

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 2017 – 31 DECEMBER 2017

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Localities, Priority Areas / Strategic Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Strengthening the Rule of Law in the oPt: Justice and Security for the Palestinian People MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ 91268 	<p>Country/Region: Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt): West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip</p> <p>Priority area/ strategic results: UNDAF (2014-2016)</p> <p>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 marginalized 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>
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP/PAPP UN Women 	<p>ORGANIZATIONS/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</p>

¹ 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](#)

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
<p>Total approved budget as per Project document: US \$ 30.5 million MPTF /JP Contribution:</p> <p>Agency Contribution - UNDP/BPPS: US \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>Government Contribution: /</p> <p>Other Contributions - Netherlands US \$ 13,501,582 - Sida US \$ 7,763,090 - DFID US \$ 7,121,935</p> <p>TOTAL: US \$ 28,386,607 following currency devaluation</p>
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
<p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>

<p>Civil Police; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Women’s Affairs; <i>Sharia’</i> Courts/Palestinian Maintenance Fund; PCBS; 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>
Programme Duration
<p>Overall Duration: 36 months + 14 months extension</p> <p>Start Date (01.05.2014)</p> <p>Original End Date (30.04.2017)</p> <p>Current End date (30.06.2018)</p>
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ABBREVIATIONS

AG	Attorney General
AGO	Attorney General's Office
BGHR	Bureau for Grievances and Human Rights of the Palestinian civil police
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
COGAT	Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories
COM	Council of Ministers.
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EJ	East Jerusalem
EUPOL COPPS	EU Police Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
FJP	Family and Juvenile Protection Unit of the Palestinian civil police
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HJC	High Judicial Council
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
IDS	Institute for Development Studies
IG	Inspector General of the Palestinian civil police
IS	Internal Security of the Palestinian civil police
JLAC	Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre
JSWG	Justice sector working group
JSS	Justice Sector Strategy
LRC	Legal Research Center
LOA	Letter of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MOI	Ministry of interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territory
PACC	Palestinian Anti-Corruption Committee
PBA	Palestinian Bar Association
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCDCR	Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict
PCP	Palestinian Civil Police
PJI	Palestinian Judicial Institute
PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
PMF	Palestinian Maintenance Fund
PMO	Prime Minister Office
PPMU	Planning and Project Management Unit of the High Judicial Council
RRF	Result and resource framework
SJD	Supreme Judge Department
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPP	Specialized Public Prosecutors
SFR	Strategic Results Framework

Tdh	Terres des hommes
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of trainers
UCAS	University College of Applied Science
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAW	Violence against Women
WB	West Bank
WCLAC	Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling

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Executive Summary

This report sets out the achievements, challenges and lessons learnt of the joint UNDP/UN Women *Sawasya* Programme on Strengthening the Rule of Law in the oPt for 2017. 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.

The year 2017 saw the programming transitioning, at the end of April, in an ‘inception phase’. In this interim phase UNICEF joined the programme, as it continued implementing, at a reduced scale, key areas of work whilst simultaneously preparing the ground for the launch of a new phase of the programme in 2018. The main purpose of the inception was to continue certain key streams of work while maintaining a large focus on drafting the new project document and several strategy papers. From a management perspective, 2017 was a tumultuous year, as all team positions for both agencies were advertised and a new team was recruited, including new international staff.

Despite these challenges, a number of notable results were nevertheless achieved by the programme. Under Support to Rule of Law Institutions, the program continued its support to increase efficiency across the justice chain and transparency of information on court cases for the public and judiciary. The percentage of judicial decisions enforced by the Civil Enforcement Department increased from 51% to 69% since 2016, exceeding the annual target. However, work on enforcement needs to continue to reduce the backlog. To that end, 66 HJC staff were trained in handling enforcement request in all courts across the WB. The number of adjudications and notifications also substantially increased throughout the WB².

On Gender justice, the program continued its efforts to increase the gender responsiveness of security and justice institutions. This led to the adoption by the PCP of its gender strategy and 81 key staff across 8 institutions (PCP, AGO, HJC, SJD, MOI MOSD, MOWA and CoM) were trained on gender mainstreaming³. The PCP family protection units are now effective in all the districts and 25 Specialized Prosecutors on VAW were also trained and procedures put in place to ensure gender-responsive prosecution of VAW cases⁴. The Chief Justice increased the number of VAW specialized judges from 12 to 29, due in part to advocacy by *Sawasya*. Significantly, 2017 also saw the opening of the One-Stop Center in Ramallah, piloting multi-sectoral services delivery for survivors of (S)GBV, children in conflict with the law and child victims.

Joining forces with UNICEF in 2017, *Sawasya* enhanced its support to the justice for children agenda. This contributed to increase the number of juvenile cases handled by specialized PCP services⁵. Child Protection Counsellors now have access to juvenile cases in HJC Mizan II which helps to inform judgements and potential alternatives to detention placements. In Gaza, 11 boys were judicially removed from detention and enrolled in a vocational training center. Of the 176 informal actors trained on restorative justice, 31 were female whilst 23 judges and prosecutors received training on a manual developed with

² 310,251 notifications and 214,662 adjudications in civil and criminal courts. See outcome I indicators – M&E table.

³ See outputs 4.3-4 indicators – M&E table.

⁴ See outputs 5.1-2 indicators – M&E table

⁵ 3235 cases – See Outcome 6 indicators – M&E table.

the PJI on justice for children procedures. This resulted in the observed improvement of certain judicial decisions in line with the provisions under the new juvenile protection law.

Moreover, on accountability of the police, the first PCP Unified Complaints Office was opened in Ramallah, to facilitate processing of complaints submitted by citizens for violations committed by the police. To complement this, 24 police officers were trained (through a Training of Trainer (TOT) modality) on the Police Code of Conduct, who subsequently rolled out training for more than 300 PCP officers in all West Bank districts.

Under Rule of Law and Community Access to Justice Enhanced through Support to Civil Society in the West Bank and Gaza, the programme was able to provide legal aid to 14,337 people (53% women) in the West Bank and Gaza in 2017 and more than 2,227 children were provided legal support. The level of satisfaction of beneficiaries surveyed also remained consistently high (97.2% satisfied) in relation to previous years. In Gaza, despite a reduction in resources allocated to legal aid providers, geographical coverage of legal aid services was maintained through effective targeting across governorates. Also, due to reduced financial resources, awareness raising activities reduced in number in comparison to previous year, but still significant, with 29,714 people reached (50% women and girls) in Gaza (8.2% reduction from 2016). The Palestinian Bar Association continued to be supported in pro bono work, awareness raising and direct services to female inmates. Finally, the beginning of 2017 saw progress in the development of a National Legal Aid Strategy, with a draft strategy produced by its technical working group. Unfortunately, this work halted and was only re-activated later in the year.

In addition to tangible work presented above, 2017 was characterized by intensive strategy development and design of *Sawasya II*, with heightened consultations and dialogue with (development) partners. A final independent evaluation of *Sawasya* was conducted in early 2017, highlighting important lessons learnt and recommendations that will feed into the second phase of the programme.

Introduction

While the year saw a number of violent incidents in Gaza, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, its culmination in December 2017 by the United States' declaring Jerusalem as Israel's capital sparked protests that continue to impact the operational environment of the *Sawasya* programme. This was also followed by US withholding of funding from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which significantly impacted the delivery of essential services in camps.

The political situation in the State of Palestine remained challenging and democratic principles continued to be undermined throughout 2017. In the West Bank, the continued absence of a functional Palestinian Legislative Council led to an increase of the powers of the Palestinian Executive authority and of its influence upon the judiciary. Several legislations were also adopted in 2017 that are affecting the freedom of speech, the competences and independence of the Judicial Authority as well as guarantees of a fair trial⁶. Faced by strong criticism from CSOs, these legislations are expected to be revised in 2018.

As concerns the reunification between Gaza and WB institutions, a new reconciliation agreement was signed between Fatah and Hamas in October 2017, as part of an effort to end the decade long rift. The two parties agreed to implement a unity agreement that was signed in 2011 but never implemented. Importantly, it was announced that the national unity government would start assuming its administrative responsibilities in the Gaza Strip. Yet, despite some positive steps (including deployment of Ministry of Justice staff in Gaza), progress on reconciliation has been slow. Meanwhile, the humanitarian crisis has further deepened with further deterioration of access to electricity, water and public health.

Overall, the socio-political context in which *Sawasya* operates has not shown a marked improvement in 2017. The Israeli government continued to enforce severe restrictions on Palestinians, including restriction on the movement of people and goods into and out of Gaza. There were particularly disconcerting developments in both Palestine and Israel that remained a cause for concern for rule of law development and programme implementation⁷. While these developments do not always have a direct effect on the programme, it is difficult for the international community, including programmes such as *Sawasya*, to assist in fostering a culture of rule of law when under the occupation, Palestinians' contact with the law is often capricious and violent.

Divided into three parts, the report sets out the achievements by *Sawasya* and its local and international partners. It highlights efforts to support the rule of law institutions (Chapter One) covering Outcomes 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and to enhance access to rule of law through support to civil society in the West Bank and Gaza (Chapter Two) demonstrating results for Outcomes 2, 3, 5, and 6. Chapter Three concludes highlighting the monitoring and evaluation activities implemented throughout the reporting period.

⁶ Law by decree on cyber-crime adopted on 24 June 2017 and law by decree on High criminal law adopted on 30 December 2017.

⁷ Such as the adoption by the Knesset's (Israel's parliament) in February, of "the Regularization Law," allowing for the retroactive expropriation of private Palestinian land on which settlements have been built was one of such development.

Update on Programme Management

Inception Phase

In 2017, the *Sawasya* Programme faced great changes in his management structure. The first phase of the project ended in April and a one-year inception phase began during which the programme was engaged in an extensive consultation with stakeholders and development partners to develop another phase of the programme. The inception phase began on 1 May and is expected to end on 30 June 2018⁸. There was a significant gap in starting the inception phase as the staff on the programme were let go and a recruitment process took place. In particular, new management was brought into the programme. This meant that the team was not fully on-board until mid-September. It was a challenge for the new management to understand the programme, build relationships with the local stakeholders, meet the multitude of implementers in the field and get up to speed on the situation in Palestine in order to revise the draft project document.

During the inception phase, a new programme management structure was adopted with the introduction of a more senior joint programme manager, followed by component heads (one from each agency). In the past, the programme manager post was also responsible for the UNDP component, but this has now changed. This will allow the joint programme manager the ability to focus more on stakeholders and coordinating the interagency approach to the programme.

Sawasya II

The programme management studied the evaluation and recommendations carefully, ensuring that they were reflected in the design of the next project document.

At the end of the year, the *Sawasya* team delivered a revised project document including four annexes which are standalone strategy documents to aid in the implementation of the programme throughout its life time.⁹ The project document was one of the main deliverables for the inception phase of the programme. The new project document has four outcomes dealing with the legislative and policy framework; developing justice sector institutions; developing the capacities of staff in those institutions; and focusing on service delivery for women and children.¹⁰ The project will continue to work with some of its traditional partners, but is also closely looking at how to ensure sustainability of initiatives that were created under the first phase so that by completion of the second phase the programme's successes are institutionalized.

⁸ An additional two months no-cost extension was approved in April 2018 by the programme board and the developments partners.

⁹ The annexes include strategies on legal aid, Gaza, a political analysis, and engagement with CSOs.

¹⁰ Outcome 1: Rule of law institutions are strengthened and reunified by legal, regulatory and policy frameworks in line with international standards; Outcome 2: Service provision by rule of law institutions is effective, accountable and inclusive; Outcome 3: All Palestinians, especially children and vulnerable groups, have access to justice, security and protection without discrimination; Outcome 4: Women's access to justice and security are improved through gender-responsive service delivery and empowerment of women.

I. 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), Outcome 6 (outputs 6.1, 6.3 – 6.5) and Outcome 7 (output 7.1) of the programme's RRF. It presents the results of support provided to 10 Palestinian state institutions operating in the justice and security sectors during 2017, during the implementation of *Sawasya's* inception phase. To maintain consistency with previous reporting, this chapter follows the same structure as the 2016 annual report, focusing on achievements across institutions, as a way of highlighting sector-wide changes developments under each outcome of the programme. Each paragraph references the relevant outputs, to ensure consistency with *Sawasya's* results framework.

I.1. Summary of Progress Against Key Indicators

In 2017, the 2017 – 2022 Justice Sector Strategy was formally adopted, with priorities from Gaza reflected. Work continued to increase efficiency across the justice chain and transparency of information on court cases for the public and judiciary. Judges are now able to keep abreast of the cases they preside over through mobile applications, whilst the installation of eight additional self-services kiosks in front of courts allow for easier access to court information by the public. The percentage of judicial decisions enforced by the Civil Enforcement Department increased from 51% to 69% since 2016, exceeding the annual target. However, work on enforcement needs to continue to reduce the backlog. To that end, 66 HJC staff were trained in handling enforcement request in all courts across the WB. The number of adjudications and notifications also substantially increased throughout the WB¹¹.

On gender justice, the program continued its efforts to increase the gender responsiveness of security and justice institutions. This led to the adoption by the PCP adopted of its gender strategy and 81 key staff across 8 institutions (PCP, AGO, HJC, SJD, MOI MOSD, MOWA and COM) were trained on gender mainstreaming¹². The PCP family protection units are now effective in all the districts and 25 Specialized Prosecutors on VAW were also trained and procedures put in place to ensure gender-responsive prosecution of VAW cases¹³. The Chief Justice increased the number of VAW specialized judges from 12 to 29, due in part to advocacy by *Sawasya*. Significantly, 2017 also saw the opening of the One-Stop Center in Ramallah, piloting multi-sectoral services delivery for survivors of (S)GBV, children in conflict with the law and child victims.

In the area of family law, the programme leveraged its strong relationship with the family courts to advance progressive interpretations of Sharia law by drawing on regional examples, as part of a longer-term support strategy towards reform the Personal Status Law. Civil society was furthermore supported to influence the legislative process, and in particular in relation to the content of the draft Family Protection Bill. Despite significant investment from multiple (international) stakeholders, the bill however

¹¹ 310,251 notifications and 214,662 adjudications in civil and criminal courts. See outcome I indicators – M&E table.

¹² See outputs 4.3-4 indicators – M&E table.

¹³ See outputs 5.1-2 indicators – M&E table

has not yet approved and serious concerns remain with the transparency and coherence of the legislative process as a whole.

Joining forces with UNICEF in 2017, *Sawasya* enhanced its support to the justice for children agenda. This contributed to increase the number of juvenile cases handled by specialized PCP services¹⁴. Child Protection Counsellors now have access to juvenile cases in HJC MIZAN II which helps to inform judgements and potential alternatives to detention placements. In Gaza, 11 boys were judicially removed from detention and enrolled in a vocational training center. Of the 176 informal actors trained on restorative justice, 31 were female whilst 23 judges and prosecutors received training on a manual developed with the PJI on justice for children procedures. This resulted in the observed improvement of certain judicial decisions in line with the provisions under the new juvenile protection law.

Finally, on accountability of the police, the first Unified Complaints Office was opened in Ramallah, to facilitate processing of complaints submitted by citizens for violations committed by the police. To complement this, 24 police officers were trained (through a TOT modality) on the Police Code of Conduct, who subsequently rolled out training for more than 300 PCP officers in all West Bank districts.

I.2. Capacity Strengthened of Key Institutions in Planning, M&E, and Substantive Technical Areas (outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 7.1)

Justice sector planning, monitoring and evaluation

In March 2017, the 2017-2022 Justice Sector Strategy (JSS) was finalized and approved by the Government of Palestine. The Strategy, which aligns with the priorities of the 2017-22 National Policy Agenda adopted in 2016, was developed through intensive consultations amongst justice sector institutions under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). *Sawasya* was instrumental in ensuring that all justice institutions were consulted and involved in this process – including the Sharia court that was not included in the previous 2014-16 JSS - and that Gaza priorities were included in the strategy. *Sawasya* also provided technical support to mainstream gender and justice for children priorities within this strategy.

Following the adoption of this strategy, *Sawasya* supported the planning unit at the MOJ for the development of the 2018-2019 JSS action plan. After extensive discussions, all justice institutions agreed to include their activities in a unified template organized around the two main strategic objectives of the strategy. *Sawasya* then assisted the MOJ and the other justice institutions in defining harmonized activities, especially in areas of training, service delivery, electronic services, infrastructure development, and law reforms. This process is expected to be finalized at the beginning of 2018.

Sawasya also continued to support the Palestinian government and justice sector actors in strengthening their monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities. The programme supported the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) General Secretariat to develop a sector wide Strategic Results Framework (SRF) to measure the progress of the JSS against the National Policy Agenda. This SRF, that is currently covering five sectors strategies, will provide the government and the justice sector with an important tool to follow up on the sectors' performance, linking expenditure with expected results, thus enhancing accountability. Finally, *Sawasya* also supported the development of a pilot M&E system linked to the AGO case management

¹⁴ 3235 cases – See Outcome 6 indicators – M&E table.

system (AGO MIZAN). When fully operational, the system will be implemented within the other justice sector institutions.

I.3. Efficiency of Service Delivery Enhanced across the Justice Chain

A central aspect of *Sawasya's* support to rule of law institutions in Palestine is to support justice institutions in improving efficiency, transparency and accountability 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. In 2017, *Sawasya* focused its support in this area on further improving the functionality of the HJC electronic case management system (HJC MIZAN II) and on strengthening the capacity of the justice institutions enforcement departments.

As concerns HJC MIZAN II, *Sawasya* supported specific improvements and customization to strengthen efficient case handling, in line with international human rights standards and principles. The programme developed a special mobile application for judges to improve their oversight and follow up on their cases. This app enables them to review their calendar and track their cases. A similar application will be developed to serve lawyers in monitoring the cases they are representing. To facilitate effective implementation of the provisions of the Juvenile Protection Law, *Sawasya*, in partnership with Terre Des Hommes, supported the customization of MIZAN in the management of juvenile justice cases. Thanks to this support, Child Protection Counsellors from the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) now have access to juvenile cases in MIZAN II and can upload social inquiry reports. This enables judges to easily access these reports that will inform judgements and potential alternatives to detention placements. As part of this support, 13 child protection counsellors were trained on the use of the new system.



MIZAN mobile application for judges - Enforcement department self-services kiosk

A new HJC MIZAN II interface was also created for the Notary Public, which includes a centralized database and links to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and Land Authority records. The system was implemented in Ramallah as a pilot and 30 Notary Public officers were trained on the use of the new system. Finally, *Sawasya* started supporting the E-justice governmental initiative, which is included in the 2017-2022 JSS,

and aims at strengthening and further developing the connectivity and efficiency of electronic services in the justice sector. In its pilot phase, the E-justice project will prioritize, *inter alia*, access for the PBA to track legal aid cases, establish linkage with the PCBS for better data collection, digitization of court documentation and establishing a connection with the Palestinian Maintenance Fund to facilitate the follow up on alimony cases.

Sawasya also continued its support to the improvement of justice enforcement departments' capacities in order to ensure the effective implementation of court decisions. The situation remains difficult but some improvements were obtained as concerns the implementation of Sharia court's decisions thanks to the creation of enforcement units within these courts¹⁵. Through *Sawasya's* support, the collaboration between these new enforcement departments and the judicial police was improved. The programme also ensured the installation of HJC MIZAN II enforcement software in the SJD and the strengthening of the coordination between the 24 sharia courts' enforcement departments in the West Bank.

The program also supported HJC enforcement departments. Sixty-six HJC staff were trained in collaboration with HJC's Inspection and Quality Assurance Departments to unify procedures in handling enforcement request in all courts across the West Bank. With support from *Sawasya*, eight additional self-service kiosks were installed in front of court houses, bringing the total number to 15. These kiosks allow the public to submit their enforcement request 24/7 and facilitate access to information by lawyers and the public regarding the status of pending cases and allow the lodging of enforcement requests outside working hours.

Finally, *Sawasya* supported the strengthening of the collaboration between the AGO, HJC courts and the Judicial Police. These police play a key role in enforcing judicial warrants and HJC and Sharia courts decisions. The program also performed a needs assessment of this police unit in order to identify key supports that will be provided in the next phase of the program.

Human Rights Unit of the AGO

With a view of enhancing rights-based service delivery by the Public Prosecution, *Sawasya* provided support to the Palestinian Attorney General's Office (AGO) in establishing and rolling out its human rights unit. The unit aims to mainstream human rights within the Public Prosecution and to ensure compliance with and consistent reporting on the State of Palestine's customary and treaty-based human rights obligations relevant to the work of the Public Prosecution. The mandate, procedures and working methodology for the unit were developed through a manual for standard operating procedures, which were endorsed by the Attorney General in May 2017. Staff were appointed to the unit, and a series of workshops were launched to operationalize the working procedures and enhance awareness of the unit's mandate amongst the public across the different districts. This process will continue in the first quarter of 2018, following a capacity development plan that was developed to accompany the unit's work. This will be done in close coordination with other relevant international partners.

¹⁵ In application of the Sharia enforcement law adopted in 2016. Prior to this law, Sharia courts decisions were implemented through the HJC enforcement department.

I.4. Gender Mainstreaming and Specialized Services (AGO/HJC) (outputs 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.3)

Sawasya continued supporting the establishment and further development of gender-responsive justice and security services to survivors of violence, along with ongoing efforts to mainstream gender across all the procedures, systems and policies within the justice and security sectors institutions.

Specialized Prosecutors and the AGO

Sawasya continued providing technical support to the Gender Unit (GU) at the AGO and the Specialized Prosecution (SPP) on Protecting Family from Violence, with the aim of strengthening the SPP's capacities to provide gender-responsive services to VAW cases in line with international human rights standards and principles, and enabling the GU to mainstream gender across the AG/PP work, policies and structures.

As part of this support, a series of specialized trainings were provided to SPPs to strengthen their capacities in investigating and litigating VAW cases. These included: a specialized training programme consisting of 17 training sessions (six-hour each) on "litigation of women's human rights for victims of violence in national courts" which has been developed and delivered by the Women Studies Institute (WSI) at Birzeit University. It targeted 25 SPPs with a wide-range of topics on VAW including, *inter alia*, GBV, gender and women rights in the international human rights conventions, constitutional tools, and the application of international conventions' principles in national courts. Further to that, a three-day training session on the National Referral System for Women Victims of Violence was implemented in April 2017 targeting 11 newly appointed VAW specialized prosecutors. The training focused on GBV, ethics of working with women victims, risk assessment, and multi-sectoral interventions on VAW.

Moreover, acknowledging the sensitivity and criticality of cyber-crimes against women, the programme supported the SPPs to organize a two-day workshop on cybercrimes targeting 42 public prosecutors (from the VAW and the cybercrime specialized prosecution). The workshop aimed, *inter alia*, at enhancing prosecutors' sensitivity when dealing with cases of women and girls who are victims of cyber-crimes, introducing the risks and psychosocial impact of cyber violence on women and girls, related ethical principles of privacy and confidentiality, and enhancing coordination and collaboration between both specialized prosecutions units of cyber-crime and VAW when investigating and prosecuting those cases. Furthermore, *Sawasya* continued providing technical support to the GU at AGO to strengthen its' capacity to mainstream gender within the AGO's work, policies and structures. As part of this work, *Sawasya* supported the GU to develop a gender responsive organizational structure to institutionalize the work of the unit. The organizational structure has been approved by the AG and incorporated into the organizational structure. The programme has also supported the GU to lead the gender revision of the AGO/ PP five years (2017-2022) work plan, and to prepare a work plan for 2018.



Opening of the AGO annual conference partially funded by *Sawasya* (March, 2018)



Discussion of the legal harmonization Committee on revising the Family Protection Bill

Acknowledging the importance of aligning the internal procedures of SPPS with women’s human rights principles, that include maintaining privacy and confidentiality of cases, and dignity, *Sawasya* supported the SPPS to develop responsive SOPs which were approved by the AG in 2017. The SOPs identify the procedures, guidelines, principles and aspects that should be taken into consideration when investigating and prosecuting VAW cases with the aim of ensuring protection and reparation to survivors, and holding perpetrators accountable to their acts. As part of this support, the programme supported the SPPS to conduct a one-day internal workshop to revise the SOPs and provide comments, and two workshops for governmental organizations and CSOs.

High Judicial Council

Acknowledging the important role courts and judges play in enhancing women’s access to justice, *Sawasya* launched its partnership with the High Judicial Council on developing specialized judiciary services through a formal meeting with the Chief Justice in February 2017.¹⁶

This culminated in a decision taken by the Chief Justice to increase the number of judges who will be working on VAW cases from 12 to 29 to respond to national needs and case load in the different districts. The selection process took into consideration geographical distribution and the different types and grades of courts, to ensure the provision of specialized services to VAW cases all across the court’s stages and grades. An implementation plan for the VAW judges was subsequently developed with support from *Sawasya*, to be rolled out in 2018.

Within this, in order to support the HJC to initiate the establishment process of specialized judiciary to manage and adjudicate VAW cases, *Sawasya* conducted a four-day study tour to Morocco in October for the benefit of 17 representatives of HJC comprising 15 judges, the Head of the GU at the HJC and a representative of the court's administration. The study tour aimed at providing the judges with the opportunity to widen their perspectives and understandings on VAW and the role of the judiciary system

¹⁶ For documents on the views of judges from Palestine and the region on women’s access to justice, please see: <https://unwpalestine.exposure.co/path-to-justice>.

in promoting women's access to justice. As a result of the tour, and through collaboration with *Sawasya*, VAW judges and the GU submitted a recommendation to the Chief Justice regarding the establishment of a gender responsive coordinating body within the judiciary to manage VAW cases in collaboration with other stakeholders in the justice and security sectors and CSOs. The recommendation was agreed upon unanimously by the judges during the workshop that was conducted directly after the tour with support by *Sawasya* to provide judges with the opportunity to reflect on the tour and agree on follow up actions and recommendations. Within this, other recommendations included developing a SOP to regulate and harmonize the management of VAW cases in courts; to continue working on the Family Protection Bill (FPB) to ensure that women's needs for protection and reparation are ensured in law and at the same time that perpetrators are accountable for their acts; to ensure that the courts' environment is responsive to women's needs (responsive infrastructures); and to conduct a training for judges on international treaties.

Realizing the significant role and experience judges have in implementing criminal law, *Sawasya* facilitated the engagement of the HJC in the revision and development process of the FPB. As part of this, *Sawasya* participated in the meetings held between the judges and the CoM on the FPB, reviewed the comments provided by the judges and supported their reflection into the bill. The HJC comments and amendments supported the alignment of the bill with international human rights standards and have had a resounding effect on the development of the bill.

Family Law - Sharia Courts

In the State of Palestine, the Shari'a court deals with family matters codified in the Personal Status Law relating to marriage, divorce, child custody, and inheritance; all issues which have significant and disproportionate impacts on women's and children lives given existing gender inequalities and power imbalances in Palestinian society. Shari'a courts hold a high-level of trust among Palestinians, including women, despite the lack of substantive equality offered to them in the framework of the Personal Status Law.

Women face both social and legal barriers to requesting divorce or custody of their children; the social norms around marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance are as large an obstacle as the actual laws. To discuss the challenges and dilemmas faced by judges in regard to gender responsive adjudication, *Sawasya* and Musawah convened a meeting on 9 February 2017 between Shari'a judges from Palestine and international experts on new directions in Islamic legal thought.¹⁷ The meeting aimed at initiating discussions on challenges in adjudicating cases of marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance in a way that recognizes the changes in the situation of women in modern times. It also identified opportunities and methods judges use to respond to needs of women in the Shari'a courts.

¹⁷ The meeting rested on enhancing understanding of the concept of fiqh, which refers to human interpretation of the intention of divine laws, and the difference between fiqh and Shari'a. Contrary to popular belief, interpretation and adjudication according to Shari'a law has evolved over time and place. Islamic legal thought experts at the meeting provided notable examples of change in Muslim legal traditions in relation to the promotion of gender equality which was most notable in the different versions of family laws in some of the Arab countries, for example from Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, and how key concepts have changed over time. According to a UNDP/Birzeit University survey, 80% of Palestinians would like a change in the Personal Status Law. More than 50% of female respondents and 25% of male respondents want to see specifically a reform in the law to improve women's substantive equality in family matter.

A joint assessment exercise supported by *Sawasya* in close consultation with the Sharia court has been discussed, to assess the level of gender responsiveness of Sharia courts to women's and children's needs and rights. Support was also extended to the SJD in finalizing their needs assessment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is the first time that Gaza has been included in assessment of this kind in the past 10 years.

As part of efforts to integrate a human rights-based approach into the work of the Sharia Courts, with particular attention to ensuring protection and access to justice for women and children, a workshop was held in August 2017 that convened the MoSD, MOWA, MOI, civil society, universities, Ministry of Awqaf and the Eftta Department to discuss the issue of child custody. The workshop's recommendations will inform ongoing work with the Sharia Courts in 2018 to align family law with international standards, and to improve family law justice outcomes for women and children.



Sharia'-legal discussion on Family Law

Palestinian Police and the Ministry of Interior

To ensure proper protection, maintain privacy and dignity to women and children victims of violence and enhance their access to justice, the Palestinian government, support through *Sawasya*, opened the One-Stop Center (OSC) on 26 April 2017. The OSC provides in-house comprehensive services to women and juvenile survivors of gender-based violence, including preliminary investigation and interviewing, forensic medical examination, legal consultation, psychosocial support, referral service to long-term shelters, and police protection for women at risk. It was officially opened in the presence of Major General Hazem Attallah, the Chief of the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) and representatives of the security, justice, government, civil society. In August 2017, the UN Secretary General visited the OSC, which increased the visibility of the center. During the period extending from May-December 2017, the OSC has received and managed 749 cases: 203 cases of children in conflict with the law, 100 children victims and 446 cases of

family violence. An assessment has been conducted to assess the performance and functionality of the first OSC and identify potential locations for potential replication. A report was produced which included highlights the challenges and gaps within the current system.



Opening of the One-Stop Center – Juvenile in the one stop center

As part of the support provided to the PCP's Family and Juvenile Protection Unit (FJPU) to manage VAW cases effectively, a workshop was organized for police officers and SPPs aimed at introducing the Risk Assessment Template (RAT) that was then piloted for six months in Ramallah and Nablus police offices and SPPs. To support this process, the programme developed a monthly reporting template to be completed by the PCP and SPPs to monitor the piloting process and collect feedback from offices on the RAT to introduce changes to it when needed.

Further to that, realizing the paramount of coordination and collaboration between service providers within the justice and security sectors, the programme supported the establishment of a common platform for the PCP's FJPU and the Specialized Prosecution on Protecting Family from Violence aiming at ensuring coordination between the two institutions when dealing with VAW and children cases. The first structured monthly meeting took place in Nov 2017 and the process will continue in 2018.

To build a strategic reference to gender issues within the PCP and mainstream gender within the PCP, the programme has supported the PCP to develop and launch the first ever police gender strategy in the Arab 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 percent. 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. *Sawasya* also supported the process of integrating the gender strategy in the PCP's strategic plan for 2017-2022.

Sawasya conducted a study visit on 9-14 April 2017 for a group of Palestinian police officers (GU and gender support group) to the Kosovo¹⁸ Police Service (KPS) to learn about the Kosovar experience in gender mainstreaming, as a post conflict country, with comparable population and police personnel. Because of this visit, the delegation learned about the mechanisms and structures by which human rights and gender equality are respected and promoted within the KPS. Part of this mechanism was the establishment of the Association of Women Police which facilitated the role of women in police and the community. Further to the field trip, *Sawasya* supported the FJPU to review and refine its' strategy and SOPs in light of the endorsement of the 2016 Juvenile Protection Law.

As part of continuous technical assistance provided for the GU at PCP, the programme supported the GU in reviewing the PCP's GU 2017 annual work plan to identify progresses and delays in implementation; based on this analysis the programme supported the GU to develop the 2018 annual work plan. A planning workshop was facilitated by *Sawasya* and took place in November where the gender team and gender coordinators came together to finalize the plan to be submitted to the Chief of Police (CoP). Feedback on achievements, priorities, and challenges were collected during the workshop to feed in the annual report and the annual work plan. In 2017, the GU was supported to finalize the structure and job description for the unit's team members, which was approved by the CoP.

Sawasya also assisted the unit in preparing an assessment report on the gender – related infrastructure needs of the police districts' directorates to increase its' responsiveness and sensitivity. The report also proposed recommendations regarding the availability of separate toilets, dorms for policewomen, and a separate detention room for women detainees. The report also contained recommendations for the long run in relation to developing minimum standards and involving the gender unit in the designing phase of the new police buildings to ensure gender sensitivity.

Sawasya supported another study visit for the PCP FJPU to Jordan, in April 2017. The visit offered an opportunity to expose the FJPU staff to the new Jordanian legislation related to juvenile justice in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development and the opportunity to explore alternative measures to detention as well as alternative solutions for juveniles in conflict with the law.¹⁹

Concerning the Security Sector and the Ministry of Interior, *Sawasya* assisted the Security Sector Gender Advisory Committee in developing its first annual plan for 2017, through cooperating with the committee's members and representatives of MOWA and MOI. It has supported the involvement of the gender units at MOI and PCP in the process of developing the security sector strategy, the cross-sectoral gender equality strategy, and the institutions' strategic plans of 2017-2022, aiming to ensure gender responsive sectoral strategies. Furthermore, in order to ensure synergies with other UN agencies and optimal use of resources, *Sawasya* cooperated with UNOPS who is implementing an institutional development program with the MOI on "Maturity Program", where SoPs were developed to better organize the main functions of the security services. *Sawasya* has supported this process through reviewing

¹⁸ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

¹⁹ There was a focus on mediation; a referral system; relevant national legislations; regulations and standards guiding the police treatment of juvenile cases; juvenile courts formation; juvenile public prosecutors work; juvenile police; processes and procedures for juvenile case management and follow up; and discussion on the international standards when dealing with the best interests of the child.

the SoPs from a gender perspective and providing recommendations to the drafting teams. It has also supported a set of gender sensitization workshops for MOI and security services staff.

Gender Mainstreaming

Finally, *Sawasya* continued its support to the HJC and the MOJ to ensure proper integration of women's rights issues, human rights and gender justice into the JSSP (2017- 2022) and their respective institutional plans and M&E matrixes. In addition to that, the programme provided support to stakeholders to ensure integration of gender justice interventions and priorities into the cross-sectoral plans (Social Development Strategic Plan, Gender Equality Strategic Plan and 1325 Strategic Plan for the years 2017-2022).

Integration efforts of gender justice in the strategic planning should be complemented and supported by assuring gender sensitive budgets. To this end, *Sawasya* facilitated training session for 35 employees working in the MOJ, HJC, AGO and MOWA on gender budgeting, and how to review their own budgets from gender perspective.

Review of Legislation from a Gender Perspective

The Gender Legislative Committee (GLC), mandated under the national VAW Strategy to review legislation from a gender perspective, was reactivated in late 2017. *Sawasya* supported the GLC in improving its working mechanisms, membership and workplan for 2018, including identification of legislative priorities. In addition, the collaboration between the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Council of Ministers (COM) with regards to this process was clarified and formalized through a MoU. This work eventually resulted in the signature of MoU between the MOJ, MOWA and COM with the aim to prepare a single gender-sensitive legislative plan. A workshop with CSOs was furthermore held - with support from the programme - to enhance their capacity in reviewing laws from a gender perspective, with a view of strengthening their role in consultations with the legal harmonization committee and other relevant committees. Twenty CSOs and universities participated in this workshop, in addition to representatives from justice and security institutions.

Sawasya continued providing technical support to the Family Protection Bill (FPB) committee. The committee conducted several meetings and finalized the draft of the bill. However, due to the changing positions of some of the parties, a second version was developed. Both versions of the bill were sent by the COM to the legal harmonization committee at the MOJ to decide on the version that will be reviewed. The committee decided on reviewing the first version that was developed by the committee that underwent two rounds on readings at the COM.

Within this, *Sawasya* entered into partnership with Al- Muntada (a coalition of 17 women's organizations that work on combatting VAW) to support the CSOs' advocacy on the FPB. Al- Muntata conducted an advocacy campaign to advocate and lobby for the adoption of a gender responsive FPB. The campaign included the development of a position paper to increase awareness of the public on the importance of adopting a responsive bill, and to communicate advocacy messages to decision makers to encourage them to adopt the bill. The position paper included a critical analysis to the alignment of the bill with international human rights standards and called upon decision makers to endorse it.

Furthermore, a radio episode was broadcasted on 4 December at one of the national radio stations as part of a programme called “Against Silence”. During the episode, Al-Mutanda coordinator was interviewed to talk about the bill and the importance of endorsing a responsive law that addresses legal gaps in the penal code and provides protection to women while holding the perpetrator accountable.

In order to facilitate effective evidence-based programming on GBV/VAW focusing on rule of law and access to justice interventions, a comprehensive study on laws, policies and practices related to GBV/VAW in 20 countries in the Arab States was commissioned in 2015 by UNDP and UN Women Regional Offices. The study analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of Constitutional Protections, Penal Codes, Anti-trafficking laws, Family/ Personal Status laws, etc. *visa-à-vis* GBV, country by country with in-depth analysis of laws, policies and practices. In 2017 during the second half of the year a revision and update of the 2015 regional study was conducted for each of the 20 countries. The country study on Palestine has been finalized as part of the *Sawasya* Programme. The study reflects the most current issues, laws, policies and practices as well as identifies the main duty bearers accountable for gender justice, and provides concrete recommendations. Through a two-day consultation workshops which engaged key actors in the WB and Gaza, UN Women and UNDP partnered to engage key stakeholders in reflecting on the findings of the study, discuss the main areas of contention in the current laws, policies and practices, and allow for meaningful contributions and recommendations from those working in the field.

I.5. Access to Justice for Children and Adherence to Child Rights Improved (Outcome 6, Outputs 6.1-6.5)

The adoption of the Juvenile Protection Law (JPL) in 2016 has given new impetus to working on a more holistic manner in relation to justice for children, but significant work needs to be done to strengthen capacities, systems, procedures and legal frameworks to implement the provisions of the law. With UNICEF officially joining the *Sawasya* Programme in 2017, *Sawasya* intensified efforts in rolling out a comprehensive Justice for Children agenda in the State of Palestine. Building on priorities identified by the National Committee on Juvenile Justice in its National Strategic Plan (2017-2019) and Roadmap, *Sawasya* worked on strengthening and putting in place specialized capacities, measures and minimum standards to implement the law. Specific focus was given to accelerating implementation of specific provisions that pursue a restorative justice approach including mediation and alternative to detention and have potential to provide direct impact on children in contact with the law. In doing so, and noting certain limitations of both the JPL and the coordination frameworks developed, the programme has worked towards supporting a broader vision for justice for Palestinian children, that encompasses all categories of children involved in the justice system, either as victims, witnesses and alleged offenders, or for other reasons where judicial intervention is needed, for example regarding their care, custody or protection.

The national Committee on Juvenile justice established a Technical Committee to oversee implementation of the JPL. Members of the committee include the MOSD, AGO, HJC, PBA, FJPU and Defence for Children International-Palestine (DCIP). In October 2017, they convened to identify priorities for 2018, in the framework of the Roadmap and Strategic Plan. With support from *Sawasya*, a 2018 action plan was developed, that identified roles and responsibilities of the institutions and will guide programming for 2018. For the first time, the discussion included representatives from Gaza, expanding the mandate of the committee to cover the entire State of Palestine.

With support from *Sawasya*, considerations related to juvenile justice and the rights of the child were incorporated in the justice sector strategy and institutional work plans of the MoJ and HJC, including the M&E plans for 2017- 2022. For example, strengthening specialization of the judiciary in juvenile justice and further aligning MIZAN II with the JPL provisions are now included as priorities. Through a series of workshops and meetings between the HJC, MOJ, MOWA and the General Personnel Council (GPC), performance goals related to gender and juvenile justice were integrated in the individual work plans of 100 employees and judges from the HJC and MOJ. This is a significant step towards strengthening joint accountability towards achieving progress under the SDGs and relevant human rights conventions and obligations.

On the legislative front, *Sawasya* brought together justice institutions and relevant CSOs, to discuss legislative priorities in relation to juvenile justice. It was agreed to enhance collaboration between the Committee working on legal harmonization and the National Committee on Juvenile Justice, with a view to ensure the alignment of juvenile laws with international treaties.

Sawasya supported updating the Juvenile Justice SOPs to ensure proper implementation of the 2016 Juvenile Protection Law. These SOPs were originally developed with the support of the EU funded Juvenile Justice programme prior to the endorsement of the JPL. In collaboration with various sector stakeholders (the AGO, PCP, DCI, PBA, MOSD and HJC), the SOPs were updated to regulate the procedures in dealing with cases involving juveniles across the whole justice chain, and regulate the referral system.

Sawasya made use of the 2017 Palestinian Child's Day and Women's Day, and provided support in developing the advocacy plan for HJC, AGO, MOJ on women and children's justice. This support comprised several activities including four television interviews, five radio's interviews, three open days in the BZU, Al-Quds, and Al-Najah National University.



Vocational center in Gaza

In 2016-2017, a *Sawasya* partnership with Terre des hommes (Tdh) was put in place to strengthen diversionary measures in both WB and Gaza and to explore engagement with informal sector partners, such as traditional leaders. To this end, Tdh strengthened the vocational training center of MOSD in Gaza

to promote the reintegration of children in conflict with the law. For the first time, 11 boys incarcerated in Al-Rabee Detention Centre were judicially removed from detention and enrolled in a MOSD-run vocational training center as an alternative to detention. Additionally, 176 formal actors (145 males, 31 females) were trained on restorative juvenile justice. In the West Bank, Tdh and local organization Shorug are offering music and self-expression therapy, drama therapy and life skills training as part of the alternatives to detention scheme benefitting 35 children from Bethlehem governorate. In addition, Tdh developed a portal for Child Protection Counselors to upload social inquiry reports to the MIZAN II court database system. This will enable judges to have access to all social enquiry reports to inform judgements and potential alternatives to detention placements.



Drama therapy and life skills sessions with the Children in Shorug

In Gaza, with the support from Tdh, justice actors agreed to develop specialized SOPs for the police in handling cases of children who come in contact with the law as witnesses, victims and offenders. The SOPs aim to overcome the challenges arising from the lack of a specialized juvenile police and Gaza and to advance child sensitive practices.

Sawasya also developed a specialized training curriculum and manual for juvenile judges and prosecutors with the Palestinian Judicial Institute. This curriculum describes the mechanisms, under the 2016 law, to support cases involving juvenile defendants at various levels of litigation. It also includes protection measures more broadly for children in contact with the law, in line with international standards. Fifteen judges and prosecutors were trained on the manual through a TOTs in April, as well as eight appeal judges in August 2017. This resulted in the noticeable improvement of judicial decisions in line with the provisions under the new law, such as the decision to refer a juvenile defendant to the care of a CSO as an alternative to a custodial sentence.

To better understand the treatment of children in detention facilities, Tdh documented the experience of 10 children with alternatives to detention and DCI collected three affidavits. The information extracted from this documentation will inform the interventions in *Sawasya II* to address the gaps in the Palestinian justice system. This will be complemented with an assessment of 70 organizations identified as potential alternative to detention service providers.

In partnership with Birzeit University, 25 judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers, PACC, Shari'a Court and MOJ staff participated in a three months specialized training course on gender and child justice, which

was offered as part of the legal skills and legal drafting diploma programme. Furthermore, through its partnership with the Centre for Continuous Education, the middle management diploma included gender and juvenile justice topics. Staff from the MOJ, Sharia Courts, Public Prosecution, HJC, PACC also participated in this diploma programme.

With *Sawasya's* involvement and support, the MOJ, HJC, AGO, and the PJI have participated for the first time in developing the “Unified National Training Guide for Juvenile Justice” which has been facilitated by DCI and the national juvenile justice committee. In November 2017, *Sawasya* supported five justice and protection professionals to participate in a regional training in Jordan. The training focused on three regional guidelines for children in conflict with the law below the age of criminal responsibility, for children in conflict with the law at or above the age of criminal responsibility and for children victims and witnesses of crime. The training included participants from ten countries in the region and fostered an exchange of experience between the professionals from the different countries. The UNICEF Regional Office in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) will follow with another in depth training at the country level in 2018.

I.6. Legislative Drafting and Review (outputs 1.1, 1.4)

Following accession of the State of Palestine to International Human Rights treaties and conventions, the COM established the Legal Harmonization Committee (LHC) in March 2017. The committee had its first formal meeting in April. The main objective of the LHC, which is chaired by the MOJ and convenes 13 representatives from key ministries and civil society²⁰ is reviewing national legislation to ensure compliance with international human rights treaties, as part of the State of Palestine’s obligation under these conventions. This has also been identified as priority area in the Justice Sector Strategy.

With support from the *Sawasya* Programme, the committee worked on improving its working methods and identified legislative priorities along with capacity development needs which will be addressed by the programme in 2018, in coordination with OHCHR. Furthermore, the programme partnered with Birzeit University to develop an electronic tool that enables legal experts to analyze compatibility between national laws and international human rights standards. This tool, once finalized, will serve legal experts in charge of legislative review and drafting, allowing for a methodologically sound review process.

Sawasya furthermore supported the institute of law at Birzeit University in the continuous process of developing the *Al-Muqtafi* database. *Al Muqtafi* is a comprehensive online legislative database containing national and international laws. This database ensures that a central hub for all of Palestine’s legislative sources is easily accessible for legal drafters and other stakeholders involved in the legislative process.

Sawasya also supported the progressive implementation of the Akoma Ntoso standard to this database which allows analysis of legislation from a range of different perspectives, including cross-referencing of terms in draft laws, with similar terms in all other documents in the database. It simplifies the process of managing and comparing different legislative documents in the harmonization process. It also allows

²⁰ Full Committee membership: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Women’s Affairs, the Ministry of National Economy, the Minister’s Council Cabinet, the Independent Commission on Human Rights, the Ministry of Culture, the Legislative and Advisory Bureau, the Palestinian Bar Association and the negotiations affair department. Birzeit Institute of Law and Al Haq are expert members of the Committee.

drafters and policy makers to be aware of relevant and related national laws and international treaty obligations while reviewing a draft law. This would otherwise be very difficult to do in the fragmented legal context of Palestine. The development of the project also included the creation of a database of court judgments rendered after 2007 in the Gaza Strip and 2,306 court judgments rendered in the Gaza Strip between 2007 and 2016 which were classified, reviewed and linked to the Gaza-issued laws. Being an online tool, it also facilitates collaboration between users in an interactive way, allowing for partner institutions, NGOs and the public to comment on various texts.

Birzeit University's Institute of Law furthermore published a number of tools designed to inform the process of legal harmonization in Palestine. The Guidance Manual for Legislative Harmonization and Guidance Manual for Regulatory Impact Assessment were published in April 2017, following extensive joint work between the Institute of Law and relevant government departments. The team at Birzeit also produced a report of the "The Legislative Status in the Palestinian Territory Between 2007-2016". This report reflects on different scenarios of law reform in Palestine, and informed by document review, extensive consultations with civil society and institutions and field visits in Gaza and the WB. The report launched in April, was discussed at a stakeholder meeting of government representatives, and representatives from civil society and allowed the participants to discuss the different scenarios based on the current legal and political situations in Palestine.

I.7. Corruption, Integrity and Accountability (outputs 1.6, 1.8)

Security Sector Accountability

In 2017, *Sawasya* continued its support to security institutions in strengthening their accountability towards Palestinian citizens. A unified code of conduct and ethics for the MOI was prepared with the support of *Sawasya* and other international stakeholders. The program also supported the PCP in finalizing its disciplinary regulations and in opening its first Unified Complaints Office in Ramallah. This unified office aims at facilitating the filing and improving the treatment of complaints submitted by citizens for violations committed by the police. The unified complaints office includes three police accountability units, such as the bureau of grievances and human rights, the internal security, and the inspector's general office. *Sawasya* also conducted TOT on PCP's Code of Conduct. Twenty-four police officers were trained and then provided trainings for more than 300 PCP officers in all West Bank districts between March and May 2017.

Community police



Community policing training- Jericho

In 2017, the *Sawasya* program, together with other international partners, supported the PCP in developing its Community Policing Strategy that was finalized and adopted in July 2017. This policy highlights the willingness of the PCP to strengthen the partnership approach between the police and the communities they serve. It focuses on law enforcement and problem solving with the dual aim of improving human security and safety and increasing public support for the police. During 2017, *Sawasya* also supported a pilot implementation of this policy in two districts (Jenin and Toubas) by facilitating the engagement of local communities with local police on community policing.

Tackling Corruption – Support to the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission

Sawasya continued its support to the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC) to implement the 2015-18 National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS). Two corruption risk assessments were conducted with the support of the program on the following topics: “the administrative and financial practices of Palestinian NGOs and their development mechanisms to conform to the standards of transparency, integrity and combating corruption” and “analysis of the risks of corruption in four areas within the Ministry of Transport including licensing, motor registration, public transport and traffic monitoring”. These assessments highlight the risks of corruption in these sectors and identify key actions to be implemented with the support of PACC to tackle these risks.

Furthermore, 15,000 civil servants, including personnel from the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, were trained by PACC with the support of the program on the Code of Conduct adopted by the PMO. *Sawasya* also supported PACC in developing its 2017-2022 strategic plan in alignment with the priorities of the National Policy Agenda, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, and the Sustainable Development Goals 16. Finally, PACC organized various awareness raising activities with the support of the program, such as student contests, research and training courses, and workshops aimed at students and staff in schools and universities on the dangers of corruption and their responsibility in fighting corruption.

I.8. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Reflecting on *Sawasya's* evolving experience in implementation to date, some specific challenges and lessons learned in relation to its support to rule of law institutions include as follows:

The absence of a clear and consistent lawmaking process, including the absence of a functioning legislature, continues to present a significant obstacle to efforts aimed at supporting the drafting, amendment and review of legislation as well as the basis of the accountability mechanism in the State. Such a procedural lacuna oftentimes resulted in legislations going through unnecessary further drafting and approval cycles beyond the procedures and committees that have been introduced. This in turn seemed to affect the quality of work, any public participation and is generally against principles of rule of law.

- Though not a new challenge, **lack of clarity on roles and mandates among institutions in the justice sector** continues to impact *Sawasya's* ability to sustainably work on institutional strengthening. Discussions and political pressure to reform the Judicial Authority Law – an effort that could potentially address some of the issues in this context – resurfaced in 2017. The President established in September a committee in charge of developing the justice sector²¹ and *Sawasya* will continue supporting this committee in 2018.
- **Reconciliation efforts** between Gaza and the West Bank appeared to briefly provide a critical window of opportunity for *Sawasya* to expand its work in Gaza to a more sustainable approach in strengthening the rule of law. By the end of 2017, the tensions between the two political factions resumed but *Sawasya* will continue engaging with national institutions and CSOs in order to support this process.
- **Genuine human rights and gender equality mainstreaming in the work of security and justice institutions** remain, at least in some critical quarters, deficient. Whilst on paper certain national counterparts may have included references to human rights principles in their policies, plans, and procedures, this rarely translated into actual implementation and impact on service delivery. There is a need to consistently garner political/leadership will to make human rights compliance a priority, referencing duty bearers' obligations under the international human rights treaties to which the State of Palestine is a party. With regards to law making, the absence of an established process of ensuring compliance with international standards, along with ambiguity on how to domesticate international treaties and conventions into national law, have negatively impacted the ability to adhere to international obligations.

Success Story: change in judge's attitude and behavior when adjudicating juvenile cases

When tailored and well designed, awareness and capacity building efforts can contribute to a process of change at the individual level. One of the judges of the Court of Appeal was initially not convinced by the importance of the Palestinian Juvenile Protection Law adopted in 2016. After participating in the training offered with support from *Sawasya*, he shifted his attitude and contributed to the formation of two courts

²¹ Presidential decree adopted on the 6th September 2017. The committee had an initial mandate of 6 months that was extended until September 2018.

of appeal for juveniles and issued several judicial decisions that are child friendly and in alignment with the law. He also contributed to the development of a juvenile justice policy within the HJC.

II. Rule of Law and Community Access to Justice Enhanced through Support to Civil Society in the West Bank and Gaza

This chapter provides an overview of results achieved under Outcome 2 (outputs 2.1-2.5), Outcome 3 (outputs 3.1-3.7), Outcome 5 (outputs 5.3-5.7) and Outcome 6 (output 6.2). It presents the results achieved from support provided by *Sawasya* to civil society organizations and university partners in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza during the reporting period of 2017.

II.1. Summary of Progress against Key Indicators

With *Sawasya*'s support, 14,337 people (53% women) benefitted from CSO-delivered legal aid services in the West bank and Gaza in 2017. This represents a decrease in relation to 2016, in particular in Gaza²², due to the fact that the program transitioned into an inception phase mid-year, with limited funds and a reduced CSO portfolio. More than 2,227 children were provided legal support, at a level consistent with the previous year²³. The level of satisfaction of clients surveyed also remained high (97.2% satisfied). In Gaza, geographical coverage was maintained with reduced number of partners, through effective targeting across governorates. For similar reasons, awareness raising activities reduced in number in comparison to previous year, but still significant, with 29,714 people reached (50% women and girls) in Gaza (8.2% reduction from 2016). The PBA continued to be supported in pro bono work, awareness raising and direct services to female inmates. Finally, the beginning of 2017 saw progress in the development of a National Legal Aid Strategy, with a draft strategy produced by its technical working group. Unfortunately, this work halted and was only re-activated later in the year.

The National Legal Aid Committee (NLAC) convened for the first time in November 2016, and intensified its work in early 2017. A draft Legal Aid Strategy was produced, setting out the objectives, draft criteria for eligibility, mechanisms for quality control of legal aid and ensuring that sustainability through diversified resource mobilization is a central aspect of the institutional models to be adopted. The sub-committee working on the Legal Aid Law also met numerous times to flesh out key priorities for the development and finalization of the law. However, it was agreed that progress should be made on the substance, and to build consensus around an appropriate legal aid model, before seeking to legislate. The NLAC also worked closely with the High Judicial Council and *Sawasya* experts to refine MIZAN II to ensure comprehensive tracking of legal aid cases before the court. Once fully developed, this will provide critical insight in the need, availability, and quality of legal aid.

Unfortunately, the work of the NLAC came to an abrupt halt in March 2017, due to concerns expressed by the Palestinian Bar Association vis-à-vis the impact of legal aid on the ability of private lawyers to generate livelihoods. The programme and its partners invested significant energy in overcoming these

²² Reduction of 54,7% compared to 2016 – See output 3.1 indicator – M&E table.

²³ Output 6.2 indicator – See M&E table.

challenges, through raising awareness of the PBA Assembly on the notion of legal aid, and the need to develop a Legal Aid Strategy to further regulate services delivery and eligibility requirements. The NLAC re-convened in late 2017, renewing its commitment to accelerate its work in 2018.

With support from *Sawasya*, the National Legal Aid Strategy and its priorities were integrated into the National Justice Sector and the National Policy Agenda. The Justice Sector Strategy now includes a specific commitment to establish a national legal aid system, including the adoption of a Legal Aid National Strategy and Legal Aid law. It specifically references, i.a. the need to expand legal aid services and strengthen an inter-agency referral system that is responsive to the needs of women, children and marginalized groups.

II.2. Access to justice strengthened through provision of legal aid services in Gaza and the West Bank including East Jerusalem and Area C (outputs 2.1 and 3.1)

In 2017, *Sawasya* supported the CSO-run provision of legal aid, including legal consultation and representation in court, to 14,337 people (53% women) across the West Bank and Gaza. This represents a decrease in comparison to previous years in particular in Gaza²⁴. This is not surprising, as the programme transitioned into an inception phase as of May with a more modest budget, thus reducing the number of CSO partnerships. However, more than 2,227 children were provided legal support, almost a similar level to the previous year. The type of cases and modality of engagement varied significantly across jurisdictions. In Gaza, significant emphasis continued to be put on legal aid for women in relation to custody, alimony, divorce or other family law issues. In the West Bank, partners engaged with both Israeli and Palestinian jurisdictions. Legal aid focused on mitigating the impact of harsher Israeli policies in Area C and East Jerusalem, and calling for accountability vis-à-vis institutions, and specialized legal assistance to particular groups (juveniles and women/girls) under Palestinian jurisdiction. Almost 8,998 people were provided support, 20 % of whom were women.

With the start of the inception phase (1 May), the programme entered into short-term partnerships with 13 CSOs providing legal aid, focusing on support to vulnerable populations including women and children in conflict. This also implied a significantly lower portfolio than in previous years. Informed by the recommendations of the *Sawasya* Final Evaluation, and CSO consultations in late 2016, the programme further finetuned the CSO strategy for *Sawasya* II. In the next phase of the programme, it envisages a shift in partnership modality, with more emphasis on capacity building and strategic, longer term agreements.

²⁴ Reduction of 54,7% compared to 2016 – See output 3.1 indicator – M&E table.



PBA/WB and ACT for Alternative Dispute Resolution arbitration conference with the title “Enhancing Arbitration as a Tool for Conflict Resolution in Jerusalem in March 2017

The following examples reflect the successful efforts of the programme’s partners in advancing justice for different stakeholders in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, through the delivery of legal aid services.

- The *Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem (CCPRJ)* was able to delay the eviction of 131 Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah and Al-bustan/Silwan neighborhoods through litigation and targeted advocacy strategy.
- The *Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre (JLAC)* provided legal aid to 15 cases in Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, ranging from cases involving housing and displacement and Jerusalemites social and economic rights. Legal services were provided to 40 Jerusalemite (28 women) victims of social and economic rights violations, related to child registration, family reunification, reduction of burdensome taxation, and reinstating national security rights.

Success stories

Adalah – *The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel* – Israeli authorities returned the body of a Palestinian man killed by an Israeli settler in the West Bank within 24 hours to his family for burial. Adalah also sent letters to senior Israeli political leaders and the AG calling on them to oppose the proposed “Jerusalem and its Daughters” bill (not passed to date); and to reject a proposal of a three-fold increase in Israeli Supreme Court (SCT) filing fees from Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Al-Quds Human Rights Clinic, together with Community Action Center- Al-Quds University were awarded the first prize in a competition on university's civic engagement held at the American University in Cairo. Al-Quds University competed with its "pro-bono legal services in Jerusalem," supported by *Sawasya*.

The Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) provided 27 women with legal representation before Sharia Courts. Due to WCLAC’s intervention, 27 legal verdicts were obtained in favor of women on issues related to alimony, children custody, separation and divorce.



WCLAC training

In Gaza, in 2017, approximately of 6,988 people were provided with legal representation, consultation and mediation services, 65 % of them women. Legal services targeted women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, IDPs, refugees, and residents in marginalized and access-restricted areas. These cases are classified as follows: 4,586 legal consultations targeted Shari’a and civil law cases, 2,104 legal representation before Shari’a and civil courts, and 228 mediation services. The breadth of legal aid and service included cases from family law, personal status law, inheritance, properties, housing, family disputes, domestic violence, GBV, VAW, gender justice and juvenile justice.

“Long distances were between us and our rights before getting the legal awareness services. We know now how to access and protect our rights, not like before as our life was divided into three spaces: parents’ house, marital house, and the grave.”

Testimonies from women beneficiaries of various Legal Services at Aisha.

The programme’s implementing partners in Gaza include the PBA, human rights organizations, women’s centers, CBOs, and law schools, which collectively work under the umbrella of “Awn Access to Justice Network in Gaza Strip” to maintain strong coordination and case referrals and to advance vulnerable people’s access to justice. While only five implementing partners continued to receive support from the programme in the inception phase, geographical coverage was maintained, with one clinic supported in each governorate of the Gaza Strip. The PBA supported beneficiaries in the civil court system while the other four partners supported vulnerable groups to access justice before the Shari’a court system. The referral system among these 5 partners is activated and the AWN network database is updated on a regular basis.

With *Sawasya*’s support, the PBA in Gaza provided legal consultations to 59 female detainees; provided basic needs for 50 female detainees and the children who reside with their mothers at detention centers

(food and clothes and NFIs); and provided female detainees with psychosocial support sessions (16 hours per month) with the psychologist having conducted 88 individual sessions and 30 collective psychosocial sessions at the Gaza Female Rehabilitation Centre. The PBA assistance to the female detainees also included providing other services, such as arranging treatment from the Women Health Centre.

In the West Bank, the PBA lawyers provided legal aid support, including legal representation, legal counselling and awareness to more than 60 female inmates at three Correction and Rehabilitation Centers (CRCs) in the West Bank. As a result of this support, six female inmates were released and some others have had their situations improved. For instance, the project's lawyers supported the mediation process of some cases, particularly for those who were denied the right to see their children.

To strengthen the capacity of the PBA and other CSOs to respond effectively to women's legal needs, a study has been conducted on the impact of legal aid on women's beneficiaries, which provided deep insights on the different perspectives that women have when they seek legal aid services and have enabled women to express and share their views on the services.



Life skills and moot court training conducted by the PBA in Gaza

Sawasya supported MA'AN legal aid center to provide legal aid to 47 women from the West Bank and Gaza who live in the Negev in issues concerning divorce, child custody and alimony, in addition to residency matters, including the right to family unification, eligibility to social and health services, national insurance and cases of VAW. The NGO organized 10 awareness raising workshops, nine in the Negev and one in Dura in the West Bank. Similarly, a one-day workshop was organized in the Negev targeting 14 social workers on issues related to legal rights of women from the West Bank and Gaza who are married to men from the Negev. Moreover, two sets of supervision sessions (a session a day) were also conducted targeting 12 volunteers at MA'AN center covering topics related to VAW, listening skills when working with women GBV survivors and handling cases received. MA'AN also worked on enhancing its visibility and reached out to women by advertising the work of its hotline AMMAN in local radio stations (*Sawt alnaqab*). The advert on MA'AN's work were aired 10 times a day during 2017. Thirty-six women from the Bedouin community in the Negev with psychosocial support, more than 30% of them were women from the West Bank and Gaza.

II.3. Increasing Legal Awareness (Output 2.3 and 3.4)

In 2017, in the Gaza Strip, approximately 29,824 people were reached through legal awareness sessions held mainly in the most marginalized and poor areas, including preparatory and secondary schools. Women and girls represent 52% of legal awareness beneficiaries. These sessions are aimed at enabling the vulnerable understand more about their rights, and options for litigation. Women and girls represented 71% of legal awareness beneficiaries. Legal awareness sessions are also an important mechanism for legal aid service provision and case referral. About 245 cases were referred to legal clinics as a direct result of the awareness sessions. The awareness raising sessions touched upon several legal topics and targeted children, students, women, labors, *mukhtars*, people with disability and journalists.

Moreover, 14 advocacy and awareness campaigns aimed at ending GBV, family law rights, labor rights, child labor, monitoring and inspection of justice institutions and widows' rights were held by *Sawasya* partners (Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict (PCDCR), Aisha, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), PBA, Legal Research Center (LRC) and universities). Moreover, 16 research reports and studies were issued aimed at raising the awareness of the public on legal instructions, basic rights, rights in medical treatments and appropriate housing.



Legal awareness sessions in Gaza

Likewise, human rights organizations, PBA and PCDCR conducted 67 awareness-raising sessions for male and female detainees and juveniles in the rehabilitation centers. Awareness-raising sessions were held for 810 detainees, and these sessions led to 400 persons receiving direct legal aid. IDS through *Sawasya* program, conducted two advocacy campaigns on the quality of services provided in both complaint and enforcement units of judicial system in the Gaza Strip. Approximately, 160 legal professionals and lawyers shared the challenges and obstacles they faced when reviewing the complaints and during follow up with the execution department.

Through its partnership with the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), awareness raising sessions were held on femicide and honor killing, targeting both young men and women in remote and marginalized areas in the Gaza strip. In coordination with grass-roots organizations, 508 people were reached through this campaign, of which 383 were women. The campaign revealed the importance of continuous awareness raising among youth, given the common misconceptions on this topic, the

importance to focus on young men and mothers, and of addressing law enforcement official who still view crime against a man of a lesser importance due to the still deep-rooted belief that the woman has brought shame or dishonor upon the family, or that she has violated the principles of the community or religion.

Furthermore, Aisha - Association for Woman and Child Protection conducted 150 awareness raising sessions for 1,582 prep school students (10-14 years) on GBV and access to justice and security. Aisha targeted marginalized areas (particularly, Beit Lahia, Beit Hannoun and Jabalia). Aisha also conducted 40 awareness raising sessions on GBV and access to justice and security for 563 mothers in marginalized areas. One of the beneficiary groups (comprised of widows and orphans) requesting additional psychological and legal sessions which Aisha subsequently organized. Moreover, during the sessions about 11 cases were referred to Aisha's psychologist, psychotherapist and lawyer with 185 beneficiaries receiving legal consultations and 156 receiving psychosocial counselling.

II.4. 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.

MUSAWA, the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession, conducted its eighth conference entitled: "Where is the Justice System Heading in Light of the Reconciliation?" The conference aimed at providing a platform for the civil society to voice their views, demands and recommendations in light of recent political events, and covered both the West Bank and Gaza (via video conference). It brought together 386 participants (83 from the West Bank and 303 in Gaza) to discuss recommendations around the unification and reform of the justice system based on core rule of law principles such as the separation of powers, the independence of the judiciary and upholding fair trial standards. The conference provided an opportunity to unify the demands and vision of civil society organizations and the conference's recommendations were submitted to the decision's makers.

Following communications by Al-Haq to the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression (SR), the SR wrote to the Government of Palestine requesting that it provide an official response clarifying questionable aspects of the draft Cyber Crimes law. Al-Haq's communication with the SR represented the first engagement by Palestinian civil society with the UN's special procedures mechanisms addressing violations committed by the Government of Palestine. Al-Haq's efforts were reinforced by advocacy initiatives from other individuals and CSOs. These efforts ultimately resulted in a formal response from the Government of Palestine with the commitment to amend several articles in the law. Al-Haq furthermore developed a legal position paper on making laws by a decree and organized a civil society workshop with representatives from local and international NGOs, media outlets, and a representative from the Ministry of Justice.

Success story:

The **Judicial Forum Radio Program**, produced by *Sawasya's* partner the Civil Authority for the Independence of the Judiciary Body and Rule of Law (ISTIQLAL), offers the opportunity for media to monitor the quality of judicial decisions of Palestinian courts in relation to public freedoms, and

subject it to analysis by legal experts and activists. The radio program has become a key source of information and a reference in media reporting. One example is the episode that – for the first time – raised the issue of the security committee in Jericho, exposing it as exercising illegal investigative and arrest powers by arresting, interrogating and torturing Palestinians. International media sites have also quoted the information contained in the program²⁵.

In Gaza, the *Sawasya* programme has supported a range of advocacy activities conducted by the PBA, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network (PNGO) and other partners. Eight consultative sessions with officials, lawyers and representatives of community based organizations (CBOs) were conducted and targeted 545 individuals. Participants presented challenges related to lack of access to information, complaints monitoring, and harmful practices inside justice institutions. Training programs targeted 150 services providers working in different fields (legal, health, people with disabilities) to enhance their capacity in monitoring the performance of justice institutions. The trained groups applied the knowledge gained in their workplace through conducting initiatives that emphasize their right to oversight, monitor and challenge harmful policies and practices.

Through an initiative supported by IDS the complaint system within the enforcement department reactivated. In addition, a committee of CBOs was established by IDS to conduct ongoing monitoring of the performance of the enforcement department, with a view of enhancing time administration of justice.

Finally, *Sawasya* continued to maintain strong partnerships with key human rights organizations in the Gaza Strip. Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights and the Palestinian Center for Human Rights, aimed at enhancing the protection of Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip, the provision of legal aid to detainees in Israeli prisons, and documenting human rights violations committed against Palestinian civilians by the State of Israel, such as restrictions on movement to and from Gaza, attacks on Palestinians living in the access-restricted areas, and travel restrictions on patients to access healthcare outside Gaza.

II.5. Informal Justice Engagement in Gaza and the West Bank (output 3.4)

Sawasya recognizes that informal justice is an important part of the rule of law reality for many Palestinians, including women and children, who, for different practical and cultural reasons, refrain from seeking justice through the formal systems as the primary legal avenue. However, there is wide recognition that informal justice is often problematic in terms of adherence to human rights and the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups. Therefore, *Sawasya's* engagement has focused on tailored interventions that aim to enhance rights protection and inclusion of groups typically disempowered in such processes. Notwithstanding, making the formal justice system more responsive to the needs of specific groups and addressing the obstacles people experience in seeking remedies remains the central focus of the programme.

In Gaza, the informal justice sector provided legal mediation for 180 cases, 73% of whom involved women. Eight consultation sessions between lawyers and reconciliation figures (*mukhtars*) were conducted by partners to discuss cases and reach law-based solutions. The programme continued to engage in this

²⁵ <https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2017/11/protest-jurists-ramallah-sheds-light-extrajudicial-procedure.html>

sector to promote a human rights-based approach and to build awareness and understanding among informal justice actors of how gendered social norms and other social habits may adversely affect the victims' rights. In this context, an intervention of more than 48 awareness-raising workshops targeting 1,175 beneficiaries was conducted by both *mukhtars* and lawyers to monitor the performance of the *mukhtars* and ensure the legal rights of participants.

Any interventions will need to be carefully designed and closely monitored, in order to ensure they do not compromise the protection of international human rights standards, and do no harm. *Sawasya*, through Woman Affairs Center (WAC), established a new approach to monitor interventions by informal justice actors with cases involving women. WAC trained 52 informal justice actors (19 women), 63 arbitrators (9 women) on family law, women's rights, GBV, the CEDAW, and protection of women. WAC developed a database to enable the informal justice actors to promptly fill in the cases they deal with and ensure qualitative monitoring and analysis of the interventions. WAC conducted individual and group discussions to ensure *mukhtar's* interventions respect women's rights.

In East Jerusalem, the PBA in collaboration with the Jerusalem based CSO ACT for Alternative Dispute Resolution and Studies, conducted an arbitration conference with the title "Enhancing Arbitration as a Tool for Conflict Resolution" in March 2017. The conference objectives were to support Jerusalemites' access to justice through arbitration as an alternative tool for conflict resolution in Jerusalem. The conference recommended to promote the extension of the jurisdiction of the Palestinian judiciary to the entire occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and supporting and promoting investment opportunities in East Jerusalem. With respect to arbitration in real estate disputes in Jerusalem, the conference decided to help in the creation of a culture of alternative means of conflict resolution, and in raising awareness about the importance of not going to the courts of occupation for real estate disputes.

Furthermore, Article 23 of the Juvenile Protection Law provides for mediation as a mechanism for restorative justice for children. This has opened the possibility for a role of informal justice in such proceedings. With support from *Sawasya*, Tdh launched research exploring linkages between the Palestinian Juvenile Justice system and the informal justice system and facilitated exchanges between informal and formal justice actors to enhance coordination, referrals and develop a common vision on justice for children. Intensive engagement with informal justice actors furthermore enabled the collection of data on 167 cases (25% involving girls) in Bethlehem, 63 cases (29% girls) in Hebron, and 227 in Gaza (21% girls) that were handled by informal justice actors. This fed into a comprehensive data base that enables systematic monitoring of cases handled by informal justice actors in terms of compliance with human rights standards. Finally, a mapping of female informal justice actors was completed, aimed at assessing their potential role in engaging with children in conflict with the law and related capacity development needs. The mapping revealed that 10 female informal justice actors are active in the WB and 36 in Gaza.

II.6. Juvenile Justice and Adherence to Child Rights Improved

The Program worked on three levels to enhance access to justice for children, namely: 1) the provision of direct legal aid to juveniles in conflict with law; 2) awareness campaigns on the rights of children; and 3) improving the capacity of staff working at a rehabilitation center.

In addition, the programs aimed at supporting the implementation of the 2016 Juvenile Protection Law and the three-year road map (2016-2019), which was adopted as the National Juvenile Justice Strategy. This includes supporting alternative to detention and diversion measures.

As a follow-up to activities before joining *Sawasya*, UNICEF supported for instance through TDH the documentation of the experience of ten children who were diverted from formal detention. This resulted in the judges making direct referrals to the vocational centres hence providing an alternative to detention. The information will inform future interventions in the second phase to address gaps in the Palestinian justice system. *Sawasya* continued its support to the CSOs specialized in providing legal assistance to children. Overall, 105 juveniles in contact with Israeli Forces received legal assistance during the reporting period in East Jerusalem.

In Gaza, through a partnership with Tdh, 36 children in conflict with Palestinian law received legal representation, out of which 14 children received specialized psychosocial support services in Al Rabea Detention Center. In the West Bank, 16 children in conflict with Palestinian law received legal representation while 13 children and their families received legal counselling.

Through a partnership with DCI, legal counselling and representation was provided to 24 children in Israeli military courts. These children were arrested for alleged security offences by Israeli forces. The legal counselling ensured they were aware of their rights, and received professional counsel and representation before the Israeli military court system.

Al-Dameer, Al-Mezan, and PCDCR intensively worked to enhance the juvenile justice and rights of the child through raising the awareness at the Al-Rabee' Center in Gaza, and to emphasize the appropriate policies and practices in dealing with children that are in accordance with relevant international standards and norms. The current practices were addressed by an experienced psychologist who helped in the creation of necessary reforms for the juvenile rehabilitation. Twenty-five staff were trained to ensure that the principles of the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the new Palestinian Juvenile Law are applied. The psychologist trained staff on how the new procedures facilitate appropriate engagement with juveniles and reduce violent coping strategies.



A session on the children custody and guardianship held by PCDCR

The programme's three IPs mentioned above, conducted legal awareness sessions inside preparatory and secondary male and female schools, throughout the Gaza Strip, where 20,208 students (11,579 boys and 8629 girls) became more aware of their rights. This outreach not only impacted students and staff, but also marginalized and disadvantaged communities in the Gaza Strip, widely disseminating information about the legal culture, the concepts of child protection and right of the child to live in dignity. The targeted group were also informed of the UN mandate and work; crimes and felonies that a child can commit; children in conflict with law; and child's unawareness of the legal consequences of his/her actions. The activity further enabled the participating children to better express their concerns and commitment to deal with their own problems peacefully and through constructive dialogue with others, avoid violent actions and committing any violation of law.

One awareness session was held for 50 male juveniles and five staff members at Al-Rabee' Rehabilitation Juvenile Center in Gaza. Al-Rabee' is the only center for the rehabilitation of juveniles in Gaza. Information was obtained on violations pertaining to the living conditions inside the center, the provision of legal advice to the juveniles, and submission of their complaints to relevant authorities. In addition, Al-Mezan held one training program on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture, and Palestinian laws pertaining to juveniles.

II.7 Quality of 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.

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

With *Sawasya's* support, a roster of pro bono lawyers was developed to assist with felony cases. Standard templates to guarantee proper registration, documentation, quality control, clients' rights and satisfaction were developed and served as best practice procedures for quality assurance by the National Legal Aid Committee.

During the reporting period, the PBA's Legal Aid Unit staff conducted several meetings with official institutions, CSOs and the police; held awareness-raising workshops with CSOs and legal clinics at three universities in the West Bank; and hosted a workshop bringing together CSOs and the PBA in the West Bank and Gaza to exchange experiences between the PBA, CSOs and Palestinian legal aid clinics. The PBA's Legal Aid unit furthermore played a critical role as a convener between CSOs and universities to build consensus around priorities for the National Legal Aid Committee, and drove discussions on sustainability of legal aid, compliance with international human rights standards, exchange of success stories and best practices, and promoted communication among legal aid providers.

In March 2017, the PBA held its annual conference entitled "Internal Legal Challenges and Human Rights Violations." Approximately 600 legal professionals, lawyers, journalists and civil society representatives participated and discussed challenges to address the human rights violations committed by the Israeli occupation and the Palestinian division, its effect on the judiciary system, and human rights and freedoms.

Sawasya supported the PBA in West Bank to develop protocols for training by relevant skilled CSOs in order to promote the sustainability of training by national actors. Over the course of the implementation of the project, approximately 415 lawyers were provided training on legal skills including criminal law, communication skills and legal aid best practice, and on gender justice including gender based violence, labor rights and Shari'a law. Specialized training on criminal law and criminal pleading were also conducted in Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem.

Sawasya also supported training for lawyers with a specific focus on providing legal advice for women and children. DCI and WCLAC, provided training to PBA lawyers in order to improve their skills in representing women, girls and children. Trainings organized by the PBA also covered topics on gender-based violence, women's rights, labor rights, public services, Shari'a law, media engagement, and court monitoring and oversight. Forty lawyers benefitted from a specialized training programme entitled "Specialized Lawyers in Defending and Representing Women and Women Victims of Violence" to increase their knowledge and skills in gender, violence against women, women and law, and litigation in order to strengthen the provision of gender-responsive legal aid services, including representation in courts.



Awareness session for women on legal aid services conducted by Zakher

With a view to increase public awareness of the legal aid scheme and legal aid services, a comprehensive public awareness campaign was conducted across the West Bank, including public meetings, the printing and distribution of promotional materials with the contact details of legal aid offices among lawyers, as well as launching a billboard campaign across the West Bank. A radio spot was produced and broadcasted for one month on 12 radio stations three times each day. Similarly, a TV talk show produced by the PBA in cooperation with the Palestine TV and focusing on legal aid was broadcasted in April 2017. The effort to raise awareness also involved a social media campaign, which was conducted for four months and reaching over 300,000 social media users. The public awareness workshops sought to increase the awareness of mainly women, children and the poor about legal aid. Parallel workshops on best practices

in legal aid were held in Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin, Hebron and Bethlehem bringing together legal aid CSOs and lawyers with the PBA, and highlighting the positive impact of legal aid and challenges thereof.

During the reporting period, the PBA board approved its code of conduct, which was published in the Palestinian official gazette.²⁶ Under this Project, 5,000 copies of the code of conduct, and 6,900 copies of some basic legislations and laws were printed and were distributed among lawyers and issued to newly certified lawyers with their practicing certificate, thereby ensuring all PBA lawyers have access to the relevant professional standards.

Sawasya furthermore continued to support the PBA Women Lawyers' Network in the implementation of their strategy to increase women's representation in the bar association at all levels, and to provide capacity building to women lawyers. The progressive improvements at the bar association continued at a steady rate with the number of women registered with the bar association increasing by 85% between 2015 and 2016 and the first women being elected to the Board in April 2017.

Approximately 100 practicing and trainee women lawyers attended training in communication skills and advocacy organized through the Women Lawyers' Network. Several regional committee meetings were held to raise awareness and provide networking opportunities for women lawyers' while also advocating for support to the change in the by-laws to improve women's representation in the bar's governing board. Similarly, the Committee organized a conference on women's involvement in unions, which provided further networking opportunities with other women's organizations from such professional bodies as the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate. These activities not only increased women's membership at all levels of the association, but resulted in the adoption of concrete policy commitments by the bar association to further foster gender equality in the profession.

In Gaza, through its partnership with the PBA, 191 female and male lawyers received training on communication skills and such legal topics as inheritance rights, family law, criminal justice and legal applications. In addition, the PBA offered training to newly-graduate lawyers (consisting of 175 hours of theoretical and practical training), and organized a specialized training program for lawyers on criminal justice.

Moreover, in collaboration with human rights organizations, 105 lawyers were trained on human rights and international law. The training program included practical activities such as field visits to local detention centres, rehabilitation facilities and moot court exercises.

University Legal Clinics

Sawasya support to university legal education ended for West Bank university partners in late 2016, but projects with university partners in Gaza continued until April 2017.

In Gaza, training programs targeting approximately 270 law students (38% of them female students) were conducted covering a range of topics that enhance their legal capacities and knowledge, such as media skills, and legal research. The four universities' legal clinics conducted practical training of moot courts to enhance the practice of law students in litigation before criminal, administrative, constitutional and civil

²⁶ http://www.lab.pna.ps/ar_new/index.php?p=main&id=385

courts. Moreover, the universities' legal clinics implemented joint activities, including scholastic days, conferences, legal awareness sessions and workshops, and legal competitions to energise student with further legal knowledge and the competency-based education. This helped students transfer the knowledge and skills they acquired to other law students and recent law graduates. The joint activities allowed for the gradual recognition of the importance of group work as it encouraged integration among the students and staff in the four universities, on one hand, and the local community to increase the projects' delivery and widely disseminate the legal message outside university campus, on the other.

The Al-Quds Human Rights Clinic, together with Community Action Center were awarded the first prize in a competition held at the American University in Cairo on university's civic engagement. Al-Quds University competed with its "pro-bono legal services in Jerusalem" which received support from *Sawasya* in 2016.

Sawasya launched an evaluation of its clinical education projects in the West Bank and Gaza during the latter part of 2017. With a view to inform programming during the next phase of *Sawasya*, the evaluation aims to assess the quality, impact and sustainability of investment in legal clinical education projects. Findings will be available in early 2018.

II.8. Strengthened Responsiveness of Legal Services to Women/Girls (outputs 5.3 – 5.7)

Realizing the special needs and status of women in conflict with the law and the compound discrimination they experience at the socio-legal level, *Sawasya* provided female inmates and women survivors with legal aid and psycho- social support to enhance their access to justice and their psychological well – being.

Within this, the PBA, Al-Dameer and PCDCR, through *Sawasya's* support, continued to provide legal aid services (awareness, legal consultation and court representation) to 57 female juveniles at the rehabilitation centres.

Sawasya also supported projects led by CSOs aimed at improving access to justice for girls and women. This included a project led by Aisha that focused on providing legal aid and protection to women in vulnerable communities. Aisha implemented its' two-phase advocacy campaign entitled "My Kids Need Me," that supported divorced women and their right to the custody of their children. This included 20 sessions at which more than 400 women were targeted, decision makers and women's organizations, which all agreed on and called upon the necessity to raise the age of the child custody.

As part of this campaign, an analysis of five case studies was published, presenting the economic, social, and psychosocial impact on divorced women after the completion of their custodial legal process, and the effect on them after their children moved to the ex-husbands. Moreover, there were six investigatory reports published, concentrating on violations against women, the inactive Alimony Fund and its negative impact on women in the Gaza Strip, the negligence of women's complaints in police centres, and the delay in litigation proceedings.

Another example of CSOs involved in supporting women was CWLRC whose project concentrated on improving the quality of life of women through enhancing access to justice and law. The project aimed at building the capacities and legal knowledge of 115 police officers and health providers on the proper processing and/dealing with GBV cases, and the provision of the legal protection. In the same respect, the

National Society for Democracy and Law (NSDL), in Rafah, conducted five study days with the participation of about 300 university students, on women's rights and issues around legal protection.



Awareness session on women's rights and legal aid conducted by WAC

The programme also supported women inmates at three CRCs through the Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (TRC) which provide psychosocial support to women in the West Bank. As part of their support, seven women were treated via individual therapy, TRC psychologists documented improvement in their mental health and the reduction of symptoms including irritability, anxiety, stress, poor concentration, and depression. Furthermore, group therapy was provided to five women, and two psychological consultation groups were held for 12 women. Psychological support for women focused on identifying and recognizing the positive aspects of their lives and gaining the ability to live with the reality that they are within the confines of the CRCs. As a result of the treatment, it was noted that the targeted women inmates improved communications with each other, and increased their abilities to cope with the latest developments of their lives within the CRCs.

In Jenin, a psychologist provided individual sessions for three women, using the *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy* method, and group therapy for 11 women in 12 sessions. Through these sessions the women were encouraged to socialize, communicate and develop relationships with each other. The Police Corrections Department commented that they witnessed a significant change in the detainees' behavior throughout the implementation of the programme, in particular with regard to improved psychological wellbeing; specifically, in the Jericho corrections center where vocation training focused on mosaics.

A sports program was also conducted for the three centers (Ramallah, Jenin, Jericho). The aim of the activity is psychological unburdening and health education for women inmates. On 22 November 2017, TRC held one session at the CRC in Jericho, targeting 28 police officers, including the Director General at the CRCD and four TRC staff in Jericho with the aim of improving the psychological well-being of CRC staff through the provision of stress relief interventions.

Moreover, the PBA in the West Bank recruited three lawyers and a project coordinator to follow up cases of female inmates at the CRCs. The project coordinator and the lawyers met with the officers at the CRCs and agreed on the modality of work and support that the lawyers will provide to women inmates. The

PBA received a list of names and number of 40 women inmates and conducted weekly visits to the centers through which legal aid and counselling were provided.

Success stories:

WCLAC provided 27 women with legal representation before Shari'a Courts. Due to WCLAC's intervention, 27 legal verdicts were obtained in favor of women on issues related to alimony, children custody, separation and divorce.

A 25 years old woman, approached WCLAC for legal advice regarding her marital problems. She had been forced into an abusive marriage at a young age which prevented her from continuing her education and independent decision making. The lawyer provided her with information on her legal rights and referred her to the WCLAC social worker. Consequently, decided to continue her education to become economically independent and she asked the lawyer to file a divorce case.

II.9. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Reflecting on *Sawasya's* evolving experience in implementation to date, some specific challenges and lessons learned in relation to its support to enhance rule of law and community access to justice through support to Civil Society in the West Bank and Gaza include as follows.

Challenges

- **Lack of a unified PBA** - Due to internal political and geographical division between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the PBA functions as two organizations. While the organization does have harmonized laws and bylaws, and the same chairman and elections, the organizations essentially function as different organizations in operational terms, with a separate constituency (general assembly), financial assets and administrative secretariats, as well as separate geographical headquarters and vice presidents of the Bar Council and websites. Although a 'unified' Bar Council was established in April 2015, lack of access between the West Bank and Gaza meant that members were unable to meet further hindering their ability to work together. As a result, the project was essentially implemented as two projects and the challenges which emerged were different across the different contexts. In the West Bank, despite the important progress made above, in early 2017 challenges within the internal governance of the PBA began to emerge. Resistance to the further institutionalization and expansion of the legal aid scheme increased among some members of the PBA due to concerns about loss of revenue for lawyers (which is fueled in part by the oversupply of lawyers in Palestine). Internal tensions between the board and the chairman increased as the chairman began to express reservations regarding the pro-bono strategy, and removed this from the PBA's website. The internal disagreements on the question of the pro-bono legal strategy resulted in six out of the nine Board members resigning. This triggered the need for a new election to the PBA Board. As a result, the General Assembly of the bar association met in April 2017 and elected a new interim Board of Directors for the period April 2017 to April 2018 when full general elections will be held. The newly elected board met with UNDP and re-confirmed its commitment to legal aid and the pro-bono strategy, but emphasized the need for greater outreach with the PBA's General Assembly to foster

broader support. The launch of the national communications campaign with regard to legal aid may have contributed to the resurgence of resistance among PBA lawyers' despite the extensive consultation and lobbying that was undertaken throughout the bar association and despite the extensive support expressed by many PBA members. While this may have contributed to the increased concern raised, it can also be viewed as a positive development in that it brought to the fore issues which individual lawyers may have had, and in that sense, is a critical step towards building broad consensus around legal aid in Palestine. The project financed under this action closed on 30 April 2017 but the *Sawasya* programme – that was extended until April 2018 – continued its work and, after several meetings and discussions, the PBA restarted implementing the pro-bono legal scheme at the beginning of 2018.

- **Attacks on human rights organization/CSOs** - There were public campaigns launched by Israeli right-wing groups that targeting human rights organization, going as far as personally attacking the directors of organizations. The Knesset also tried to delegitimize and silence human rights organizations through a set of legislation. The Knesset passed a bill, known as the "NGO bill" that forces organizations that receive over 50% of their funding from foreign governments to publish a list of their donors on all of their publication. In reality, this bill only targets human rights and anti-occupation organizations, who are already transparent about their funding, and attempts to delegitimize their work by associating them with foreign interests. More recently, the Knesset has been discussing a bill that would ban national service volunteers from serving at organizations that were targeted by the NGO bill.
- **The complex status of East Jerusalem** - As an occupied city under international law, and also annexed by Israel and subject to Israeli domestic law, East Jerusalem poses difficult political dilemmas for CSOs. Adalah has tended to petition the courts/address the land planning authorities primarily in defensive cases – such as in land confiscation, challenging police open-fire regulations or demanding investigations into EJs – but is more cautious when dealing with social and economic rights cases in order to avoid normalizing the occupation of East Jerusalem.
- In June 2017 a civil society partner (MUSAWA) informed *Sawasya* that the Arab Bank sent an inquiry about a payment received in their account that was transferred from UNDP/PAPP as part of the grant from the *Sawasya* program. The bank was asking for the source of funding and the CSO's relationship with it as well as other information about the locations where the activities took place. The bank informed the CSO that they have **instructions to reject any payment for activities that are implemented, even partially, in Gaza**. The bank refused to receive the payment until the organization provided explanation on the transfer.
- **The Israeli prolonged occupation, the Palestinian division, the geographic** separation between the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, are real challenges that affect people's access to justice. Some civil society organizations could not carry out mutual visits or joined activities due to the restrictions on movement and the security denial of civil society representatives to travel to and out of Gaza. These obstacles hinder opportunity of CSOs and CBOs to meet together, carry out joint activities and exchange experiences in a more effective way.
- **Gaza Strip humanitarian situation deterioration** - This continue to severely affect people and included high rate of poverty, family disputes, increase in VAW and GBV cases, violations human rights law and international humanitarian law. This created, at times, a disconnect during training on legal

awareness with what people experienced on the ground. Political internal divides also created challenges for supporting the building of unified State institutions.

Lessons Learned

- **Strategic focus of the CSO portfolio** - The distribution of thematic focus areas and geographic focus is very broad. This may have led to scattering of resources, and inability to ensure coherence/coordination across the portfolio. The programme should look into value for money considerations as it identifies focus areas.
- **Better use of knowledge products** - The CSO portfolio produces a large amount of knowledge products, including in depth studies and reports used for advocacy by partners. *Sawasya* is currently not using this information/knowledge to its potential and should identify how it can play a meaningful role in reinforcing partners' advocacy efforts and utilizing research to influence audiences, taking in consideration its positioning as Joint UN Programme.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

This chapter sets out progress with regard to monitoring and evaluation of the programme. It also includes the table of indicators highlighting the contribution of the program in improving justice and security for Palestinian citizens, as well as support provided to civil society to strengthen its capacity to monitor and evaluate its work.

M&E of the *Sawasya I* and *Sawasya* inception phase

Sawasya organized its 3rd annual programme board meeting on 22 February 2017. As mentioned in the introduction, the board decided to extend the duration of the program for one year on the basis of a new one-year workplan that was adopted during the meeting. Since this workplan did not include any new indicators, this annual report is reporting the results of the activities implemented during 2017 against the *Sawasya I* results framework. The table hereunder contains the indicators from the *Sawasya I* RRF that were still relevant for the inception phase workplan.

The program also developed a new M&E software that will be used during its second phase that will start in 2018. This software will allow the program to ensure a continuous and timely monitoring of the indicators and results achieved. Some indicators will be automatically updated through a connection with HJC MIZAN II case management system and the *Sawasya* partners will also have access in order to regularly update the results on their activities.

Final Evaluation

The final evaluation of the *Sawasya* programme was completed in 2017. The evaluation found that: "The *Sawasya* programme has achieved good results, in terms of promoting the rule of law and access to justice, in a context where many of the usual preconditions for doing so are absent or impaired. The restrictive/inhibiting factors include the division of Gaza and the West Bank, the fragmentation of the West Bank into areas A, B and C, each with its own distinct legal framework, and the application of

‘customary law’ next to secular state law. All within the overarching framework of ongoing occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the effective siege of the Gaza Strip.

In particular, the evaluation found that *Sawasya* had achieved several key results which strengthened the rule of law system in Palestine. Namely:

- The introduction of tools for facilitating and monitoring case management, judicial performance and collection of certain levels of administrative data. Kiosks, in a number of courthouses, which provide essential automated services for lawyers and members of the public were introduced to. These strengthen the transparency of and access to information for citizens concerning their legal proceedings.
- The expansion of access to legal aid for poor and marginalised segments of the community (in addition to services provided by CSOs) through the introduction of legal clinics inside law schools. The clinics also contribute to changing students’ perception about, and focus, on social justice.
- The introduction and expansion of Family Protection Units, under the Palestinian Civil Police and the establishment of a one- service center for victims of violence.
- The gender sensitization of special prosecutors under the Attorney General’s Office with the aims of criminalising domestic violence in Palestine and improving justice for victims, as well as making perpetrators accountable. Subsequently their institutionalization as the first time in the Arab region in February 2016.
- The establishment and training of a corps of specialised prosecutors for handling juvenile cases, in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Protection Law, enacted by presidential decree in 2016.

The evaluation also pointed out some key recommendations including, *inter alia*:

- Mobilize and motivate top management and PA political commitment and donor support to organizational and systemic change.
- Strengthen and build on the existing leadership capabilities of those strategic senior decision makers, in each PA institution, who are truly interested in challenging patriarchal and dysfunctional organizational cultures.
- Further refine the programme’ approach to knowledge transfer and capacity development of staff within justice and security sector institutions, with a view of enhancing sustainability and impact.
- Revise the grant framework to stimulate strategic cooperation, longer-term partnership and added value of the investment thereby strengthen partnership with CSOs as ‘co-production’.
- Continue support and engage with the informal justice sector, including Mukhtars and legal clinics to further strengthen outreach and access to free legal support for some of the most vulnerable parts of the Palestinian population.
- The *Sawasya* joint programme enhance the coordination and cooperation between all the actors engaged in law enforcement for women and juveniles.

These key recommendations were taken into account while designing the new phase of the program including by establishing a dedicated outcome (outcome I) aiming at strengthening the Rule of Law in Palestine through policy-level interventions (revision of key legislations, evidence-planning, reunification between Gaza and the WB and support to CSO advocacy). A dedicated strategy was also included in the project document that rationalize the support provided to CSOs.

Indicators	Achieved Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Capacity of Justice and Security Institutions Strengthened and Linkages Forged			
<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>Total number of complaints = 1,514</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of complaints submitted to the internal security department = 1,162 (157 from Men, and 1,005 from women). - Number of complaints submitted to the Bureau of grievances and human rights = 352 (no gender base disaggregation). 	N/A	PCP Complaints mechanism (PCP BGHR)
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of complaints were received by PACC = 465 - Number of complaints rejected by the legal department of PACC = 192 - Number of cases were kept = 147 - Number of complaints were transferred to the seconded prosecution in PACC for investigation = 35 - Number of cases transferred from PACC to CCC = 21 	N/A	PACC Data reporting
<p>Number of cases enforced (civil cases) (in enforcement departments)</p> <p>Baseline: 45352</p> <p>Planned Target: 48000</p>	<p>Total number of enforced cases = 46,217</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharia Courts = 2,123 - Reconciliation Courts = 4,089 - First Instance Courts = 1,566 - Persons (Checks, debts, etc) = 38,439 	N/A	MIZAN 2

Number of notifications delivered (from notification department - civil cases) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 35000	Total number of notifications delivered= 310,251 - Reconciliation Courts = 142,726 - First Instance Courts = 81,026 - execution/enforcement department = 86,499	N/A	MIZAN 2
Number of adjudications Baseline (2014): 168,213 Planned Target: 200,000	Total Number of Adjudicated Cases = 214,662 Reconciliation courts (Total) = 192,656 - Civil Cases = 14,337 - Criminal Cases = 36,526 - Traffic Cases = 141,793 First Instance Courts (Total) = 13,249 - Civil Cases = 6,240 - Criminal Cases = 1,091 - Civil Appeal = 2,418 - Criminal Appeal = 3,500 Appeal Courts (Total) = 8,757 - Civil Courts = 2,667 - Criminal Courts = 775 - Enforcement = 5,315	N/A	MIZAN 2
# of complaints submitted /# of complaints investigated (against judges/staff) Baseline: SOPs developed for Inspection Department and staff trained on them Target: 100	Number of complaints against judges= 140 Number of disposed complaints = 163 Number of pending complaints = 13	N/A	MIZAN 2
Disposition/congestion rates (dissagr. per court)	Disposition rate Conciliation courts (Overall) = 0.97	N/A	MIZAN 2

<p>Baseline: AGO/PP: 1/1.5 Conciliation Courts: 1/1.28 First Instance Courts: 1.74/2.25 Appeals Courts: 1.03/1.22 Shari'a Courts: 0.97/1.15</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>AGO/PP: 1/1.15 Conciliation Courts: <1/1.08 First Instance Courts: 1.74/1.80 Appeals Courts: <1/1.02 Shari'a Courts: 1.10/1.10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Cases = 0.87 - Criminal Cases = 0.93 - Traffic Cases = 1.00 <p>First Instance Courts (Overall) = 0.94</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Cases = 0.93 - Criminal Cases = 0.70 - Civil Appeal Cases = 1.02 - Criminal Appeal Cases = 1.02 <p>Appeal courts (Overall) = 1.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil appeal cases = 1.00 - Criminal appeal cases = 0.95 - Enforcement = 1.02 <p>Congestion rate</p> <p>Reconciliation courts (Overall) = 1.19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Cases = 2.25 - Criminal Cases = 1.49 - Traffic Cases = 1.01 <p>First Instance Courts (Overall) = 2.37</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Cases = 2.88 - Criminal Cases = 4.21 - Civil Appeal Cases = 1.64 - Criminal Appeal Cases = 1.37 <p>Appeal courts (Overall) = 1.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil appeal cases = 1.69 - Criminal appeal cases = 1.57 - Enforcement = 0.99 		
<p>Percent of judgments enforced by Executions Department (disaggregate by Sharia' Courts, etc) Baseline: 20%</p> <p>Planned target: 23%</p>	<p>% of judgments enforced: 69.1%</p> <p>From Sharia courts= 360.1% From Reconciliation Courts = 78.2% From First Instance Courts = 60.5% From Persons = 65.5%</p>	<p>The high % for the sharia courts is due to the creation of a new Sharia enforcement department. The HJC enforcement department received less judgements and</p>	<p>MIZAN 2</p>

	<p>% of judgments sent to the enforcement department and enforced in the same year: 12.9%</p> <p>From Sharia courts= 10.5% From Reconciliation Courts = 11.7% From First Instance Courts = 26.1% From Persons = 12.4%</p>	the number of judgement enforced is therefore very high compared to the number of judgements received in 2017.	
<p>% 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.</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Target: 70% by year 2</p>		No progress made due to the lfreeze of the reconciliation process	Monitoring reports/Council of Ministers
<p>Complaints registration and follow up mechanism within MoJ, High Judicial Council (HJC) and Attorney General's Office (AGO) exists</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: complaint mechanisms exists in 3 institutions</p>	Complaints registration and follow up mechanisms exists in all three institutions. Additional data (beyond indicator) included here on # of complaints registered.		MoJ/HJC/AGO
<p>1.1: MOJ's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, M&E, policy advice, capacity of legal and administrative staff, legislative drafting, legal aid institutionalization, international legal cooperation, and gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)</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</p>	<p>Number of MoJ staff attended the Legal Skills diploma = 13 (8 women).</p> <p>Number of MoJ staff attended the Organization Development Diploma = 1 (0 women).</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)	MoJ report

Planned Target: 10	Total number of MoJ staff attended institutional capacity diploma programme = 14 (8 women).		
Number and percent of units and directorates that incorporate gender sensitivity/activities into work plans Baseline: gender mainstreaming requires additional institutionalization Planned Target: 10/15, 70%	Number of units and directorates that incorporate gender sensitivity/activities into work plans = 12 (100%)	N/A	MoJ report
% and # of units and directorates to incorporate juvenile justice considerations into work plans/activities Baseline: juvenile justice capacity requires additional institutionalization Planned Target: 10/15, 70%	Number of units and directorates that incorporate juvenile sensitivity/activities into work plans = 12 (100%)	N/A	MoJ report
1.2: HJC's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, donor liaison, project management, M&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)			
Number of justice/security institutions linked to MIZAN2 Baseline: 5 Target: 7	8	N/A	MIZAN 2
Number of lawyers using MIZAN2 Baseline: 1630 Target: 3000	3327 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: 2012: 694 lawyers/2013:1002 lawyers/2014:1630 lawyers/2015:2298 lawyers.	MIZAN 2

		Accordingly, baseline was corrected.	
Number of HJC administrative staff to undertake and complete institutionalized training programme Baseline: 0 Target: 10 additional staff	Total number of HJC staff attended institutional capacity diploma programme = 11 (5 women). - Number of HJC staff attended the Legal Skills diploma = 8 (4 women). - Number of HJC staff attended the Organization Development Diploma = 3 (1 women).		HJC report
Human rights Unit, Strategies and Action plans expertise developed Baseline: weak human rights expertise Target: human rights expertise established		The Human Rights Unit of the HJC is still not active but was included in the new organizational structure which has been submitted to the Prime Minister for approval but it has not yet been submitted.	HJC report
Percentage/number of HJC staff to receive human rights awareness training Baseline: 0 Target: 20 additional staff	14	N/A	HJC report
HJC Human resources SOPs' support women's participation in the rule of law sector Baseline: no SOP Target: SOP approved by Chief Justice	SOPs has been developed and adopted.	N/A	HJC report
Output 1.3: AGO/PP's technical capacity strengthened in relation to planning, donor liaison, project management, M&E, capacity of legal and administrative staff, taking into account gender and juvenile justice considerations (UNDP)			
Human rights Unit, Strategies and Action plans expertise developed Baseline: No human rights unit in the AGO	This unit is active	In 2017, the following achievement have been made: - SOPs has been developed.	AGO report

Target: human rights unit established (ToRs developed)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity development plan has been developed. - The sustainability plan has been developed. - The action plan of 2018 has been developed. - Training on SOPs has been facilitated in 2018. 	
Output 1.4: Legislative drafting skills enhanced across the legislative chain, with a focus on promoting and protecting gender equality (UNDP)			
<p>Number of new draft laws and/or amendments reviewed by the Gender Legislative Committee</p> <p>Baseline: Capacity to undertake gender impact analysis of laws low</p> <p>Target: At least three existing laws or bylaws reviewed through a 'gender' lens</p>	<p>Zero new draft laws reviewed by the gender legislative committee. On 2017, the committee reviewed the draft law of family protection from violence.</p>	<p>The delay in revision is due to the internal procedures in the council of ministers. The minister had priorities of different types of laws, which caused a delay in the gender related laws.</p> <p>Furthermore, the family protection bill has been transferred to the legal harmonization committee after the final revision from the gender legislative committee. Currently, the legal harmonization committee is reviewing it.</p>	MoJ Gender Legislative Committee
<p>Number of new users of <i>Al-Muqtafi</i> legal database and (average daily hits)</p> <p>Baseline: 248,000</p> <p>Target: : At least 1900 average daily users</p>	<p>Total number of users by end of December 2017 = 25,050</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of new Users to Al-Muqtafi in 2017: 2813 users - Average number of daily users: 2,201 users. - Average daily hits = 310,117 hits 	N/A	Birzeit University
Output 1.5: Specific needs of the Shari'a courts identified and supported, especially in the areas of planning, donor liaison, M&E, electronic case management, capacity of administrative and court staff, and gender and juvenile justice (UNDP)			

<p>Gender strategy and related action plan in place</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Gender Strategy and action plans developed.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sharia' Court report</p>
<p>Gender sensitive policy framework established including in areas of human resources, planning, budgeting, infrastructure, IT</p> <p>Baseline: No gender sensitive policy framework in place Target: Gender policy developed in HR policies, planning, budgeting, space and facility allocations</p>	<p>Gender sensitive policy framework established in human resources, planning, budgeting, infrastructure and IT.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sharia' Court report</p>
<p>Output 1.6 PCP's technical capacity strengthened in relation to IT, M&E, professional standards, internal complaints mechanisms, and judicial notifications and enforcements, taking into account gender and juvenile justice considerations (UNDP)</p>			
<p>SOPs and job descriptions for internal oversight bodies developed</p> <p>Baseline: no SOPs and job descriptions for BGHR, PSDD, IGO exist. Target: SOPs and job approved and police trained on it</p>	<p>SOP for BGHR, PSDD and IGO finalized but not endorsed yet</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PCP report</p>
<p>Number of PCP staff who have satisfactorily completed institutionalized capacity building training programme and achieved accredited qualifications</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Number of PCP staff who completed tailored diploma for the Ministry of Interior = 5</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PCP report</p>

Target: 20			
1.7: Institutional development of the Corruption Crimes Court supported (covered under PACC outcome level indicator)			
1.8: Institutional development of the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission supported			
National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2015-2017) developed and implementation supported Baseline: no National Anti-Corruption Strategy Target: National anti-corruption strategy (2015-17) developed and endorsed, along with work plan for its implementation	Anti-Corruption Strategy (2015-2018) has been developed and endorsed, and implementation started (work plan developed). 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 percentage of recommendations implemented by PACC. - IT; 100%. - HR 50%, - Strategy: 10%. - Organizational development: 20%	N/A	PACC report
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			
Number of cross-institutional initiatives emerged from justice and security sector coordination and working group meetings (Gaza/WB) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 10	Four initiatives. Two MoUs drafted, and two MoUs finalized.	N/A	JSS Working Group
Outcome 2 Civil society contribution to rule of law and community access to justice in the West Bank enhanced			

PBA capacity in areas of planning, project management, donor coordination, and M&E/data collection Baseline: to be collected in 2015 Target: Capacity of PPMU staff strengthened;	Planning and Project Management Unit has been established.	N/A	PBA
% of beneficiaries who feel that legal aid made a positive change in their life Baseline: no baseline Planned Target: At least 75%	78%	N/A	Beneficiary Survey
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			
Number of legal aid beneficiaries under the programme in the West Bank, including Area C and East Jerusalem (disaggregated by men/women, children/adults) Baseline: 2013: 5173 Planned Target: Further 10% increase	Overall legal aid in the West Bank = 8998 Men (consultations) = 2466 Women (Consultations) = 776 Juvenile (Consultations) = 940 Men (Representations) = 2627 Women (Representations) = 1011 Juvenile (Representations) = 1178 Total (Consultations) = 4182 Total (Representations) = 4816	N/A	CSO reports
Number of legal aid cases in 'Area C' and East Jerusalem Baseline: (2014) 3239 Planned Target: 4000	3646	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	CSO reports
Percentage of legal aid service beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)	Satisfied = 25.4% Strongly Satisfied = 71.8%	N/A	Beneficiary surveys

<p>who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided (disaggregation per zone)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 75% of legal aid service beneficiaries (including women) feel satisfied with legal aid services provided</p>	Total = 97.2%		
2.2: Quality of legal profession strengthened to enhance community access to justice (UNDP)			
<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>77</p> <p>79% reduction (380 lawyers in 2016).</p>	<p>Activities with the PBA came to an end on April 2017. No activities made between May and Dec. 2017.</p>	PBA reports
<p>Percentage of lawyers who self-assess that the trainings were useful and relevant to their work</p> <p>Baseline: 81% (PBA-offered training in 2013) Planned Target: 90%</p>	85%	N/A	PBA reports
<p>Number of universities that have institutionalized clinical legal education programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 3</p>	3 universities (Hebron University, Al-Quds University, and Al-National National University).	N/A	University reports

Planned Target: 4																							
Number of lawyers providing <i>pro bono</i> legal assistance Baseline: Limited legal aid provision by PBA Planned Target: Pro Bono Legal Aid Scheme Developed	Pro Bono Legal Aid Scheme Developed 125 lawyers.	N/A	PBA reports																				
2.3: An enabling legal environment more conducive to increasing citizen oversight and community access to justice in the West Bank (UNDP)																							
Number of individuals who received legal awareness raising Baseline: (2013): 3076 (f: 1457/m:1464) Target: Further 15% increase	Male= 94 Female= 90 Total Number = 184 94% reduction since 2016. Total number of beneficiaries from legal awareness raising activities since the beginning of the programme = 9843 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>973</td> <td>514</td> <td>1487</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>2928</td> <td>2193</td> <td>5121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>1496</td> <td>1555</td> <td>3051</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>94</td> <td>90</td> <td>184</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Men	Women	Total	2014	973	514	1487	2015	2928	2193	5121	2016	1496	1555	3051	2017	94	90	184	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	CSO reports
Year	Men	Women	Total																				
2014	973	514	1487																				
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2016	1496	1555	3051																				
2017	94	90	184																				
Number of communication events undertaken by CSO partners on legal issues (i.e. press releases, publications, posters/pamphlets, audio-video productions) Baseline: 283 Target 400	Total = 1010 - Number of press release/advocacy and media briefings/Internet/TV/Radio= 204 - Number of reports/researches= 16 - Number of presentations / Speaking tours / Study tours / Advocacy tours= 80 - Number of conferences/workshops =9 - Number of new laws, bylaws and amendments= 0 - Number of submissions Position papers advocacy Letters= 29	N/A	CSO reports																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of documented cases= 556 - Number of visits to detention centres= 87 - Number of documentaries= 15 - Number of filed visit of delegations= 14 														
<p>Number of complaints lodged with relevant bodies arising out of monitoring (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: 94 Target: 5% increase</p>	<p>Men = 98 complaints. Women = 21 complaints.</p> <p>Total Complaints = 119</p> <p>32.8% reduction compared to 2016. 5.3% increase compared to the baseline.</p> <p>Total number of complaints since the beginning of the programme = 529</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Complaints</td> <td>113</td> <td>120</td> <td>177</td> <td>119</td> <td>529</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Complaints	113	120	177	119	529	N/A	CSO reports
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total										
Complaints	113	120	177	119	529										
Outcome 3: Civil society contribution to rule of law and community access to justice in the Gaza Strip enhanced															
<p>Percentage of legal aid service beneficiaries who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided</p> <p>Baseline: no baseline yet Planned Target: At least 75% of legal aid service beneficiaries (including women) feel satisfied with legal aid services provided</p>	97.2	N/A	Beneficiary Survey												
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)															

<p>Total number of legal aid beneficiaries in Gaza (m/f,)</p> <p>Baseline: 10546 Target: Further 10% increase, maintaining 70% women beneficiaries</p>	<p>Overall legal aid in Gaza Strip = 5,339 Reduction of 54.7% compared to 2016.</p> <p>Men (consultations) = 1,025 Women (Consultations) = 2,190 Juvenile/children (Consultations) = 73</p> <p>Men (Mediation) = 68 Women (Mediation) = 231 Juvenile/children (Mediation) = 3</p> <p>Men (Representations) = 523 Women (Representations) = 1,193 Juvenile/children (Representations) = 33</p> <p>Total (Consultations) = 3,288 Total (Mediation) = 302 Total (Representations) = 1,749</p>	<p>During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.</p>	<p>CSO reports</p>
<p>Number of internal and external referrals facilitated by Awn Network</p> <p>Baseline: 2986 Target: 3000</p>	<p>Total internal and external referrals: 488 (113 cases for men, 350 cases for women, 22 cases for Juveniles).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal referrals = 412 cases (100 cases for men, and 287 cases for women, 25 cases for juveniles). - External referrals= 76 cases (13 cases for men and 63 cases for women). 	<p>During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.</p>	<p>CSO reports</p>
<p>Number of legal aid clinics established to provide legal aid services over the life of the programme</p> <p>Baseline: 18 Target: 19</p>	<p>Total equals 18 legal aid clinics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 university based legal aid clinics. - 14 legal clinics in CSOs. 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO report</p>
<p>3.2: Quality of legal profession strengthened to enhance community access to justice (UNDP)</p>			

<p>Number of lawyers attending training sessions aimed at strengthening legal knowledge and skills</p> <p>Baseline: 1204 Target: Further 5% in increase, Further 5 % increase in female lawyer participation</p>	<p>Number of lawyers 418: (136+94= 230 Men) (101+87= 188 Women)</p>	<p>During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.</p>	<p>PBA</p>												
<p>Number of lawyers providing <i>pro bono</i> legal assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 30 Target: 35</p>	<p>Total number of pro bono lawyers = 53 (39+14) lawyers, including 7 lawyers (4 men and 3 women) employed by the PBA.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>PBA</p>												
<p>Number of <i>pro bono</i> cases</p> <p>Baseline: 3920 Target: 4200</p>	<p>Total number of pro bono cases = 564 cases were represented in different courts and public institutions:</p>	<p>During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.</p>	<p>PBA</p>												
<p>3.3: Support an enabling legal environment that is conducive to increasing citizen oversight and community access to justice in Gaza (UNDP)</p>															
<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= 29,714</p> <p>Men = 3,023 Women = 6,393 Boys = 11,669 Girls = 8,629</p> <p>8.2% increase compared to 2016.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Complaints</td> <td>5,455</td> <td>19,162</td> <td>27,456</td> <td>29,714</td> <td>81,787</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Complaints	5,455	19,162	27,456	29,714	81,787	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO Reports</p>
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total										
Complaints	5,455	19,162	27,456	29,714	81,787										
<p>Number of press releases and position papers</p>	<p>22 (15 press releases and 7 position papers). 78.4% reduction compared to 2016.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO Reports</p>												

<p>Baseline: 192 Target: 200</p>	<p>Total number since the beginning of the programme.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="642 298 1320 464"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Press releases</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>70</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Position papers</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>34</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>56</td> <td>64</td> <td>104</td> <td>22</td> <td>246</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Press releases			70	15		Position papers			34	7		Total	56	64	104	22	246		
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total																						
Press releases			70	15																							
Position papers			34	7																							
Total	56	64	104	22	246																						
<p>Number of advocacy campaigns on domestic legal topics launched</p> <p>Baseline: 32 Target: 50</p>	<p>6 advocacy campaigns.</p> <p>83.3% reduction compared to 2016.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="642 607 1278 691"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Complaints</td> <td>5</td> <td>56</td> <td>36</td> <td>6</td> <td>103</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	Complaints	5	56	36	6	103	<p>During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.</p>	<p>CSO Reports</p>												
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total																						
Complaints	5	56	36	6	103																						
<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>	<p>Number of Total events = 123</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of Press Releases Issued= 15 - No. of Position papers = 7 - No of Fact Sheets Produced= 1 - No. of Presentations Delivered Including Meetings with High-level Officials= 57 - No. of Audio/Video Productions = 43 (16 video products 12+15 audio products). 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO Reports</p>																								
<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>	<p>94</p> <p>1780% increase compared to the baseline.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO Reports</p>																								
<p>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)</p>																											
<p>Number of referrals by informal justice actors to formal justice actors</p>	<p>43 cases, including 31 were referred to Sharia courts and 12 to civil courts</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Awn Network</p>																								

Baseline: little to no monitoring or interaction between formal/informal cases Target: network of progressive informal justice authorities established			
3.5. Reintegration of core rule of law institutions supported (UNDP) (covered under 4)			
3.6: Formal and informal justice processes monitored through the Observatory, with a focus on access and impact on women and girls (UN Women)			
Observatory on VAWG established and functional Baseline: no observatory Target: observatory established	Observatory established and functional	N/A	Partner report
Support provided to CSOs and other stakeholders in cooperating with the newly established observatory. Baseline: no observatory Target: 2 additional Observatory reports in the West bank. 1 Observatory report in Gaza.	1 report that covered both the West Bank and Gaza Strip	N/A	Partner report
Number of studies/assessments on women access to justice in Gaza (including legal aid services) produced. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Completed in 2016	N/A	
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)			
Number of individuals provided with ToT related to awareness on GBV, legal rights, available justice, security and	98 from Negev - 68 women participated in the raising awareness workshops on their legal rights,	N/A	Partners' report

social protection services and institutional roles and responsibilities. Baseline: 0 trainings conducted Target: 20	- 14 social workers participated in the capacity building workshops on GBV and gender equality, - 12 volunteers in the center hotline participated in awareness workshop.		
Outcome 3 A Strengthening the Rule of Law within an Early Recovery Framework: Emergency Support to the Gaza Strip			
1. CSOs partners to undertake legal aid services supported (UNDP) (covered under Outcome 3)			
2. Quick impact facility established (UNDP)			
3. Community participation in justice and security decision-making process enhanced (UNDP)			
4. Legal harmonization efforts fostered (UNDP)			
No. of substantive post 2007 West Bank/Gaza laws to be reviewed via Legal harmonization Committee or via inclusive process outside of this process: Baseline: Harmonization Committee: 1, Other:3 Target year 1: Harmonization Committee: 20, Other:30	The legal harmonization committee is revising the penal code, and so far, 125 articles have been revised. Currently, the penal code put on hold, and the committee revised the cybercrime law, and sent its recommendations to the Council of ministers. Furthermore, the committee is revising the protection family from violence bill, which is supposed to be completed by mid-may 2018.	N/A	Council of Ministers Legal Harmonisation Committee Reports
5. Reintegration of core rule of law institutions supported (UNDP) (covered under 4)			
6. Documentation, reporting and advocacy mechanisms strengthened, within a human rights framework (UN Women)			
No. of women and girl's legal/protection needs documented Baseline; 0 Planned Target:500	West Bank: 53 female inmates at CRC through PBA; Gaza: 52 female inmates at CRC through PBA Negev: 47 women from West Bank and Gaza who live in Negev through Maan	N/A	Partner reports

7. Key governmental and non-governmental service providers, as well as communities sensitized on assessed women and girls' needs for justice and security and possible responses (UN Women)			
Outcome 4: Gender responsiveness of justice, security and legislative actors strengthened			
Percent of female employees in targeted institutions in PCP and AGO disaggregated based on position Baseline: PCP 2.5 %, AGO tbd Target: Increase 5%	<p>AGO</p> <p>20.4% are women (women 33; men 129), of which 15% are in high ranking (Chief prosecutors) compared to 31% of men in high ranking positions.</p> <p>This is compared to 21% in 2016.</p> <p>Percentage of women in senior positions at PP is 3%.</p> <p>43.5 % of admin staff in senior positions are women compared to 56.3% for men of (35 males and 27 females. 31.5% of those who hold professional positions (officers, legal researcher, finance officer) are women; 37% of employees who work in other positions, such as assistant, driver, and others are women</p> <p>PCP</p> <p>4.6% are women (women 347; men 7501), of which 23% are in high rank (captain and colonel)</p> <p>This is compared to 3.74% in 2016 (300 women, 7714 men).</p> <p>Percentage of women in senior positions at PCP is 3.7%.</p>	N/A	PCP data AGO data
Percent of police, prosecutors and judges specialized in gender justice issues (disaggregated by m/f)	<p>Out of 110 FJPU staff members 33% is women</p> <p>26 prosecutors - 10 women and 14 men (f: 41.6%)</p>		PCP data AGO data HJC data

Baseline: 0	16 judges (10 men and 6 women) (f: 37.5%)		
4.1: Capacity of the MOJ, HJC, <i>Shari'a</i> courts, PMF and PBA to develop and implement gender responsive draft laws, policies and frameworks strengthened (UNDP)			
<p>Number of new laws and legislative amendments supportive of gender issues and women's rights</p> <p>Baseline: applicable laws critical to gender progress remain archaic Planned Target: at least 1 more draft law or amendment supportive of improved gender justice put forward</p>	Zero new draft laws reviewed by the gender legislative committee. On 2017, the committee reviewed the draft law of family protection from violence.	The delay in revision is due to the internal procedures in the council of ministers. The minister had other priorities, which caused a delay in the gender related laws. Furthermore, the family protection bill has been transferred to the legal harmonization committee after the final revision from the gender legislative committee. Currently, the legal harmonization committee is reviewing it.	MoJ Gender Legislative Committee
<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>	Same as the indicator above.	Same as the indicator above.	MoJ Gender Legislative Committee
<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>	Gender Strategy, annual work plan and action plans were developed.	N/A	HJC and Sharia' Court data

Planned Target: gender strategies and action plans implemented in the HJC and the Sharia\ Courts			
Number of MoJ, HJC, Sharia's and PBA staff that have received gender awareness training Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 100	Total staff = 100 Number of HJC staff attended gender awareness training= 50 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 = 677 240.2% increase compared to baseline.	N/A	PMF
PMF retrieval rate Baseline (2013): 25% Planned Target : 30%	16% Compared to 15% in 2016.	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	PMF
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)			
Number of national institutions provided with technical capacity development assistance on gender mainstreaming. Baseline: 0 Target: 3	8 CoM, AGO, MOSD, MOWA, PCP, MoI, HJC, Sharia Judiciary	N/A	Institutional Reports

<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>5 1 annual plan for the PCP's GU, 1 annual plan for the SSGAC, 1 annual plan for Mol's GU.</p> <p>Gender is integrated in the security sector strategic plan of 2017-2022 and in the police strategy of 2017-2022</p>	<p>M/A</p>	<p>PCP reports</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 which was launched in 2017 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, the PCP initiated the implementation of the gender related recruitment measures embedded in the gender strategy.</p>	<p>Institution reports</p>
<p>Number of women staff in MOI, PCP, AGO/PP trained on leadership, gender mainstreaming and networking</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>53 officers (7 of them are females) have been targeted with gender sensitization sessions, in cooperation with the Mol. They represent the different security services.</p> <p>8 (3 females and 5 males) police officers participated in a study visit to Kosovo Police Service to learn about the KPS in the field of gender equality and mainstreaming. The group represents the PCP's gender unit and the gender support team</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

<p>Collaboration between MOWA and security and justice national institutions in implementing Strategy to combat Violence Against Women is supported.</p> <p>Baseline: weak level of collaboration Target: Serious Case Conference organized</p>	<p>Progress on adoption of Serious Case Review Mechanism SCRM recommendations. One of the criminal cases (murder case) has been reviewed with the support of the criminal expert with the aim of exploring the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the investigation and litigation process, in addition to the protection and the judicial judgment in releasing the accused person (later on he became the murderer). This exercise has been done in participatory approach with all relevant stakeholders. As a result of this exercise, an comprehensive report has been developed by the consultant which highlighted the gaps in the responses of the PCP, PP, and the HJC, and it provides recommendations to improve the responsiveness of the justice and security services.</p> <p>Progress in activating AGO and HJC in the National Committee. This includes, inter alia, the advancement of the AGO involvement in the national committee which works on the national referral system of VAW cases, and the HJC active engagement in the national committee in the family protection bill.</p> <p>The Chief Justice adopted judges' recommendation to establish a responsive coordination body under the supervision of the judiciary to manage VAW cases</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Conference report</p>
<p>Number of rehabilitation, reintegration and social services programmes provided to women and girls in CRC.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>10 in the West Bank and Gaza</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>TRC, PBA Gaza reports</p>
<p>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)</p>			

Number of Council of Ministries staff targeted through awareness raising sessions related o gender equality. Baseline: 0 Target: 20	28 employees (20 females and 6 males) from different departments- including the Legal department, the Complaints Department, the Gender Unit and others	N/A	Gender Expert report
Number of Council of Ministries staff targeted through training related to law review from a gender perspective. Baseline: 0 Target:20	28 (20 females and 6 males) employees	N/A	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	2 (Bill for the Protection of the Family from Violence and some parts of the penal code)	N/A	Gender expert report
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			
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%	2481 cases. 14% reduction compared to 2016.	N/A	MIZAN 2
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)			
Level of Implementation of FPU Regulations Baseline: 0	100% Family protection SOPs are complete and being implemented across districts.	N/A	FJPU

Target: 40%			
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.	N/A	FJPU
Percent 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%	12 police officers (8 males and 4 males)	N/A	FJPU
Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between police and governmental and non-governmental service providers targeting women and girls supported. Baseline: 0 Target:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoSD and PCP's CRCD - OSC center has been established as a pilot in Ramallah, where service providers work with victims of violence under one roof - MoU between Gaza PBA and CRC to provide legal aid services to female inmates 	MOSD cooperation with PCP still faces challenges mostly related to MOSD lack of budget to fulfill needed obligations	Institutions reports
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)			
New/updated prosecutorial/judicial tools (e.g. operating procedures, guidelines, policy papers, etc.) to protect and increase accountability to women and girls drafted and approved Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Final draft of SOPs is approved by AG in July 2017; RAT (Risk Assessment Template) are in place and piloted in two districts (Nablus and Ramallah public prosecution district offices)	N/A	Institutions' reports

	Organizational structure of the Gender Unit and the specialized prosecution on VAW are revised and approved by AGO		
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	79 - 20 VAW SPPs and 20 cybercrimes SPPs - 27 VAW SPPs - 12 newly appointed SPPs	N/A	Institution report
Coordination platform between PCP and PP on cases of women and girls established. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	2	The risk assessment template has been finalized through collaboration between AGO and PCP. A pilot application of the template has been conducted in two districts before introducing automation to the risk assessment and case management Systematic dialogue between PCP's FPJU and SPP has been launched in November 2017 to improve coordination through facilitating monthly dialogue sessions.	Institutions reports
Number of judges with increased knowledge on how to deal with women cases with focus on VAW Baseline: 0 Target: 10	29 judges participated in a 2 days awareness workshop on gender, VAW and women's access to justice	N/A	Institution report

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)			
Number of lawyers targeted through gender sensitizing sessions and capacity development programs to legally represent women Baseline: 20 Target : 60	In 2017, the 3 lawyers who were recruited under UNW project with PBA received training Total number since the beginning of the program = 418	N/A	Institution report
New/updated guidelines for lawyers to address gender equality and legally represent women drafted and approved. Baseline:0, Target: 1	1 Standard Operating Procedures for PBA West Bank was developed and approved	N/A	Institution report
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)			
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: 3197 (West Bank= 776, Gaza Strip=2421) Legal representation: 2204 (West Bank= 1011, Gaza Strip=1193) Number of total legal aid= 5401 (West Bank= 1787, Gaza Strip=3614)	N/A	CSO reports
Percentage of women clients who feel satisfied with legal aid services provided Baseline: to be established Target: 75%	97.2%	N/A	Beneficiary Survey
Percentage of women clients satisfied with outcome of the case/matter Baseline: no baseline data	78%	N/A	Beneficiary Survey

Target 75%			
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)			
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	Gaza: 571 prep school students West Bank: 299 girls and boys.	N/A	CSO Reports
5.6: Multi Sectoral Coordination and Cooperation Improved to enhance, monitor and document women's and girls' access to justice and security (UN Women)			
New Guidelines for the Case Conference mechanism in place and approved. Baseline: 0 Target: 1	1 A manual has been developed and adopted by the MoSD	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
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)			
Number of national institutions within the security and justice sector providing regular data to the Observatory	5 Shelters, correction centers, police, prosecutors, MOWA	N/A	ICHR
Number of ICHR staff assigned and trained to collect, document and report on women's access to justice processes and outcomes	6 2 Researchers in Gaza, 3 Researchers in WB and 1 Coordinator	N/A	ICHR

Baseline: 0 Target:4			
Number of reports issued by ICHR observatory on women's access to justice Baseline:1 Target:4	1 observatory Report on women's access to justice that covered both the West Bank and Gaza completed in April, 2017	N/A	ICHR
Outcome 6: Juvenile justice and adherence to child rights improved			
Number of juvenile justice cases handled by specialized police Baseline: 2729 Target: 3000	3235 (3019 male juvenile, and 234 female juvenile).	N/A	FJPU
Number of children held in detention Baseline: 740 Target: 500	Number of juveniles detained= 792 Number of juveniles convicted = 21	N/A	FJPU
6.1: Legislation related to juvenile justice and its enforcement introduced/amended in line with international standards and accession to CRC supported (UNDP)			
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	Juvenile protection law adopted in 2016		MOSD
Expertise on juvenile justice established in different justice and security sector institutions	Number of expertise = 6 Two specialized appeal courts have been established on Sep. 2017. Each court has three specialized juvenile judges. In total six specialized judges on juveniles.	N/A	Institution Reports

	These six judges have been trained on juvenile cases on August 2017.		
6.2: Children's access to justice improved through tailored legal aid services and more equitable informal justice processes (UNDP)			
Percentage 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: 1016 individuals (13.1%). Legal representation: 1211 (18.5%) Total legal aid = 2227 (15.5%)	N/A	CSO Reports
6.3: Institutional juvenile/child responsiveness enhanced by 'mainstreaming' policies and procedures relating to children's rights (UNDP)			
Number of HJC and MoJ staff to receive training on juvenile justice Baseline: 0 Targets: 100	Number of HJC staff= 33 Number of MoJ staff= 2	N/A	HJC/MoJ reports
Increase in number of child PMF beneficiaries Baseline: 387 Target: 10% increase	Number of children= 3804	N/A	PMF
6.4: Institutional development of the PCP's Juvenile Police Unit supported (UNDP)			
Number of PCP staff trained in juvenile justice Baseline: 0 Target: 100	5 Police Officers. The same PCP staff attended the juvenile SOPs training.	N/A	PCP
6.5: Development and implementation of specialized juvenile prosecution and court services in both the regular and shari'a courts supported (UNDP)			
Number of juvenile cases dealt with by prosecutors and judges with specialist knowledge Baseline (2013): 5293	1545	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	MIZAN 2

Targets: 5500			
Number of juvenile cases to be resolved within one year Baseline (2013): 3658 Target: 20% increase	371	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	MIZAN 2
Number of children to be diverted by prosecutors from the criminal justice system. Baseline: 5293 Targets: 6000	1545	During the inception phase, due to the limited funding, the program supported a limited number of activities on this topic.	MIZAN 2
Number of children released on non-custodial restrictive measures in lieu of detention Baseline: no baseline available. Target. N/A	897	N/A	PCP FJPU
Outcome 7: Capacity of key actors and stakeholders to monitor progress and results in rule of law development increased			
7.1: Enhanced national capacities to establish a robust M&E, data collection, reporting and policy-development strategy across the rule of law sector by providing technical support to sustainably implement the strategy in each institution (UNDP, cross-cutting with outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 4.4)			
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 rule of law sector, measured by involvement of PCBS in perception survey report (JSS monitoring, involvement in JSS sub working group)	In the course of 2017, no partnership made with the PCBS.	N/A	PCBS

<p>Baseline: public perception survey outsourced to consultancy firms Target: PCBS collects, analyses and publishes public perception data for the justice sector</p>			
<p>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)</p>			
<p>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)</p>			