



Annual Progress Report

UNDP Jordan

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

Reporting Period:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Progress Report 22 April– 31 December 2015 • ASL to CO on 22/4/2015 • Project actual start date: August 1st 2015
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Development Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Interior • Attorney-General’s Office/Public Prosecution • Judicial Council • Jordan Bar Association • Public Security Directorate • Community Peace center • NGOs active in the field of access to justice
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Project Numbers & Title:	<p>UNDP Reference</p> <p>Award No. 00072487 / Project No. 00094964</p>
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Financial Status as of Dec 31st 2015	
<p>Approved Allocation: BPPS: \$US 1,047,000.00</p> <p>Fund to be mobilized: \$US 3,121,865</p> <p>Total budget/ProDoc: \$US 4,168,865</p>	<p>Total funds received in 2015 per to ASL: 500,000.00 \$</p>

Approved budget: 321,000.00 \$ (for 2015 AWP) Expenditure to Dec 30, 2015: 304,204.78 \$	Committed funds by 30 Dec 2015: 500,000.00\$
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A. Background

In December 2014, the Government of Jordan approved the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) for 2015. The JRP is a one-year nationally led effort developed to respond to the impact of the Syria crisis in Jordan. It has been developed to address the needs of both refugees and the Jordanian communities hosting them, and comprises eleven different sectors justice being one of them. Other sectors include social protection, education, health, energy, housing, livelihoods & employment, municipal services among others. It is worth noting that among the countries that are elaborating national plans to respond the Syria crisis i.e. Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan, Jordan is the only country that has a specific sector covering justice.

In Jordan, access to free legal aid remains a challenge, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children. If access to justice is already difficult for vulnerable Jordanians, refugees, migrants and displaced populations also face numerous challenges among them basic awareness of their rights, obligations and the institutions they can approach for help or support. There is also a lack of awareness of rights and duties among the public that prevents individuals from claiming their rights, and can also place them in situations in which they unintentionally break the law. In addition, dispute resolution mechanisms and actors capable of contributing to dispute resolution within host-communities are not clearly identified or mapped.

Strengthening the Rule of Law in Jordan has long been articulated as a principal objective of government reform strategies with the aim of greater independence of the judicial system, increased public confidence in the processes and decisions of the courts, greater protection of fundamental human rights, a more robust civil society and increased economic opportunities for business growth and foreign investment in Jordan.

In response, UNDP CO in Jordan, prepared for a scoping mission and conducted a full-fledged assessment from 12th to 24th October 2014 by a team of experts deployed by UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS). The assessment mission, which followed a broader criminal and access to justice scoping exercise conducted earlier same year by consulting legal expert, was requested by UNDP Jordan to inform the development of a rule of law project and to be initiated by the Country Office early in 2015. In addition to issue of justice and legal aid, the mission was mandated to examine, in particular, issues of community security and small arms and light weapons (SALW), as well as specific elements of proposed support to criminal justice. The assessment team accordingly comprised individuals with expertise in these respective areas, together with

a strong background in rule of law programme design and implementation, and good knowledge of UNDP and broader UN policy and coordination priorities. The assessment team benefitted from the contextual knowledge, extensive contacts and support of colleagues in the UNDP Country Office, as well as the insights of numerous interlocutors on the ground, including those from the UNDP/BPPS in HQ and the regional hub, other UN agencies, government counterparts, donors and civil society.

The scoping mission led to the formulation of a comprehensive and integrated RoL programme document within the governance portfolio of UNDP Jordan. In which it defined the methodology and strategy of implementation, partnership and resource mobilization.

The proposed programme aimed to assist enhancing community security services and access to Justice in Jordan. The project is planned and designed in order to complement UNDP overall support in host communities and to address challenges of community security and access to justice. The activities and outputs are designed to enhance confidence and trust in security and justice institutions through increase effective service delivery. In doing so, UNDP engaged with Ministry of Interior, the Public Security Directorate, Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and Civil Society Organizations to work on sustainable interventions, including a major emphasis on national ownership and influencing national policies especially with regard to legal aid through results obtained at the local level. The project 's two main reinforcing outputs are: (1) Enhancing community security and cohesion in host communities and strengthening the capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence; (2) Improving access to Justice, legal aid and counselling in Host Communities and other critical areas in Jordan is improved and supporting the institutionalization of a legal aid framework.

As for this consolidated Annual Progress Report it will cover the period from 1 July to 31 December, 2015, reporting on the actual start date of the activities The project was approved by the Government of Jordan under the overall programme "Mitigating the impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis on the Jordanian Vulnerable Host Communities". An allocation letter for the funds was received by the Country Office from BPPS on April 6th 2015, and the project had a critical mass of resources to start implementation.

A Steering Committee was held on March 31st 2015 in which the project was endorsed through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). MoPIC, therefore, informed the Ministry of Justice of this approval in order to proceed with project activities.

This annual progress report is based on information, data and financial statements gathered throughout the reporting period.

B) Objectives

This Project is designed around two key outputs: 1) Community Security and Cohesion in Host Communities Enhanced; and Capacities to Prevent Crime and Violence Reduction Strengthened and 2) Access to Justice, Legal Aid and Counselling in Host Communities and other critical areas in Jordan is Improved, and a Legal Aid Framework is in Place and

Institutionalized.

A. Output One – Community Security and Cohesion in Host Communities Enhanced; and Capacities to Prevent Crime and Violence Reduction Strengthened;

1.1. State-Community Response plan to reduce crime and enhance stability agreed and implemented;

1.2 Capacities to Prevent Crime and Reduce Violence Enhanced

1.3 Communities and ADR capacities to counter radicalization strengthened through sensitization, inclusive dialogues and operationalization of the GOJ counter radicalization strategy

B. Output Two: Access to Justice, Legal Aid and Counselling in Host Communities and other critical areas in Jordan is Improved, and a Legal Aid Framework is in Place and Institutionalized

2.1 Access to Justice Mechanisms in Host Communities and Other Critical Areas is enhanced

2.2 Legal Aid Regulated and Institutionalized

2.3 Fast-track mechanisms, court information points, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) (i.e. mediation) for handling increased caseloads are identified, adopted and operational

2.4 Sharia's and Religious Courts at National and Sub-National Levels are incorporated into Justice Dialogues, and are sensitized on Human Rights based approaches, especially with regard to Women Access to Justice

C) Alignment:

The project outcomes are aligned to the 2014-2017 UNDP Strategic Plan and Jordan UNDAF (2014-2016) as follows:

- **UNDP Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017)**

Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.

Output 3.4: Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, include improving access to justice and redress.

Output 3.5: Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence.

- **UNDAF (2014-2016) Outcome(s):**

Outcome 2: Good governance mechanisms and practices established towards poverty reduction; protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals.

- **UNDP Country Programme Document :**

Outcome 2: Strengthened national capacities to protect, promote, monitor and report on human rights.

The project is also aligned to national priorities and is included as one of the projects under the Justice Sector of the Jordan Response Plan.

D. Results:

As a result of the funding disbursements from the BPPS in April 2015, UNDP was able to launch its first activities within the framework of the project “mitigating the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on host communities in Jordan”. UNDP achieved a number of important results during the preparatory and inception phase, given that this is the first of its kind project in the area of access to justice and community security for UNDP in Jordan. The BPPS contribution allowed for UNDP to kick start processes and put in place systems to ensure realization of activities in the coming years, whilst building on achievements from relevant programmes.

Yet the BPPS fund was released in April 2015, the project was approved by the Jordanian Government under the “Jordan Response Plan” in July 2015; which marked the actual start date of the project implementation. During the period from August to December 2015, the project has been able to achieve a number of important milestones and established key partnerships especially with the government counterparts (MOPIC, MOJ and MOI) as well as civil society key organizations, and most importantly the Jordan Bar Association. The project was able to put UNDP Jordan in the forefront of access to justice and community security thematic areas, including alignment and contribution to the impact sought in the Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018.

Results per outputs:

Output 1- Enhancing community security and cohesion in host communities and strengthening the capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence.

This output aims to enhance community security and improve the capacity of authorities and communities alike to prevent crime and violence.

Main stakeholders: Public Security Department (PSD), Community Peace Centre (CPC), Ministry of Interior (Directorate for Counter Violent Extremism)

The project faced some challenges to orient PSD officials on the main purpose of the CVE being the first of its kind to be conducted in Jordan. During the initiation stage of the project, the team worked closely with PSD officers to design the TOR of the Request for

Proposal, hence better understanding and buy-in towards the objective of the CVS was achieved.

Direct engagement was initiated with PSD's international cooperation, with specific focus on institutions that engage community organizations and NGOs in activities that aim to enhance community security and stability.

The project was able to engage with highest level of authority at PSD to ensure a steady path of implementation in this fragile working environment in the area of community security.

Main Activities progress:

Activity 1.1: National Crime Survey¹

Building on the Conflict Development Analysis methodology (CDA) results which was conducted in 6 governorates, including 3 refugee communities that are causing demographic and social-economic tensions; UNDP Jordan identified alarming needs that inevitably will affect community stability and security. The CDA² also came up with the suitable rapid response interventions in the area of conflict resolution, dialogue and community security aspects. CDA results will serve as the baseline data and figures to carry out the National Crime Survey in Jordan (CVS).

The survey will ensure objective and data based interventions; it is also the first of its kind in Jordan, and supported by the following security institutions that are formed as a committee to liaise and coordinate the National Crime Survey:

- Preventative Security Directorate.
- Criminal Justice Data Directorate.
- Institute for Security and Strategic Studies.
- Community Peace Center.

The above institutions fall under the management of the Public Security Directorate in coordination with the Ministry of Interior. Each stakeholder of above directorates appointed a relevant officer to play as a technical and coordination role throughout the implementation of the national crime survey, and to ensure national ownership and full engagement of local partners.

As set out in the project work plan, the project procured the services of a national company to conduct the national Crime Survey in Jordan (CVS) to compare levels of victimization and community security/stability across Jordan, measure how Jordanians feel about their security and safety in order to be able to establish a baseline. Such data will assess the security threats –whether perceived or actual– within communities and be able to establish a baseline. The survey will also provide information on community

¹ See TOR and RFP (enclosed)

² Refer to detailed reports and rapid response intervention matrixes developed by the Conflict Analysis_CDA- UNDP Jordan. Available in Arabic for 6 governorates (including 3 host-community for refugees governorates).

satisfaction with the efficiency of criminal justice system and PSD in combating and preventing crimes.

CVS will be implemented between Feb – July, 2016.

Activity 1.2: Institutional and Capacity Assessment³ for PSD/CPC:

As per the work plan and activities related to Output 1, the work plan proposed supporting the PSD Training Programme. Consultations with PSD resulted in a request from PSD to deliver the training programme to the newly established Community Peace Centre (CPC), due to their role in community security and radicalization. Therefore UNDP's entry point was through conducting an institutional and capacity assessment for CPC in order to propose a training programme.

UNDP contracted an international consultant to assess the capacity of this executive institution in relation to crime prevention and counter radicalization/violent extremism, which was endorsed by PSD management. The overall purpose of the assessment was to assess the current capacities of the Community Peace Centers. In particular, the consultant conducted an institutional and organizational capacity assessment of CPC, and arrived at a comprehensive capacity development plan, including institutional and training capacity development programme to enable PSD/CPC to adapt its response functionalities towards better community policing and peace services.

The Capacity Assessment report was drafted, compiled, and informed by close consultations with PSD. The findings revealed that the Community Peace Center (CPC), is a professional entity and provides professional community policing services. However, it needs further support to address the additional security challenges arising from the Syrian refugee crisis and increased radicalization in the country, as stated in the project document⁴.

The findings of the assessment provided the following recommendations:

a. A comprehensive training programme for CPC

CPC's approaches need to be adapted to better address community security needs in the host communities, including for a national training plan that would enhance the ability of the PSD and CPC to utilize best practices, including gender responsiveness, combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), initiate local solutions under national principles, and the implementation of performance measures in order to inform senior police about community concerns in a timely manner.

It is worth mentioning that special emphasis was on: a) the evaluation of skills that are available in the organization and compare with what competences the organization needs for achieving its goals need to be also considered; b) the development of a training

³ See full assessment report for CPC

⁴ See TOR for community security international expert -

curricula for CPC targeting both CPC training staff and training curricula delivered by CPC to community clients (prisons, schools, universities...etc.).

The inputs of the assessment were shared with the PSD and CPC. The project is currently discussing the action plan for 2016 based on the assessment⁵.

In line with the Project Document, this international consultancy also worked to develop a comprehensive training and capacity development plan for CPC (training for clients and training of CPC trainers). The Plan was submitted to PSD for endorsement in December 2015. Implementation of the training plan will start March 2016.

b. Develop a Communication Strategy for the CPC:

In The assessment's report recommended to develop a comprehensive multi-year communication plan with additional support for the web development services of CPC.

Activity 1.3: Community awareness raised through conducting Dialogue sessions on radicalization and counter radicalization.

While the communication strategy is being developed and discussed with CPC and MOI relevant directorates, Jordan is currently facing a real threat from the radicalization and its mobilization, especially vulnerable youth, women, and people with special needs. A number of legal opinions "Fatwas" were released by ISIS encouraging youth to join Jihad in Syria and Iraq. During 2014 and 2015, ISIS and other radical militias in Iraq and Syria have released a number of YouTube clips that call for Jihad, focusing on youth, poor communities and people with special needs. The Government of Jordan has a strategy to counter such radical Fatwas in a manner that encourage the same youth from not joining Jihad calls. The strategy does not have clear action plan and the proper national staffing and expertise to implement on rapid bases. The CPC and the MOI have started to realise that ISIS communication tools are way more sophisticated to deter youth from joining ISIS.

Responding to –Activity 1 in Output 1, building capacities to prevent crime and reduce violence enhanced, as a pilot testing activity, the project supported CPC to conduct one pilot awareness campaign for counter radicalization and violent extremism, targeting NGOs and COBs which support the hearing-impaired students' translators. In which 25 translators (16 male and 9 female) were trained from different regions in Jordan for 5 days by CPC trainers and UNDP technical specialists whom oriented the participants on ways to counter radical thinking, dealing with social media, working with school and university students, and sensitizing people with special needs on the importance to critically think of Jihad calls coming from ISIS and similar militant groups.

During the training, the CPC and participants agreed to engage in designing and implementing an outreach and awareness raising campaign in 3 pilot governorates (Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq) comprising host communities. The focus of the campaigns will be to combat radicalization and the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons

⁵ Full assessment is available as annex.

(SALW). The campaigns will be carried out in partnership with national partners including community leaders, municipalities and local authorities. The sensitization will seek to increase the community security awareness including for the role of the formal (e.g. PSD/municipalities) and informal institutions (e.g. community leaders) to increase access ability and increase reporting of threats and violence cases.

Activity Result 1.4: Communities and ADR capacities to counter radicalization strengthened through sensitization, inclusive dialogues and operationalization of the GOJ counter radicalization strategy.

ADR capacities to counter radicalization strengthened through sensitization, inclusive dialogues and operationalization of the GOJ counter radicalization strategy:

The project held 2 round-table discussions on 30th Jan, 2016 with 15 selected community leaders (4 female – 11 male), including religious and thoughts leaders, civil society activists, women and youth leaders, as well as academia. The purpose of the round-table was to find ways to sensitize communities and community leaders on counter radicalization, and to have these techniques mainstreamed through different activity results as well as through specific dialogue forums. Given the regional and political context regarding radicalization of youth, the indicative activities to achieve this result were agreed to be conducted in 2 pilot areas (Zarqaa and Mafraq) where host communities face difficulties of demographic change due to the Syrian refugee crisis.

Output 2: Access to Justice, Legal Aid and Counselling in Host Communities and other critical areas in Jordan is improved, and a Legal Aid Framework is in Place and Institutionalized

The project undertook a number of activities at the national and local levels under this output aiming to increase access to justice in host communities and other critical areas in Jordan. MOJ and UNDP project team aims to provide immediate access to justice and redress in host communities by strengthening mechanisms at the local level, including piloting legal aid clinics; operationalizing fast-track/dockets in pilot courts; strengthening Sharia' Courts and its linkages to Family Protection Units; and strengthening ADRs.

In order to ensure sustainability of results achieved, UNDP support is provided to national actors at the strategic level to institutionalize legal aid and place a regulating framework. In addition, the support aims at identifying community access to justice needs through a comprehensive assessment and public perception survey. Alongside this, the project will roll out relevant legal awareness campaigns.

Activity Result 2.1 - Access to Justice Mechanisms in Host Communities and Other Critical Areas is enhanced through conducting a Legal Aid Needs Assessment;

UNDP developed a RFP⁶ to conduct a legal aid needs assessment and a perception survey was advertised⁷ during Nov 2015. The purpose of this assessment is to build and update results from a previous needs assessment that was compiled by partners in 2011⁸ in Jordan, in partnership with the Department of Statistics (DoS). The perception survey will also be rolled out in host communities in order to support establishing a baseline and identifying access to justice challenges that include experiences with existing legal aid services. While the outcomes of the assessments are intended to support further analysis, it will also help future programming. The mapping of existing legal aid services (CSOs) will further complement the findings of the assessment and will support the instalment of an electronic database and referral system containing available pro bono services. Such databases will be managed electronically by the MOJ and made accessible to CSOs to increase the referral of cases.

The RFP was announced on UNDP website (for national and international proposers). A technical and financial evaluation was concluded for 6 national and international proposers, and an international vendor (The Arab Centre for Rule of Law and Integrity) was selected with joint venture/partnership with a local survey experienced firm. A letter of intent was sent out to the vendor on December 28th 2015. The contract is expected to be concluded in 4 months upon the day of signing the contract. Implementation is expected to be from Mid Feb 2016 to August 2016.

Activity Result 2.2: Legal Aid Regulated and Institutionalized:

Jordan currently lacks a comprehensive legal framework that regulates the provision of legal aid. As such, legal aid services are under targeted without coordination or costing being undertaken⁹. Furthermore, there are a number of NGOs and CBOs, which are providing pro bono legal aid services to communities, including refugees and vulnerable groups in northern Jordan and in refugee camps, while quality of services and provision procedures lack quality control and a unified approach as set out in the Penal Code of Jordan and the Law of Bar Association.

- UNDP is working on building consensus on a national legal aid system among key partners (MOJ, BA, NGOs) in Jordan. UNDP recruited a senior national consultant in September 2015 to support the facilitation of the following deliverables towards building the National Legal Aid System in Jordan, through a consultative and consensus-building process involving all stakeholders working on legal aid in the country:

⁶ See RFP and TOR for legal aid assessment in Jordan

⁷ See RFP_and_TOR for the Legal Aid Needs Assessment.

⁸ JCLA is a leading legal aid NGO in Jordan.

⁹ Id., citing, Justice Centre for Legal Aid (JCLA) study (2010). The JCLA study revealed that 47% of cases in Jordan where legal representation was provided involved personal status issues. The vast majority of cases (81%) involved civil law as opposed to criminal law legal issues.

- Finalize **legal study/desk review for legislations, laws, procedures, and frameworks** that support the creation of a national legislation for legal aid in Jordan. This desk review served as the purpose for discussion during the first consultative meeting (comparative experience on legal aid systems in the Arab States). The purpose of the workshop is to reach a consensus on the best national legal aid modality to be adopted in Jordan.
- Agree on the **legal aid eligibility criteria** in Jordan based on previous legal aid needs assessments and other relevant materials, as well as finalize the legal aid eligibility criteria to be submitted to the legal aid national committee.
- Finalize **quality assurance standards** and procedures for legal aid in Jordan, including code of ethics, referral systems, and all matters relating to the legal aid provision cycle. The paper, including the SOPs, will be submitted to the National Legal Aid Committee.
- **Create sustainability mechanisms** for the national legal aid system and service provision in Jordan, including financial and resource sustainability.
- Submit by-laws for the Prime Ministry on the legal aid Trust Fund to be managed by the Justice Ministry and the Bar Association.
- Prepare background materials to ensure **the institutionalization of legal aid in Jordan, this includes the creation of a coordination mechanism** among legal aid service providers, the Bar Association, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, the Judiciary, NGOs, and other relevant partners.

It is important to indicate that there is a special political and power dynamics in dealing with specific actors on legal aid in Jordan. UNDP is including an inclusive approach, through this activity, is working hard to maintain neutrality and support all actors, including the Bar Association and the NGOs who are providing non-quality-controlled legal aid in host communities and in refugee camps. The “do no harm” concept is being maintained consciously and carefully in this specific activity.

Activity result 2.3: Fast-track mechanisms, court information points, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) (i.e. Arbitration and mediation) for handing increased caseloads are identified, adopted and operational:

The project worked at both the policy and programme levels to engage the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association, the Judicial Council, and the Private Sector to formulate the Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms and legislations in Jordan.

- On November 20th, 2015, the Minister of Justice issued two executive letters instructing the legal department of MoJ to formulate two legislative committees,

namely the Arbitration Law, and the Mediation and ADR committees¹⁰. This steps came timely after a series of consultative process with MoJ and the High Judicial Council to introduce ADR in Jordan's judicial and court system. Responsiveness and readiness to enforce ADR mechanism was swift due to the dire need for alternative dispute resolution in the Kingdom.

- During Nov 2015, project facilitated discussions to form two committees at the policy and technical levels in Jordan, led by the Ministry of Justice and the High Judicial Council. Both Committees have agreed on a schedule to convene legislative workshops with national legal advisers as well as legislatures from the parliament and the Bar Association in order to draft the law of Arbitration and Mediation in Jordan.
- MoJ agreed to adopt Singapore experience in the area of ADR and mediation.

The project supported in December 2015 MOJ in its efforts to convene for a national arbitration conference that gathered 150 national practitioners, lawyers and judges. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of Jordan, under Royal Patronage, and was attended by 6 ministers and 2 governors in Aqaba City. The Prime Minister of Jordan endorsed the recommendation to have Aqaba City as an Arbitration and ADR hub in Jordan, given the strategic location of this southern governorate.

- Project Management:

UNDP initiated project's implementation with the recruitment of the project's team:

- Technical Specialist (P4)
- National Legal Aid Officer (SC9) supporting the implementation of the Legal Aid component.
- National Community Security Officer (SC9) supporting the implementation of the community security component.
- Admin/finance Assistant (SC7) providing logistic and operational support.

E. Key Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration:

- Joint Programming with UN-Women: given the substantive importance of activities in relation to gender equality within the project document, UNDP and UN-Women agreed to sign a joint programme. This joint programme between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) will work to enhance access to justice in Jordan's host communities and other critical areas. The project will be implemented by UNDP and UN Women in cooperation with the Government of Jordan (GOJ), which has committed to improving social equity, community security, and access to justice for men, women, girls, and boys. The project addresses the priorities identified by the GOJ in the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to the Syria Crisis, 2015 and by the United Nations in the 2013-16

¹⁰ Letters signed by Minister of Justice enclosed.

United Nations Assistant Framework (UNAF). It feeds into the Ministry of Justice's (MOJ) three year strategy (2014-2017) to address institutional gaps critical for effective justice delivery – and therefore serves as a catalyst in the last year of the strategy to accelerate change and enhance security services and access to justice in Jordan, specifically targeting support to the abject poor and vulnerable in host communities.

- Legal Aid and Access to Justice:

During September 2015, the project convened a donor meeting during the initiation stage of the project. Major donors (EU, USAid) in the area of legal aid and community security agreed to hold quarter coordination meetings to avoid overlap, and to seek partnership opportunities. The EU, in its multi-year programme with the GoJ, has dedicated 4 million Euros to support the sustainability of legal aid provision in Jordan, including a Trust Fund to be created by the Ministry of Justice. UNDP is currently supporting the Ministry to build the legal aid national system, including the Trust Fund's by-laws. France agreed to coordinate with UNDP to support the Bar Association to be capacitated in the area of legal aid provision, since it is the only mandated institution to provide legal aid through its legislation.

- Jordan's Bar Association:

UNDP supported the Bar Association to sign an MOU with the Ministry of Justice to implement rule of law activities, including legal aid and access to justice. UNDP initiated discussions with the Bar Association in order to explore ways on capacity development and to build a legal aid unit in three governorates in Jordan. An MOU was shared with the Bar Association and signature is planned during the first quarter of 2016.

- Community Security:

The project maintained systematic coordination meetings with key partners in the area of community security. Meetings with DFID, EU, UKAID and the German Government were held to coordinate efforts in this field and to avoid duplication. And UNDP will study the partnership with the newly established directorate in the Ministry of Interior on counter radicalizations.

F. Challenges and Lessons Learned:

Challenges:

- Access to Justice:

As the project is the first of its kind to be implemented by UNDP in Jordan, challenges faced throughout the initiation and implementation stages (to date) are regular issues that would face similar projects conducted in similar challenging developmental environment. The dynamic among institutions working in the area of legal aid needs careful attention due to the completion and sensitivities between stakeholders, specifically between the Bar Association and civil society organizations working in the field of access to justice and legal aid. Therefore, the project adopted a neutral approach by engaging all partners and building consensus among all during the initiation stage. A

national committee on legal aid was created as a result of consensus building exercise, which includes all partners who will be working on the creation of a regulatory framework on legal aid in Jordan.

Existing capacities at the Bar Association and the Justice Ministry are limited to individual personnel. The project ensures to work with the legal aid and human rights department at both the Bar and the Ministry, in order to capacitate technical government experts to manage the project independently. This is a long term investment throughout the lifecycle of the project.

- **Community Security:**

Working in the area of counter radicalization and CVE is a challenge for all agencies, given the scarcity of clear corporate guidelines in the area and until the SG Action Plan on CVE is disseminated. Currently, the project is working closely with colleagues from UNDP BPPS (Hub and HQ) in order to clarify the way forward in terms of areas of focus and institutions to be targeted at the local level.

G. The Way Forward:

Output 1:

Activity 1: National Crime Survey:

The outcomes of the mentioned survey will be presented and discussed with local authorities and community leaders to co-create locally informed solutions and increase the ownership of the community in addressing identified security threats. By default, this exercise will build trust and increase coordination between community members and security authorities. The findings will be shared with counterparts (MoI and PSD), and the developed Action Plan will be implemented in collaboration with local actors that have been identified throughout the analysis and consultations phase.

The CVS¹¹ was planned to ensure gender and age sensitivity, with the aim to develop well-tailored gender and age responsive interventions to address community security threats and support stability in host communities.

Activity 2. CPC Capacity Needs Assessment:

The specific objectives will be: a) To review PSD/CPC communication tools, strategy and plan and suggest assessment and capacity support. b) Elaborate a comprehensive communication strategy, including institutional and training development activities, and a detailed training programme with tools and indicators for benchmarking progress and monitoring impact at PSD/CPC level. c) Suggest tools to help CPC design a community outreach plan (dialogue, audience mapping, audience selection and targeted groups). d)

¹¹ See RFP for National Crime Survey – including Terms of Reference.

Suggest a comprehensive branding action plan including social media outreach, materials, printing, and awareness tools.

The communication strategy will be building on the institutional assessment of the CPC in order to combine in one capacity development action plan. The communication strategy is planned to be initiated during March 2016. The PSD's CPC and the Directorate to Counter Radicalization and Violent Extremism (MOI) are mandated to work on fostering dialogue and peace within communities, including refugees and migrants. These two institutions lack the skills to develop communication tools and strategy in order to reach out to their target audience in the communities.

Activity 4: Dialogue Sessions on CVE and community security at the district level:

The next stage will be forming activities that comprise piloting a partnership initiative between selected CSOs and PSD on de-radicalization and counter-radicalization, specifically tailored and designed for each pilot area by end of April 2016. The focus is to convene inclusive community dialogues that are gender responsive on counter radicalization focusing on youth, education, conflict resolution and non-violence in 2 selected municipalities. Dialogue forums with religious leaders will be organized to advocate for non-violence through religious speech during religious ceremonies.

One activity will be a pilot case in one prison to sensitize and train correctional officers in counter radicalization and develop an inmate's awareness raising programme. Such sensitization and programme will include trainings designed to support prisoners to reintegrate into society.

Output 2:

Activity 2: Legal Aid Regulated and Institutionalized

During January 2016, the project agreed with the Jordan Bar Association to sign an MOU to draw cooperation outlines and to pave the way to create legal aid clinics and help desks within the Bar Association premises. The Bar chairperson welcomed the MOU¹². With this step, it would be the first of its kind initiative where the Bar Association cooperates with an international organization in the area of access to justice and legal aid services provision. Purpose and objectives of the MOU indicated in annex.

Activity.3: Fast-track mechanisms, court information points, and alternative dispute resolution (ADR): MoJ agreed to adopt Singapore experience in the area of ADR and mediation. UNDP will support south-south cooperation at the bilateral level between Jordan and Singapore Justice Ministries.

¹² MOU draft in annex. (Arabic version)

H. Resources and Financial Status:

- *Table 1: Financial status as at Day. Month. Year – Insert project title here*
- *(UNDP reference)*

Partner	Disbursement Schedule		Deposits		USD Equivalent
	Date	Amount	Date	Amount	
BCPR	1 st , Dec. 2015	304,204.78 USD	06 th April, 2015	195,795.22 USD	500,000.00\$
Total deposits:					195,795.22 USD \$
Expenditure 1.Aug - 31.Dec.15					(304,204.78 USD)
Total expenditures:					(304,204.78 USD)
<u>Closing Balance:</u>					<u>0.00\$</u>

Annex I: Annual Work Plan 2015

Annex II: Proposed Annual Work Plan 2016