharia'* courts and the donor community, the programme organised a briefing session on the mandate and work of the court, as well as their future policy priorities and needs.

### Professional Diploma Programmes

Through support from *Sawasya*, 164 staff members of 10 justice and security sector institutions were able to enrol in professional diploma courses. Building on previous experience and lessons learned, gender and child justice issues were integrated in the legal skills diploma. The programme partnered with both the Institute of Law and the Institute of Women's' Studies at Birzeit University to conduct a certificate for the 26 Specialised Prosecutors. This programme, which will run from September 2016 to April 2017, will focus on building capacity in the prosecution of gender based violence according to international standards.

### Efficiency of service delivery enhanced across the justice chain (output 1.2)

A central aspect of *Sawasya's* support to rule of law institutions in Palestine is the provision of human, financial and technical resources to improve the efficiency of the judicial process, and enhance public access to information on court cases. This is a key element of improving confidence of users and the general public in the justice system as a whole.



**Photo 3 Inaugural Sharia court strategic planning retreat, 2016**

Significant progress was made in the automation of a number of critical services in the High Judicial Council and in establishing systems to streamline the execution of decisions. A new application was established which allows for the electronic movement of warrants to the judicial police. This Unified Warrant system links the judicial police, the public prosecution and the High Judicial Council as the core actors with responsibilities for executing warrants. The new system will significantly reduce the workload of these three institutions. In particular it will contribute to reducing the workload of the Civil Enforcement Department, which is critical to improving the current poor rate of enforcement of judicial decisions. The system was linked to MIZAN2 and relevant staff were trained in its use. In addition to this, kiosks providing essential automated services for lawyers and members of the public were provided in a number of courthouses. The HJC Inspection Unit was also linked electronically to the Complaints Department. This is expected to decrease processing times for complaints. In addition, in 2016, a new application was introduced which is expected to significantly improve the efficiency and work-rate of the Notary Public.



**Photo 4 Kiosk providing automated services. Copyright: UNDP.**

A major achievement in 2016 was the transfer of the Enforcement portfolio from the regular courts to the newly established enforcement Departments in the *sharia'* courts, supported by *Sawasya*. A new Enforcement Law was adopted in October 2016 and ten new departments were opened across the West Bank. Rather than having to draw on the enforcement system of regular courts, the law allows for enforcement by the *sharia'* courts themselves, which is expected to

significantly increase the efficiency of enforcement of judgements, as well as reduce the workload of the Enforcement

Department of the regular courts. In addition, the programme supported training for *sharia'* court judges and staff on enforcement, in conjunction with the Palestinian Judicial Police. The programme also facilitated the use of the MIZAN case management application for enforcement by the *sharia'* courts, as well as providing the required technical support for the move. The unified warrant system established in 2016 will be extended to the *sharia'* court in 2017. The programme supported a committee that brings together staff from the judicial police and the *sharia'* Courts to work together to ensure the effective implementation of decisions.

The programme continued to engage with the Memorandum Implementation Group (MIG) on police/prosecution cooperation, spearheaded by the Attorney-General's Office. *Sawasya* experts provided technical input for additional articles to be added to the MOU, with the goal of improving coordination on criminal investigations and associated functions and services. With *Sawasya's* support, the AGO was able to establish a 'technical office' offering prosecutors a resource to resolve issues faced in the course of their work.

Following approval by the Chief Justice in September 2015 of a new set of 'optimum timelines' for case handling, a MIZAN2 application was developed for allocating and monitoring case processing in accordance with the optimum timelines. This reflects the culmination of efforts by UNDP since 2012 and more recently by the EU project with the HJC. Optimum Timeline software was presented in a May workshop to heads of courts and registries from all across the West Bank, in addition to members of the Optimum Timeline Committee.

## Gender Mainstreaming and Specialised Services for women and girls <sup>6</sup> (Outcome 4 and 5, including outputs 4.1 to 4.3 and 5.1 to 5.3)

The finalisation of the 2017-2022 Justice Sector Strategy marked an important step towards improved efficiency in delivering justice services to the Palestinian public. Through support from the programme, targeted interventions and performance indicators related to improving the sector's response to the needs of women and girls were incorporated in the strategy. This was done through training and mentoring of key institutions on gender-responsive M&E and policy making, targeting several institutions, including the Ministry of Justice, the High Judicial Council, the AGO and the sharia' courts.

### Palestinian Police and the Ministry of Interior

In 2016, important progress was made in improving the capacity of justice and security institutions to respond more effectively to prevent, protect and respond to violence against women and girls. The Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) launched the first ever Gender Strategy of any police force in the Arab Region. Work continued on strengthening the capacity of the PCP's Family and Juvenile Protection Units, including developing their standard operating procedures. The refurbishment of the 'One Stop Service Centre' in Ramallah providing multi-sectoral support to women victims of violence continued. The centre will bring together a range of justice and security actors to provide appropriate support to women and children victims of violence. The centre is expected to open in early 2017.

In addition, and with support from Sawasya, the PCP Family and Juvenile Protection Units (FJPU) finalised their standard operating procedures and strategy. Training on the investigation of sexual and gender-based violence cases (theory and practical interview and investigation techniques) was provided for the staff of district FJPUs in the PCP. In addition, Sawasya supported the FJPU to begin the process of developing templates and software for a risk identification and assessment mechanism for women victims of violence. Despite significant progress in skills, awareness and best practice in handling SGBV cases, police service providers in Palestine continue to show a level of discomfort with issues related to SGBV. While this is understandable given the conservative and

#### Police Gender Strategy

In 2016, the PCP endorsed the Police Gender Strategy – a first for the Arabic region. The strategy sets out the Police's priorities to improve its gender responsiveness over the next five years. This includes a commitment to increasing women's representation in the PCP towards a minimum of 40 women per year; and increase women's representation in leadership positions to 20 per cent. The Strategy also commits to reviewing PCP budgets from a gender perspective, conducting an infrastructure needs assessment to develop priorities to ensure that PCP stations meet the needs of women and girls, as well as developing a comprehensive training package to ensure the PCP school is equipped to train new and existing officers on gender-sensitive policing. The success will monitor the success of strategy include concrete commitments to increase the number of women police officers, including at senior leadership, and improvements in gender-sensitive data available to monitor the experience of women and girls with the police services.

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<sup>6</sup> This section covers results achieved under Outcome 4: Gender responsiveness of justice, security and legislative actors is strengthened and Outcome 5 Women's and girls' access to justice and security improved by ensuring accountable service provision to prevent, protect and response to violence and by addressing their broader legal needs, as well as cross cutting outputs

patriarchal nature of society, significant further investment will be required to achieve the necessary cultural and organizational change. It is hoped that the implementation of the commitments set out in the PCP Gender Strategy, including on-going training at all levels, will help to further embed a culture of gender responsiveness and recognition of the specific needs of women and girls within the police service.

Sawasya supported the PCP's Gender Unit in the development of its 2017 action plan, as well as the procurement of essential equipment. The Unit will play a key role in leading and monitoring the implementation of the PCP Gender Strategy and ensuring that these priorities are a central part of the police service's overarching strategic plan.

Finally, Sawasya continued to support the Ministry of the Interior to incorporate gender considerations into its internal procedures and mechanisms. In 2016, the programme provided technical support to the Security Sector Gender Advisory Committee (SSGAC), including the development of its 2017 work plan. As a result of its work with the MOI Gender Unit, the SSGAC is now actively involved in developing the Security Services' code of conduct, the new Security Sector Strategic plan, and the 2017-2022 cross-sectoral national gender equality strategy. Sawasya provided important technical advice to the UNOPS-implemented 'Institutional Maturity Programme', through reviewing the SOPs for the main functions of security services from a gender perspective, along with gender sensitization sessions for the technical working groups involved.

### Specialised Prosecutors and the AGO

In February 2016, the Attorney General announced the formal establishment of a Specialised Prosecution Unit for Protection from

#### Improving the Institutional response to Violence Against Women

In Palestine, prevalence surveys suggest that 37 per cent of married women in the West Bank and 51 per cent of women in Gaza will experience domestic violence<sup>1</sup>, whereas less than 1 per cent will seek help. Of those that do seek help, less than a third will go to court, and of those that do go to court, less than a third of those will achieve convictions. The public prosecutor in Palestine is instrumental in increasing the conviction rate for violence against women. The first Special Prosecutors on Family Violence were appointed in 2014 and Sawasya has provided them with comprehensive support. As a result of this support prosecutors have reported a change in how they approach violence against women cases. One prosecutor noted 'In the case of the abuse by a husband of his wife, before I used to receive general reports. Since the mentorship sessions, I began requiring detailed reports, with the intention of increasing the conviction rate'. Prosecutors recognized the importance of prioritising VAW cases: 'The case of a woman who was murdered was professionally investigated, and resulted in the successful prosecution and conviction of the perpetrator, within seven months of the date the crime was committed.'



**Photo 5 Sawasya/AGO Launch of the Public Prosecution on Protection from Family Violence**



Family Violence, constituting a major step forward in institutionalising specialised capacity within the Public Prosecution to address gender-based violence and violence against children. With support from Sawasya, Standard Operating Procedures and the organisational structure for the Unit were developed, along with a baseline study analysing cases of violence against women through the investigation and prosecution phases, to enable identification of gaps. In October 2016, the Attorney General took a decision to increase the number of specialised prosecutors to 26, and to appoint two new Special Prosecutors on Appeal and Cassation prosecution and at the Revision of Charges Department, thus ensuring that there are specialized prosecutors throughout the legal process – from investigation to the final decision in a case. The programme provided training to the 26 specialised prosecutors on gender equality and women’s human rights, including the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence cases, including rape, sexual assault and incest (see Text Box).

### High Judicial Council

In the court system, *Sawasya* continued its support to improving outcomes on the adjudication of violence against women cases. An expert group meeting was convened in October 2016 bringing together 10 judges from Palestine and 15 from the MENA region and internationally to discuss methods, challenges and opportunities for the specialisation of judicial services. Following the meeting, the Chief Justice of the High Judicial Council spoke to the media on the central role played by the judicial system in combating violence against women and the importance of addressing inadequate laws, lack of trust and confidence in justice and security

institutions, and the stigma from community and family members that prevents victims from seeking justice. Towards the end of 2016, the Chief Justice nominated 13 judges to form a specialized corps of judges who will receive rigorous training in 2017 to meet international standards on adjudicating cases of gender-based violence. This institutional progress was complemented by the finalization of the Family Protection bill, which is likely to be signed into law in early 2017. The bill will address a number of deficiencies in the current legal framework with regard to violence against women.

### In the Absence of Justice: Embodiment and the politics of militarized dismemberment in occupied East Jerusalem

This qualitative study aimed to identify the primary obstacles Palestinian women face in their daily attempts to access justice in East Jerusalem, and how it is affected by the relationship between Israeli state power and internal mechanisms of patriarchal control. The study collected data from 240 women, 11 men and 269 children, generating first hand accounts of the experience of women and girls. One case examined was that of Nawal, who called the Israeli police following an attack by her husband. A year later her brother in law was arrested for political activism: *‘I hesitated so much calling the police. But, on that day, I just could not see and live with his abuse anymore.... Could not handle my children’s tears, could not accept him beating me. I stopped myself from crying, took my kids with me and called the police. They came fast, in less than 15 minutes. He was shocked, and very angry. They followed my case and got me a restraining order. I gained a lot of power from their support, but also, I always feared their knowledge of our problems, such as my brother-in-law’s lack of a Jerusalem ID. Today, I feel I am a stranger in my own house. I feel my entire family, my in-laws, and my husband mistrust me. I really regret calling the police, although I had, at that time, no other choice.’*

These significant steps forward are the culmination of intensive work by Sawasya and other partners, and are the result of significant institutional and technical capacity-building support provided to institutions

across the justice chain, including the Palestinian Civil Police, the Attorney General and Public Prosecution, the Ministry for Social Development and the Ministry for Women's Affairs, the High Judicial Council, the Sharia Court, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Council of Ministers. Support ranged from technical advice for legislative drafting and policy development, hands-on training on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of gender-based violence cases, as well as comprehensive support to establishing and strengthening dedicated organizational capacity within institutions, including Gender Units.

A critical aspect of improving the justice sector's performance with regard to gender-based violence is to improve the data collection mechanisms related to how gender based violence is handled, from initial reporting across the justice chain. In 2016, Sawasya worked with MIZAN II to improve its ability to monitor women's access to the courts. The system was revised to monitor the number of women accessing the courts, level of access to legal support and data on the type of crimes where women are complainants or defendants, as well as length of trials. These efforts will enable the programme and its partners to monitor the end result of institutional changes it has supported. For instance, improvements in the police, public prosecutor and court system should – over time - result in an increased number of gender-based violence cases coming before the courts, and an increased conviction rate.

#### *Development of Gender Units and Support Teams in the MOJ, HJC, AGO and MOSD.*

In the Ministry of Justice, the High Judicial Council and the Attorney General's Office, the programme supported the further capacity



development of the Gender Units, which drew staff from across all

**Photo 6 Gender mainstreaming workshop at the Ministry of Justice.**

**Copyright: UNDP**

units and departments and worked to ensure that gender priorities were integrated into the action plans of 13 units within the Ministry, and the relevant departments within the HJC. In both cases, Sawasya supported the revision of the organisational structure of the units, in cooperation with the General Personnel Council (GPC) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. During the course of 2016, the Units established their work plans, and received training on planning, monitoring and evaluation and gender integration. Support was provided to both institutions on their reporting requirements under the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In the Ministry of Justice, progress on the establishment of the Gender Unit was delayed due to an overall restructuring process, which remains to be completed. It is hoped that, following the approval of the new structure by the

Minister, work on the establishment of the Gender Unit will be formalized within the new structure of the Ministry.

In April 2016, a Gender Unit was established in the Ministry of Social Development, following significant advocacy and technical support by Sawasya. Department heads and senior staff in the Ministry were trained in gender mainstreaming, which resulted in the formation of a gender support unit, mandated to support the work of the Gender Unit across departments. Sawasya supported the review – from a gender perspective – of the Ministry’s annual work plan, as well as the Gender Unit’s engagement in the development of the 2017-2022 Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan. Work also continued on the institutionalization of the case conference mechanism, including the development of case conference guidelines, to be finalized in 2017. The case conference mechanism is an important tool to bring together all relevant actors in the justice chain to ensure adequate protection and redress for women victims throughout their legal process. Finally, 15 social workers received training on providing psychosocial support to women inmates in Palestinian detention centres.

### **The Palestinian Maintenance Fund**

2016 was the first year of implementation of a new partnership with the Palestinian Maintenance Fund (PMF). Work in 2016 focused on strengthening cooperation between the judicial police, the High Judicial Council and the *sharia’* courts to ensure the retrieval rate of the fund is not affected by the shift in execution from civil courts to the newly formed *sharia’* execution offices. To support a smooth transition of functions, *Sawasya* facilitated a number of meetings with the PMF and *sharia’* and civil execution officers. Meetings were also held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on retrieving maintenance from persons residing abroad. The MFA is now cooperating with the PMF to ensure retrieval from countries where bilateral agreements exist. *Sawasya* also supported the PMF to recruit four additional lawyers, allowing the Fund to reach out to rights-holders and increase its retrieval rates. Two new lawyers were recruited in Nablus. Since the project began, the number of files being pursued increased by 129, representing a total of 500 beneficiaries.<sup>7</sup> In addition to the critical work of increasing retrieval and legal support, *Sawasya’s* support allowed the PMF to prepare a range of public outreach material, including publication of the law governing the Fund, an Execution Guide Booklet for rights-holders and a fact sheet on execution.

### **Finalisation of the Family Protection Bill**

The Family Protection bill, which is likely to be adopted by Presidential decree in early 2017, represents the first attempt to establish a legal framework criminalizing domestic violence in the State of Palestine. It provides specific measures for the protection of victims, including the provision of emergency protection orders. One of the critical aspects of the Bill is that it provides a legal framework for the specialized services all across the security and justice chain. The Bill provides exemption for victims from paying fees for medical procedures or legal proceedings. It also paves the way for a comprehensive approach to violence against women by addressing prevention, protection, reparation and reintegration for women victims of violence, in addition to prosecution and rehabilitation of perpetrators. These mark important steps towards ensuring the State of Palestine’s legislation aligns with international standards, including those set out by CEDAW. *Sawasya* provided significant support to the Council of Ministers’ technical drafting committee in preparing the bill, as well as supporting the Ministry of Justice, the High Judicial Council and other institutions in review of the legislation.

## Ministry of Women's Affairs

The Family Protection Bill was submitted to Cabinet in February 2016. Following a full round of consultation with the Ministries a revised draft was prepared by the technical committee in May 2016 and sent for a further national consultation process in July. The Ministry for Women's Affairs, supported by *Sawasya*, played an important leadership role in convening the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women, which reviewed the draft Bill and facilitated the development of revised by-laws, action plans and the serious case review mechanism. All of these reflect important steps towards the adoption of the Family Protection from Violence Bill. The Committee also reviewed progress on the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women, which is the overarching policy framework for addressing violence against women in Palestine from 2011 to 2019.

## Juvenile Justice and Adherence to Child Rights improved (outputs 6.1, 6.3, 6.4)

2016 also saw important progress on strengthening the capacity of justice and security actors to meet their commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). An important milestone was achieved in the signature of the long-awaited Juvenile Protection Law and the inauguration of the children's court in Dar Al Amal. *Sawasya* supported the HJC in defining criteria for selecting judges for the new children's court, and provided them with

### The Juvenile Protection Bill

2016 marked a major step forward for Palestine towards meeting its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strengthening the juvenile justice system. The Juvenile Protection Bill was signed into law in February, formally establishing the specialised juvenile court, a corps of specialised judges and prosecutors and setting out standards in relation to alternatives to incarceration, and including articles on mediation. Following the adoption of the law, a Specialised Juvenile prosecutor's unit was established in the AGO's office, including a chief prosecutor, a number of public prosecutors and a clerks' office. A specialised court for handling juvenile cases was inaugurated in April 2016 in Ramallah. Minimum standards for the selection of judges were developed, and *Sawasya* supported the HJC in finalizing and approving a set of national standards on the responsiveness of court infrastructure to juvenile needs.

training on international standards and best practice for child justice. 25 juvenile judges, 150 HJC employees and 50 MOJ employees were trained on the implementation of the new Juvenile Protection Law. The programme supported the HJC in convening workshops on the revision of bylaws for the new law and best practice for its application. The workshops brought together specialised staff from across the justice and security sector, including from the PCP, juvenile prosecutors from the AGO, and experts from the Ministry of Social Development, and experts from non government organisations including the Defence for Children International (DCI), the Palestinian Judicial Institute (PJI), the International Legal Foundation (ILF) and the Palestinian Bar Association. (PBA).

In addition to the establishment of Dar Al Amal, the Programme worked with the High Judicial Council to establish a Saturday court in Tulkarem to deal with children's cases. This practice will be reviewed for

potential expansion to other courts. Following Dar Al Amal, a new children's court is also planned in Halhul and Hebron and other areas, to enhance access to justice for clients who are unable to travel to Ramallah.

With support from Sawasya, MIZAN II was customised to enable tracking of juvenile justice cases. This new system allows for the integration of data from the Ministry of Social Development and its social workers. It also allows for the monitoring of cases dealt with by the newly-established specialized juvenile judges, and the specialised prosecutors. Before the implementation of the law, social workers were not necessarily involved in the justice process, and specialised judges did not deal with children's cases. The new IT system automatically links the reports of these social workers with the prosecutor and the judge. The system also links the child's lawyer or legal aid provider and their parents, to ensure all parties are informed of progress on a child's case. Starting from 2017, MIZAN will be able to provide comprehensive data on the number of children that have appeared before courts, the number of sentenced children, type of sentence provided, as well as the follow-up to their cases. The next step in this process is to establish a new electronic access point so that international organisations and NGOs can automatically access macro-level, anonymised data on child justice cases (with due respect for confidentiality requirements). These civil society actors will be able to access this data via a secure platform, so that they can comprehensively monitor trends in juvenile justice and the implementation of the juvenile protection law. This is expected to be complete by the end of 2017.

To support the full implementation of the Juvenile Protection Law, *Sawasya* facilitated closer collaboration between the HJC, the MOSD and the MOJ on a number of key aspects of its implementation, including advancing the work of the National Child Justice Committee and the development of its SOPs, the implementation of a comprehensive juvenile justice needs assessment and the integration of juvenile justice commitments into the 2017-2022 National Justice Sector Strategy. An MOU was signed between the HJC and the MOSD to enhance coordination around the administration of the children's rehabilitation centres in the West Bank and the administration of the probation system. This MOU will be an essential element of the implementation of the Juvenile Protection Law.

The above efforts were underpinned by comprehensive capacity development and awareness raising with staff in the relevant institutions, including the organization of a study visit to Jordanian justice institutions where staff from both the HJC and the MOJ learned from the implementation of juvenile protection laws in Jordan. Within the Ministry of Justice, the programme supported the integration of justice for children as one of the main functions of the Human Rights Unit, and the mainstreaming of justice for children issues across 12 units and departments. Support was provided to make the MOJ's home page more child-friendly, and to reflect more information on gender and child justice issues. The programme also supported both the MOJ and the HJC in reporting under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In the Public Prosecution office/AGO, *Sawasya* provided support to the establishment of the Specialised Juvenile Prosecution Unit, which was a significant step towards the implementation of the Juvenile Protection law. In 2016, work continued to train prosecutors on core issues related to children's rights and the new legislation. Work has already begun on cases. In addition, the programme continued to support five legal aid lawyers within the MOSD on the handling of cases of juveniles in conflict with the law. They handled 375 cases in the first half of 2016.

## Legislative drafting and review (output 1.1, 1.4)

An essential aspect of access to justice for Palestinians is the ability to access a legal system that is founded on a clear, fair, publicly accessible set of laws, which are compliant with international human rights standards. The current Palestinian legal system is based on a complex web of interwoven, overlapping and at times contradictory laws, from Ottoman, British, Jordanian, Egyptian, and Israeli legislative sources. Since 2007, the division between Gazan and West Bank laws has also increased. It is in this context, that the State of Palestine acceded to the international human rights treaties<sup>8</sup> in 2014. A legal committee was established to advise on the implementation and harmonization of Palestinian legislation with the standards enshrined in these treaties, including the identification of areas requiring amendment, and setting a time frame for this process.

Providing support to addressing this complex situation has been a central priority of the *Sawasya* programme. From its inception the programme provided support to the Council of Ministers' Technical Committee on Legal Harmonisation. Over the course of 2016, however, the limitations of this process became apparent, in particular the lack of political support for a review of West Bank laws. By only focusing on the post-2007 laws, the review was not addressing the more fundamental issues of fragmentation of the legal system that stem from the legacy of Ottoman, Jordanian, British, Israeli and Egyptian influence in both the West Bank and Gaza. The process also highlighted the lack of legal drafting capacity within line ministries, and the need for a methodology of legal review that would allow for the incorporation of the standards set in the human rights treaties to which Palestine has just become party. Finally, the review methodology was not appropriate for the complexity of the task at hand. The process was paper-based and was not integrated with the relevant laws, and was not adaptable or flexible as laws changed, focusing on reviewing laws that had already been passed, rather than in the processes of their development. As a result, *Sawasya* reviewed its support to this important aspect of law reform in Palestine. It was felt that a more rigorous process should be supported which would build the capacity of legal drafters within government, the ICHR and civil society organisations among others, and would allow for the provision of early inputs to the law drafting process.

To address this, the programme partnered with Birzeit University's Institute of Law to develop a comprehensive legal database, connected to the Al-Muqtafi database, which linked draft laws to the database containing both Gazan and West Bank legislation, and the international human rights treaties to which Palestine is a party. During 2016, the research team at the Institute completed the preparatory phase of the Legislative Harmonisation Project, including the development of a database for the post-2007 laws passed in the Gaza Strip; and the publication of a report on the legislative status in the Palestinian territory and a proposed review methodology. The project also completed the uploading of regulations and international conventions into the Legal Harmonisation database. It finalized the analysis of a number of regulations in the West Bank and Gaza between 2007 and 2016. The project also

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developed a Guidance Manual for Legislative Harmonisation and a Guidance Manual for Regulatory Impact Assessment. This provides the important legal and technical basis on which to move forward with work. The project developed a database for court judgments rendered after 2007 in the Gaza Strip and developed a tool to help legal researchers document the legislative harmonization process. The database is accessible for key institutions and their staff, including at the Council of Ministers, the HJC and the MOJ.

## Corruption, Integrity and Accountability (outputs 1.6, 1.8)

### Security Sector Accountability

*Sawasya* continued its support to improve the accountability of the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), including through implementation of the Code of Conduct and disciplinary system. The programme supported policy development and systems integration for three units responsible for addressing police misconduct -the Bureau of Grievance and Human Rights (BGHR), Internal Security (IS), and the Inspector's General Office (IGO). A pilot complaints office was established in Ramallah Police District along with the development of an app that allows citizens to submit complaints electronically. The programme supported code of conduct training for all civil police, and a study visit to Croatia for ten high-ranking officers. Building on this, in the second half of the year the programme began working in close collaboration with EUPOL COPPS to support the Ministry of the Interior to develop and roll out a unified code of conduct and ethics for the entire security service. The programme continued its work with the Ministry of Interior in the revision of the Codes of Conduct for the other Palestinian security services. 2016 saw a 23 per cent decrease on the previous year in the number of complaints submitted to the PCP.

### Justice Sector Accountability

A new application for tracking complaints at the High Judicial Council was developed, allowing for greater efficiency and transparency in the processing of complaints against judges. In 2016, the HJC received 112 complaints about judges, reflecting a 23 per cent increase on the previous year.

### Tackling Corruption – Support to the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission

In 2016, the Palestinian Anti-corruption Commission (PACC) received 452 complaints, and transferred approximately 20 cases to the Corruption Court, which was largely similar to previous years. *Sawasya* continued its support to the Commission to implement the National Strategy on Anti-corruption. The PACC focused on conducting risk assessments to look at the transparency and integrity of internal procedures of CSOs; strategic approaches for Palestinian women to fight corruption; and of four areas of the transportation sector, including licencing, motor registration, public transport and traffic monitoring. The PACC continued work to educate civil servants on the civilian code of conduct. The peer review for PACC, which was conducted by Oman and Micronesia, was completed in 2016. In 2017, Palestine, led by the PACC, will conduct a peer review for Macedonia and Iran. The Commission also continued implementation of its own peer review recommendations, including completing the procurement of all IT equipment and appointing new senior staff.

## Challenges

The challenges facing the Palestinian justice and security sector remain immense, and are inextricably intertwined with the political challenges facing the state of Palestine. Most notable are the continuing and intensifying Israeli occupation, the complete lack of progress on the peace process, the democratic deficit in Palestine, continued division between the West Bank and Gaza, and the lack of progress in national reunification. These are profound challenges and have major implications for the rule of law and justice in Palestine at all levels.

Within the institutions, political instability at the level of Ministers or senior judges permeates the entire system and affects the performance of the government and the judiciary. Political upheaval has exacerbated existing institutional weaknesses manifested through staff shortages and lack of sufficient funding to invest in IT systems. A key programme challenge has been to ensure sustainability of the time and resources invested in training in a context where staff turnover is high and institutional memory or capacity for change management is limited. This has meant that there have been significant obstacles to ensuring the sustainability of Sawasya's investments in human resources within state institutions. A notable success of Sawasya has been its investment in ICT systems and resources, which have proven more sustainable and delivered measurable improvements in efficiency. In recognition of this, the programme has continued to explore opportunities for systems-development as a key element of capacity development. This is manifested in the continued extension and improvement of MIZAN2 – from the regular court system to the sharia' court, and including case management, management of court notification and court enforcement, development of a unified warrant system and the use of smart phone technology to strengthen accountability of the police force.

Some progress has been seen on the legislative front with the adoption of the Juvenile Protection Law and the family protection from violence bill nearing finalisation. However, this process continues to be hampered by the lack of a functioning Legislative Council and the democratic deficit this entails. The programme has sought to increase the accountability and transparency of the legislative process, as well as the substance of draft laws under consideration. This has presented opportunities, but also challenges. For example, the successful engagement in the finalisation of the Family Protection Bill, which was finalised after an extensive and inclusive consultation process, represents an important step forward for the protection of women. However, *Sawasya* was not able to engage on the review of the Social Security Bill, as the process around consultation was neither transparent nor participatory. A central principle of the programme's engagement with government institutions is premised on supporting and facilitating open and inclusive processes. This was also a central factor in the decision to redirect work on legal harmonisation such that civil society actors would play a central and leading role. Going forward, in recognition of the fact that the legislative process itself suffers from a lack of democratic legitimacy, the programme will take the lead in development of a clear UN policy for engagement on law development and reform in Palestine.

Despite extensive training and significant organisational change with regard to gender equality, the programme continues to encounter challenges stemming from prevailing social norms and institutional



culture. In response, Sawasya intends to shift more from a 'gender mainstreaming' to a 'gender transformational' approach, looking to change individual attitudes and mind-sets of key champions within institutions and service providers while providing technical skills for gender mainstreaming.

Institutions, in particular those not using MIZAN2, continue to have weak data collection and analytical capacities. The programme continues to invest in this with all its partners and will make it a priority for the next phase. This will include expanding the M&E systems in the Attorney General's office, supporting the PCP in better data collection, measuring reported crime and processing cases, and supporting the *sharia*' courts in improving their case management system.

## Chapter 2: Rule of law and community access to justice enhanced through support to civil society in the West Bank and Gaza

### Introduction

Support to civil society has been a central pillar of the Sawasya programme recognizing the critical role played by an informed, and empowered civil society in demanding accountability from government institutions, monitoring and reporting on human rights violations, and enhancing access to justice. The programme continued to place a particular focus on improved access to justice for women and children.<sup>9</sup> Sawasya has invested in strengthening the quality of the legal profession, including establishing a national policy framework for legal aid. It has supported the Palestinian Bar Association to expand the *pro bono* legal support and improved the capacities of lawyers through investment in university legal clinics and legal training in three universities in the West Bank and four universities in Gaza. This chapter provides an overview of the results achieved by the Sawasya programme in these important areas of work.<sup>10</sup>

### Analysis of progress against targets

During the reporting period, Sawasya supported approximately 60 civil society organisations (30 of which were in Gaza) and provided almost 28,000 people with legal aid services in both the West Bank and Gaza, Approximately 12,000 people were supported in Gaza, reflecting a 71 per cent increase since 2015 and well surpassing the annual target. of whom 60 per cent are women. In the West Bank, almost 16,000 cases were supported, representing a decrease of 18 per cent since 2015. The programme was unable to meet its annual targets in the West Bank due to a re-alignment of programme support to partners. This particularly affected the annual targets with regard to East Jerusalem and Area C in terms of total case figures. The number of lawyers subscribed for *pro bono* cases increased by 300 per cent in the West Bank, and the number of lawyers receiving training increased by 32 per cent as progress continued to be made in rolling out the Palestinian Bar Association's pro-bono legal aid scheme. In Gaza, the Awn-network increased its referrals amongst members of the network and the number of lawyers trained increased by 122 per cent since 2015, including as a result of increased support to university legal aid clinics through EU investment. The number of pro bono cases represented in courts in Gaza in 2016 was 789, representing a 29 per cent drop since 2015. The number of women and girls whose legal and protection needs were documented increased significantly from 183 to 1,121 in 2015 as partnerships with civil society organizations expanded and operated at full capacity. In 2016, over 27,000 people in Gaza were reached in legal awareness raising sessions, which represents a 43 per cent increase from 2015.

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<sup>9</sup> Outcomes 4 and 5 for women; Outcome 6 for children/juveniles.

<sup>10</sup> Outcome 2 and 3 in the Results and Resources Framework.

Although advocacy activities are difficult to measure quantitatively, it is clear that this activity increased significantly since 2015, with partners recording over double the number of activities. Visits to detention centres, for example, increased by 150 per cent.

### National Legal Aid Committee

An important strand of Sawasya's support to increasing access to justice has focused on building and institutionalizing a national policy framework for legal aid. The National Legal Aid Committee was launched in November 2016, following several months of engagement with institutions and civil society. Sawasya supported the development of the terms of reference for the Committee, which is co-chaired by the Ministry of Justice and the Palestinian Bar Association in the West Bank and Gaza. To

support the work of the Committee, a Legal Aid and Human Rights Coordinator was recruited into the Ministry of Justice in mid-2016 for a six-month period. The Committee met in December 2016 and established two working groups; one for the drafting of a legal aid law and the other for the development of a national legal aid strategy.



**Photo 7 Launch of the National Legal Aid Committee.**  
**Copyright: UNDP**

### Access to justice strengthened through provision of legal aid services in the West Bank and Gaza (Outputs 2.1, 3.1)

In 2016, the programme supported the provision of legal aid, including legal consultation, mediation and representation in court, to around 28,000 people across the West Bank and Gaza. This represents an increase of 5 per cent since 2015. 55 per cent of the beneficiaries are women and more than 2,500 children were provided legal support. The types of cases dealt with by legal aid partners and the modalities of engagement differed significantly depending on the context and jurisdiction. Partners in the West Bank engaged with both the Israeli and Palestinian jurisdictions. Partners in both the West Bank and Gaza engaged with the informal justice sector, although engagement in Gaza was much more significant given its more prominent role. In both the West Bank and Gaza, there was a particular focus on addressing the legal needs of women and children, including providing support to women victims of domestic violence, on labour rights and family law issues including divorce, child custody, alimony, and inheritance.

In the West Bank, legal aid focused on mitigating the impact of harsher Israeli policies in Area C and East Jerusalem, and the impact of weak institutions and deterioration in the rule of law in Palestine. Almost 16,000 people were provided support, 50 per cent of whom were women.

During 2016, the programme restructured its support to civil society organisations in Area C and east Jerusalem. While several agreements ended without renewal, the programme entered into seven new partnerships over the course of 2016 with particular focus on mitigating the effects of the increased demolitions and forced displacements imposed by Israeli authorities, as well as providing support to Palestinians suffering from discrimination or violations of their labour rights through avenues including strategic litigation, class action suits and community-based legal support.

The Jerusalem Legal Aid & Human Rights Center (JLAC) provided legal representation on cases relating to house demolition, displacement and the demolition of agricultural facilities as well as countering settler violence and damage or confiscation of equipment. The Centre also provided 549 legal consultations on issues such as family reunification, social rights, residency rights and municipal-related cases in Jerusalem.

The Civic Coalition For Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem (CCPRJ) undertook legal interventions to prevent the expansion of settlements, settler highways, and a planned military academy, as well as to prevent the confiscation of property. This includes objections submitted to prevent the expansion of Ramot settlement on 485 acres of land and the construction of 1,750 housing units on confiscated land in Beit Exsa.

#### **Protection of the Water Supply of Froush Beit Dajan**

In 2016, as part of its aggressive pursuit of settlement expansion, Israeli authorities demolished approximately 1,093 structures, leading to the displacement over 1,600 people and affecting the livelihoods of over 7,000 people<sup>1</sup>. This was almost double the number of demolitions in 2015, and represents the highest number since OCHA began keeping records in 2009. In 2016, the Civil Administration issued 774 demolition orders. Legal support is one of the only avenues for Palestinians to prevent demolition and it has proven successful in many cases where it has been deployed. Once an objection is submitted it can often significantly delay or completely prevent the demolition. In 2016, Sawasya supported a number of organisations to provide legal aid to prevent demolitions. The Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Centre is one such organisation. In 2016, the Centre took on 266 cases, addressing 290 demolition orders in 2016, which represented 45 per cent of the total number of orders issued in the West Bank. In 90 per cent of the cases, the demolition was either delayed, prevented or the case is still pending. Since 2011, JLAC has taken on 2,332 cases of house demolition or displacement and 95 per cent of these have resulted in either the prevention or delay of the action, or the cases are still being pursued. This year, in one case, JLAC succeeded in securing the cancellation of a demolition order of a water tank in Froush Beit Dajan. The water tank was the main water supply to over 1,000 residents of the village. JLAC first took the case to the Israeli Civil Administration which recommended filing for a permit for the tank. JLAC filed the application, which was rejected by the Civil Administration on the grounds that the tank was built on state land. Following this, the Center filed a petition to the Israeli Supreme Court arguing that, in line with the Hague and Geneva conventions, the military administration has an obligation to use state property in the public interest, including those of the local residents and that access to drinking water is a basic human right and humanitarian need. As a result, the Civil Administration decided to cancel the demolition order and informed the Supreme Court of its decision not to demolish the tank.

A group of residents of Shufat filed an administrative objection against a planned new settler highway. Although their objection was rejected, the lawyers ensured that the municipality zoned and issued building permits to the Palestinian families affected by the new highway. The Civic Coalition also supported the establishment of a neighbourhood committee for Al-Bustan/Silwan neighborhood which filed an objection to the Jerusalem Municipality's plan, which would have resulted in the destruction of property and forced evictions of 120 families. As a result, the municipality requested an alternative plan,

and the neighbourhood committee, with the support of the Civic Coalition, has met with residents to propose such an alternative. In another case, a group of Palestinian land-owners filed an administrative objection against a planned Israeli military academy in Souwaneh; the case is pending. The Union plays a key role in mobilizing local communities to pursue all available avenues to prevent displacement, demolitions and evictions that result from the expansion of Israel's settlement infrastructure.

Partners such as the Worker's Advice Centre, the Jerusalem Network for Community Advocacy and the Democracy and Workers Rights Center, among others have worked to protect the right to work and to social protection for vulnerable Palestinians. The Jerusalem Network for Community Advocacy provided legal services to almost 1,000 people, 60 per cent of whom were women. The cases covered a range of issues including applications to reduce the Arnona tax imposed on residents of Jerusalem, cases of child registration and reunification, as well as national insurance, unemployment and health insurance cases. The Network conducted 26 legal awareness sessions with 240 attendants, on issues including national insurance, income supplement, children's allowance, maternity allowance, health insurance, unemployment, disability, including children's disability, family unification and children's registration. In 2016, the Workers Advice Center handled 445 legal cases covering labour law, National Insurance and Employment Bureau cases.<sup>11</sup> Of 55 successful files concluded at the time of reporting, almost NIS 622,000 (USD 169,000) in compensation had been generated for Palestinians. The Democracy and Workers Rights Center pursued 75 cases for women employees in 2016, including through Palestinian and Israeli courts. Over USD 60,000 was secured for eight employees.

In Gaza, in 2016, almost 12,000 people were provided with legal aid through partners supported by Sawasya and over 60 per cent of these were women. Since 2015, the number of people reached has

**Access to Justice in Gaza; The story of one woman's legal aid case, as told by a PBA lawyer:** An 80-year-old women named S.B. came to the PBA's legal clinic in Gaza. She had a sad and tired look on her face and after resting on a chair with the help of one of the project lawyers, she explained that she had spent six years trying to recover her life savings from a bank account in Saudi Arabia. She said that she and her husband had collected their money in a joint bank account, which they intended to use when they got old. The husband had passed away six years ago and she returned to Gaza. Following her husband's death, the account had been blocked under the pretext that the other party in the account (her husband or his heirs, in case of his death) should be present to unblock it. The husband's heirs could not travel from Gaza due to the blockade. Following four months of communications and coordination with the related bodies in Saudi Arabia and in Gaza, the Palestinian Bar Association managed to resolve the issue, resulting in unblocking the bank account, but also settling the outstanding issues relating to the man's estate, including relating to heirs. Following intensive support of the PBA, S.B succeeded in having the entire balance transferred to her in Gaza.



**Photo 8 Client meeting at the Palestinian Bar Association, Gaza.**  
Copyright: UNDP

<sup>11</sup> These cases related to 413 individuals as some had more than one claim.

increased by 71 per cent. The Awn-Access to Justice Network provided on-the-spot services to people in marginalized areas including refugee camps, villages and border regions through 25 legal clinics, including seven mobile legal clinics. Over 2,000 people were referred to social, psychosocial and other health and economic services through Awn referral mechanisms. The services targeted mainly women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, IDPs, refugees, and residents in marginalized and access-restricted areas. A beneficiary survey conducted in 2016 reported high levels of satisfaction with the legal advice provided - 96.9 per cent.



**Photo 9 Mobile Legal Aid Clinic, Gaza. Copyright: UNDP**

### **Increasing Legal Awareness (Output 2.3 and 3.4)**

In 2016, in the Gaza Strip, approximately 27,456 were reached through legal awareness sessions held mainly in the most marginalized and poor areas. These sessions are aimed at enabling the vulnerable to understand more about their rights. Women and girls represent 75 per cent of legal awareness beneficiaries.

Legal awareness sessions are also an

important mechanism for legal aid clinics to reach vulnerable clients. In 2016, 1 150 cases were referred to legal clinics from awareness-raising sessions. The sessions included several legal topics and targeted pupils in schools, women, labourers, mukhtars, the disabled, and journalists.

Sawasya supported a number of partners in Gaza and the West Bank to conduct community-oriented advocacy campaigns. In both the West Bank and Gaza campaigns covered, *inter alia*, the role of informal justice, ending gender based violence, addressing labour rights, children's rights, including the problem of child begging, alimony and child custody. In the West Bank, Pyalara, an organization that trains young people to conduct advocacy and awareness-raising, focused on the problem of women taking out loans on behalf of their husbands. The campaign requested banks to provide clear information regarding loans, and to change their terms and conditions so that women who take on loans that are used by their husbands or relatives are fully aware of their level of accountability. As a result, banks agreed to provide a clearer warning to women ahead of signing a loan contract in case of manipulation by the family.

### Increasing Citizen Oversight and Access to Justice (Output 2.3 and 3.3)

Sawasya invested significant resources in strengthening the role and capacity of CSOs to advocate for broader policy changes, at both the domestic and international levels, to address key human rights issues that face Palestinians. As a result of Sawasya's support partners were able to undertake extensive



advocacy campaigns, produce research, and use print, television, radio and social media to advocate on issues such as “honour” killing, the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of women in detention, as well as gender-based violence. The programme worked with B'Tselem to empower Bedouin women in the Jordan Valley to produce video diaries that document their experiences with the military and settlers and to become leaders within their

**Photo 10 Pyalara workshop. Copyright: UNWomen**

communities in calling for accountability for human rights violations. Two of the video diaries are available on the UN Women Palestine website.<sup>12</sup> The short film of all six will be screened first at the Tel Aviv solidarity festival in April 2017 and then at various human rights film festivals abroad.

The following section sets out some of the progress made on particular human rights issues, by partners supported by the programme. This was done using a range of tools, including legal action through the courts, advocacy at both national and international levels and media and research work.

In 2016, Sawasya launched a partnership with a number of human rights organisations in Gaza which focused on supporting them to compile data on human rights violations, and building legal cases relating to violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. The partnership with the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), Al-Mezan, Al-Dameer and Al-Haq, have been crucial in the development of case files and investigations, culminating in the submission of a file to the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Court (ICC) in relation to the closure of Gaza. Palestine became a State Party to the Rome Statute of the ICC in 2015, which vested the ICC with jurisdiction over crimes committed since June 2014. The ICC's prosecutor is currently engaged in a preliminary examination on the Situation in Palestine. The submission argues that 'Gaza's unlawful closure is the result of a comprehensive package of restrictions that must be viewed cumulatively in order to comprehend their full effect. This includes the sealing off of the Gaza Strip by land, air, and sea; the enforcement of a no-go “buffer zone” within the

<sup>12</sup> <http://palestine.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2016/12/jordan-valley-bedouin-women>

territory of the Gaza Strip itself; and the blocking, with tightly controlled exceptions, of all transit of people and goods through Gaza's land crossings.' Raji Sourani, the Director of the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights noted 'The siege on Gaza is unprecedented and is a form of collective punishment.'

A number of partners worked on issues related to the prevention of torture, and the use of excessive force. As part of investigations into the increased number of Palestinian casualties at the hands of the Israeli security forces, the Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel (Adalah) petitioned the Israeli courts, demanding the publication of new rules of engagement of the Israeli police. The police had refused to publish the rules of engagement, which were issued following the increase in violence towards the end of 2015. Adalah's petition was successful and the Police were compelled by the court to release a partially redacted text which revealed that the new regulations permit officers to open fire with live ammunition as an initial option preceding any earlier attempt to employ non-lethal weapons in response to those throwing stones or firebombs, or shooting fireworks. Adalah continues to pursue the case seeking the full publication of the document. Adalah also submitted five complaints in cases of suspected extra judicial execution, two petitions to the High Court objecting to a new law revoking social welfare benefits for parents of Palestinian minors convicted of security offences and a petition against the 'Jordan Valley Regulation' restricting migrants and Palestinian workers' rights.

In 2016, Palestinians suffered from detention practices in both Israeli and Palestinian jurisdictions which violate international human rights standards. Civil society organisations supported by the programme intervened on behalf a large number of detainees, including children, to ensure that they received due process. In 2016, 14 children detained in Israel were provided with appropriate detention conditions following advocacy by the Public Committee against Torture (PCATI) and 5 prisoners alleging torture received visits and assessments from independent health professionals. Hamoked, the Center for the Defence of the Individual, initiated 40 cases relating to violence by authorities; family visitation rights; improvement of conditions of detention and *habeas corpus* petitions. The Centre also helped the families of over 3,000 people detained by Israeli authorities, including 200 minors, to determine their whereabouts. In Palestine, JLAC intervened in a number of cases of illegal detention, where people were detained 'under the authority of the governor.' Despite being illegal under Palestinian Basic law, this type of detention



**Photo 11 Al Mezan workshop on human rights at a prison in Gaza.**

remains common. JLAC submitted pleas to the High Court of Justice to obtain court orders securing the immediate release of a number of citizens. In Gaza, Al Mizan organization opened an investigation into ill-



treatment of an inmate in a Gazan prison. Following investigation a prison officer was reprimanded and the organisation reported increased openness on the part of Gazan authorities to investigate complaints.

Accessing medication has been another area where Sawasya supported organizations intervened. In 2016, Physicians for Human Rights supported 236 Palestinians (some of whom were in detention) through conducting 23 visits to detention facilities by both lawyers and medical professionals and demanding that the Israeli government comply with international law, domestic law and medical ethics regulations. The organisation also successfully advocated with the Ministry of Health to secure access of the Palestine Red Crescent Society to Jerusalem hospitals, including *Hadassah* and Shaare Tzedek. As a result, the incidence of denial of entry or lengthy waiting times of ambulances entering the hospital was reduced significantly.

The right to travel and freedom of movement remain major challenges for Palestinians. A sophisticated system of control established by the Israeli occupation significantly limits freedom of movement. The Center for Defense of Liberties and Civil Rights “Hurriyat”, is a specialized organization working on travel bans in the West Bank, while Gisha, the Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement, focuses on the travel restrictions imposed on Gazans. Gisha provided assistance to 541 people with a 76 per cent success rate, while Hurriyat supported 61 people, with a 50 per cent success rate. Gisha’s data and policy analysis on the situation of the freedom of movement in Gaza continued to be used by many actors to advocate for change in the Israeli government’s access policy. Gisha themselves held almost 70 meetings with Israeli and foreign policy makers, and their work was specifically cited 46 times by major Israeli and international media in discourse on the lack of access to Gaza.

### Informal Justice Engagement in Gaza and the West Bank (output 3.4 and 2.4)

The informal justice sector in Gaza is a significant avenue for Palestinians to pursue justice, and is widely used. However, it continues to be driven by a community/household reconciliation approach which often does not recognise the standards set out in international human rights law, in particular those related to women and children. Sawasya



continued its work to promote a human-rights based approach and to build awareness and understanding among informal justice actors of how some social norms can adversely affect victims' rights. In 2016, 294 informal actors, including 83 women, took part in training programs dealing with cases relating to women, legal arbitration, children’s rights and conflict resolution. Regular

**Photo 12 Workshop on violence against women cases with informal justice Mukhtars and Mukhtaras. Copyright: UNDP**

consultation sessions between lawyers and reconciliation figures were conducted to arrive at law-based solutions for cases. 800 beneficiaries were reached through workshops designed to monitor the performance of the mukhtars and strengthen rights-based approaches. The programme maintains a continuous monitoring of risks of engagement for Sawasya.

In the West Bank, a number of programme partners continued work to better document and monitor the informal justice sector. Terre des Homme conducted a mapping exercise of female informal justice actors as part of work to strengthen the role of women muktharat/islah in dealing with cases concerning girls. Another programme partner, Sham, produced a number of radio programmes discussing the interplay between informal justice and the formal justice system.

### Strengthened responsiveness of legal services to women and girls (outputs 5.5 to 5.7)

In 2016, Sawasya supported the provision of legal aid to over 15,000 women, representing an approximate increase of 42 per cent since 2015. The programme also supported training for 395 lawyers on women's rights and gender responsive litigation to enable them to provide more gender-responsive services to women victims of violence.<sup>13</sup> The programme commissioned a second study on Palestinian women's access to justice, this time focusing on East Jerusalem, which was launched in December (see chapter 3) and provided significant support to a number of front-line services supporting women who are victims of domestic violence as well as legal aid and psychosocial support. The following are some examples of such support.

**Escaping Domestic Violence:** In 2016, Sawasya supported the Psycho-Social Counselling Center for Women to assist over 150 survivors of domestic abuse. This is the story of R.A: I was married to Yousef<sup>1</sup> for five years and I have 4 children. My husband beat me all the time, and when I asked him to bring home basic essentials he took me to my parents and left me there for a long time. My husband spent about a year and a half in prison. I came to the Psycho-Social Counseling Center office who provided me with a lawyer. She helped me get a divorce and alimony for me and my kids. My life has changed and I feel safe and stable now.

The Psycho-social Counselling Center for Women established a legal aid unit in 2016 and handled 150 cases providing comprehensive support to women seeking to leave abusive relationships, including legal support to secure a divorce, custody of children and alimony as well as psycho-social counselling to recover from trauma. The Center also works with men and boys in the community to change attitudes towards violence. Sawasya also supported an organisation called Sawa to deliver support to victims of SGBV through a toll-free Helpline and a center for victims of violence. In 2016, 20 lawyers and 10 counsellors were trained to identify and properly deal with cases of SGBV. Seven counsellors were trained to run Sawa's helpline and to deliver community awareness raising programmes. Interviews with lawyers who had received the training highlighted how they had begun to form a different understanding of the 'culture of silence' around abuse.

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<sup>13</sup> See Outcome 5.3 in the Results and Resources Framework

In East Jerusalem, Al-Maqdese provided over 400 women and 445 children with legal advice, including on cases of house demolitions, family reunification, identity card withdrawals, child registration, cases of national insurance, violations of workers' rights, and arrests. The organization published six reports on violations of the basic rights of Jerusalemite women and children. Bisan organization was supported by Sawasya

**The story of a survivor of domestic abuse represented by Aisha.** R.M got married when she was 21 years old. She was living in her husband's house, but she was regularly thrown out by him and his family. She came to Aisha Legal Aid Clinic to get a legal consultation and to ask for divorce, as her husband had left her for over a year. Many Mukhtars had tried to help them get back together but with no success. Aisha's lawyer filed for divorce and represented R.M in court, providing the court with evidence enabling her to secure a divorce while maintaining all the rights afforded her under sharia' law. R.M is now engaged in the individual empowerment program at Aisha and she is supported by psychologists to help her recover from her experience.

to engage with young women from three of the most vulnerable areas in Area C. They organised educational workshops for vulnerable young women, aiming to empower and educate them on how they can advocate for their rights. The project worked in particularly poor localities of Dar Salah, Khass/Nu'man and Shawara and Anata, and the workshops focused on the issues of priority raised by women, including inheritance rights, the right to health, and the failure of the local authorities to properly remove garbage which negatively affected the health of the villages.

In Gaza, the programme supported a number of different partners to strengthen their work on gender-based violence. Aisha (Association for Women and Child Protection) reached over 2,400 children and 611 parents for awareness-raising training relating to gender-based



**Photo 13 Aisha awareness raising session in UNWRA School, Gaza.**  
Copyright: Aisha.

violence. Thirteen cases of abuse were identified and the children were referred to school counsellors and Aisha to provide psycho-social support. Fifty teachers, school counsellors and legal advisors were provided training on dealing with gender-based violence in 20 schools. In addition, the National Society for Democracy and Law (NSDL) carried out a community-wide awareness campaign on women's rights and legal issues looking specifically at the challenges faced in the Southern Gaza Strip. More than 600 women and men from the southern Gaza communities, including religious and community leaders, media representatives and academics were targeted.

*Sawasya* provided support to the Correction and Rehabilitation Centres Department of the police to train the staff on the 'Bangkok rules' on rights of women in detention and provide psychosocial support to women inmates and vocational training. In the West Bank, 48 women received therapy while in detention, including individual therapy, group therapy and sports and recreational therapy, through

partners supported by the programme. Four inmates were released with the support of the legal aid provided by PBA lawyers. In addition, support was given to the Ministry for Social Development to provide emergency hygiene materials for distribution to women inmates. In Gaza 126 women in detention were supported with individual and group therapy and 41 women were provided with hygiene kits, food and clothes.



**Photo 14 Pyalara youth empowerment event. Copyright: UNWomen**

were provided with legal representation or advice. Hamoked intervened in over 200 cases of minors detained by the Israeli authorities. Defence for Children Palestine provided legal aid to approximately 550 children in conflict with the law, and their families, in the West Bank. The organisation also advocated for children's rights with the Palestinian authorities. DCI's Child Justice Unit will now be involved in all cases dealt with by the Ministry of Social Development's Child protection unit (MOSD). Through their advocacy, the police, MOSD and juvenile detention centres have committed to providing psychosocial support services as part of the juvenile justice system. In 2016, Shoruq provided fee legal aid to 45 Palestinian refugee children and documented 39 cases of violations in the justice system. The project aims at improving the rehabilitation of children who come in contact with the law; reducing recidivism and school dropout rates, particularly among children receiving rehabilitation services. The Palestinian Counseling Center (PCC) held awareness-raising programmes for children in Jerusalem, Nablus and Qalqilia about sexual abuse and gender-based violence protection and prevention. The programmes reached 3,356 children (1,712 girls and 1,644 boys). Where the counsellors discovered cases of sexual abuse through programme activities they were referred to a social worker and the police.

### Juvenile justice and adherence to child rights improved<sup>14</sup>

In addition to the significant achievements in juvenile justice registered with Palestinian rule of law institutions, the joint programme also continued to support civil society organisations providing legal aid and other support to children in conflict with the law both under

Palestinian and Israeli jurisdictions. In the West Bank, over 2,500 children and their families

### Quality of the legal profession strengthened to enhance community access to justice

This section provides the results achieved through the programme's support to improving the quality of the legal profession, including to the Palestinian Bar Association and to university legal aid clinics in both the West Bank and Gaza.

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<sup>14</sup> Outcome 6, Outputs 6.1 to 6.6

## The Palestinian Bar Association (Output 2.2, Output 3.1 and Output 3.2)

Highlights of support to the Palestinian Bar Association in the West Bank included the establishment of the Legal Aid Unit and the furthering of the National Legal Aid Strategy. The programme continued to support the role of the PBA as co-chair (with MOJ) of the National Legal Aid Committee, which is working to establish a sustainable legal aid system in Palestine. This builds on progress from the previous year, which saw the launch of the PBA's own Legal Aid Strategy. The PBA is now providing legal aid in criminal cases through a group of 100 *pro bono* lawyers in all areas of the West Bank. The lawyers operate from PBA branch offices

### Legal aid providers' network in the West Bank

Progress was made in replicating the 'Awn Access to Justice network' which operates in Gaza, in the West Bank. The Awn Network is chaired by the PBA office in Gaza and brings together pro-bono lawyers, university legal aid clinics and civil society organisations to provide legal support to thousands of people. As a result of the referral system, 336 cases were referred for specialized services within partners of the network, while 1,246 cases were referred for additional social, or psychosocial support or other services, while training was provided to over 2,000 lawyers. In 2016, Sawasya supported the West Bank branch of the PBA to develop a similar network, drawing on the Gazan experience. The Legal Aid unit increased its engagement with CSOs to establish information sharing and a referral network. A number of workshops were held with CSOs and university legal clinics, including a two-day workshop to brief West Bank CSOs and legal clinics on the experience of the Awn network. A Memorandum of Understanding with the faculty of law in An-Najah University has been signed agreeing to increase information sharing and case referrals with the University Legal Aid clinic. The workshop also noted the development of the National Legal Aid Committee and discussed how the Awn network (Gaza) and a network of legal aid providers in the West Bank would coordinate with the National Legal Aid Committee. The National Legal Aid Committee terms of reference includes representation from the Awn network in Gaza and the West Bank once established.



**Photo 15 Violence against Women Advocacy campaign launch in Gaza.**  
Copyright: UNDP

in Ramallah, Hebron and Nablus. The Legal Aid Unit has been officially incorporated into the PBA's corporate structure in the West Bank and a database of all legal aid services has been established. The unit provides applicants with legal advice and assigns lawyers to represent clients in courts. The roster is divided into lawyers of over five years' experience who can deal with felonies and those with less than five years who can deal with misdemeanour cases. The Unit has developed processes to better manage cases, including registration

and quality control. These practices will form the basis for quality assurance at the National Legal Aid Committee and with the three university legal clinics. In 2016, the Legal Aid Unit received 85 legal aid cases directly from citizens or transferred to the unit from CSOs and courts. The Legal Aid Unit staff

conducted several meetings with official institutions, CSOs and the police to introduce the unit and its services and conducted an awareness-raising workshop with CSOs and legal clinics at three universities in the West Bank. The programme supported the PBA to promote the *pro bono* legal aid scheme through a media campaign. Public awareness workshops were conducted across the West Bank and 395 lawyers were trained in women's rights and gender responsive litigation to enable them to provide more gender-responsive services to women victims of violence.<sup>15</sup> The joint programme also supported both the Gaza and West Bank branches of the Palestinian Bar Association to develop standard operating procedures for legal aid services to violence against women cases. The guidelines in Gaza have already been adopted, while they are in the process of finalization in the West Bank. The Code of Ethics for lawyers has also been approved.

The programme supported the Palestinian Bar Association branch in Gaza to increase its provision of legal aid. Seven lawyers provided *pro bono* legal support to almost 800 cases, with 73 per cent of clients being women. The PBA also provided legal aid to 31 women detained in the Gaza Rehabilitation Center, securing the release of four. An MOU was signed between PBA Gaza and the Attorney General's Office urging justice institutions to contact the PBA and facilitate provision of direct legal aid to women victims of violence, as part of the authorities' response to cases. The Association also launched a number of important Gaza-wide advocacy campaigns, targeting a range of issues including violence against women, child begging, suicide and the rights of widows. The Association continued to provide training to women lawyers, including through moot court training, English for law, legal research and career development skills.

### University Legal Aid Clinics

In the West Bank, the programme supported legal clinics in Hebron University, Al Quds



**Photo 16 Mobile Legal Aid Clinic. Copyright: UNDP**

University in Jerusalem and An Najah National University in Nablus. During the year, over five hundred consultations and representations were provided covering a range of legal issues. In Gaza, legal aid clinics were supported in the Islamic University, Al-Azhar University, the University College of Applied Sciences and University of Palestine. The legal clinics achieve a number of aims, contributing to the development and training of a new generation of lawyers; including through the provision of clinical legal practice supervised by a qualified lawyer, community engagement and advocacy on legal issues and specialised training in law through English, family law, labour law and procedural law among others. The programme has also supported collaboration and coordination between the university legal clinics to enhance

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<sup>15</sup> See Outcome 5.3 in the Results and Resources Framework

sustainability and knowledge and information sharing. The programme supported engagement and dialogue between the Palestinian Bar Association and CSOs and university legal clinics, which led to a resolution to establish a national legal aid committee together with relevant institutional partners. The University of Palestine in Gaza has since taken a leading role in coordinating the input of university legal clinics to this national forum.

## Challenges and lessons learned

The challenges facing civil society in both the West Bank and Gaza are immense. In the West Bank, NGOs reported a particular increase in their workload and continued strain on resources, including as a result of the deterioration of the rule of law in Area C and East Jerusalem. During the reporting period, Israeli and Palestinian human rights organisations reported unprecedented attacks from Israeli government and right wing groups. In addition, the Israeli government has passed a bill known as the ‘NGO law’, which seeks to damage the credibility of human rights groups both domestically and abroad by tying them to foreign interests, and making it more difficult for them to raise funding. Another challenge has resided in the globally adopted formulation of the United Nations anti-terror clauses which lack context relative to the continued Israeli occupation.

In Gaza, the siege of the past 10 years has severely impacted the justice system. A lack of basic government services has undermined the functionality of the existing justice system. As a result, Gazans rely heavily on the informal sector – reconciliatory elders or “mukhtars” – which presents other issues for the rule of law. From a programmatic perspective, the ‘low contact’ policy of the United Nations has meant the programme has focused on supporting civil society in Gaza.

The lack of programme engagement with formal justice institutions in Gaza has significantly affected its ability to support improvement of an effective, equitable and accountable justice system and improved service delivery for the population. In 2016, the programme commissioned a report to investigate the impact of the division between Gaza and the West Bank on the justice sector and to provide recommendations on practical steps that would be needed to reintegrate the sectors following any political agreement. The report found that the complete and sudden departure of staff after the division, as well as the comparative lack of support and resources invested in Gaza when compared to the West Bank has had a profound impact. Interviews with judicial staff in the Gaza Strip showed a high willingness to reintegrate pre-Division personnel, and that under certain conditions a reintegration process would be welcomed to alleviate workload and bridge the experience gap. With regard to basic infrastructure in Gaza, neither furniture nor IT were upgraded or replaced since the division, preventing staff from performing basic tasks and even receiving the public in decent conditions.

The study concluded that the obstacles for reintegration of the justice sector are far from insurmountable, and that once the political deadlock is resolved it recommended reintegration be pursued in a way that guarantees the integration of best practices developed in the West Bank and Gaza since the division. It recommended that any approach should integrate pre-Division judges and

prosecutors in Gaza to address the severe staff shortage and design tailored training programmes for pre-Division staff, and to allow staff in Gaza benefit from the significant investment in the justice sector in the West Bank. The report also recommended that a comprehensive plan be designed to upgrade and modernize the justice sector infrastructure including extending the electronic case management system MIZAN 2, and that a politically independent Committee be established to oversee the integration process.

In addition, as outlined in Chapter 1, the programme has explored and supported opportunities within civil society and academia to build momentum for sectoral reintegration and harmonization of the legal system. This includes supporting activities designed to build consensus around judicial reform, systematic consideration of national unity in all programme activities including facilitation of joint CSO proposals between the West Bank and Gaza. Sawasya's work with Birzeit University Institute of Law to create an online platform for the comparison of laws, which is linked to the Al Muqtafi database, is an important step in overcoming existing technical barriers to legal integration. The platform, known as *Akoma Ntoso*, provides the technical capacity for collaboration amongst legal drafters (whether in Gaza, West Bank or both) and civil society on the drafting and review of laws. *Sawasya* also developed a consistent methodology for the review of laws and manuals on legislative drafting and regulatory impact to facilitate consistency in drafting style and legal policy development in both West Bank and Gaza.

Another challenge highlighted by civil society is that there is no systematic approach to providing legal aid services to women, and there is a severe lack of basic services for women, including health, psycho-social, forensic and sheltering services for women victims of gender-based violence. Provision of legal support alone is not sufficient to provide women who are victims of violence with access to justice. Often seeking legal support can further endanger women in abusive situations if there are no other protection mechanisms. Many women continue to be afraid of submitting complaints and many are forced to withdraw them after pressure from family members. In East Jerusalem, women will not approach Israeli institutions with complaints for fear of being labelled collaborators of the occupying power. In the West Bank limited services exist in Area C and police cannot apprehend alleged offenders.

Finally, a critical lesson learned from the programme's engagement and support to Palestinian civil society actors is the need to better capture and utilize the important data and knowledge, which they are generating. This data can provide important insights into the progress and challenges in strengthening the rule of law. Improved analytical platforms would significantly improve the evidence-base available to the programme and its partners, and would allow for greater investment in capacity development, strengthening communities of practice and working on joint advocacy strategies.



## Chapter 3: Monitoring and Evaluation (Outcome 7)

### Introduction

The M&E component of the joint programme serves two purposes; to ensure effective monitoring of the programme's results, and to build the capability of programme partners regarding data collection, monitoring and analysis as a critical element of strengthening the institutions' ability to ensure evidence-based policy making. Chapter 1 contains details of the progress made in strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation capacities of government institutions, which the programme supports.

This chapter sets out progress with regard to monitoring and evaluation of the programme and its contribution to improve justice and security for Palestinian citizens, as well as support provided to civil society to strengthen its capacity to monitor and evaluate its work. This section provides information on some of the key pieces of research which the programme has commissioned to inform its own work and the work of partners on issues critical to improving the rule of law in Palestine, such as improving efficiency in the justice system, reintegration of the justice sector and the situation of access to justice for women in East Jerusalem.

In 2016, important progress was made on a number of fronts. The third public perception survey, which provides a detailed overview of the public confidence and trust in justice and security institutions, was published. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics conducted the survey in 2015 based on a survey of approximately 6,823 people in both the West Bank and Gaza. A summary of its preliminary findings was included in the previous progress report. Work on gathering administrative data on the justice and security institutions continued and the second Justice and Security Monitor was drafted, analysing data on the justice sector from 2011 to 2016. A number of challenges were encountered in the finalization of this project, including with regard to the data verification process. As a result of a comprehensive cleaning and verification exercise, a number of errors were discovered in the data collection process, and subsequently adjusted and corrected following consultations between the High Judicial Council and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. While this resulted in a further delay in the publication of the 2014 monitor, it also allowed for a broadening of the report's scope to include 2015 and 2016 data and allowed for review of the *National Justice and Rule of Law Strategy, 2014 to 2016*. The updated Monitor is due to be published in early 2017.

In addition to the analysis provided by the Monitor, a number of other pieces of research were commissioned by the Programme including a report entitled '*Prospects for Justice Sector Reintegration in the State of Palestine* and *A Framework for Unity and Reconciliation in the State of Palestine*.' This research focuses on the technical and practical aspects of reintegrating the justice sector, as well as harmonisation of laws.<sup>16</sup> *Sawasya* also launched a study in December 2016 on women's access to justice

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<sup>16</sup> November 2016.

in East Jerusalem<sup>17</sup> that discussed the interplay between the discriminatory legal regime of the Israeli occupation and the internal mechanisms of patriarchal control within Palestinian communities in Jerusalem. These two factors – occupation and patriarchy – work together to create significant obstacles for East Jerusalemite women in realising their social, legal, political and economic rights and often compromise their physical safety. Programme research of this nature complements the qualitative and quantitative research produced by civil society partners supported by the programme, as outlined in Chapter 2.

To contribute to monitoring and adjusting its own programmatic work, *Sawasya* supported other qualitative and quantitative studies through civil society partners. A satisfaction survey was carried out with 220 beneficiaries of legal aid in Gaza, noting high levels of satisfaction (98 per cent and over) in the service provided, the level of respect for privacy of clients, and adequacy of time allocated to provide advice, similar to findings in previous years.

In 2016, cooperation continued with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, including in supporting their work to gather data for the new Sustainable Development Goal 16/*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*. *Sawasya* supported a conference on the SDGs in November 2016. Initial consultations have been held with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics to extend and strengthen the partnership as part of the second phase of *Sawasya*, including further cooperation on the data collection process for Goal 16.

Support was provided to civil society organisations to improve their own monitoring and evaluation capacity. This included support to two university legal clinic workshops in the West Bank and Gaza which focused on strengthening the capacity of these university legal education projects to better articulate their underlying theories of change and improve results measurement and data collection methodologies. Earlier in the year the programme organised a proposal-writing workshop for NGOs in Gaza to strengthen their skills in problem analysis, the formulation of SMART objectives and results and related indicators. Over 90 per cent of participants noted the importance of this training for their work, and 75 per cent were satisfied with the training provided.

Towards the end of 2016 steps were taken towards the comprehensive archiving of the data generated by the Justice and Security Monitor project, with a view to hosting all the data on the website of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics facilitating public access to the data. It is hoped that this process will be completed in 2017 to ensure the appropriate storage and archiving of the data generated between 2011 and 2015.

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<sup>17</sup> *In the Absence of Justice: Embodiment and the politics of militarized dismemberment in occupied East Jerusalem*. UN Women Sawasya, 2016. <http://palestine.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2016/12/absence-of-justice>

## Challenges and Lessons Learned

In the second half of 2016 significant progress was made in developing the new phase of *Sawasya II*, including a new results matrix and indicator framework based on lessons learned in the implementation of *Sawasya I*. A critical element of the new phase will be the integration of greater political economy analysis as part of the overarching monitoring and evaluation process. This will include a rolling political economy analysis, improved risk analysis and scenario planning.

The process of producing the *Justice and Security Monitor* highlighted major challenges, but also opportunities, in the work to collect timely and accurate data from government institutions. The quality of the data generated by Palestinian institutions is directly related to the quality of their own data collection systems. Following significant investment in the electronic case management system, MIZAN 2, the High Judicial Council can now produce accurate data on a range of issues almost instantly. As outlined in Chapter 1, work supported by the programme in 2016 to adjust the system to align with the juvenile protection law means that in 2017 it will be possible to comprehensively track progress on implementing the juvenile protection law. Similar improvements can be made following the adoption of the Family Protection from Violence Bill to allow for better tracking of gender-based violence cases. Thanks to MIZAN2, data on the court system in Palestine for 2016 was available in the early weeks of 2017. Other institutions, however, continue to struggle with largely manual, incomplete and inefficient data collection systems resulting in significant delays in the submission of data to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The public prosecution and the Sharia' courts took over a year to submit data for 2015, only received in early 2017. These institutions continue to rely on manual methods of data collection for reporting which increases the chance of error and results in a longer verification process. There remain significant data gaps on key issues of central relevance to the rule of law in Palestine and to the human rights of Palestinians such as the exact number of people held in detention and length of detention. A comprehensive review of the focus of the Monitor is envisaged as part of the new phase of *Sawasya*. This will include a review and renewal of cooperation with the PCBS based on new priorities for measurement of progress in justice and security and human rights compliance in the State of Palestine, and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Another critical challenge for *Sawasya I* has been how to effectively manage, store and use the significant data that is generated through its own programmatic work, including support to civil society. A central priority of *Sawasya II* will be investment in a Data Analytics and Accountability system that will allow *Sawasya II* to better collect, store and analyse the significant data that is generated through programme implementation. This will allow the programme itself to make the best use of it as part of its own monitoring and evaluation, but also to ensure that it is publicly available for use by all actors involved in efforts to improve the rule of law and human rights protection for Palestinians.

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End

<b>Results and Resources Framework</b>			
	<b><u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</b>	<b>Source of Verification</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Capacity of Justice and Security Institutions Strengthened and Linkages Forged</b>			
<p>Indicator: Number of complaints against police processed in accordance with procedures</p> <p>Baseline: 2013: 305 complaints processed by BGHR (PCP Bureau for Grievances and Human Rights)</p> <p>Planned Target: 350</p>	<p>Number of complaints submitted to the Bureau of Grievances and Human Rights = 273.</p>		<p>PCP annual media reports</p>
<p>Number of corruption complaints, investigations, prosecutions and adjudications handled by the PACC and CCC</p> <p>Baseline: PACC received 392 complaints and notifications in 2013, of which 19 were transferred to the CCC. CCC received new 19 cases, and ruled on 7 cases.</p> <p>Planned Target: 450 complaints and notifications</p>	<p>Number of complaints were received by PACC = 452</p> <p>Number of complaints rejected by the legal department of PACC = 187</p> <p>Number of cases were kept = 164</p> <p>Number of complaints were transferred to the seconded prosecution in PACC for investigation = 31</p> <p>Number of cases transferred from PACC to CCC = 20</p> <p>Number of cases disposed by CCC = 23 cases.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PACC Data reporting</p>

	Number of persons convicted by CCC = 28		
<p>Capacity of HJC, AGO, <i>Shari'a</i> and MoJ strengthened in Strategic planning, project management, donor relations, M&amp;E</p> <p>Baseline: Baseline data to be collected in 2015</p> <p>Planned Target: Target to be established after baseline collection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of expertise recruited in the PPMU working in Planning =1</li> <li>- Number of expertise recruited in the PPMU working in Donor relations and project management.= 0</li> <li>- Number of expertise recruited in the PPMU working in Administrative assistance. = 0</li> <li>- Number of expertise recruited in the PPMU working in Monitoring and Evaluation= 1</li> <li>- Number of AGO staff attended legal skills diploma= 2</li> <li>- Number of AGO staff attended Administrative skills diploma= 2</li> <li>- Number of AGO staff attended legislative drafting diploma= No data</li> <li>- Number of AGO staff trained in M&amp;E= No data</li> </ul>	N/A	Institution Reports

<p>Number of cases enforced (civil cases) (in enforcement departments)<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Baseline (2013): 18,066 Planned Target: 20,000</p>	<p>For Sharia courts = 1,477 For Reconciliation Courts = 2,772 For First Instance Courts = 838 For Persons (Checks, debentures, etc) = 25,362 For 'others' = 139</p> <p>Total number of enforced cases = 30,588</p>	<p>The baseline and targets for enforced cases are based on 2013 figures from MIZAN. These may be artificially low as the Enforcement Department was not fully integrated onto MIZAN in 2013. Full integration was completed in 2014 when 26,124 were recorded as enforced.</p>	<p>MIZAN 2</p>
<p>Number of notifications delivered (from notification department - civil cases)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 35000</p>	<p>Total number of notifications delivered= 292,378</p>	<p>Notification team recruited to deal with backlog.</p>	<p>MIZAN 2</p>
<p>Number of detention cases (pre-trial detention) (+ detention time)</p> <p>Baseline: 4,947</p>	<p>5,517 pre-trial detention petitions submitted</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>MIZAN 2</p>
<p>Backlog in cases</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 50,012<sup>2</sup> Target: 44,000</p>	<p>Total backlog of cases: 48,886</p>	<p>Backlogged cases are defined as those pending on 1 January of the relevant calendar year (2016).</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Baseline and targets updated to correct incorrect placement in previous RRF.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline for backlogged cases updated to 2014 baseline

<p>Number of Adjudications<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Baseline: 45,352 Planned Target: 48,000</p>	<p><b>Number of adjudications in</b></p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Civil Cases) = 15,089 Reconciliation courts (Criminal Cases) = 35,776 Reconciliation courts (Traffic Cases) = 123,505</p> <p><i>Reconciliation courts (Total) = 174,370</i></p> <p>First Instance Courts (Civil Cases) = 5,168 First Instance Courts (Criminal Cases) = 1,485 First Instance Courts (Civil Appeal) = 2,306 First Instance Courts (Criminal Appeal) = 3,878</p> <p><i>First Instance Courts (Total) = 12,837</i></p> <p>Appeal Courts (Civil Courts) = 2,458 Appeal Courts (Criminal Courts) = 727 Appeal Courts (Enforcement) = 4,234</p> <p><i>Appeal Courts (Total) = 7,419</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>MIZAN 2</p>

<sup>3</sup>Baseline and target for <sup>3</sup> This target is updated based on calculatio

	<i>Corruption Crime court = 23 .</i>		
<p># of complaints submitted /# of complaints investigated (against judges/staff)</p> <p>Baseline: SOPs developed for Inspection Department and staff trained on them</p> <p>Target: 100</p>	<p>Number of complaints against judges= 121</p> <p>Number of disposed complaints = 118</p> <p>Number of pending complaints = 28</p>	N/A	HJC reports
<p>Disposition Rate (disaggregated by court)</p> <p>Disposition rate (Number of disposed cases/number of received cases)/Congestion rate (</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>AGO/PP: 1/1.5</p> <p>Conciliation Courts: 1/1.28</p> <p>First Instance Courts: 0.95/2.25</p> <p>Appeals Courts: 1.03/1.22</p> <p>Shari'a Courts: 0.97/1.15</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>AGO/PP: &lt;1.00/1.15</p> <p>Conciliation Courts: &lt;1.00/1.08</p> <p>First Instance Courts: &lt;0.95/1.80</p> <p>Appeals Courts: &lt;1.00/1.02</p>	<p><b>Disposition rates:</b></p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Civil Cases) = 0.95</p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Criminal Cases) = 0.99</p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Traffic cases) = 1.00</p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Overall) = 0.99</p> <p>First Instance Courts (Civil Cases) = 0.80</p> <p>First Instance Courts (Criminal Cases) = 1.29</p> <p>First Instance Courts (Civil Appeal Cases) = 1.02</p> <p>First Instance Courts (Criminal Appeal Cases) = 1.06</p> <p>First Instance Courts (Overall) = 0.95</p> <p>Appeal courts (Civil appeal cases) = 1.05</p> <p>Appeal courts (Criminal appeal cases) = 0.94</p>	N/A	MIZAN 2



<p>Shari'a Courts: &lt;1.10/1.10</p>	<p>Appeal courts (Enforcement) = 0.95  Appeal courts (Overall) = 0.98</p> <p>Corruption Crime Court = 0.88</p> <p>Congestion rate</p> <p>Conciliation courts (Civil cases) = 2.04  Conciliation courts (Criminal cases) = 1.43  Conciliation courts (Total cases including traffic) = 1.18</p> <p>First instance courts (Civil trial cases) = 3.18  First instance courts (Criminal trial cases) = 3.04  First instance courts (Civil appeal cases) = 1.70</p> <p>First instance courts (Criminal appeal cases) = 1.36</p> <p>First instance courts (Total cases) = 2.35</p> <p>Appeal courts (Civil appeal cases) = 1.74  Appeal courts (Criminal appeal cases) = 1.55  Appeal courts (Enforcement) = 1.12</p>		
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	<p>Appeal courts (Total cases) = 1.37</p> <p>Corruption crime court = 3.78.</p>		
<p>Number of extraditions/international legal mutual cooperation processes completed</p> <p>Baseline: MoJ lacks in - house expertise to drive international legal cooperation/mutual legal assistance and seize opportunities arising from GA recognition of Palestinian observer state status</p> <p>Planned Target: 3</p>	<p>Number of Subpoenas submitted by the MoJ to the AGO and to Embassies = 13</p> <p>Number of executed subpoenas/extraditions processed = 1</p>	N/A	MoJ International Legal Cooperation Unit
<p>Per cent of judgments enforced by Executions Department (disaggregate by Sharia' Courts, etc)</p> <p>Baseline: 48.9%<sup>4</sup></p>	<p>From Sharia courts= 47.9%</p> <p>From Reconciliation Courts = 45.9%</p> <p>From First Instance Courts = 39.8%</p> <p>From Persons = 52.5%</p> <p>Overall per centage of enforced cases =</p>		MIZAN 2

n of Disposition rate of the Enforcement Department

<sup>f4</sup> Baseline updated with 2014

Planned target: 55% <sup>5</sup>	51.0%		
Satisfaction of women court users with court information services  Baseline: 49.7% (2015) Planned Target: to be developed		This indicator is no longer valid as the court information centres have been closed. Sawasya has redirected funding to finance electronic information points, in the courts.	
% of post 2007 laws in Gaza and West Bank reviewed by the PA or other mechanisms, driven by mutually agreed principles of inclusiveness, legitimacy and adherence to international human rights standards.  Baseline: 0% Target: 70% by year 2	6 laws in the West Bank were reviewed including: i) Law by Decree No. 4 of 2016 on the Protection of Juveniles, ii) Law of Unions, No 2. of 2013, iii) Law by decree No. 3 of 2012 on the Family Court system iv) Law on the Family Court system, No 3 of 2011 v) Law by Decree No 6 of 2011 on the Amendment of the Law No 1 2000 on Charitable Associations and Civil Society Organisations	As outlined in the narrative, Sawasya has reviewed its support to the review of Post 2007 laws and re-focused support towards a partnership with Birzeit. University.  The number of laws reviewed was therefore reduced in favour of increased support to methodology of legislative	

data.

target is updated based on calculation of Disposition rate of the Enforcement Department

	vi) Law by decree No. 11 on 2007 on the Preventive Security	review and the technological platform.	
Peer review conducted of Palestine compliance with UNCAC  Baseline: no peer review process Planned Target: peer review carried out by 2015	Done	N/A	PACC
Complaints registration and follow up mechanism within MoJ, High Judicial Council (HJC) and Attorney General's Office (AGO) exists  Baseline: 0 Target: complaint mechanisms exists in 3 institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of staff working the complaints system in the MoJ= 2</li> <li>- Number of complaints received and filed in the MoJ= 51 ( 6 complaints rejected).</li> <li>- Number of problems solved in the MoJ based on these complaints (fix rate)= 45</li> <li>- Number of staff working in the complaints system in the HJC= 1</li> <li>- Number of filed complaints followed up by the complaints mechanism in the HJC= No data.</li> <li>- Number of staff working in the complaints system in the AGO= 1</li> <li>- Number of complaints boxes in the AGO= 13 (one in each public prosecution office)</li> <li>- Number of complaints received and filed by AGO= No data</li> <li>- Number of filed complaints followed up by the complaints mechanism in the AGO= No data</li> </ul>	<p>Complaints registration and follow up mechanisms exists in all three institutions. Additional data (beyond indicator) included here on # of complaints registered.</p> <p>No data was available from the HJC complaints mechanism as a revision of the system was taking place in 2016.</p> <p>Regarding the complaints mechanism of the AGO the system will be hosted in the Inspection Department of the HJC. A bylaw has been developed but the Inspection Department is not yet up and running.</p>	MoJ/HJC/AGO

		<p>Currently all complaints relating to the public prosecution are submitted directly to the Attorney General's office and follow up is through the Attorney General's office.</p>	
<p><b>1.1: MOJ's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, M&amp;E, policy advice, capacity of legal and administrative staff, legislative drafting, legal aid institutionalization, international legal cooperation, and gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</b></p>			
<p># of MoJ staff who have satisfactorily completed (or are completing) institutionalized capacity building training programmes and achieved accredited qualifications</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10</p>	<p>Number of MoJ staff attended Legislative drafting diploma = 2 ( 2 women).</p> <p>Number of MoJ staff attended the first iteration of the Legal Skills diploma = 6 ( 2 women).</p> <p>Number of MoJ staff attended the second iteration of the Legal Skills diploma = 8 (7 women).</p> <p>Number of MoJ staff attended the Administrative Skills diploma = 3 (1 woman).</p> <p>Number of MoJ staff attended the first iteration of the Organization Development Diploma = 5 ( 3 women)</p>	<p>The Ministry identified a greater need for the legal skills diploma training, and the programme was able to accommodate more places for MoJ staff (from 5 to 9)</p> <p>To note this information relates to staff that have enrolled in diplomas in 2015, which are still running in 2016.</p>	<p>MoJ report</p>

	<p>Number of MoJ staff attended the second iteration of the Organization Development Diploma = <b>1</b> ( <b>0</b> women).</p> <p>Total number of MoJ staff attended institutional capacity diploma programme = 25 (15 women).</p>		
<p>Number and per cent of units and directorates that incorporate gender sensitivity/activities into work plans</p> <p>Baseline: gender mainstreaming requires additional institutionalization</p> <p>Planned Target: 10/15, 70%</p>	<p>Number of units and directorates that incorporated gender sensitivity/activities into their work plans in 2016 was 13 (including the Gender Unit). This represents almost 90% of units and directorates in the MOJ and exceeds the planned target.</p>	N/A.	MoJ report
<p>% and # of units and directorates to incorporate juvenile justice considerations into work plans/activities</p> <p>Baseline: juvenile justice capacity requires additional institutionalization</p> <p>Planned Target: 10/15, 70%</p>	<p>Number of units and directorates that incorporate juvenile sensitivity/activities into work plans = 12 (100%)</p>	N/A	MoJ report
<p>Number of draft laws developed in accordance with consultation manual process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (manual not yet approved)</p> <p>Planned Target: 5</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid</p>	<p>This area of work has changed in light of redirection of the programme's work on legal harmonisation</p>	MoJ report

Number of draft laws developed in accordance with legislative drafting manual (includes legislative impact assessments and costings)  Baseline: 0 (manual not yet approved) Planned Target: 5	This indicator is no longer valid		MoJ report
<b>1.2: HJC's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, donor liaison, project management, M&amp;E, capacity of court and administrative staff, further development and implementation of MIZAN2, case flow and management, judicial inspections work, execution of judgments and gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</b>			
Number of justice/security institutions linked to MIZAN2  Baseline: 5 Target: 7	8	N/A	MIZAN 2
Number of lawyers using MIZAN2  Baseline: 2707 Target: 3000	2812 lawyers.	Indicator calculation was re-calculated for the recent four years, as an error was made in earlier calculations.  Correct data from 2012 up to 2015 as the following:  2012: 694 lawyers  2013:1002 lawyers  2014:1630 lawyers  2015:2298 lawyers.	MIZAN 2

		Accordingly, baseline data to be changed.	
<p>Number of HJC administrative staff to undertake and complete institutionalized training programme</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 additional staff</p>	<p>Number of HJC staff attended Legislative drafting diploma = 1 ( 0 women).</p> <p>Number of HJC staff attended the first iteration of the Legal Skills diploma = 7 (2 women).</p> <p>Number of HJC staff attended the second iteration of the Legal Skills diploma = 4 (2 women).</p> <p>Number of HJC staff attended the Administrative Skills diploma = 6 (6 woman).</p> <p>Number of HJC staff attended the first iteration of the Organization Development Diploma = = 4 (2 women).</p> <p>Number of HJC staff attended the second iteration of the Organization Development Diploma = 6 (4 women)</p> <p>Total number of HJC staff attended institutional capacity diploma programme = 28 (16 women).</p>		HJC report



<p>Number of Court Information Points established and number of users /transactions</p> <p>Baseline: 3 Target: 4</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid</p>	<p>The three information points have been closed, and the project diverted the budget to finance the court information points to electronic information points. Seven electronic information points have been established.</p>	<p>HJC report</p>
<p>Human rights Unit, Strategies and Action plans expertise developed</p> <p>Baseline: weak human rights expertise Target: human rights expertise established</p>	<p>Has not been developed.</p>		<p>HJC report</p>
<p>Per centage/number of HJC staff to receive human rights awareness training</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20 additional staff</p>	<p>65 (50 Employees and 15 judges)</p>	<p>The HJC did not approve the organizational structure for the unit yet.</p>	<p>HJC report</p>
<p>HJC Human resources SOPs' support women's participation in the rule of law sector</p> <p>Baseline: no SOP Target: SOP approved by Chief Justice</p>	<p>SOPs has been developed and adopted.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>HJC report</p>
<p><b>Output 1.3: AGO/PP's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, donor liaison, project management, M&amp;E, capacity of legal and administrative staff, taking into account gender and juvenile justice considerations (UNDP)</b></p>			
<p>Human rights Unit, Strategies and Action plans expertise developed</p> <p>Baseline: No human rights unit in the AGO Target: human rights unit established (ToRs</p>	<p>The Human Rights Unit in the AGO was established in early 2017 following formal approval by the Minister. This builds on significant work in 2016 when the full proposal for the Human Rights Unit was</p>		<p>AGO report</p>

developed)	developed including the terms of reference for the structure, job descriptions, and a human resource plan, developed in consultation with a range of partners including human rights organisations.		
<b>Output 1.4: Legislative drafting skills enhanced across the legislative chain, with a focus on promoting and protecting gender equality (UNDP)</b>			
Number of new draft laws and/or amendments reviewed by the Gender Legislative Committee  Baseline: Capacity to undertake gender impact analysis of laws low  Target: At least three existing laws or bylaws reviewed through a 'gender' lens	2	These laws include the Family Protection law and Civil Service draft law.	MoJ Gender Legislative Committee
Number of lawyers from relevant institutions to complete legislative drafting diploma  Baseline: 0 Target: + 25	25 lawyers from different institutions enrolled in the diploma and additional 4 covered by IoL with total of 27 lawyers		MoJ
Number of new users of <i>Al-Muqtafi</i> legal database and (average daily hits)  Baseline: 248,000 Target: At least 1900 average daily users of Al Maqdisi	Number of new Users to Al-Muqtafi in this period: 3600 users  Together = 20300 users (16700 in 2015+ 3600 in 2016).  Average number of daily users: 2036 users.	N/A	Birzeit University

	Average daily hits = 377.000 hits  Number of new laws added to Al-Muqtafi = 111		
<b>Output 1.5: Specific needs of the Shari'a courts identified and supported, especially in the areas of planning, donor liaison, M&amp;E, electronic case management, capacity of administrative and court staff, and gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</b>			
Gender strategy and related action plan in place  Baseline: no gender strategy and action plan in Sharia's Courts Target: Gender strategies and action plans completed, approved in the <i>shari'a</i> courts and implementation commenced	Annual work plan has been developed.  Gender Strategy has not been developed.  Action plans has been developed.	The gender expert has not been recruited yet and hence the gender strategy has not yet been developed.	Sharia' Court report
Gender sensitive policy framework established including in areas of human resources, planning, budgeting, infrastructure, IT  Baseline: No gender sensitive policy framework in place Target: Gender policy developed in HR policies, planning, budgeting, space and facility allocations	Has not been developed.	The gender expert has not been recruited yet and hence the gender strategy has not yet been developed.  The Gender strategy has been mainstream as part of the strategy of Sharia court 2017-2022.  Specialization efforts have been done by the UNWOMEN in capacity development through study visits to Jordan.	Sharia' Court report
<b>Output 1.6 PCP's technical capacity strengthened in relation to IT, M&amp;E, professional standards, internal complaints mechanisms, and judicial</b>			

<b>notifications and enforcements, taking into account gender and juvenile justice considerations (UNDP)</b>			
<p>SOPs and job descriptions for internal oversight bodies developed</p> <p>Baseline: no SOPs and job descriptions for BGHR, Internal Security and IGO exist. Target: SOPs and job approved and police trained on it</p>	<p>There are SOPs for each unit of the internal oversight (including three units: Internal Security, Human and Grievances unit, and the inspector Office however they are still not endorsed. The aim is to harmonize one SOP for the three accountability units. To this end, SAWASYA has supported the recruitment of expert who has started his work on 1<sup>st</sup> of March 2017.</p> <p>Job description is there for each unit. However, to avoid duplication, and to assure complementarity among the job of the three accountability units, these job descriptions to be modified and amended, and to develop new items, and to be reflected to the new harmonized SOPs, then to be endorsed.</p>	<p>The TOR for the recruitment of an expert to work in this has been developed, and recruitment will start soon.</p>	<p>PCP report</p>
<p>Number of PCP staff who have satisfactorily completed institutionalised capacity building training programme and achieved accredited qualifications</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>Number of PCP staff who attended legal skills diploma= 5</p> <p>Specific Skills diploma programme tailored for the Ministry of Interior. 30 participants attended, 5 out of the 30 participants were from the PCP.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PCP report</p>
<p><b>1.7: Institutional development of the Corruption Crimes Court supported (covered under PACC outcome level indicator)</b></p>			

<b>1.8: Institutional development of the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission supported</b>			
National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2015-2017) developed and implementation supported  Baseline: no National Anti-Corruption Strategy Target: National anti-corruption strategy (2015-18) developed and endorsed, along with work plan for its implementation	Anti-Corruption Strategy (2015-2018) was developed and endorsed in 2015, and the programme continues to support the PACC in its implementation.  N.B. the strategy now covers 2015-2018 instead of 2015-2017.	N/A	PACC report
% Of recommendations of the organizational review implemented  Baseline: 0 Target. 70%	The following the per centage of recommendations implemented by PACC.  - IT; 100%. - HR 50%, - Strategy: 30%. - Organizational development: 40%	N/A	PACC report
<b>1.9: Strengthened coordination and cooperation amongst the rule of law actors improved with a focus on technical level cooperation between justice and security sector institutions and support to their efforts to clarify functional mandates</b>			
Number of cross-institutional initiatives emerged from justice and security sector coordination and working group meetings (Gaza/WB)  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10	<b>Three MOUs were agreed in 2016. MoU between the PBA and An-Najah University.</b>  MoU between HJC and the MOSD on coordination around children's rehabilitation centres. MoU between Gaza PBA and the Attorney General on legal aid to women victims of violence.	N/A	JSS Working Group
<b>Outcome 2 Civil society contribution to rule of law and community access to justice in the West Bank enhanced</b>			

<p>PBA capacity in areas of planning, project management, donor coordination, and M&amp;E/data collection</p> <p>Baseline: to be collected in 2015 Target: Capacity of PPMU staff strengthened;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning and Project Management Unit has been established.</li> <li>- Number of staff recruited in PPMU= 12</li> <li>- PPMU's system has been installed.</li> <li>- Number of data-based reports produced= 16</li> </ul>	N/A	PBA
<p>Number of concluded cases that have a positive outcome for the plaintiff</p> <p>Baseline: to be collected in 2016 Target: to be determined in 2016</p>	Data not available.	N/A	CSO reports
<p>% Of beneficiaries who feel that legal aid made a positive change in their life</p> <p>Baseline: no baseline Planned Target: At least 75%</p>	No data available.	N/A	Beneficiary Survey
<p><b>2.1: Capacity of CSOs strengthened to deliver quality legal aid services to vulnerable individuals and communities, with a focus on women, children and Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem</b></p>			
<p>Number of legal aid beneficiaries under the programme in the West Bank, including Area C and East Jerusalem (disaggregated by men/women, children/adults)</p> <p>Baseline: 2013: 5173 Planned Target: Further 10% increase</p>	<p>Men (consultations) = 2,619 Women (Consultations) = 4,278 Juvenile (Consultations) = 1,273</p> <p>Men (Mediation) = 18 Women (Mediation) = 177 Juvenile (Mediation) = 140</p> <p>Men (Representations) = 2,713 Women (Representations) = 3 , 703</p>	N/A	CSO reports

	<p>Juvenile (Representations) = 1,058</p> <p>Total (Consultations) = 8,170</p> <p>Total (Mediation) = 335</p> <p>Total (Representations) = 7,474</p> <p><b>Overall legal aid in the West Bank = 15,979</b></p>		
<p>Number of legal aid cases in 'Area C' and East Jerusalem</p> <p>Baseline: (2014) 3,239</p> <p>Planned Target: 4,000</p>	2,619	N/A	CSO reports
<p>Per centage of legal aid service beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided (disaggregation per zone)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 75% of legal aid service beneficiaries (including women) feel satisfied with legal aid services provided</p>	No data available	N/A	Beneficiary surveys
<p>Number of internal and external referrals facilitated by legal aid providers network</p> <p>Baseline: no legal aid providers network in the WB</p> <p>Planned Target: Network of legal aid providers in the West Bank established, including common legal aid database for cases arising under Palestinian jurisdiction</p>	No data available.	N/A	CSO reports

<b>2.2: Quality of legal profession strengthened to enhance community access to justice (UNDP)</b>			
<p>Number of lawyers attending training sessions aimed at strengthening legal knowledge and skills</p> <p>Baseline: practicing lawyers have limited training and knowledge sharing opportunities</p> <p>Planned Target: Further 5% increase in number of lawyers enrolling in PBA's continuous training programmes, 5% increase in number of participating female lawyers</p>	<p>West Bank = 380 Lawyers (213 men and 167 women). (EU)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PBA reports</p>
<p>Per centage of lawyers who self-assess that the trainings were useful and relevant to their work</p> <p>Baseline: 81% (PBA-offered training in 2013)</p> <p>Planned Target: 90%</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PBA reports</p>
<p>Number of universities that have institutionalized clinical legal education programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 3</p> <p>Planned Target: 4</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>University reports</p>
<p>Number of lawyers providing <i>pro bono</i> legal assistance</p> <p>Baseline: Limited legal aid provision by PBA</p> <p>Planned Target: Pro Bono Legal Aid Scheme Developed</p>	<p>100 lawyers (68 men and 32 women).</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PBA reports</p>



<b>2.3: An enabling legal environment more conducive to increasing citizen oversight and community access to justice in the West Bank (UNDP)</b>			
<p>Number of individuals who received legal awareness raising</p> <p>Baseline: (2013): 3,076 (f: 1457/m: 1464) Target: Further 15% increase</p>	<p>Male= 1496 Female= 1555 Total Number = 3051</p>	N/A	CSO reports
<p>Number of advocacy campaigns on domestic legal topics launched</p> <p>Baseline: 1436 Target: 1500</p>	See indicator below	See indicator below	CSO reports
<p>Number of communication events undertaken by CSO partners on legal issues (i.e. press releases, publications, posters/pamphlets, audio-video productions)</p> <p>Baseline: 283 Target 400</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of press release/advocacy and media briefings/Internet/TV/Radio= 2045</li> <li>- Number of reports/researches= 39</li> <li>- Number of presentations / Speaking tours / Study tours / Advocacy tours= 56</li> <li>- Number of conferences=17</li> <li>- Number of new laws, bylaws and amendments = 6</li> <li>- Number of submissions Position papers advocacy Letters=48</li> <li>- Number of documented cases=1401</li> <li>- Number of visits to detention centres=889</li> <li>- Number of documentaries= 28</li> <li>- Number of filed visit of delegations=189</li> </ul>	N/A	CSO reports
<p>Number of complaints lodged with relevant bodies arising out of monitoring (gender disaggregated)</p>	<p>Men = 146 complaints. Women = 31 complaints.</p>	N/A	CSO reports

Baseline: 94 Target: 5% increase	Total Complaints = 177		
<b>2.4 Engagement with informal justice actors and processes to increase observation of international standards of fairness, especially in relation to gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</b>			
# Of referrals by informal justice actors to formal justice actors  Baseline: 0 Target: 20	No data.	This is not part of the documented cases of referral system.	ICHR
<b>Outcome 3: Civil society contribution to rule of law and community access to justice in the Gaza Strip enhanced</b>			
Per centage of legal aid service beneficiaries who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided  Baseline: no baseline yet Planned Target: At least 75% of legal aid service beneficiaries (including women) feel satisfied with legal aid services provided	General satisfaction level of legal aid beneficiaries (satisfied and very satisfied) = 96.9% for both male and female.	N/A	Beneficiary Survey
<b>3.1: Capacity of CSOs strengthened to deliver quality legal aid services to vulnerable individuals and communities, with a focus on women and children (UNDP)</b>			
Total number of legal aid beneficiaries in Gaza (m/f,)  Baseline: 10546 Target: Further 10% increase, maintaining 70% women beneficiaries	Men (consultations) = 2016 Women (Consultations) = 4605 Juvenile/children (Consultations) = 27  Men (Mediation) = 96 Women (Mediation) = 385 Juvenile/children (Mediation) = 3  Men (Representations) = 2415	N/A	CSO reports

	<p>Women (Representations) = 2195          Juvenile/children (Representations) = 34</p> <p>Total (Consultations) = 6648          Total (Mediation) = 484          Total (Representations) = 4644</p> <p><b>Overall legal aid in Gaza Strip = 11776</b></p>		
<p>Number of internal and external referrals facilitated by Awn Network</p> <p>Baseline: 2986          Target: 3000</p>	<p><b>Gaza Strip:</b></p> <p>Internal referrals= 2,428 cases (493 cases for men, and 1935 cases for women).</p> <p>External referrals= 602 cases (68 cases for men and 534 cases for women).</p> <p>Total internal and external referrals: 3,030</p>	N/A	<p>CSO reports (Internal referrals are cases which are referred within the AWN network members, external means that one party is not a member of AWN network (i.e. providing services such as psycho-social support, medical treatments, etc)</p>
<p>Number of (university-based) legal aid clinics established to provide legal aid services over the life of the programme</p> <p>Baseline: 18          Target: 19</p>	<p>Four university based legal aid clinics in the Gaza Strip. 14 Legal aid clinics based in CSOs. Total is 18 legal aid clinics.</p>	N/A	<p>CSO report</p>
<p><b>3.2: Quality of legal profession strengthened to enhance community access to justice (UNDP)</b></p>			
<p>Number of lawyers attending training sessions aimed at strengthening legal knowledge and skills</p> <p>Baseline: 1204</p>	<p>Gaza Strip = 1270 Lawyers (955 men and 315 women)</p>	N/A	<p>PBA</p>

Target: Further 5% in increase, Further 5 % increase in female lawyer participation			
Per centage of lawyers who self-assess that the trainings were useful and relevant to their work  Baseline: 90% Target: 90%	80.7%	N/A	Beneficiaries surveys/AWN
Number of lawyers providing <i>pro bono</i> legal assistance  Baseline: 30 Target: 35	39 lawyers were providing pro-bono legal support, including 7 lawyers (4 men and 3 women) employed by the Palestinian Bar Association.	N/A	PBA
Number of <i>pro bono</i> cases  Baseline: 3920 Target: 4200	Total number of pro bono cases in Gaza Strip = 789  Legal consultations = 590 (138 men, and 452 women)  Mediation = 47 (12 men, and 35 women)  Representation= 152 (67 men, and 85 women)	N/A	PBA
Number of PA judges and prosecutors participated in training programmes  Baseline: 70 Target: 100	This indicator is not relevant for Gaza.	N/A	

<b>3.3: Support an enabling legal environment that is conducive to increasing citizen oversight and community access to justice in Gaza (UNDP)</b>			
<p>Number of individuals who received legal awareness raising</p> <p>Baseline: 19191 (2013) Target: Further 15% increase</p>	<p>Number of individuals attended awareness raising workshops= 27,456</p> <p>Men = 5761 Women = 21078 Boys = 441 Girls176</p> <p>Number of training sessions = 958 Number of training hours = 2068</p>	N/A	CSO Reports
<p>Number of press releases and position papers</p> <p>Baseline: 192 Target: 200</p>	70 press releases, and 34 position papers.	N/A	CSO Reports
<p>Number of advocacy campaigns on domestic legal topics launched</p> <p>Baseline: 32 Target: 50</p>	36 advocacy campaigns.	N/A	CSO Reports
<p>Number of communication events undertaken by CSO partners on legal issues (i.e. press releases, publications, posters/pamphlets, audio-video productions)</p> <p>Baseline: 183 Target: 200</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No. Of Press Releases Issued= 70</li> <li>- No. Of Position papers = 34</li> <li>- No of Fact Sheets Produced=34</li> <li>- No. Of Presentations Delivered Including Meetings with High-level Officials=133</li> <li>- No. Of Audio/Video Productions = 115 audio and 30 video.</li> </ul> <p>Number of Total events = 416</p>	N/A	CSO Reports

<p>Number of complaints lodged with relevant bodies arising out of monitoring (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: 5 Target: Further 5 % increase in # of complaints lodged</p>	No available data for 2016.	N/A	CSO Reports
<b>3.4: Engagement with informal justice actors and processes to increase observation of international standards of fairness especially in relation to gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</b>			
<p>Number of referrals by informal justice actors to formal justice actors</p> <p>Baseline: little to no monitoring or interaction between formal/informal cases Target: network of progressive informal justice authorities established</p>	No available data.		Awn Network
<b>3.6: Formal and informal justice processes monitored through the Observatory, with a focus on access and impact on women and girls (UN Women)</b>			
<p>Observatory on VAWG established and functional</p> <p>Baseline: no observatory Target: observatory established</p>	Observatory team established and functional (5 researchers and 1 coordinator)	Data collection is finalized and data processing underway	UNW/ICHR letter of agreement
<p>Support provided to CSOs and other stakeholders in cooperating with the newly established observatory.</p> <p>Baseline: no observatory Target: 2 additional Observatory reports in the</p>	0	ICHR's five field researchers across West Bank and Gaza Strip each participated in weekly meetings with stakeholders, including both government and non-	ICHR progress report

West bank. 1 Observatory report in Gaza.		government institutions. These meetings included both data collection as well as awareness raising on women's legal rights.  Observatory report for Gaza and West Bank to be published in March 2017	
Number of studies/assessments on women access to justice in Gaza (including legal aid services) produced.  Baseline: 0 Target: 1	2	CSOs have finalized research, which was commenced in 2015, on women's access to formal and informal justice (Aisha) and access to justice for women with disabilities (WAC)	CSO progress reports
<b>3.7: Awareness of GBV, legal rights, available justice, security and social protection services and institutional roles and responsibilities increased amongst communities, CSOs and professionals (UN Women)</b>			
Number of individuals provided with awareness raising training related on GBV, legal rights, available justice, security and social protection services and institutional roles and responsibilities. <sup>6</sup>  Baseline: 0 trainings conducted Target: 20	12,668 total (8257 women and 4411 men)		Partner reports

<sup>6</sup> This indicator has been amended to reflect that data relates to regular awareness raising activities and not 'training of trainers'.

<p>% Of targeted beneficiaries with increased level of awareness on GBV, legal rights, available justice, security and social protection services and institutional roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 trainings Target; Further 20% increase</p>	<p>No quantitative data</p>	<p>There is no systematic quantitative data on the impact of trainings. Only qualitative data, which has been very positive, through specific focus stories on beneficiaries such as male specialized prosecutors, young female lawyers, CRCD officers.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Referral system for the protection and service delivery to women and girls victims of violence established.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid.</p>		<p>Referral systems for protection from GBV were established in West Bank in 2013 by government and in 2014 in Gaza by UNICEF and NRC.</p>
<p>Number of organizations part of the referral system</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6 by end of project cycle</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid</p>		<p>Many organizations are working in the area of the existing referral systems in Gaza and West Bank, including all our CSO partners.</p>
<p>Number of cases handled through the referral system</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target at least 20 by the end of the project</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid</p>		<p>Upon review of the proposals received from civil society in the call and a mapping of the GBV referral system it was deemed that Sawasya does not bring added advantage to this area and should focus on priority</p>



			areas where our legal expertise and mandate bring a clear advantage.
<b>Outcome 4: Gender responsiveness of justice, security and legislative actors strengthened</b>			
<p>Per cent of female employees in targeted institutions in PCP and AGO disaggregated based on position</p> <p>Baseline: PCP 2.5 %, AGO tbd Target: Increase 5%</p>	<p>AGO 21% of legal staff are female; 33 women and 123 men 6/40 senior positions held by women (Chief Prosecutor and above)</p> <p>PCP 3.74% of officers are women; 7,717 men/300 women 18 female officers are in senior ranks</p>	Data as of 31 Dec 2016.	PCP Gender Strategy AGO data
<p>Per cent of police, prosecutors and judges specialized in gender justice issues (disaggregated by m/f)</p> <p>Baseline: no baseline yet Target: to be determined</p>	<p>110 FJPU staff members; 33 per cent female</p> <p>26 Specialized Prosecutors on Family Violence, 10 females, 16 male</p> <p>0 judges</p>		PCP data AGO data
<p>Per cent of women beneficiaries of policing services, including women victims of violence satisfied with policing services.</p> <p>Baseline: tbd (currently conducting baseline study) Target: 10% increase</p>	No data.	Baseline survey gave unreliable and inconclusive data on this indicator. UNDP partnered with MIFTAH on a qualitative study of satisfaction with FJPUs however hesitant to report on this qualitative data as the	UNW baseline study

		satisfaction seems overstated than what other reports show.	
<p>Per cent of PCP women staff members satisfied with policing environment</p> <p>Baseline: tbd (currently conducting baseline study)</p> <p>Target: 15% increase</p>	<p>Out of 176 PCP female staff 82% stated that they are satisfied with the policing environment. However, 46.7% of PCP women staff stressed that there is discrimination against women in regards to salary, health and insurance benefits and positions.</p>	<p>This baseline was conducted in 2015. No updates since then.</p>	<p>UNW baseline study</p>
<p>Per cent of women beneficiaries of prosecutorial services (incl. women victims of violence's) satisfied with services</p> <p>Baseline: tbd (currently conducting baseline study)</p> <p>Target: 15% increase</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>Baseline study was conducted in Q3 however it did not look at perceptions of beneficiaries but at quantitative indicators of case management by prosecutors. It was assessed that now that the SPPs were institutionalized in 2016, the priority for 2017 and the new phase is a beneficiary satisfactory monitoring system owned by AGO.</p>	<p>UNW baseline study</p>
<p><b>4.1: Capacity of the MOJ, HJC, Shari'a courts, PMF and PBA to develop and implement gender responsive draft laws, policies and frameworks strengthened (UNDP)</b></p>			
<p>Number of new laws and legislative amendments supportive of gender issues and women's rights</p> <p>Baseline: applicable laws critical to gender</p>	<p>Two laws</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>MoJ Gender Legislative Committee</p>

<p>progress remain archaic Planned Target: at least 1 more draft law or amendment supportive of improved gender justice put forward</p>			
<p>Number of laws reviewed for gender responsiveness</p> <p>Baseline: 5 Planned Target: at least 3 existing laws or bylaws reviewed through a 'gender' lens</p>	<p>Three laws</p>	<p>The three laws reviewed relate to the juvenile rehabilitation centres, mediation bylaw for juvenile justice and the new juvenile justice law.</p>	<p>MoJ Gender Legislative Committee</p>
<p>Gender strategies and action plans developed in the HJC and the <i>shari'a</i> courts</p> <p>Baseline: gender strategies and action plans completed and approved in MoJ, not yet developed in the HJC and Sharia' Courts</p> <p>Planned Target: gender strategies and action plans implemented in the HJC and the Sharia' Courts</p>	<p>The Gender and Juvenile aspects have been considered in the National justice strategy, and have been also considered in the annual working plan of both the MoJ and the HJC.</p> <p>Going down to the level of departments, the juvenile and gender aspects have been considered in the type of work/work plan of each single department.</p> <p>For Sharia Courts, the AWP is designed for three years. The items/activities are spread over the three years, and the achievements are reviewed annually. This AWP has been reviewed and updated on Dec. 2015.</p> <p>Note that this is not applicable to the HJC. In HJC they do annual work plan for each year.</p>	<p>Having the gender expert not recruited yet, this gender strategy was not developed.</p>	<p>HJC and Sharia' Court data</p>

	Gender strategy for the Sharia Courts has not been developed yet because gender officer was not hired in 2015. The same reason for 2016.		
Number of MoJ, HJC, Sharia's and PBA staff that have received gender awareness training  Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 100	Number of HJC staff attended gender awareness training= 50 Employees plus 15 judges  Number of MoJ staff attended gender awareness training= 50  Number of Sharia staff attended gender awareness training= 0  Number of PBA's staff attended gender awareness training= 0	N/A	HJC and Sharia' Court data
Number of women PMF beneficiaries  Baseline (2013): 199 Planned Target: further 10% increase	Number of women = 1,456 Number of children= 8,070	N/A	PMF
PMF retrieval rate  Baseline (2013): 25% Planned Target: 30%	15%	N/A	PMF
<b>4.2: Capacity of the MOI, PCP, AGO/PP, MOSD and MOWA to develop and implement gender responsive draft laws, policies and frameworks strengthened, including guidelines and tools for the rehabilitation of women and girls in conflict with the law (UN Women)</b>			

<p>Number of national institutions provided with technical capacity development assistance on gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>CoM, AGO, MOSD, MOWA, PCP, Mol</p>	<p>Institutional Reports</p>
<p>New/updated strategies, action plans, and guidelines to promote gender sensitive policing services and social protection and rehabilitation services approved.</p> <p>Baseline: no gender-sensitive strategies, action plans Target: 1</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Adopted police gender strategy and budgeted action plan for its implementation.</p> <p>Adopted AGO Gender Work Plan for 2016 with monitoring and evaluation framework.</p> <p>Decision issued by AG to institutionalize Specialized Prosecutors</p> <p>Decision issued by AG to appoint SPPs throughout the whole legal process including in Appeal and Cassation departments</p> <p>Decision issued by AG on cases related to sexual violence involving juveniles.</p> <p>Decision issued by AG on dealing with children born out</p>	<p>PCP/AGO reports</p>

		<p>of wedlock and children who committed suicide.</p> <p>AGO decision on coordination with partners on children born out of the wedlock and the implementation of the MoSD SOPs on this area.</p> <p>AG decision requesting AGO membership in the National Committee to Combat VAW</p> <p>AGO Decision on implementation of referral system and coordination with referral system</p> <p>COM adoption of gender sensitive complaints system.</p>	
<p>Number of institutions adopting gender sensitive policies related to recruitment and career development.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The gender strategy of the PCP includes explicit policies to increase number of women in the police and interventions related to empower women (capacity building for women in field and leadership skills).</p> <p>In 2017 AGO gender unit has</p>	<p>Institution reports</p>

		in its workplan to revise recruitment (and human resources) policies and practices and provide recommendations to increase the number of women in the Public Prosecution Services including increasing the number of women in senior positions.	
<p>Number of women staff in MOI, PCP, AGO/PP trained on leadership, gender mainstreaming and networking</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	30	<p>Transfer of skills to the AGO gender unit through mentoring on gender mainstreaming of work plans and strategies, developing works plans with M&amp; E tools, and developing organizational structure.</p> <p>Workshop with the SSGAC in MOI</p> <p>Workshop with MOI on gender and Code of Conduct</p>	Institution reports
% Of women staff in MOI, PCP, AGO/PP trained who demonstrate an increased level of	No data	Not collected.	Institution reports

<p>leadership skills</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>			
<p>% / # Of women staff in MOI, PCP, AGO/PP trained who demonstrate an increased level of gender mainstreaming skills</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>No quantitative data</p>	<p>AGO, PCP and MOI gender units have all demonstrated the ability to effectively apply their training to improve the mainstreaming of gender in planning. For example, gender perspective was integrated in the AGO, PCP and MOI five year strategies developed as part of 2016 NPA process.</p> <p>Head of AGO Gender Unit compiled a report to Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding PP's commitment under CEDAW and compiled a report for media and civil society providing data on VAW cases received by the PP in 2016.</p>	<p>Institution reports</p>
<p>Collaboration between MOWA and security and justice national institutions in implementing Strategy to Compact Violence Against Women is supported.</p> <p>Baseline: weak level of collaboration Target: Serious Case Conference organized</p>	<p>Progress on adoption of SCRM recommendations. Progress in activating AGO and HJC in the National Committee.</p>	<p>First Serious case review conducted and recommendations discussed by national committee and still waiting to be adopted.</p>	<p>Conference report</p>



		AG decision requesting AGO membership on the National Committee to Combat VAW	
<p>Number of rehabilitation, reintegration and social services programmes provided to women and girls in CRC.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>8</p> <p>(Individual therapy in WB, group therapy in WB, sports therapy in WB, vocational training in WB, hygiene kits in WB, individual therapy in Gaza, group therapy in Gaza, hygiene kits in Gaza)</p>	<p>In West Bank: 48 women received individual therapy 26 women received group therapy 30 women engaged in sports and recreational therapy 97 individual therapy sessions provided 100 group therapy sessions provided</p> <p>In Gaza: 126 female detainees received individual therapy 126 female detainees engaged in group sessions 20 group therapy sessions provided 41 female detainees &amp; 6 children received hygiene kits, foods, clothes</p>	TRC, PBA Gaza reports
Official organized networks established and supported at targeted institutions including	0	Not implemented yet	Institution Report

MOI, PCP, and AGO/PP			
Baseline: 0 Targets: 1			
<b>4.3: Capacity of the Council of Ministers and its sub-committees enhanced to include gender equality principles and reflect human rights norms and standards (UN Women, cross-cutting with outputs 1.4, 4.1 and 4.2)</b>			
Number of Council of Ministries staff targeted through awareness raising sessions related to gender equality.  Baseline: 0 Target: 20	0	To be implemented in Q1 and Q2 2017	Gender Expert report
Number of Council of Ministries staff targeted through training related to law review from a gender perspective.  Baseline: 0 Target: 20	2	On the job training through technical working group on Family Protection Bill. Further activities to be implemented in Q1 and Q2 2017	Gender Expert report
Per cent of staff trained at Council of Ministries demonstrating capability to review/draft laws from a gender perspective  Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	0	To be implemented in Q1 and Q2 2017	Gender Expert report
Number of laws drafted/revised from a gender perspective to include principles of gender equality and women's rights.  Baseline: 0 Target: 2	1 (Bill for the Protection of the Family from Violence)	Although requests were made to review the Social Security Bill Sawasya did not engage on a matter of principle as the bill was not discussed in a	Gender Expert report

		transparent or participatory matter and we did not want to legitimize such a process.	
<b>4.4: Gender sensitive M&amp;E systems developed and implemented in the justice and security sectors in conjunction with PCBS (UN Women, cross-cutting with outputs 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4)</b>			
New/updated gender sensitive M&E system in place and approved for the justice and security sectors.  Baseline Target	0	Activity cancelled due to lack of funds.	Institutional reports
<b>Outcome 5: Women's and girls' access to justice and security improved by ensuring accountable service provision to prevent, protect and respond to violence, and by addressing their broader legal needs</b>			
Number of GBV cases receiving judgment in the first degree courts out of total # of cases receiving judgement in the first instance  Baseline: 3877/31458 Target: Increased by 30%	2908 cases.	N/A	MIZAN 2
% Of complaints related to VAWG filed with the PCP that reaches the courts  Baseline: 30 % Target: 60%	No data	N/A	
<b>5.1: Availability, accessibility and appropriateness of policing services (inter alia through the FPU) for women and girls, including those threatened by or experiencing violence, improved (UN Women, cross-cutting with outputs 1.6, 3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 5.7 and 6.4)</b>			
Per cent of activities identified in FPU Strategy implemented.	0	FJPU Strategy to be adopted in	FJPU

Baseline: 0 Target: 40%		2017	
Level of Implementation of FPU Regulations  Baseline: 0 Target: 40%	50%	Family protection SOPs are complete and being implemented across districts. Juvenile SOPs to be completed in 2017.	FJPU
Number of Family Protection Units across the West Bank complying with the Minimum Standards Regulations.  Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	100 %	Family protection units in all districts are following the family protection SoPs. The juvenile protection SoPs are still not officially approved and disseminated.	FJPU
Per cent of targeted police officers assigned in administration, departments and units who demonstrate an increased level of knowledge in gender, VAWG and human rights  Baseline: 0 Target: 20%	No data	No quantitative data systematically collected.	FJPU
Per cent of targeted police officers directly working with women beneficiaries who demonstrate an increased level of sensitization towards women's needs, whether in regards to women victims of violence, women witnesses of crimes, and women in conflict with the law  Baseline: tbd	No data	No quantitative data systematically collected.	FJPU

Target: 20%			
<p>Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between police and governmental and non-governmental service providers targeting women and girls supported.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	4	<p>MOSD cooperation with PCP still faces challenges mostly related to MOSD lack of budget to fulfill needed obligations</p> <p>CRCD engaged with TRC in 15 coordination sessions during 2016</p> <p>Regular meetings held between MoSD and PCP's CRCD to coordinate efforts in working with inmates.</p> <p>PBA Gaza and Police in Gaza held 10 meetings on women's human rights during 2016</p> <p>PCP chairs dialogue forum on establishing One Service Center</p>	CRCD in West Bank
<b>5.2: Availability, accessibility and appropriateness of prosecutorial, judicial and legal services for women and girls, including those threatened by or experiencing violence, improved (UN Women)</b>			
New/updated prosecutorial/judicial tools (e.g. operating procedures, guidelines, policy papers,	5	Decision to institutionalize Specialized Prosecutors Issued	AGO reports

<p>etc.) to protect and increase accountability to women and girls drafted and approved</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>		<p>based on the organizational structure supported by technical assistance of UN Women.</p> <p>Decision to increase number of SPP prosecutors from 14 in Feb 2016 to 26 in October 2016</p> <p>Decision by AG to appoint 2 new SPP on Appeal Prosecution, Cassation Prosecution and the Revision of Charges Dept. at AGO- ensuring there are SPP throughout the whole legal process at the PP from investigation until a final decision is taken regarding the case.</p> <p>Decision to add children born outside of wedlock and children who committed or attempted suicide to the mandate of the SPP on VAW</p> <p>AGO developed a policy paper on women who are not</p>	
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		included in the protection system (referral system) and shared with partners	
Number of targeted prosecutors and AGO staff demonstrating increased level of gender sensitivity and understanding of gender equality, women's needs and rights.  Baseline: 0 Target: 16	26 (100%)	Since October 2016 there are 26 SPP. From October 2016 undertaking a training on gender sensitivity and understanding of gender equality and women's human rights by Birzeit University, funded by UN Women.	
Coordination platform between PCP and PP on cases of women and girls established.  Baseline: 0 Target: 1	1	Consultation platform established on the risk assessment templates and one service center	
Number of judges with increased knowledge on how to deal with women cases with focus on VAWG  Baseline: 0 Target: 10	13	Chief Justice nominated 13 judges to take part in an international peer group meeting organized by Sawasya on gender responsive adjudication, in particular cases of violence against women	
<b>5.3: Lawyers' capacity to provide gender sensitive legal services and rights-based advocacy for women and girls strengthened and monitored (UN Women, cross-cutting with outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 and 5.4)</b>			
Number of lawyers targeted through gender sensitizing sessions and capacity development	395 (300 females and 95 male)	Training on gender and women's rights and gender	

<p>programs to legally represent women</p> <p>Baseline: 20 Target: 60</p>		<p>responsive litigation, to enable them to provide gender responsive services to women victims of violence.</p> <p>PBA West Bank 40 lawyers; 26 females, 14 male</p> <p>PBA Gaza 305 lawyers; 243 females, 62 male</p> <p>Aisha 50 lawyers; 31 females 19 males</p>	
<p>% Of targeted lawyers demonstrating increased level of gender sensitivity and capacity to legally represent women and to advocate for women's rights</p> <p>Baseline: tbd Target: increase 65%</p>	<p>PBA Gaza 87 per cent of the targeted lawyers demonstrated improvement in knowledge</p>		
<p>New/updated guidelines for lawyers to address gender equality and legally represent women drafted and approved.</p> <p>Baseline:0, Target: 1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>PBA WB Code of ethics for lawyers has been developed and approved;</p> <p>The development of the Standard Operating Procedures for legal aid services to VAW cases is in the</p>	



		process of finalization by PBA WB  PBA Gaza guidelines drafted, approved and adopted	
Number of targeted lawyers implementing PBA guidelines on how to address gender equality while providing legal advice and representation to women  Baseline: 0, Target 20	345	In Gaza: 305 lawyers; 243 females, 62 male  PBA West Bank 40 lawyers; 26 females, 14 male	
<b>5.4: Tailored legal aid services provided to women and girls (UNDP, cross-cutting with outputs 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 and 5.3)</b>			
Total number of women provided with legal information, consultation/mediation and representation  Baseline: 1,800 women received free legal representation (2012) 3,500 women provided with legal consultation and mediation services (2012) Planned Target: Further 15% increase	Legal advice/consultation: 8883 (West Bank= 4278, Gaza Strip=4605)  Legal mediation: 562 (West Bank= 177, Gaza Strip=385)  Legal representation: 5898 (West Bank= 3703, Gaza Strip=2195)  Number of total legal aid= 15343 (West Bank= 8,158, Gaza Strip=7,185)	N/A	CSO reports
Per centage of women clients who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided  Baseline: to be established	General satisfaction level of women from legal aid service= 97.1%	Data reflects only Gaza, Data on West Bank was not available.	Beneficiary Survey

Target: 75%			
Per centage of women clients satisfied with outcome of the case/matter  Baseline: no baseline data Target 75%	Level of women satisfaction:  - Per cent of women satisfied= 73.8%. - Per cent of women not satisfied= 3.1% - Not applicable (per cent of women who did not get court decision yet) = 23.1%	Data reflects only Gaza, Data on West Bank was not available.	Beneficiary Survey
<b>5.5: Awareness of GBV, legal rights, available justice, security and social protection services and institutional roles and responsibilities increased amongst communities, CSOs and professionals (UN Women, crossing cutting with outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 2.3, 3.3, 4.3 and 4.4)</b>			
% Of targeted beneficiaries with increased level of awareness on GBV and VAWG, rights and available support services  Baseline: 0 Target: 30% increase	No data	Data not collected systematically	CSO Reports
Number of awareness raising sessions programmes for girls and boys on GBV/VAW prevention, early detection and response conducted jointly by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.  Baseline:0 Target: 6	2 programmes that reach 5795 children (3546 girls and 2249 boys)	West Bank PCC 3356 (1712 girls 1644 boys)  Gaza Aisha 2439 targeted (1834 females and 605 males)	CSO Reports
<b>5.6: Multi Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation Improved to enhance, monitor and document women's and girls' access to justice and security (UN Women)</b>			
% Or # recommendations of Serious Case Review mechanism Adopted  Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Zero.	N/A	Partner Report
New Guidelines for the Case Conference	Zero.	Drafting on these guidelines	Partner Report

mechanism in place and approved. Baseline: 0 Target: 1		continued in 2016. They are expected to be finalized in 2017.	
Number of cases related to women victims of violence and/or in conflict with the law supported through the Case Conference mechanism. Baseline: tbd Target: 15	Zero.	N/A	Partner Report
Number of national institutions actively part of the Case Conference mechanism and the Serious Case Review Mechanism Baseline: 4 Target: 6	10 in serious case review.	N/A	Partner Report
<b>5.7: Formal and informal justice actors and processes monitored through the Observatory, with a focus on access and impact on women (UN Women, cross-cutting with outputs 2.3, 2.4 and 3.3)</b>			
Number of national institutions within the security and justice sector providing regular data to the Observatory	5	Shelters, correction centers, police, prosecutors, MOWA	ICHR
Number of ICHR staff assigned and trained to collect, document and report on women's access to justice processes and outcomes  Baseline: 0 Target: 4	6	2 Researchers in Gaza, 3 Researchers in WB and 1 Coordinator	ICHR
Number of reports issued by ICHR observatory on women's access to justice  Baseline: 1	1	Report on Family Protection Bill alignment with CEDAW	ICHR

Target: 4			
<b>Outcome 6: Juvenile justice and adherence to child rights improved</b>			
Number of juvenile justice cases handled by specialized police  Baseline: 2729 Target: 3000	2,807	N/A	PCP Annual Report (FJPU)
Number of children held in detention  Baseline: 740 Target: 500	No data available.	N/A	FJPU
<b>6.1: Legislation related to juvenile justice and its enforcement introduced/amended in line with international standards and accession to CRC supported (UNDP)</b>			
Number of new laws and legislative amendments supportive of improved juvenile justice/ in line with CRC standards  Baseline: 3 Target: 5/at least 1 more law	3	These laws include the juvenile rehabilitation centre; the mediation bylaw for juvenile justice and the new juvenile protection law.	MOSD
Expertise on juvenile justice established in different justice and security sector institutions	8	N/A	Institution Reports
<b>6.2: Children's access to justice improved through tailored legal aid services and more equitable informal justice processes (UNDP)</b>			
Per centage of UNDP provided legal aid services targeting children across the West Bank and Gaza (dissagr. Legal information, consultation/mediation and representation)  Baseline: 5% Target: 5% increase	Legal information/consultation: 1300 individuals (8.7%).  Legal mediation: 143 individuals (17.5%)  Legal representation: 1092 (9.0%)	N/A	CSO Reports

	Total legal aid = 2535 (9.1)		
<b>6.3: Institutional juvenile/child responsiveness enhanced by 'mainstreaming' policies and procedures relating to children's rights (UNDP)</b>			
Number of HJC and MoJ staff to receive training on juvenile justice  Baseline: 0 Targets: 100	Number of HJC staff= 175 (25 judges and 150 employees  Number of MoJ staff= 50 including core staff in Juvenile Justice team	N/A	HJC/MoJ reports
% Of juvenile justice cases presented by MOSD legal aid providers / cases presented to the police  Baseline: no baseline, 2014 data will be baseline Target: see above	Number of cases represented by MOSD= 375. This data covers until June 2016. No data was available for the second half of the year	.	MOSD
Increase in number of child PMF beneficiaries  Baseline: 387 Target: 10% increase	Number of children= 8070	N/A	PMF
<b>6.4: Institutional development of the PCP's Juvenile Police Unit supported (UNDP)</b>			
Number of PCP staff trained in juvenile justice  Baseline: 0 Target: 100	5 Police Officers	Because the delay in activating the unified FJPU in the PCP. Harmonization of SOPs and the manual of guidance have to be done before the training.	PCP
<b>6.5: Development and implementation of specialised juvenile prosecution and court services in both the regular and shari'a courts supported (UNDP)</b>			
Number of juvenile cases dealt with by prosecutors and judges with specialist knowledge	3,021 juvenile cases came before the courts in 2016	N/A	MIZAN 2

Baseline (2013): 5293 Targets: 5500			
Number of juvenile cases to be resolved within one year  Baseline (2014) <sup>7</sup> : 2,235 Target: 20% increase	1470	N/A	MIZAN 2
Number of children to be diverted by prosecutors from the criminal justice system.  Baseline: 5293 Targets: 6000	Data on this is not available	N/A	MIZAN 2
Number of children released on non-custodial restrictive measures in lieu of detention  Baseline: no baseline available. 2014 data will be baseline Target: N/A	Data on this is not available.	N/A	PCP FJPU
<b>Outcome 7: Capacity of key actors and stakeholders to monitor progress and results in rule of law development increased</b>			
Number of Institutions with functioning M&E and data collection systems  Baseline: limited M&E capacity in security/justice institutions Target: 5	3 Institutions.  - AGO (2 staff). - HJC (1 staff) and system in place. - MoJ (2 staff) but system is not yet in place.	N/A	HJC/MoJ reports
PCBS capacity to monitor developments in the	PCBS collected data for the third public	N/A	PCBS

<sup>7</sup> Baseline updated with 2014 data.

<p>rule of law sector, measured by involvement of PCBS in perception survey report (JSS monitoring, involvement in JSS sub working group)</p> <p>Baseline: public perception survey outsourced to consultancy firms Target: PCBS collects, analyses and publishes public perception data for the justice sector</p>	<p>perception survey.</p> <p>PCBS collected data for the Justice and Security monitor.</p> <p>PCBS is key player in the M&amp;E sub-working group.</p>		
<p><b>7.2: Capacity of PCBS developed to conduct empirical knowledge products including public perception surveys, surveys of justice and security sector data and other surveys/studies as needed to fill knowledge and data gaps (UNDP, cross-cutting with outputs 4.4, 7.1 and 7.4)</b></p>			
<p>PCBS able to conduct analysis of data in-house</p> <p>Baseline: analysis outsourced to consultancy Target: PCBS produces analysis</p>	<p>This indicator is no longer valid. The mandate of PCBS is making data available to institutions and other stakeholders for their analysis and use.</p>	N/A	PCBS
<p>Extend to which PCBS Justice and Security surveys align to international standards</p> <p>Baseline: yes (2011 survey) Target: standard maintained</p>	<p>No available data.</p>	N/A. Alignment of Justice Sector indicators with SDGs.	
<p><b>7.3: Capacity of CSO partners developed to enhance their capacity to monitor, evaluate and report on results (UNDP, cross-cutting with outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 7.1 and 7.4)</b></p>			
<p>Number of trainees (disaggregated based on gender, CSOs/institutions) of training on M&amp;E</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>50 employees from the Ministry of Justice and 50 employees from the High Judicial Council.</p>	<p>Training report</p>

