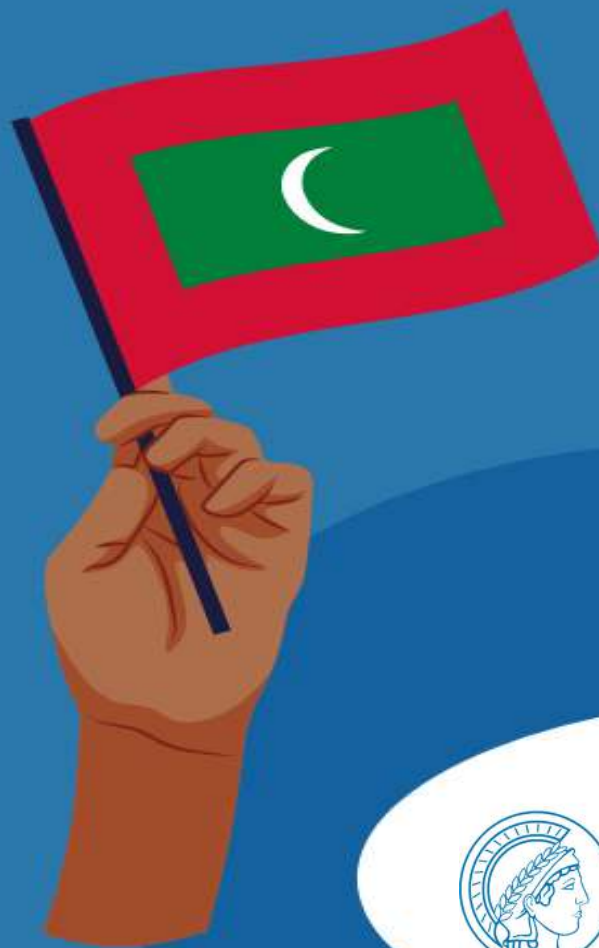


Indicators for Measuring Access to Justice in the Maldives

A Guide for Civil
Society
Organizations



MAX PLANCK FOUNDATION
for International Peace and
the Rule of Law

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Guide:

The Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law has developed an instrument, which consists of 145 indicators, to measure people's access to the criminal justice system of the Maldives. Rooted in international human rights and criminal justice norms and standards, the indicators provide a framework for measuring the strengths and effectiveness of the judiciary and legal professionals, law enforcement, and correctional institutions. The indicators are also designed to capture what access to justice looks like for vulnerable population groups, such as individuals who have been impacted by gender-based violence, children in need of protection and in conflict with the law, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and those incarcerated in prisons and remand facilities across the country.

This Guide provides step-by-step instructions on how to implement the instrument and use the access to justice indicators to measure:

- The capacity of formal criminal justice institutions to provide accessible paths to justice in conformity with human rights standards.
- The ability of people—in particular, vulnerable populations—to seek and obtain a remedy through access to justice services.

Audience:

The primary focus of this guide is civil society organisations working on or interested in working on closing the justice gap for vulnerable populations and using the indicators to monitor the Maldives' progress towards tackling inequality in access to criminal justice. The guide will also be useful for government agencies, international development actors, and other parties interested in using the indicators to develop more effective and evidence-based programming and policies to strengthen the rule of law and access to justice for all. Ultimately, this guide is written for first-time users of the instrument.

Organisation of the Guide

The guide is organised into three chapters:

Chapter one provides an overview of how the instrument defines access to justice, the Maldivian experience of accessing justice, and why measuring access to justice can be beneficial.

Chapter two provides an overview of the indicators and how they are categorised and structured, and data collection sources and approaches.

Chapter three provides step-by-step instructions on how to implement the instrument and measure the indicators.

The complete list of the indicators and the implementations tools designed to support users implement the instrument are included at the end of this guide.

2. MEASURING ACCESS TO JUSTICE

(a) What is “Access to Justice”?

Injustice exists in every society in different forms. However, some people are more likely to suffer injustice than others. For instance, individuals with low socioeconomic status—who already experience systemic inequality produced by large-scale social forces such as

racism, gender inequality, and poverty—are more likely to be impacted by crime and human rights violations, even within the formal justice system. They are also the people for whom justice remains the most elusive in the Maldives, as demonstrated by the three stories below.



Story 1: Zoonā's Story

Zoonā is a mother of two living in Manadhoo, Noonu Atoll, with her husband who is abusive. After years of being at the receiving end of physical and sexual violence, Zoonā decides to take legal action against her husband. But she is unsure where to start or which institution to approach. Should she file a domestic violence report with the police, the Gender Ministry, or the Family Protection Authority? Where does she find a lawyer? Will she even find one on the island when majority of lawyers are based in the Greater Malé region? Can she afford the lawyer's fees? Given that she is a stay-at-home parent, wholly dependent on her husband to provide for her and their children, finances are tight. She also worries about how her husband will react, what kind of retaliation she would face, both from him and his family members, if she did report him.

Eventually she comes across an NGO that provides free legal representation for women in her situation. But she is discouraged to learn that the court process, including the issuance of a protection order, could take months, if not years, to conclude. She could not find somewhere to go in the meantime to ensure her and her children's safety as there are no functional temporary shelters in her region. Zoonā does not have family members with disposable income to help her. Based on all these factors Zoonā decides against reporting her husband.

Zoonā's story captures the experiences of many individuals who are impacted by domestic and gender-based violence. Gender inequality explains why crimes of domestic violence and rape are almost

exclusively endured by women. In the Maldives, one in three women experience sexual and/or physical violence, and in one in five cases the perpetrator is an intimate partner.¹

¹ Emma Fulu, *The Maldives Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences*, 1996,

<https://maldivesindependent.com/files/2015/03/Maldives-Study-on-Womens-Health-and-Life-Experiences-2007.pdf>

Despite this, the number of domestic violence cases reaching courts—especially magistrate courts—remain low when compared with the number of cases reported to the authorities. There are many reasons for this, including: the chance that police officers may blame victims,² magistrates and judges may prioritise reconciliation over protection and justice for victims,³ delays in processing protection orders (only 25 percent of protection orders are processed within a week of being filed),⁴ the absence of functioning shelters for survivors and children in need of protection,⁵ the lack of free state legal aid available to victims,⁶ and religious and cultural narratives that

perpetuate gender-based discrimination are institutionalised in various sectors of society, including in justice institutions.⁷

In most settings, however, gender alone does not define risk for domestic violence and rape. It is women with low income who bear the brunt of domestic violence, according to research,⁸ and many—like Ziyadha Naeem, a mother of three, who was fatally beaten and raped by her husband⁹—do not survive. Poverty limits women’s ability to access healthcare for their injuries, mental health support for their trauma, and justice remedies even when they exist in law for those impacted by domestic violence.



Story 2: Leevan’s Story

Conflict at home, a family of six cramped into a small room barely surviving on a hand-to-mouth existence, older siblings involved in gangs and drugs. This is the world into which Leevan was born. At age fourteen he is expelled from school - a place where he is routinely bullied and treated differently for not belonging to the right family or social class. By age sixteen he is affiliated with a gang, has participated in several assaults and robberies, and has substance abuse and mental health problems. He eventually ends up in the juvenile detention centre but there is limited drug treatment and rehabilitation and access to counselling and mental health support services.

When Leevan turns eighteen, he is forced to leave the detention centre and go back to Malé where, as a young man formerly in the juvenile justice system, significant hardships await him. He is unable to find work and unable to afford the mental health and rehabilitation services he desperately needs. Few months later he is arrested for drug possession and attacking a rival gang member. He spends nearly ten months in pre-trial detention, and another year waiting for his trial to be concluded.

² Human Rights Commission, *Submission from the Human Rights Commission of the Maldives for the combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Report of the Republic of Maldives to the CEDAW Committee*, 2015,

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/MDV/INT_CEDAW_IFN_MDV_19227_E.pdf

³ Attorney General’s Office, *Submission from the Attorney General’s Office for the Sixth Periodic Report of the Republic of Maldives to the CEDAW Committee*, 2019,

<https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2FPpRiCAqhKb7yhsgOTxO5cLIZOCwAvhyns%2BylPqE0UU7D9%2Bp7HwqzvF4nrKRZAclcyW%2BbNuHU7EQj%2BLP3HZIVRxSal4GZR6WX%2B7ssqxTj1UVVwP5WC5fD76sve>

⁴ Uthema, *Comprehensive NGO Shadow Report responding to the 6th Periodic State Report of the Maldives*, 2019, <https://uthema.org/wp->

<content/uploads/Uthema-Comp-CEDAW-Shadow-Report-20Apr2020.pdf>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Attorney General’s Office, *Submission from the Attorney General’s Office for the Sixth Periodic Report of the Republic of Maldives to the CEDAW Committee*, 2019

⁷ Uthema, *Comprehensive NGO Shadow Report responding to the 6th Periodic State Report of the Maldives*, 2019

⁸ Emma Fulu, *The Maldives Study on Women’s Health and Life Experiences*, 1996

⁹ The Citizen, *Justice for Ziyadha Naeem in Landmark Ruling 5 Years After Death*, 2021,

<https://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/en/NewsDetail/index/13/21250/Maldives--Justice-for-Ziyadha-Naeem-in-Landmark-Ruling-5-Years-After-Death>

Leevan's story captures how poverty, violence, and addiction not only drive young people towards crime, but also the role punitive criminal justice policies and processes play in perpetuating unequal outcomes for socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals.

Mass incarceration of youth—majority of them young men and boys—for drug use began with the first drug law (1977) of the country, which saw wide-scale arrests and heavy sentences, even for mere experimentation with drugs.¹⁰ The long-term consequences of this have been the breakdown of families, exclusion of people from job opportunities, discrimination and stigma for a lifetime, and high recidivism and overcrowded prisons operating beyond capacity. In 2011, a new drug law was passed, which decriminalised drug use and took a progressive approach towards treatment and rehabilitation. Despite this, mass incarceration for those accused of drug-related offences continues.

In 2021, the Commissioner of Prisons revealed that 70 percent of the incarcerated population are in prison on drug-related charges.¹¹ The majority of these prisoners are, according to a UNDP study, men aged under 30 – most believed to be non-violent offenders.¹² A host of issues, including a lack of adequately funded rehabilitation programs, lack of access to higher/vocational education programs and educational literature in

prisons, lack of family and community-centred reintegration programs, and lack of employment opportunities post-incarceration, contribute to a high rate of recidivism, with only around 100 first-time offenders each year.¹³ Young boys—one of the most exploited groups by drug dealers—are particularly vulnerable to becoming involved in drug-related crimes,¹⁴ with the number of first-time juvenile offenders on the rise in recent years.¹⁵ Many of these offenders are school dropouts.¹⁶ To put all of this into context, the Maldives has a far lower rate of violent crime than India, yet the incarceration rate is fifteen times higher than the rate of India.¹⁷

The traumas of poverty, violence, and addiction experienced by boys and young men are compounded by the difficulties that they face when they enter the criminal justice system. A recent report by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention revealed the many injustices people face at every stage of criminal proceedings: excessive length of pre-trial detention, pre-trial detainees kept unsegregated from sentenced detainees, pre-trial detainees deprived from accessing prompt legal advice and assistance during those first hours or days of police custody or detention, detention facilities and prisons that do not meet human rights standards, lack of access to professional healthcare, and absence of medical treatment for detainees with substance addiction.¹⁸ Unsurprisingly, these boys and young men spend many of the most

¹⁰ Aly Adyb, *Maldives under the Burden of Drugs*, *Journal of Alcoholism & Drug Dependence*, 2:4, 2014, <https://www.longdom.org/open-access/maldives-under-the-burden-of-drugs-28383.html>

¹¹ Sun, *Corrections: 70% of convicts are drug offenders*, 2021, <https://en.sun.mv/68131>

¹² UNDP, *Youth Vulnerability in the Maldives*, 2019, <https://www.undp.org/library/youth-vulnerability-maldives>

¹³ *Ibid*

¹⁴ UNICEF, *Situation Analysis of Children and Youth in the Maldives*, 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/maldives/media/2736/file/Situation%20Anal>

[ysis%20of%20Children%20and%20Youth%20in%20the%20Maldives.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/maldives/media/2736/file/Situation%20Analysis%20of%20Children%20and%20Youth%20in%20the%20Maldives.pdf)

¹⁵ Human Rights Commission, *Submission to the Universal Periodic Review of the Maldives (36th session)*, 2019, <https://hrcm.org.mv/en/publications/hrcm-submission-to-the-universal-periodic-review-of-the-maldives-may-2020-36th-session-october-2019>

¹⁶ *Ibid*

¹⁷ UNDP, *Youth Vulnerability in the Maldives*, 2019

¹⁸ UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, *Preliminary Findings from its visit to Maldives (29 November to 9 December 2021)*, 2021,

productive years of their lives in punitive custodial settings, which may exacerbate

their poverty and disadvantage upon their release.



Story 3: Mofazzel's Story

Mofazzal is a migrant worker from Bangladesh working for a construction company in Malé. He is accused of stealing from his employer and damaging construction equipment following an argument over months of unpaid salaries and poor working conditions. He is arrested and charged but is unable to understand and participate in the proceedings against him due to language barriers. He speaks rudimentary Dhivehi, just enough to do what is expected of him at the construction site, and no English at all. He is unable to communicate with the police officers investigating the case, the public defender assigned to him, and the judge hearing his trial. Nonetheless, the trial is concluded and Mofazzal is sentenced to several years in prison.

Mofazzel's story shows how poverty and foreigner-status can combine to deprive certain groups of basic rights and from seeking remedies. Estimates of the number of migrant workers in the Maldives—mostly men from Bangladesh—vary widely, from 145,000 to over 230,000.¹⁹ This is roughly one-third of the resident population. At least 60,000 are undocumented.²⁰ Deceptive or fraudulent recruitment practices may leave migrant workers at risk of debt-based coercion and trafficking.²¹ In some cases, migrant workers may have their wages withheld and identity documents confiscated, leaving them unable to access many public services including justice services.²² Of the various barriers to justice experienced by migrant workers, language is perhaps the most isolating as proceedings and communications are

conducted in Dhivehi. Many migrants are unable to even request contact with their embassies.²³

When it comes to migrant workers' access to justice, it is also important to look at the ripple effect that a crime in which the accused is a migrant worker has on the entire migrant population. For example, when a Bangladeshi man was arrested in 2017 for murdering a Maldivian man in a small island community, the island's council responded with swift retribution. The 200 or so migrant workers on the island—whom the council described as a nuisance that threatened the peace and security of the island—were subjected to a strict curfew and excessive restrictions.²⁴ Many media articles also framed migrant workers as violent criminals, a threat to national security and sovereignty.²⁵

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/2022/01/working-group-arbitrary-detention-preliminary-findings-its-visit-maldives-29-november-9>

¹⁹ U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report*, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-trafficking-in-persons-report/>

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Ibid

²² UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, *Preliminary Findings from its visit to Maldives (29 November to 9 December 2021)*, 2021

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Transparency Maldives, *Xenophobia in the Maldives*, 2017, https://transparency.mv/v16/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/TM_Review_Edition_4.pdf

²⁵ Ibid

(b) Defining “Access to Justice”

The three stories above—developed based on international and domestic civil society reports, reports of the Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, court cases, and credible news stories—demonstrate the many barriers that people face when seeking justice through the Maldives’

formal criminal justice system. The access to justice indicators aim to measure the impact of these barriers on the current state of access to justice in the Maldives, and assist interested parties in evaluating the strength or otherwise of interventions aimed at advancing access to justice.

For the purpose of the instrument, **access to justice** is defined²⁶ as:

“The capacity of formal criminal justice institutions²⁷ to provide accessible paths to justice in conformity with human rights standard, and the **ability of the people**—with special attention on vulnerable populations—to seek and obtain a remedy through access to justice services.”

²⁶ This definition is adapted from a definition of access to justice provided in: UN Women, *Framework for measuring access to justice including specific challenges facing women*, 2016, <https://rm.coe.int/168069cf4e>

²⁷ Informal institutions of justice are not included in the definition as the Maldives do not have non-state justice systems.

There are three interdependent elements that determine how accessible or inaccessible justice is for people:



Normative protections: In countries—such as the Maldives—with formal justice systems, the legal framework establishes the rights of the people, including of vulnerable populations. It also defines the legal remedies people are entitled to claim when their rights are violated. Legal frameworks that strongly comply with international human rights standards recognise that access to justice is both a human right and a means to protect other human rights.



Supply of remedies: Too often, even when rights exist on paper, enforcement of these standards is weak when justice institutions—the police, prosecutors, public defenders, lawyers, judges, court personnel, and prisons—do not function as they should. When the capacities of the individuals and institutions entrusted with the authority and duty to administer justice is lacking, people are less able to access justice remedies.



Demand for remedies: People are also less able to access justice remedies when they do not know what their basic rights are, the remedies available to them, and whom to demand them from. Individuals who are socioeconomically disadvantaged are more likely to have low levels of education and literacy, thus preventing them from accessing information on how to seek justice through formal or informal mechanisms.

Measuring access to justice, therefore, requires an investigation of these three elements and determining to what extent they exist within a country's justice system. This is precisely what the indicators of this instrument do.

(c) Why measure “Access to Justice”?

Measuring access to justice by using the indicators can help civil society organisations and other interested parties to:

- **Engage policymakers to guide data-driven criminal justice reform**

Good data are key to criminal justice reform efforts. The indicators are a tool that can provide policymakers with reliable, relevant, and comparable data to inform their criminal justice decisions and priorities. Policies and programs that focus on improving people’s access to justice can be more effective, innovative, and meaningful when backed by rigorous research.

- **Design and implement people-centred justice programming**

The instrument can help identify the many and varied barriers people face in meeting their justice needs. This information can help civil society organisations and other interested parties to design and deliver justice programs that are inclusive, accessible, and tailored to meet the varying legal and justice needs of diverse groups.

- **Create demand and support for criminal justice reform**

Sharing the findings of the indicators through public awareness and advocacy initiatives may help build the capacity of people to ensure that justice institutions are responsive to the needs of citizens and beneficiaries.

3. THE INDICATORS

What are indicators?

Indicators are a useful way to simplify complex information to produce easily interpreted measures that are suitable for tracking progress, repeatedly and overtime, towards specific goals and objectives, and make comparisons between institutions, population groups, or countries. They are widely used as an accountability mechanism—for instance, to measure institutional performance or the quality of public service provisions—and as a way to monitor and prevent problems with potentially far-reaching impacts—such as corruption, climate crisis, economic crisis, or gross human rights violations.

The access to justice indicators in this instrument measure the state of access to the Maldivian criminal justice system. The indicators, grouped under eight dimensions, focus on four criminal justice institutions: the police, the judiciary, legal professionals, and prisons. They capture the extent to which **normative protections**

(legal framework providing rights and entitlements), **supply of remedies** (capacities of justice institutions essential to the provision of criminal justice), and **demand for remedies** (abilities enabling people to seek remedies through the criminal justice system) exist in the Maldives.

The instrument provides three types of indicators:

- **Input indicators:** Measure the elements that enable the criminal justice system to function and provide services (such as human resources, laws and regulations, procedures and mechanisms, in-house training and capacity development initiatives, etc).
- **Output indicators:** Measure the immediate results and services provided by the justice system (such as the number of women judges or the percentage of pre-sentence detention population).

- **Outcome indicators:** Measure the end results of justice services (such as the attrition rate in cases involving gender-based violence or the level of public trust in justice institutions).

Some indicators have been developed specifically for the Maldives while others are adapted from existing sources of rule of law, access to justice, human rights, and anti-corruption indicators.²⁸

All indicators are simple enough to be interpreted by individuals who do not have a comprehensive knowledge of the criminal justice system and a familiarity of the issues pertaining to the rule of law and access to justice. They are also precise and detailed enough to provide experts with specialised subject-matter knowledge with the information they need to assess what elements are hindering or facilitating people’s access to criminal justice.

The indicators are designed to draw information from diverse data sources so as to provide multiple perspectives that are valid across diverse population groups and over time. The data required to populate the indicators come from five sources: administrative data routinely collected by justice institutions; review of documents such as laws, regulations, policies, and published studies and assessments; a survey of experts; consultation meetings with justice institutions and civil society organisations; and focus groups with members of the general public. Consultation meetings and focus groups were chosen in lieu of more expensive and resource-intensive data sources—such as public perception surveys—that may pose a significant barrier to implementing this instrument.

The indicators are also designed to be flexible and adaptable. Recognising that the implementation of the instrument

depends on the availability of significant resources and a generally enabling environment, the indicators are flexible enough to be implemented in its entirety (all eight dimensions), in parts (only certain dimensions), or in phases (all dimensions but not at the same time). Adapting or customising the indicators to reflect changes brought by criminal justice reform efforts is also possible as long as doing so will not compromise the validity or reliability of the indicators and prevent them from making meaningful comparisons over time.

The subsequent sections explain how the indicators are grouped and structured, and how to interpret and collect data for the indicators.



²⁸ These sources include the UN Rule of Law Indicators, American Bar Association’s Judicial Reform Index, World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index, European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice’s

evaluation of judicial systems, and Transparency International’s Global Corruption Barometer Survey.

(a) Structure of the Indicators

INSTITUTIONS

The indicators focus on four criminal justice institutions:



The police



The judiciary (judges and courts)



Legal professionals (prosecutors, public defenders and lawyers)



Prisons, including remand detentions and juvenile detention facilities

Limitations of the instrument

- The indicators have a limited scope, focusing exclusively on access to the criminal justice system.
- The indicators only measure access to formal criminal justice institutions as informal, traditional, or non-state justice institutions do not exist in the Maldives.
- The indicators do not focus on other institutions that are a part of the criminal justice system, such as the Children's Ombudsperson's Office, Human Rights Commission, and the Ombudsperson's Office for Transitional Justice.
- The indicators do not measure people's access to transitional justice and restorative justice mechanisms even though such mechanisms operate within the broader criminal justice system.

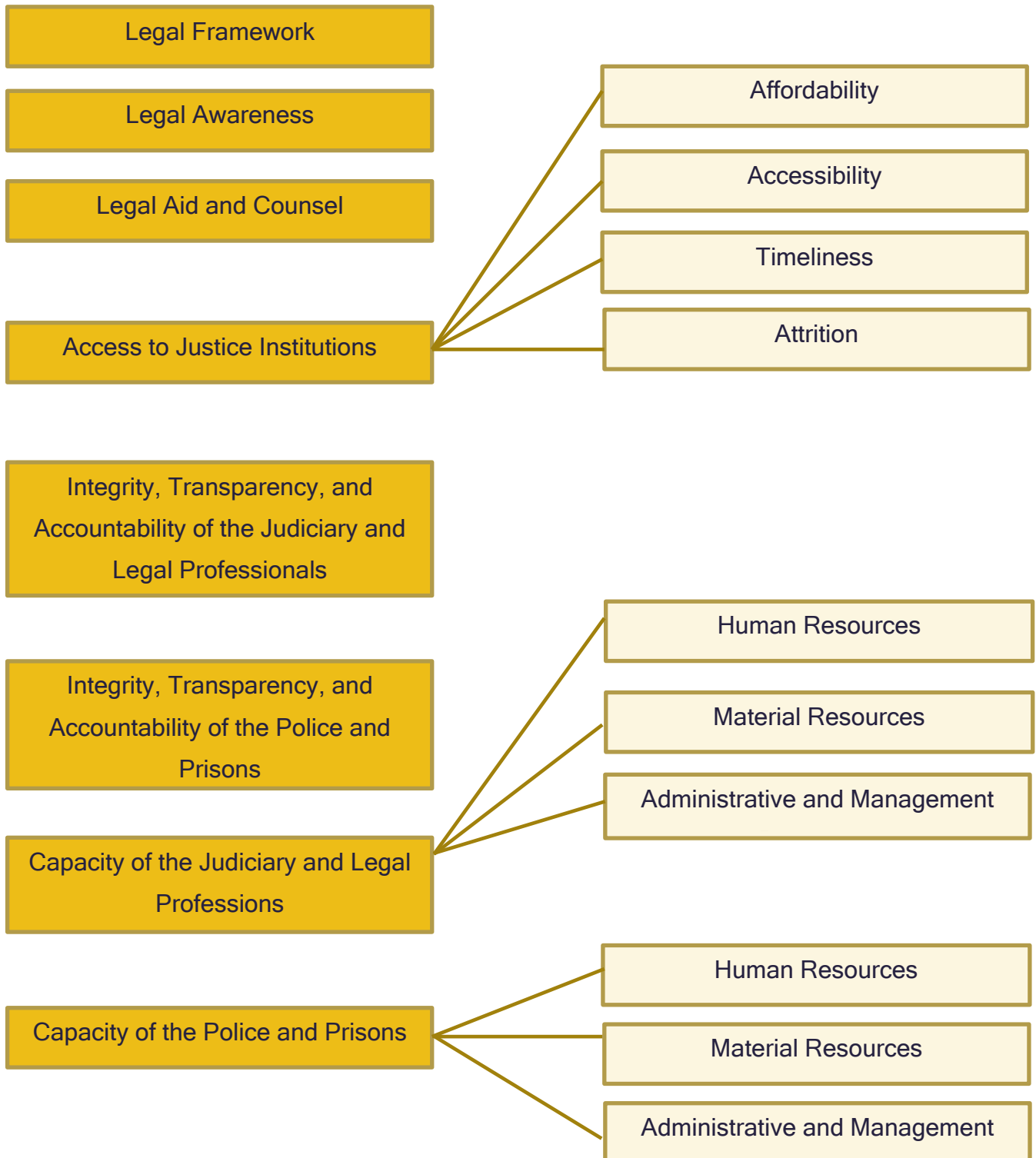
DIMENSIONS

The indicators are grouped under eight dimensions:

- 1. Legal framework indicators** may be used to assess the existence of a legal framework that defines what rights people have, who are the beneficiaries of rights, and what issues are justiciable and can potentially be resolved through legal means.
- 2. Legal awareness indicators** may be used to assess how widespread legal knowledge and literacy is across communities, including vulnerable populations.
- 3. Legal aid and counsel indicators** may be used to determine whether individuals who have experienced gender-based violence, and indigent Maldivians and foreigners suspected of, accused of, or charged with a criminal offence have access to free legal aid services – whether they are government-funded, provided for free or at reduced cost by lawyers and law firms, or supplied by civil society organisations.
- 4. Access to justice institutions indicators** may be used to assess the extent to which justice services and institutions are affordable, accessible, and timely. This dimension also looks at attrition rates of domestic violence, rape, and sexual assault cases to understand why many women who have experienced gender-based violence do not seek remedies for their grievances.
- 5. Integrity, transparency, and accountability of the judiciary and legal professionals indicators** may be used to assess whether judges are free from undue influence of political and private interests; whether judges, prosecutors, and lawyers are held accountable for their actions; and whether information on decision-making processes and decisions are made publicly available.
- 6. Integrity, transparency, and accountability of the police and prisons indicators** may be used to assess whether police and prison officers violate human rights or abuse their power and whether they are held accountable for their actions.
- 7. Capacity of the judiciary and legal professionals indicators** may be used to assess whether courts, prosecution, and defence have sufficient human, material, and administrative and management resources to perform their duties.
- 8. Capacity of the police and prisons indicators** may be used to assess whether law enforcement and correctional services have sufficient human, material, and administrative and management resources to perform their duties.

STRUCTURE OF THE INSTRUMENT

The indicators in this instrument are structured according to dimensions and sub-dimensions as illustrated below:



(b) Interpreting the Indicators and Narrative Accounts

INDICATOR SCORE SHEETS

Each indicator has a score sheet providing users guidance on what the indicator measures, how to collect information for the indicator, and how to score the indicator. Each indicator may receive a score of 'Poor', 'Average', or 'Strong'. An example score sheet is provided below:

DIMENSION		ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	
Sub-dimension	Attrition		
Indicator Number and Name	48. Annual attrition rate in domestic violence cases		
Data Source	Expert survey; Administrative data		
Question	<p>To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence case?</p> <p>Note: If data exists, the annual attrition percentage in domestic violence cases (by procedural stage and reason for attrition, disaggregated by whether or not the individual impacted by domestic violence is underaged and/or has a disability) should be reported with the main findings in order to help quantify the attrition rate.</p>		
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the prevalence of attrition in domestic violence cases and the reasons why such cases are dropped by individuals who have experienced domestic violence.		
Scoring	Poor	Fully agree the annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.	
	Average	Partially agree annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.	
	Strong	Disagree or strongly disagree attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.	

Dimension/ Subdimension



Indicates the dimension and sub-dimension the indicator is grouped under. Not all indicators belong to a sub-dimension.

Indicator Number & Name



All indicators are, for easy reference, given a number along with a brief description summarising what they measure.

Data Source



Indicates how users are expected to find the information required for the indicator.

Question



This is the scoring question detailing what the indicator aims to measure. Some indicators will have additional guidance notes to ensure a specific type of information is included in the narrative description of the indicator.

What this indicator measures



Provides users detailed guidance on what the indicator aims to measure

Scoring



Indicators are scored based on the information collected for each indicator. All indicators—except for those requiring quantitative data—are provided scoring options.

NARRATIVE ACCOUNTS

In addition to scoring or measuring the indicators using the Indicator Score Sheets, users should also provide a narrative description for each indicator. The narrative description will include quantitative and/or qualitative information—collected through the data sources discussed in the next section—that will provide important context to explain why an indicator has been scored ‘Poor’, ‘Average’, or ‘Strong’.

(c) Data Sources

The data required for the indicators in this instrument—both to complete the indicator score sheets and narrative descriptions—will come from five sources:

- **Administrative data:** These are the quantitative information routinely collected by criminal justice institutions, civil society organisations, and international organisations. Often the easiest way to get administrative data from state institutions is by filing a Right to Information (RTI) request. This, however, requires pre-planning as it may take time to receive the required data.
- **Document review:** This is information gathered from written documents such as laws and regulations; policies and procedures; budgets and fiscal reports; media articles; and studies, reports and perception surveys from civil society and international organisations. Information for the narrative descriptions will mostly come from document reviews and expert surveys.
- **Expert survey:** This is information gathered confidentially from individuals with specialised knowledge of the police, the judiciary and legal professionals, or prisons, based on their experience or professional position. Expert survey will be administered in two phases:
 - **Phase 1:** Experts will complete one of three survey questionnaires provided in **Implementation Tool 4 (Annex 5)**.
 - **Phase 2:** Experts who complete the survey questionnaire are interviewed to understand their answers to the survey. These interviews will provide important qualitative data that will help implementors develop the narrative descriptions for the indicators.
- **Consultation meetings:** This is information gathered through meetings with state institutions and civil society organisations. There are only five indicators requiring this type of data source.
- **Focus group discussions:** Information for a handful of indicators will be collected through focus group discussions. These indicators will also be informed by a secondary data source (document review) that will provide quantitative data to complement the qualitative insights gathered from focus groups.

4. IMPLEMENTING THE INSTRUMENT

This part of the guide provides users with step-by-step instructions on how to implement the instrument and use the indicators to measure access to justice.

Step 1: Identify partners and roles

While measuring the 145 indicators—see **Annex 1** for the full list of indicators—can be undertaken by a single civil society organisation (or interested party), it is recommended to make the implementation of the instrument a collaborative effort involving multiple organisations located in the Greater Malé region and the atolls. Organisations with a more established research function or that have personnel familiar with research methodologies and data collection approaches can come together to build an implementation team responsible for driving, managing, and implementing the instrument. The roles and responsibilities of each team member must be clear and communicated to ensure efficient implementation of the instrument.

Step 2: Decide the scope of implementation

The practicality of measuring all the indicators depends on multiple factors: the availability of significant human, material and financial resources; the existence of an open civic space and a generally enabling environment; the feasibility of collecting certain data from state institutions; and the priorities of the organisations that partner to implement the instrument. For these reasons, the instrument is designed to be relatively flexible and adaptable. It is certainly true that the instrument, if implemented in its entirety and all at once, can provide a

comprehensive picture of what access to criminal justice looks like in the Maldives. However, the instrument can also be implemented in parts (only certain dimensions) or in phases (all dimensions but not at the same time). It is up to the implementation team to decide the scope of implementation.

Step 3: Develop a timeline for implementation

Once the scope is decided, it is time to develop a detailed timeline for the implementation of the instrument. See **Implementation Tool 1 (Annex 2)** for a sample timeline that implementors can use to map the different stages of implementation and their corresponding activities.

Step 4: Collect data

Data collection is required to both score or measure the indicators using the Indicator Score Sheets and to develop narrative accounts for each indicator. See **Implementation Tool 2 (Annex 3)** for guidance on how to collect administrative data, **Implementation Tool 3 (Annex 4)** on how to conduct focus groups, and **Implementation Tool 4 (Annex 5)** on how to administer the expert survey.

Step 5: Analyse the data and write the report

At this point, implementors will score the individual indicators and write the narrative accounts. By the end of this

activity, implementors will have a draft report that requires a few more steps before it is ready for publication and dissemination. The draft report, in addition to indicator scores and narrative accounts, should also include a brief overview of the methodology and data collection methods

used by the implementor. Implementors should review the draft report for further input, clarification, and errors before finalising and publishing. See **Implementation Tool 5 (Annex 6)** for report writing tips.

5. ANNEXURES

Annex 1: Access to Justice Indicators

DIMENSION 1: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In formal justice systems, it is the legal framework that defines what rights people have, who the beneficiaries of rights are, and what issues are justiciable and can potentially be resolved through legal means. A constitution—the highest law of the land—is usually the foundation of a justice system. It provides the basic framework for rights and access to justice

principles. A more comprehensive framework is provided in criminal justice codes and other legislation that provides detailed guidance on how to implement constitutional provisions. When laws are unequal or discriminatory, it is usually vulnerable populations who have their rights limited, thus impacting their ability to obtain fair justice outcomes.

Indicator summary:

1. Constitutional guarantee of fundamental and human rights
2. Adherence to international human rights instruments
3. Existence of laws criminalising violence against women and children
4. Existence of laws criminalising forced labour and human trafficking
5. Existence of laws criminalising torture

DIMENSION	LEGAL FRAMEWORK
Indicator Number and Name	1. Constitutional guarantee of fundamental and human rights
Data Source	Document review
Question	<p>Are the following fundamental and human rights explicitly identified and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right to life, liberty and security of person ▪ Right to freedom from discrimination ▪ Right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law ▪ Right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law ▪ Freedom from torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment ▪ Right to an effective remedy by a competent court or tribunal for acts violating the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution or by law ▪ Freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile ▪ Right to full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial court or tribunal ▪ Right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right to retain and instruct legal counsel at any instance where legal assistance is required ▪ Right to appeal ▪ Right to compensation for violation of fundamental and human rights ▪ Right to protection of the law against arbitrary interference with a person's privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon a person's reputation ▪ Right to seek in other countries asylum from persecution ▪ Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion ▪ Right to freedom of opinion and expression ▪ Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association ▪ Right to universal suffrage and participation in government ▪ Right to social security ▪ Freedom from slavery or forced labour ▪ Right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against employment ▪ Right to education ▪ Right to acquire and hold property ▪ Freedom of movement and establishment 						
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator determines whether the Constitution of the Maldives contains human rights and access to justice principles. These are fundamental rights and freedoms that are guaranteed in international human rights instruments that are commonly found in constitutions of democratic states. The existence of fundamental rights and freedoms ensures the capacity of every individual to have some control over their lives. This capacity allows individuals to strengthen their ability to seek choices and obtain remedies for their grievances.</p>						
Scoring	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f8d7da;">Poor</td> <td>Little to no fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #fff3cd;">Average</td> <td>At least half of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #d4edda;">Strong</td> <td>All of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights listed are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.</td> </tr> </table>	Poor	Little to no fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.	Average	At least half of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.	Strong	All of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights listed are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.
	Poor	Little to no fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.					
	Average	At least half of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.					
Strong	All of the above-mentioned fundamental and human rights listed are explicitly defined and guaranteed in the Constitution, for both men and women.						
Indicator Number and Name	2. Adherence to international human rights instruments						
Data Source	Document review (e.g., OHCHR Status of Ratification Dashboard, https://indicators.ohchr.org/)						
Question	<p>Is the Maldives a state party to the following human rights instruments?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ▪ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ▪ Second Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty ▪ International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ▪ Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ▪ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ▪ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ▪ Convention on the Rights of the Child ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure ▪ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families ▪ International Convention of the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance ▪ Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ▪ Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 						
<p>What this indicator measures</p>	<p>This indicator assesses how many international human rights instruments the Maldives has ratified or acceded. International human rights instruments are legally, politically, and morally binding once a state accepts a treaty through ratification or accession. “Ratification” is the act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty. “Accession” is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. Accession has the same legal effect as ratification. Once a country ratifies or accedes a treaty, it is given the necessary time-frame to seek the required approval for the treaty at the domestic level and to enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty.</p>						
<p>Scoring</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #f8d7da; width: 15%; text-align: center;">Poor</td> <td>Little to no international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #fff3cd; text-align: center;">Average</td> <td>At least half of the international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #d4edda; text-align: center;">Strong</td> <td>All international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.</td> </tr> </table>	Poor	Little to no international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.	Average	At least half of the international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.	Strong	All international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.
Poor	Little to no international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.						
Average	At least half of the international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.						
Strong	All international human rights instruments have been ratified or acceded by the Maldives.						

Indicator Number and Name	3. Existence of laws criminalising violence against women and children	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	<p>Does the legal framework criminalise the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic violence ▪ Sexual violence, including rape and marital rape ▪ Forced marriage ▪ Sexual harassment and attempt of, and aiding and abetting of such offences ▪ Sexualised forms of corruption ▪ Trafficking and sexual exploitation 	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether violence against women and children is criminalised through legislation.	
Scoring	Poor	The legal framework does not criminalise all forms of violence against women and children.
	Average	The legal framework partly criminalises all forms of violence against women and children.
	Strong	The legal framework fully criminalises all forms of violence against women and children.
Indicator Number and Name	4. Existence of laws criminalising forced labour and human trafficking	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Does the legal framework criminalise all forms of forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, whether national or transnational and whether or not connected with organised crime?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether all forms of forced labour and human trafficking are criminalised through legislation.	
Scoring	Poor	The legal framework does not criminalise all forms of forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, whether national or transnational and whether or not connected with organised crime.
	Average	The legal framework partly criminalises all forms of forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, whether national or transnational and whether or not connected with organised crime.
	Strong	The legal framework fully criminalises all forms of forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking, whether national or transnational and whether or not connected with organised crime.
Indicator Number and Name	5. Existence of laws criminalising torture	
Data Source	Document review	

Question	Does the legal framework criminalise all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment are criminalised through legislation.	
Scoring	Poor	The legal framework does not criminalise all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
	Average	The legal framework partly criminalises all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
	Strong	The legal framework fully criminalises all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

DIMENSION 2: LEGAL AWARENESS

People cannot demand justice if they do not know when they have been wronged in some way or when they are deprived of a right to which they are entitled. They also cannot demand justice if they do not know which institutions to approach and what mechanisms to access to find solutions to their legal problems. Lack of awareness is significantly pronounced among socioeconomically disadvantaged groups, including women, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers. There

are many factors that contribute to their lack of legal knowledge: poor levels of education and literacy, justice institutions lacking resources or capacities to raise people's legal awareness, information provided is not in languages minority groups can understand, legal awareness messages are not communicated in formats accessible to persons with disabilities, and unequal access to information for those living in the atolls.

Indicator Summary:

6. State funded legal awareness activities
7. Civil society funded legal awareness activities
8. Legal awareness activities by civil society
9. Accessibility of awareness activities by state institutions
10. Accessibility of awareness activities by civil society
11. Legal awareness of citizens (men) in the Greater Malé region
12. Legal awareness of citizens (women) in the Greater Malé region
13. Legal awareness of citizens (men) in the atolls
14. Legal awareness of citizens (women) in the atolls
15. Legal awareness of citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region
16. Legal awareness of citizens with disabilities in the atolls
17. Legal awareness of migrant workers in the Greater Malé region
18. Legal awareness of migrant workers in the atolls

DIMENSION	LEGAL AWARENESS
Indicator Number and Name	6. State funded legal awareness activities
Data Source	Consultation meetings with state institutions
Question	To what extent do you agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities that have been planned for, and included in, the annual approved budgets?
What this indicator measures	This Indicator assesses whether legal awareness activities by state institutions are pre-planned, budgeted, and conducted on a regular basis every year. Legal awareness activities could include public awareness campaigns, public radio or television shows, website resource pages, civic education programs and other initiatives aimed at providing the public (especially socioeconomically disadvantaged groups who face substantial physical, cultural, or economic barriers to access and other types of discrimination) information on their rights and entitlements under the law and remedies for injustice.

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities that have been planned for, and included in, the annual approved budgets.
	Average	Partly agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities that have been planned for, and included in, the annual approved budgets.
	Strong	Fully agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities that have been planned for, and included in, the annual approved budgets.
Indicator Number and Name	7. Civil society funded legal awareness activities	
Data Source	Consultation meetings with state institutions	
Question	To what extent do you agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities funded by, and in partnership with, local or international civil society organisations?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether legal awareness activities funded by local and/or international civil society organisations are conducted by state institutions in partnership with such organisations, on a regular basis every year. Legal awareness activities could include public awareness campaigns, public radio or television shows, website resource pages (including free or charge access to legal texts), civic education programs and other initiatives aimed at providing the public (especially socioeconomically disadvantaged groups who face substantial physical, cultural, or economic barriers to access and other types of discrimination) information on their rights and entitlements under the law and remedies for injustice.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities funded by, and in partnership with, local or international civil society organisations.
	Average	Partly agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities funded by, and in partnership with, local or international civil society organisations.
	Strong	Fully agree that state institutions regularly conduct legal awareness activities funded by, and in partnership with, local or international civil society organisations.
Indicator Number and Name	8. Legal awareness activities by civil society	
Data Source	Consultation meetings with civil society	
Question	To what extent do you agree that local and international civil society organisations regularly conduct legal awareness activities?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether local and international civil society organisations conduct legal awareness activities on a regular basis every year. Legal awareness activities could include legal aid centres/camps, legal clinics, public awareness campaigns, information	

	kits/flyers, public radio or television shows, website resource pages, civic education programs and other initiatives aimed at providing the public (especially socioeconomically disadvantaged groups who face substantial physical, cultural, or economic barriers to access and other types of discrimination) information on their rights and entitlements under the law and remedies for injustice.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that local and international civil society organisations regularly conduct legal awareness activities.
	Average	Partly agree that local and international civil society organisations regularly conduct legal awareness activities.
	Strong	Fully agree that local and international civil society organisations regularly conduct legal awareness activities.
Indicator Number and Name	9. Accessibility of legal awareness activities by state institutions	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that state funded legal awareness activities are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether legal awareness activities conducted by state institutions are accessible to provide equal access and equal opportunity to people with diverse abilities and backgrounds.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that state funded legal awareness activities are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
	Average	Partly agree that state funded legal awareness activities are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
	Strong	Fully agree that state funded legal awareness activities are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
Indicator Number and Name	10. Accessibility of legal awareness activities by civil society	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are accessible to	

	provide equal access and equal opportunity to people with diverse abilities and backgrounds.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
	Average	Partly agree that legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
	Strong	Fully agree that state legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand.
Indicator Number and Name	11. Legal awareness of citizens (men) in the Greater Malé region	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are Maldivian men in the Greater Malé region of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens who are men know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Maldivian men in the Greater Malé region are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Maldivian men in the Greater Malé region are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Maldivian men in the Greater Malé region are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.

Indicator Number and Name	12. Legal awareness of citizens (women) in the Greater Malé region	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., UNDP's Women's Access to Justice report; HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are Maldivian women in the Greater Malé region of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens who are women know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Maldivian women in the Greater Malé region are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Maldivian women in the Greater Malé region are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Maldivian women in the Greater Malé region are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	13. Legal awareness of citizens (men) in the atolls	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are Maldivian men in the atolls of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens who are men know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Maldivian men in the atolls are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.

	Average	Maldivian men in the atolls are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Maldivian men in the atolls are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	14. Legal awareness of citizens (women) in the atolls	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., UNDP's Women's Access to Justice report; HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are Maldivian women in the atolls of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens who are women know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Maldivian women in the atolls are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Maldivian women in the atolls are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Maldivian women in the atolls are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	15. Legal awareness of citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to	

	protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens (both men and women) with disabilities know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Citizens with disabilities in the Greater Malé region are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	16. Legal awareness of citizens with disabilities in the atolls	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are citizens with disabilities in the atolls of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which citizens (both men and women) with disabilities know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Citizens with disabilities in the atolls are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Citizens with disabilities in the atolls are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.

	Strong	Citizens with disabilities in the atolls are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	17. Legal awareness of migrant workers in the Greater Malé region	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are migrant workers in the Greater Malé region of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which migrant workers (both men and women) know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Migrant workers in the Greater Malé region are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Migrant workers in the Greater Malé region are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Migrant workers in the Greater Malé region are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
Indicator Number and Name	18. Legal awareness of migrant workers in the atolls	
Data Source	Focus group discussions Document review (e.g., HRCM's The Right Side of Life surveys)	
Question	How aware are migrant workers in the atolls of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the extent to which migrant workers know what their rights and entitlements are under the law based on where they live.	
Scoring	Poor	Migrant workers in the atolls are little or not at all aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through

		the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Average	Migrant workers in the atolls are somewhat aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.
	Strong	Migrant workers in the atolls are extremely aware of a) their fundamental rights, b) their right to seek redress through the justice system, c) the various officials and institutions entrusted to protect their access to justice, and d) the steps involved in starting criminal legal procedures.

DIMENSION 3: LEGAL AID AND COUNSEL

When individuals who are socioeconomically disadvantaged have experienced crime or are suspected of, accused of, or charged with a criminal offence, access to free legal aid by state and non-state actors can assist them in accessing equal justice. Access to legal aid—whether it is government-funded legal

aid programs, pro-bono assistance provided for free or at reduced cost by lawyers and law firms, or free legal services supplied by civil society organisations—is crucial to protect the rights of people who cannot afford legal advice and representation.

Indicator Summary:

19. Availability of free legal assistance for indigent citizens
20. Availability of free legal assistance for indigent foreigners
21. Assigning public defenders to eligible cases
22. Quality of legal assistance for indigent citizens
23. Quality of legal assistance for indigent foreigners
24. Availability of pro-bono services for indigent citizens
25. Availability of pro-bono services for indigent foreigners
26. Quality of pro-bono services for indigent citizens
27. Quality of pro-bono services for indigent foreigners
28. Availability of free legal assistance for women impacted by gender-based violence
29. Quality of free legal assistance for women impacted by gender-based violence
30. Public strategy to enhance access to legal aid

DIMENSION	LEGAL AID AND COUNSEL	
Indicator Number and Name	19. Availability of free legal assistance for indigent citizens	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How often do indigent citizens (including children in conflict with the law) accused of serious crimes receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings against them?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State provides free legal advice and representation to Maldivian indigent defendants, including juvenile defendants, at all stages of criminal proceedings, including during initial police custody, pre-trial detention, and trial.	
Scoring	Poor	Indigent citizens accused of serious crimes never or rarely receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings against them.
	Average	Indigent citizens accused of serious crimes often receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings against them.
	Strong	Indigent citizens accused of serious crimes always receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings against them.

Indicator Number and Name	20. Availability of free legal assistance for indigent foreigners	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How often do indigent foreigners (including children in conflict with the law) accused of serious crimes receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of proceedings against them?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State provides free legal advice and representation to non-citizen indigent defendants, including juvenile defendants, at all stages of criminal proceedings, including during initial police custody, pre-trial detention, and trial.	
Scoring	Poor	Indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes never or rarely receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of proceedings against them.
	Average	Indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes often receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of proceedings against them.
	Strong	Indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes always receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of proceedings against them.
Indicator Number and Name	21. Assigning public defenders to eligible cases	
Data Source	Administrative data	
Question	Out of cases eligible for free legal assistance in the past 12 months, how many cases were actually assigned a public defender?	
	Note: Disaggregate data by indigent citizen cases, indigent non-citizen cases, and cases involving citizen and non-citizen children in conflict with the law assigned a public defender.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State provides free legal assistance in all eligible cases involving indigent defendants, both citizen and non-citizen.	
Indicator Number and Name	22. Quality of legal assistance for indigent citizens	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent citizens (including children in conflict with the law) during criminal proceedings?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the quality of state funded free legal advice and representation provided to indigent defendants, including children in conflict with the law, who are Maldivian citizens.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent citizens during criminal proceedings is poor or very poor.

	Average	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent citizens during criminal proceedings is good.
	Strong	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent citizens during criminal proceedings is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	23. Quality of legal assistance for indigent foreigners	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent foreigners (including children in conflict with the law) during criminal proceedings?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the quality of state funded legal representation provided to indigent defendants, including children in conflict with the law, who are foreigners.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent foreigners during criminal proceedings is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent foreigners during criminal proceedings is good.
	Strong	The quality of state provided free legal advice and representation generally available to indigent foreigners during criminal proceedings is very good
Indicator Number and Name	24. Availability of pro-bono services for indigent citizens	
Data Source	Consultation meetings with civil society and legal practitioners	
Question	How often do indigent citizens accused of serious crimes receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services operated by the legal profession and/or civil society?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether free legal aid clinics and pro-bono legal services are easily available to indigent citizens.	
Scoring	Poor	Indigent citizens never or rarely receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services.
	Average	Indigent citizens often receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro bono services.
	Strong	Indigent citizens very often receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services.

Indicator Number and Name	25. Availability of pro bono services for indigent foreigners	
Data Source	Consultation meetings with civil society and legal practitioners	
Question	How often do indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes receive free legal representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services operated by the legal profession and/or civil society?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether free legal aid clinics and pro bono legal services are easily available to indigent non-citizens.	
Scoring	Poor	Indigent foreigners never or rarely receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services.
	Average	Indigent foreigners often receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services.
	Strong	Indigent foreigners very often receive free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings through legal aid clinics and pro-bono services.
Indicator Number and Name	26. Quality of pro bono services for indigent citizens	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent citizens accused of serious crimes?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the quality of legal aid clinics and pro bono legal services provided by the legal profession and/or civil society to indigent citizens.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent citizens is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent citizens is good.
	Strong	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent citizens is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	27. Quality of pro bono services for indigent foreigners	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the quality of legal aid clinics and pro bono legal services provided by the legal profession and/or civil society to indigent non-citizens.	

Scoring	Poor	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent foreigners is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent foreigners is good.
	Strong	The quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent foreigners is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	28. Availability of free legal assistance for women impacted by gender-based violence	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How often do women who have experienced sexual or other gender-based violence receive free legal assistance, either public or state-supported?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether women who have experienced sexual and other gender-based violence receive free legal advice and representation provided by state and non-state actors.	
Scoring	Poor	Women who have experienced sexual or other gender-based violence never or rarely receive free legal assistance, either public or state-supported.
	Average	Women who have experienced sexual or other gender-based violence often receive free legal assistance, either public or state-supported.
	Strong	Women who have experienced sexual or other gender-based violence always receive free legal assistance, either public or state-supported.
Indicator Number and Name	29. Quality of free legal assistance for women impacted by gender-based violence	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality of free legal assistance, either public or state-supported, generally available to women who have experienced gender-based violence?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the quality of free legal advice and representation provided by state and non-state actors to women who have experienced gender-based violence.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality of free legal assistance, either public or state-supported, generally available to women who have experienced gender-based violence is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality of free legal assistance, either public or state-supported, generally available to women who have experienced gender-based violence is good.
	Strong	The quality of free legal assistance, either public or state-supported, generally available to women who have experienced gender-based violence is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	30. Public strategy to enhance access to legal aid	

Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that the legal profession has put in place systems to enhance access to pro-bono legal services, including paralegal systems and clearing houses?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the Bar Council of the Maldives has an effective public strategy in place to enhance visibility of, and access to, legal aid options available in the country.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the legal profession has put in place systems to enhance access to pro-bono legal services, including paralegal systems and clearing houses.
	Average	Partly agree that the legal profession has put in place systems to enhance access to pro-bono legal services, including paralegal systems and clearing houses.
	Strong	Fully agree that the legal profession has put in place systems to enhance access to pro-bono legal services, including paralegal systems and clearing houses.

DIMENSION 4: ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

Sub-Dimension: Affordability

Many socioeconomically disadvantaged groups, including those who have experienced gender-based violence, with limited access to economic resources struggle to overcome the cost of seeking

justice within the formal court system. Direct costs can include court fees, the cost of hiring a lawyer, and the cost of travel to and from a court or justice institution.

Indicator Summary:

- 31. Types of court fees
- 32. Average cost of judicial proceedings

DIMENSION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS
Sub-dimension	Affordability
Indicator Number and Name	31. Types of court fees
Data Source	Document review
Question	What are the types of court fees citizens and non-citizens are required to pay in criminal proceedings?
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the types of court fees people are required to pay in order to begin their court case.
Indicator Number and Name	32. Average cost of judicial proceedings
Data Source	Expert survey
Question	What is the average direct costs (court fees, the cost of hiring a lawyer, the cost of travel to and from a court or justice institution, etc) of judicial proceedings, both in the Greater Malé region and in the atolls, for claims related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Domestic violence cases ▪ Rape cases (including marital rape) ▪ Sexual violence cases (other than rape and domestic violence)
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the average direct costs of judicial proceedings by location. Direct costs can include court fees, the cost of hiring a lawyer, and the cost of travel to and from a court or justice institution.

Sub-Dimension: Accessibility

Availability of sign language interpreters and other reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, foreign language interpreters, child-friendly justice practices and processes, and gender-responsive

approaches that are victim-centred and trauma-informed are important to creating accessible paths to justice for vulnerable populations.

Indicator Summary:

33. Equal access to courts in the Greater Malé region
34. Equal access to courts in the atolls
35. Effective communication by the police
36. Effective communication by courts
37. Effective communication by prison services
38. Availability of interpreters in police stations
39. Availability of interpreters in courts
40. Availability of interpreters in prisons
41. Child-friendly procedures by the police
42. Child-friendly procedures in courts
43. Child-friendly procedures in detention
44. Gender-responsive procedures by the police
45. Gender-responsive procedures in courts
46. Gender-responsive procedures in prisons

DIMENSION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	
Sub-dimension	Accessibility	
Indicator Number and Name	33. Equal access to courts in the Greater Malé region	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the courts adjudicating criminal cases in the Greater Malé region?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether courts with criminal jurisdiction in the Greater Malé region are physically accessible to people, including defendants, with a mobility disability.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the courts adjudicating criminal cases in the Greater Malé region.
	Average	Partly agree that that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the courts adjudicating criminal cases in the Greater Malé region.
	Strong	Fully agree that that that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the courts adjudicating criminal cases in the Greater Malé region.

Indicator Number and Name	34. Equal access to courts in the atolls	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to magistrate courts?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether magistrate courts in the atolls are physically accessible to people, including defendants, with a mobility disability.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the magistrate courts.
	Average	Partly agree that that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the magistrate courts.
	Strong	Fully agree that that that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the magistrate courts.
Indicator Number and Name	35. Effective communication by the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police officers practice effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability at the time of arrest (excluding situations where a violent crime or a similar urgent scenario is in progress), booking, investigation, or interrogation?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether the police have taken affirmative steps to ensure effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p> <p>Examples of effective communication for individuals with an intellectual and development disability (IDD) can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining the individual’s primary mode of communication and providing necessary accommodations and translation services. • Not interpreting lack of eye contact and seemingly ‘strange’ actions or responses as indications of deceit, deception, or evasion of questions. • Recognising that some individuals may respond to unwelcome stimuli in a stressful or unfamiliar setting by exhibiting ‘odd’ behaviour (e.g., closing ears or eyes, lying down, rock or shaking, singing, humming, making noises, etc) and not interpreting such behaviour as being aggressive or uncooperative. • Not suggesting answers, attempt to complete thoughts of individuals slow to respond, or pose hypothetical conclusions, recognising that individuals with intellectual and development disabilities can be more easily manipulated and might also be highly suggestible. 	

	<p>Examples of effective communication for deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of qualified and competent sign language interpreters. • Speaking loudly and clearly, and use of assistive listening devices to amplify sound. • Use of gesture or visual aids to supplement oral communication. • An exchange of written notes. • Use of a computer or tablet. • Handcuffing individuals in front instead of behind their backs so that they can sign or write notes. <p>Examples of effective communication for blind or visually impaired individuals can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers identifying themselves and stating clearly and completely any directions or instructions, including any information that is posted visually. • Police officers reading out loud in full any document that the individual needs to sign. • Police officers, before taking photos or fingerprints, describing the procedures in advance so that the individual will know what to expect. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers practice effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability at the time of arrest (excluding situations where a violent crime or a similar urgent scenario is in progress), booking, investigation, or interrogation.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers practice effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability at the time of arrest (excluding situations where a violent crime or a similar urgent scenario is in progress), booking, investigation, or interrogation.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers practice effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability at the time of arrest (excluding situations where a violent crime or a similar urgent scenario is in progress), booking, investigation, or interrogation.
Indicator Number and Name	36. Effective communication by courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction practice effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability?	

<p>What this indicator measures</p>	<p>This indicator assesses whether courts with criminal jurisdiction have taken affirmative steps to ensure effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p> <p>Examples of effective communication can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing qualified and competent sign language interpreters. • Providing copies of documents in large print, Braille, screen readable, or audio formats for individuals who are visually impaired. • Asking individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities to repeat any information in their own words to ensure comprehension. • Allowing extra time for individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities to think about questions and respond. 	
<p>Scoring</p>	<p>Poor</p>	<p>Disagree or strongly disagree that courts with criminal jurisdiction practice effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p>
	<p>Average</p>	<p>Partly agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction practice effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p>
	<p>Strong</p>	<p>Fully agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction practice effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p>
<p>Indicator Number and Name</p>	<p>37. Effective communication by prison services</p>	
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>Expert survey</p>	
<p>Question</p>	<p>To what extent would you agree that prisons officers practice effective communication with incarcerated individuals with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability in detention and prisons?</p>	
<p>What this indicator measures</p>	<p>This indicator assesses whether correctional facilities have taken affirmative steps to ensure effective communication with pre-trial detainees and prisoners with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability.</p> <p>Examples of effective communication include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of flashing lights, note cards or other methods of communication to notify individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing about events such as count, meals, time, attorney visits, etc. • Reading out loud written information for individuals with a visual disability. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing qualified and competent sign language interpreters for complex communications. • Using simple language or pictures and symbols, and speaking slowly and clearly with individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly that prison officers practice effective communication with incarcerated individuals with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability in detention and prisons.
	Average	Partly agree that prison officers practice effective communication with incarcerated individuals with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability in detention and prisons.
	Strong	Fully agree that prison officers practice effective communication with incarcerated individuals with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability in detention and prisons.
Indicator Number and Name	38. Availability of interpreters in police stations	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police officers provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime during arrest, booking, interviewing, or interrogation?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the police ensures that language barriers do not intrude into the process of justice and compromise the provision of equal justice to non-Dhivehi speakers.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime during arrest, booking, interviewing, or interrogation.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime during arrest, booking, interviewing, or interrogation.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime during arrest, booking, interviewing, or interrogation.
Indicator Number and Name	39. Availability of interpreters in courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-	

	citizen defendants, victims, and witnesses during criminal proceedings?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the courts ensure that language barriers do not intrude into the process of justice and compromise the provision of equal justice to non-Dhivehi speakers during criminal proceedings.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that courts with criminal jurisdiction provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen defendants, victims, and witnesses during criminal proceedings.
	Average	Partly agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen defendants, victims, and witnesses during criminal proceedings.
	Strong	Fully agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen defendants, victims, and witnesses during criminal proceedings.
Indicator Number and Name	40. Availability of interpreters in detention and prisons	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prison services provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen individuals in detention and prisons?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prison services ensure that language barriers do not intrude into the process of justice and compromise the provision of equal justice to non-Dhivehi speakers in detention and prisons.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prison services provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen individuals in detention and prisons.
	Average	Partly agree that prison services provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen individuals in detention and prisons.
	Strong	Fully agree that prison services provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen individuals in detention and prisons.
Indicator Number and Name	41. Child-friendly procedures by the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that the police apply child-friendly arrest, interviewing, and investigation policies and practices in cases involving suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime who are children?	

<p>What this indicator measures</p>	<p>This indicator assesses whether the police implement child-friendly policies and practices in arrest, interviewing, and investigating criminal cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime (individuals below 18 years of age). Examples of child-friendly procedures can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversions made available and prioritised over arrest and pre-trial detention. ▪ Children are separated from adults in police custody and pre-trial detention. ▪ Not questioning or interrogating a child without the presence of their parents, guardians or legal representatives. ▪ The nature and tone of questioning is adapted to the child’s age and development abilities. ▪ Prohibition of the use of physical force during the arrest of a child. ▪ Establishment of specialised juvenile police units where police officers wear plain clothes when dealing with children. ▪ Children are treated as credible witnesses and their right to be heard is respected. ▪ Reduce contact between the child and the suspect during the investigation, including providing alternatives to in-person identification, such as photo line-ups and use of audio and video recording and CCTV, where available. ▪ Any physical and medical examinations are carried out in a child-sensitive and the least intrusive manner. 	
<p>Scoring</p>	<p>Poor</p>	<p>Disagree or strongly disagree that the police apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.</p>
	<p>Average</p>	<p>Partly agree that the police apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.</p>
	<p>Strong</p>	<p>Fully agree that the police apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.</p>
<p>Indicator Number and Name</p>	<p>42. Child-friendly procedures in courts</p>	
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>Expert survey</p>	
<p>Question</p>	<p>To what extent would you agree that the courts apply child-friendly policies and practices in cases involving defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime who are children?</p>	
<p>What this indicator measures</p>	<p>This indicator assesses whether the courts implement child-friendly policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving child defendants, victims, and witnesses (individuals below 18 years of age). Examples of child-friendly court procedures can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a specialised court to hear all cases involving children. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting court procedures with as little formality and technicality as possible. ▪ Change physical setting of the court to create a more informal and less intimidating environment. ▪ Closing criminal proceedings involving children to the public and prohibiting the publication of the child’s name or photograph. ▪ Children are guaranteed the right to attend proceedings and seek legal assistance, or to express their views during the proceedings. ▪ Adopting the principles of deprivation of liberty only as a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period and of proportionality. ▪ Prohibition of life imprisonment and corporal punishment. ▪ Promotion of non-custodial options (such as home confinement). ▪ Reducing potential trauma to child witnesses by allowing the presence of a support person. ▪ Minimising the psychological, emotional, and physical trauma of the child victim by allowing the use of a comfort item. ▪ Using testimonial aids such as anatomically correct dolls to facilitate child victims’ explanation of their abuse. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that courts apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.
	Average	Partly agree that courts apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.
	Strong	Fully agree that courts apply child-friendly interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving child suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime.
Indicator Number and Name	43. Child-friendly procedures in detention	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prison services apply child-friendly policies and practices in detention facilities intended for children?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether the prison services implement child-friendly policies and practices. Examples of child-friendly procedures can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children are separated from adults in prisons and other detention facilities. ▪ Prohibition of the use of corporal and other degrading punishment, including solitary confinement, handcuffs, and labour. ▪ Medical screening on entry and access to specialised healthcare, including psychological support, substance abuse treatment programs, and rehabilitation programs. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prison services apply child-friendly policies and practices in detention facilities intended for children.

	Average	Partly agree that that prison services apply child-friendly policies and practices in detention facilities intended for children.
	Strong	Fully agree that that prison services apply child-friendly policies and practices in detention facilities intended for children.
Indicator Number and Name	44. Gender-responsive procedures by the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that the police apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals impacted by violence against women and girls?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether police officers apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals who have experienced violence against women and girls (VAWG). VAWG is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, whether occurring in public or in private life.</p> <p>Gender-responsive policing means that the investigative focus remains on the actions of the alleged perpetrator, not the victim's character, behaviour, or credibility. Meeting the needs of individuals who have experienced VAWG is prioritised by ensuring their involvement and consultation, without discrimination, throughout an investigation process that is trauma-informed and victim-centred, and in coordination with health, social services, and justice actors. Examples of gender-responsive policies and practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring all individuals who have experienced VAWG are treated equally with respect and dignity, independent of gender, age, background, race, disability status, ethnicity, or the circumstances of the incident. ▪ Ensuring that individuals who have experienced VAWG do not experience further violence, insecurity, or revictimization as a result of reporting the crime. ▪ Holding all conversations, assessments and interviews in a safe setting. ▪ Prioritising the attention for all needs of the individual who has experienced VAWG, including medical, psychological, social and legal requirements. ▪ Having a specialised unit particularly dedicated to cases of VAWG that include women police officers. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the police apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals impacted by violence against women and girls.

	Average	Partly agree that that the police apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals impacted by of violence against women and girls.
	Strong	Fully agree that that the police apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals impacted by of violence against women and girls.
Indicator Number and Name	45. Gender-responsive procedures in courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving individuals impacted by violence against women and girls?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in proceedings involving individuals who have experienced violence against women and girls (VAWG), which is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, whether occurring in public or in private life. Examples of gender-responsive court procedures can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing separate areas in courthouses for individuals who have experienced VAWG and individuals accused of committing VAWG. ▪ Permitting individuals who have experienced VAWG to be accompanied by an advocate or support person. ▪ Ensuring that individuals who have experienced VAWG are explicitly told about their rights to claim compensation for damages, to apply for protection orders, and to be heard in hearings. ▪ Recognising that there is no ‘typical’ victim and no ‘normal’ way to express trauma. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving individuals impacted by violence against women and girls.
	Average	Partly agree that courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving individuals impacted by violence against women and girls.
	Strong	Fully agree that courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving individuals impacted by violence against women and girls.
Indicator Number and Name	46. Gender-responsive procedures in prisons	
Data Source	Expert survey	

Question	To what extent would you agree that prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls. Some examples of gender-responsive procedures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women and girls are kept completely separate from the male prison/detention population. ▪ Women and girls are attended and supervised only by women prison officers. ▪ Women are allocated to prisons and remand facilities close to their homes, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities. ▪ Provision of clean and decent sanitary installations, including period products. ▪ Gender-specific medical screening on entry, which includes paying special attention to sexual and reproductive health, mental illness, substance use problems, and physical and sexual abuse. ▪ Access to education and literacy programs that are equivalent to those available to male offenders. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls.
	Average	Partly agree that that prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls.
	Strong	Fully agree that prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls.

Sub-Dimension: Timeliness

Undue delays in criminal proceedings hurt all parties involved. Victims are deprived of a timely remedy to their grievances, and accused detainees are deprived of their

right to a speedy trial. Delays can also exacerbate other obstacles to accessing justice, such as the cost of proceedings.

Indicator Summary:

- 47. Pre-sentence detention population
- 48. Undue delays
- 49. Case management system

DIMENSION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	
Sub-dimension	Timeliness	
Indicator Number and Name	47. Pre-sentence detention population	
Data Source	Administrative data	
Question	Percentage of all detained suspects, including juvenile suspects, who were in pre-trial custody or detention for more than 12 months while awaiting sentencing or a final disposition in their case (excluding appeals).	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the percentage of detainees who have spent more than 12 months in police custody or pre-trial detention.	
Indicator Number and Name	48. Undue delays	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the ability of the judicial system to hear and conclude criminal cases without undue delays?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the ability of the judicial system to meet its responsibilities in ensuring criminal cases are heard and concluded in a timely manner.	
Scoring	Poor	The ability of the judicial system to hear and conclude criminal cases without undue delays is poor or very poor.
	Average	The ability of the judicial system to hear and conclude criminal cases without undue delays is good.
	Strong	The ability of the judicial system to hear and conclude criminal cases without undue delays is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	49. Case management system	
Data Source	Expert survey	

Question	To what extent would you agree that the judicial system has a user-friendly computerised system that helps courts to efficiently file and track criminal cases and alert court staff to upcoming deadlines?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the judicial system has an efficient case management system in place.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the judicial system has a user-friendly computerised system that helps courts to efficiently file and track criminal cases and alert court staff to upcoming deadlines.
	Average	Partly agree that the judicial system has a user-friendly computerised system that helps courts to efficiently file and track criminal cases and alert court staff to upcoming deadlines.
	Strong	Fully agree that the judicial system has a user-friendly computerised system that helps courts to efficiently file and track criminal cases and alert court staff to upcoming deadlines.

Sub-Dimension: Attrition

Attrition refers to the process whereby cases drop out of the criminal justice system without reaching trial or final sentencing. Globally, attrition rates are high in cases involving domestic violence, rape, and sexual assault. Sometimes cases are dropped by the victims at the police investigation stage because of social or family pressure, fear of retaliation from the perpetrator, or because they lack

the economic resources required to pursue a legal case that may get dragged on for months. Police or prosecutors may also drop cases when there is not enough evidence or due to other procedural issue. Zooming in on attrition rates and the reasons for attrition can help identify why many impacted by gender-based violence do not seek remedies for their grievances.

Indicator Summary:

- 50. Annual attrition rate in domestic violence cases
- 51. Annual attrition rate in marital rape case
- 52. Annual attrition rate in rape cases
- 53. Annual attrition rate in sexual offences cases

DIMENSION	ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	
Sub-dimension	Attrition	
Indicator Number and Name	50. Annual attrition rate in domestic violence cases	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	<p>To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence case?</p> <p>Note: If data exists, the annual attrition percentage in domestic violence cases (by procedural stage and reason for attrition, disaggregated by whether or not the individual impacted by domestic violence is underaged and/or has a disability) should be reported with the main findings in order to help quantify the attrition rate.</p>	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the prevalence of attrition in domestic violence cases and the reasons why such cases are dropped by victims.	
Scoring	Poor	Fully agree the annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.
	Average	Partially agree annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.
	Strong	Disagree or strongly disagree attrition rate is high in domestic violence cases.
Indicator Number and Name	51. Annual attrition rate in marital rape cases?	

Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in marital rape cases? Note: If data exists, the annual attrition percentage in marital rape cases (by procedural stage and reason of attrition, disaggregated by whether or not the individual impacted by marital rape has a disability) should be reported with the main findings in order to help quantify the attrition rate.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the prevalence of attrition in marital rape cases and the reasons why such cases are dropped by victims.	
Scoring	Poor	Fully agree the annual attrition rate is high in marital rape cases.
	Average	Partially agree annual attrition rate is high in marital rape cases.
	Strong	Disagree or strongly disagree attrition rate is high in marital rape cases.
Indicator Number and Name	52. Annual attrition rate in rape cases	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in rape cases? Note: If data exists, the annual attrition percentage in rape cases (by procedural stage and reason for attrition, disaggregated by whether or not the individual impacted by rape is underaged and/or has a disability) should be reported with the main findings in order to help quantify the attrition rate.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the prevalence of attrition in rape cases and the reasons why such cases are dropped by victims.	
Scoring	Poor	Fully agree the annual attrition rate is high in rape cases.
	Average	Partially agree annual attrition rate is high in rape cases.
	Strong	Disagree or strongly disagree attrition rate is high in rape cases.
Indicator Number and Name	53. Annual attrition rate in sexual offence cases?	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in sexual offence cases?	

	Note: If data exists, the annual attrition percentage in sexual offence cases (by procedural stage and reason for attrition, disaggregated by whether or not the individual impacted by such cases is underaged and/or has a disability), should be reported with the main findings in order to help quantify the attrition rate.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the prevalence of attrition in sexual offence cases and the reasons why such cases are dropped by victims.	
Scoring	Poor	Fully agree the annual attrition rate is high in sexual offence cases.
	Average	Partially agree annual attrition rate is high in sexual offence cases.
	Strong	Disagree or strongly disagree attrition rate is high in sexual offence cases.

DIMENSION 5: INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

Ensuring integrity, transparency, and accountability is key to restoring people’s trust and confidence in the courts, the prosecution, and lawyers. This involves making sure judges are free from undue influence of political and private interests;

judges, prosecutors and lawyers are held accountable for their actions; and information on decision-making processes and decisions are made publicly available.

Indicator Summary:

54. Independence of judiciary - tenure
55. Independence of judiciary - removal and discipline
56. Perception of judicial independence
57. Financial disclosure of the judiciary
58. Bribes to judges, prosecutors, and court officials
59. Sextortion by judges, prosecutors, and court officials
60. Code of conduct for judges
61. Code of conduct for prosecutors
62. Code of conduct for lawyers
63. Investigation of judge’s alleged misconduct
64. Investigation of prosecutor’s misconduct
65. Investigation of lawyer’s misconduct
66. Judicial misconduct
67. Prosecutorial misconduct
68. Attorney misconduct
69. Performance monitoring system for prosecution
70. Performance monitoring system for judges
71. Publicly available information about complaints against judges
72. Public and media access to criminal trials

DIMENSION	INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE JUDICIARY
Indicator Number and Name	54. Independence of the judiciary - tenure
Data Source	Administrative data
Question	What percentage of judges and magistrates are appointed for fixed terms that provide a guaranteed tenure, which is protected until retirement age or the expiration of a defined term of substantial duration?
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the security of tenure, which is an important aspect of judicial independence as it allows judges and magistrates the freedom to decide cases and make rulings according to the rule of law, without fearing reprisal through demotion or dismissal or anticipating favour through promotion or re-appointment.

Indicator Number and Name	55. Independence of the judiciary - removal and discipline	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that judges and magistrates are protected from arbitrary removal or punishment?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether judges are protected from arbitrary removal and discipline.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that judges and magistrates are protected from arbitrary removal or punishment.
	Average	Partly agree that judges and magistrates are protected from arbitrary removal or punishment.
	Strong	Fully agree that judges and magistrates are protected from arbitrary removal or punishment.
Indicator Number and Name	56. Perception of judicial independence	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that judges and magistrates are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by the government or politicians?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether judges and magistrate are perceived to be free of undue influence or interference.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that judges and magistrates are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by the government or politicians.
	Average	Partly agree that judges and magistrates are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by the government or politicians.
	Strong	Fully agree that judges and magistrates are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by the government or politicians.
Indicator Number and Name	57. Financial disclosure for judges	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the current asset declaration requirements for judges/magistrates?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures whether there is a robust asset declaration regime in place to ensure judicial integrity. In strong asset declaration regimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Judges are legally required to disclose their assets and incomes to an independent and impartial body, upon entering and leaving public office as well as annually during tenure. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The scope of their declaration is broad and includes a wide range of information including, but not limited to, disclosure of assets, business, and activities within and outside the jurisdiction of the Maldives; details of gifts and benefits; and assets and income information of spouses and children. ▪ Judges' asset declarations are publicly available and easily accessible. The details of judges who do not submit their asset declarations are also publicly available. Assets and income information of their spouses and children are either publicly available, or easily available upon request whether or not a right to information request is filed. ▪ There is a verification system, through a specialised and sufficiently empowered autonomous body, to check the contents of the declarations for accuracy, sufficiency, clarity, and punctuality. There are punitive measures legally prescribed for non-submission and deliberately false declarations. 	
Scoring	Poor	The current asset declaration requirements for judges/magistrates are weak or very weak.
	Average	The current asset declaration requirements for judges/magistrates are partly strong.
	Strong	The current asset declaration requirements for judges/magistrates are very strong.
Indicator Number and Name	58. Bribes to judges, prosecutors or court officials	
Data Source	Focus group discussion	
Question	How often does it happen that people can avoid a conviction or receive a less severe punishment by paying a bribe, giving a gift, or doing a favour for a judge/magistrate, a prosecutor, or other court personnel?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses how likely judges, prosecutors, and court officials are to demand and receive bribes, gifts or favours from the public in exchange for justice services.	
Scoring	Poor	People can often or very often avoid a conviction or receive a less severe punishment by paying a bribe, giving a gift, or doing a favour for a judge/magistrate, a prosecutor, or other court personnel.
	Average	People can rarely avoid a conviction or receive a less severe punishment by paying a bribe, giving a gift, or doing a favour for a judge/magistrate, a prosecutor, or other court personnel.
	Strong	People can never avoid a conviction or receive a less severe punishment by paying a bribe, giving a gift, or doing a favour for a judge/magistrate, a prosecutor, or other court personnel.
Indicator Number and Name	59. Sextortion by judges, prosecutors or court officials	
Data Source	Focus group discussion	

Question	How often does it happen that judges/magistrates, prosecutors, or court personnel imply either openly or suggestively to a member of public that they will grant a benefit in exchange for sexual favours?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses how likely judges/magistrates, prosecutors or court officials are to engage in sextortion in their interactions with vulnerable members of the public. Sextortion is a form of corruption that occurs when someone entrusted with authority or power says that they will give a benefit (such as quicker service, approval of legal representation, or avoiding prosecution) in exchange for sexual favours such as sexual activity, inappropriate touching, exposing body parts, or posing for sexual photos.	
Scoring	Poor	Judges/magistrates, prosecutors or court personnel often or very often imply either openly or suggestively to a member of public that they will grant a benefit in exchange for sexual favours.
	Average	Judges/magistrates, prosecutors or court personnel rarely imply either openly or suggestively to a member of public that they will grant a benefit in exchange for sexual favours.
	Strong	Judges/magistrates, prosecutors or court personnel never imply either openly or suggestively to a member of public that they will grant a benefit in exchange for sexual favours.
Indicator Number and Name	60. Codes of conduct for judges	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Are there codes outlining good conduct for judges/magistrates, which comply with international standards?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the existence of code of conduct that regulate the behaviour of judges/magistrates. The <i>Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct</i> , which were adopted by the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and endorsed by several UN bodies, provide guidance for regulating judicial conduct and are widely recognised as an international standard of good practice. Most codes adopted around the world are structured around the six underlying values of the Bangalore principles, namely: independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, and competence and diligence.	
Scoring	Poor	Code of conduct for judges/magistrates do not comply with the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.
	Average	Code of conduct for judges/magistrates partly comply with the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.
	Strong	Code of conduct for judges/magistrates fully comply with the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.
Indicator Number and Name	61. Code of conduct for prosecutors	
Data Source	Document review	

Question	Are there codes outlining good conduct for prosecutors, which comply with international standards?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the existence of code of conduct that regulate the behaviour of prosecutors. The International Association of Prosecutors' <i>Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors</i> serve as an international benchmark for the conduct of individual prosecutors and of prosecution services, and cover professional conduct, independence, impartiality, role in criminal proceedings, cooperation, and empowerment.	
Scoring	Poor	Code of conduct for prosecutors do not comply with the Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors.
	Average	Code of conduct for prosecutors partly comply with Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors.
	Strong	Code of conduct for prosecutors fully comply with Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement of the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors.
Indicator Number and Name	62. Codes of conduct for lawyers	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Are there codes outlining good conduct for lawyers, which comply with international standards?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the existence of code of conduct that regulate the behaviour of lawyers. The International Bar Association's <i>International Principles on Conduct of the Legal Profession</i> set forth ten core values: independence; honesty, integrity, and fairness; conflicts of interest; confidentiality and professional secrecy; clients' interest; lawyers' undertaking; clients' freedom; property of clients and third parties; competence; and fees.	
Scoring	Poor	Code of conduct for lawyers do not comply with International Principles on Conduct of the Legal Profession.
	Average	Code of conduct for lawyers partly comply with International Principles on Conduct of the Legal Profession.
	Strong	Code of conduct for lawyers fully comply with International Principles on Conduct of the Legal Profession.
Indicator Number and Name	63. Complaints procedure for investigating judge's alleged misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are clear, adequate, and accessible?	

What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether existing mechanisms for hearing complaints alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear: the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent. ▪ Adequate: complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint. ▪ Accessible: the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Average	Partly agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Strong	Fully agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are clear, adequate, and accessible.
Indicator Number and Name	64. Complaints procedure for investigating prosecutor's alleged misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are clear, adequate, and accessible?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether existing mechanisms for hearing complaints alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear: the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent. ▪ Adequate: complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint. ▪ Accessible: the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Average	Partly agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a

		complaint alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Strong	Fully agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are clear, adequate, and accessible.
Indicator Number and Name	65. Complaints procedure for investigating lawyer's alleged misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a lawyer are clear, adequate, and accessible?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether existing mechanisms for hearing complaints alleging misconduct by a lawyer are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear: the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent. ▪ Adequate: complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint. ▪ Accessible: the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a lawyer are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Average	Partly agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a lawyer are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Strong	Fully agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a lawyer are clear, adequate, and accessible.
Indicator Number and Name	66. Judicial misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How likely are judges who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the likelihood of judges being held accountable for their actions.	

Scoring	Poor	Judges found responsible for serious misconduct are unlikely or very unlikely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
	Average	Judges found responsible for serious misconduct are somewhat likely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
	Strong	Judges found responsible for serious misconduct are very likely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
Indicator Number and Name	67. Prosecutorial misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How likely are prosecutors who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the likelihood of prosecutors being held accountable for their actions.	
Scoring	Poor	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are unlikely or very unlikely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
	Average	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are somewhat likely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
	Strong	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are very likely to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined.
Indicator Number and Name	68. Attorney misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How likely are lawyers who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be disbarred, suspended, or otherwise disciplined?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the likelihood of lawyers being held accountable for their actions.	
Scoring	Poor	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are unlikely or very unlikely to be disbarred, suspended, or otherwise disciplined.
	Average	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are somewhat likely to be disbarred, suspended, or otherwise disciplined.
	Strong	Prosecutors found responsible for serious misconduct are very likely to be disbarred, suspended, or otherwise disciplined.
Indicator Number and Name	69. Performance monitoring system for judges	

Data Source	Document review	
Question	Do courts have performance guidelines and a performance monitoring system that holds judges and magistrates accountable for unnecessary delays in criminal proceedings, case backlog, or absenteeism?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether courts have performance guidelines and a system for monitoring performance that holds judges and magistrates accountable for unnecessary delays in criminal proceedings, case backlog, or absenteeism.	
Scoring	Poor	Courts have very poor performance guidelines and monitoring system.
	Average	Courts have good performance guidelines and monitoring system.
	Strong	Courts have very good performance guidelines and monitoring system.
Indicator Number and Name	70. Performance monitoring system for prosecution	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Do prosecution services have performance guidelines and a performance monitoring system that holds judges and magistrates accountable for unnecessary delays in criminal proceedings, case backlog, or absenteeism?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether internal procedures and mechanisms exist within prosecution services to assess and monitor compliance with departmental performance guidelines.	
Scoring	Poor	Prosecution services have very poor performance guidelines and monitoring system.
	Average	Prosecution services have good performance guidelines and monitoring system.
	Strong	Prosecution services have very good performance guidelines and monitoring system.
Indicator Number and Name	71. Publicly available information about complaints against judges	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Do the Judicial Service Commission produce publicly available information on complaints against judges, which describe the nature of the complaints and how they were resolved?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether the public can access information on complaints against judges.	
Scoring	Poor	Accounts are not very transparent or no accounts are published.
	Average	Somewhat incomplete accounts are made public
	Strong	Complete and transparent accounts are made public.

Indicator Number and Name	72. Public and media access to criminal trials	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How often are members of the public and media allowed to attend criminal trials (notwithstanding any legal exceptions for cases involving children, sexual violence, or national security)?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether courtroom proceedings are open to, and can accommodate, the public and the media.	
Scoring	Poor	Members of the public and media are rarely or never allowed to attend criminal trials.
	Average	Members of the public and media are often allowed to attend criminal trials.
	Strong	Members of the public and media are always allowed to attend criminal trials.

DIMENSION 6: INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISON SERVICES

Law enforcement and correctional services often appear as hidden, mysterious places that the public should know little about. To build a criminal justice system that is transparent and accountable to the public, it is important to have mechanisms in place to ensure the

police and prison officers do not violate human rights or abuse their power. It is also important to have mechanisms in place to hold them accountable for such violations and abuses.

Indicator Summary:

- 73. Code of conduct for police officers
- 74. Complaints procedure for police corruption or misconduct
- 75. Use of police powers
- 76. Use of force to obtain confessions
- 77. Prosecution of police corruption or misconduct
- 78. Code of conduct for prison officers
- 79. Complaints procedure in prisons
- 80. Excessive use of force by prison officers
- 81. Publicly available information on deaths in custody
- 82. Prosecution of corruption or misconduct by prison officers
- 83. Inspection of prisons by human rights organisations or mechanisms

DIMENSION	INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISON SERVICES	
Indicator Number and Name	73. Codes of conduct for police officers	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Are there codes outlining good conduct for police officers, which comply with international standards?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the existence of code of conduct that regulate the behaviour of judge. The <i>United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials</i> sets out eight articles describing particular responsibilities of police officers in discharging their duties, including commentary on humane law enforcement principles.	
Scoring	Poor	Code of conduct for police officers do not comply with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
	Average	Code of conduct for police officers partly comply with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
	Strong	Code of conduct for police officers fully comply with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

Indicator Number and Name	74. Complaints procedure for police corruption or misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging police corruption or misconduct are clear, adequate, and accessible?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether existing mechanisms for hearing complaints alleging police corruption or misconduct are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear: the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent. ▪ Adequate: complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint. ▪ Accessible: the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging police corruption or misconduct are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Average	Partly agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging police corruption or misconduct are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Strong	Fully agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint police corruption or misconduct are clear, adequate, and accessible.
Indicator Number and Name	75. Use of police powers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the police generally use their powers (e.g., arrest, search, confiscation, seizure, detention) in strict accordance with the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the police use their law enforcement powers in accordance with the law.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the police generally use their powers (e.g., arrest, search, confiscation, seizure, detention) in strict accordance with the law.
	Average	Partly agree that the police generally use their powers (e.g., arrest, search, confiscation, seizure, detention) in strict accordance with the law.

	Strong	Fully agree that the police generally use their powers (e.g., arrest, search, confiscation, seizure, detention) in strict accordance with the law.
Indicator Number and Name	76. Use of force to obtain confessions	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How often do you think the police resort to force to obtain a confession in criminal cases?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether and to what extent the police are perceived to be using force to obtain confessions.	
Scoring	Poor	The police often or very often resort to force to obtain a confession in criminal cases.
	Average	The police rarely resort to force to obtain a confession in criminal cases.
	Strong	The police never resort to force to obtain a confession in criminal cases.
Indicator Number and Name	77. Prosecution of police corruption or misconduct	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are investigated and prosecuted.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
	Average	Partly agree that alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
	Strong	Fully agree that alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
Indicator Number and Name	78. Codes of conduct for prison officers	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Are there codes outlining good conduct for prison officers, which comply with international standards?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the existence of code of conduct that regulate the behaviour of prison officers. The <i>United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials</i> sets norms of conduct for correction officers and prison management.	

Scoring	Poor	Code of conduct for prison officers do not comply with United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
	Average	Code of conduct for prison officers partly comply with United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
	Strong	Code of conduct for prison officers fully comply with United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
Indicator Number and Name	79. Complaints procedure in prisons	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which prisoners and detainees can file complaints about their treatment in prison, pre-trial detention, or juvenile detention facilities are clear, adequate, and accessible?	
What this indicator measures	<p>This indicator assesses whether existing mechanisms for hearing complaints in prisons, pre-trial detention, and juvenile detention facilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear: the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent. ▪ Adequate: complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint. ▪ Accessible: the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners. 	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the existing mechanisms through which prisoners and detainees can file complaints about their treatment in prison, pre-trial detention, or juvenile detention facilities are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Average	Partly agree that the existing mechanisms through which prisoners and detainees can file complaints about their treatment in prison, pre-trial detention, or juvenile detention facilities are clear, adequate, and accessible.
	Strong	Fully agree that the existing mechanisms through which prisoners and detainees can file complaints about their treatment in prison, pre-trial detention, or juvenile detention facilities are clear, adequate, and accessible.
Indicator Number and Name	80. Excessive use of force by prison officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that prison officers use excessive force (e.g., use of excessive physical force, use of restraints as punishment, etc) against prisoners?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether corrections officers use excessive force against prisoners.	

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prison officers use excessive force (e.g., use of excessive physical force, use of restraints as punishment, etc) against prisoners.
	Average	Partly agree that prison officers use excessive force (e.g., use of excessive physical force, use of restraints as punishment, etc) against prisoners.
	Strong	Fully agree that prison officers use excessive force (e.g., use of excessive physical force, use of restraints as punishment, etc) against prisoners.
Indicator Number and Name	81. Publicly available information on deaths in custody	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Does the prison service periodically produce publicly available information on the number and cases of death in custody for all deaths in custody?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prison service periodically produces publicly available data on death in custody.	
Scoring	Poor	Very poor or no public accounts of deaths in custody.
	Average	Good account of public deaths in custody.
	Strong	Very good public account of deaths in custody.
Indicator Number and Name	82. Prosecution of corruption or misconduct by prison officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers are investigated and prosecuted.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
	Average	Partly agree that alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
	Strong	Fully agree that alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted.
Indicator Number and Name	83. Inspection of prisons by human rights organisations or mechanisms	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the Human Rights Commission and international human rights organisations or mechanisms (such as the	

	United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention) are generally able to visit the country's prisons, pre-detention facilities, and juvenile detention facilities to monitor their conditions?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether domestic and international human rights organisations or mechanisms are generally able to visit prisons, including juvenile detention facilities, to monitor prison conditions.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the Human Rights Commission and international human rights organisations or mechanisms are generally able to visit the country's prisons, pre-detention facilities and juvenile detention facilities to monitor their conditions.
	Average	Partly agree that the Human Rights Commission and international human rights organisations or mechanisms are generally able to visit the country's prisons, pre-detention facilities and juvenile detention facilities to monitor their conditions.
	Strong	Fully agree that that the Human Rights Commission and international human rights organisations or mechanisms are generally able to visit the country's prisons, pre-detention facilities and juvenile detention facilities to monitor their conditions.

DIMENSION 7: CAPACITY OF THE JUDICIARY AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS

Sub-Dimension: Human Resources

An effective justice system requires well-trained, educated, and sufficiently remunerated judges and magistrates, prosecutors, and defence counsels. A justice system that prioritises pre-service orientation programs, in-service training

programs, and continuing legal education is important to fostering a legal culture that is open to reform and justice institutions that are well-prepared to respond to people's justice needs.

Indicator Summary:

84. Sufficiency of judges in specialised courts
85. Gender balance in the judiciary
86. Qualification and preparation for judges
87. Qualification and preparation for magistrates
88. Continuing legal education for judges
89. Continuing legal education magistrates
90. Remuneration for judges
91. Remuneration for magistrates
92. Sufficiency of prosecutors
93. Sufficiency of public defenders
94. Sufficiency of criminal defence lawyers
95. Organisation and regulation of lawyers
96. Qualification to enter the legal profession
97. Skills and knowledge of prosecutors
98. Skills and knowledge of public defenders
99. Skills and knowledge of criminal defence lawyers
100. Continuing legal education for lawyers
101. In-service training for prosecutors
102. In-service training for public defenders
103. Remuneration for prosecutors
104. Remuneration for public defender

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE JUDICIARY
Sub-dimension	Human Resources
Indicator Number and Name	84. Sufficiency of judges in specialised courts
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data
Question	To what extent would you agree that the present number of judges in Criminal Court and Juvenile Court are sufficient to process cases in a timely manner without undue delay?

	Note: Provide the number of judges, by gender, in both courts.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether the human resource capacity of the Criminal Court and Juvenile Court is sufficient to process cases without significant backlog and delays.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree the present number of Criminal Court and Juvenile Court judges are sufficient to process cases in a timely manner without undue delay.
	Average	Partly agree the present number of Criminal Court and Juvenile Court judges are sufficient to process cases in a timely manner without undue delay.
	Strong	Fully agree the present number of Criminal Court and Juvenile Court judges are sufficient to process cases in a timely manner without undue delay.
Indicator Number and Name	85. Gender balance in the judiciary	
Data Source	Administrative data	
Question	What percentage of judges and magistrates with criminal jurisdiction are women? Note: Disaggregate data by levels of courts.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the number of women judges and magistrates in the criminal justice system.	
Indicator Number and Name	86. Qualification and preparation for judges	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are, before taking the bench, required (without cost to the judges) to take relevant courses concerning basic substantive and procedural areas of the law, the role of the judge in society, and cultural and gender sensitivity?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the specialised and appellate courts have judges with necessary qualifications, skills, and capacity required to adjudicate criminal cases by applying the law while respecting human dignity.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
	Average	Partly agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts have formal university-level legal training and

		professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
	Strong	Fully agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
Indicator Number and Name	87. Qualification and preparation for magistrates	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that magistrates have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are, before taking the bench, required (without cost to the judges) to take relevant courses concerning basic substantive and procedural areas of the law, the role of the judge in society, and cultural and gender sensitivity?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether trial courts have magistrates with necessary qualifications, skills, and capacity required to adjudicate criminal cases by applying the law while respecting human dignity.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that magistrates have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
	Average	Partly agree that magistrates have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
	Strong	Fully agree that magistrates have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are required to take relevant courses before taking the bench.
Indicator Number and Name	88. Continuing legal education for judges	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether judges of the specialised and appellate courts are required to undergo compulsory continuing legal education to maintain or sharpen their skills and stay updated on important changes in the law.	

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly that judges of the specialised and appellate courts undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
	Average	Partly agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
	Strong	Fully agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
Indicator Number and Name	89. Continuing legal education for magistrates	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that magistrates undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether magistrates are required to undergo compulsory continuing legal education to maintain or sharpen their skills and stay updated on important changes in the law.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly that magistrates undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
	Average	Partly agree that magistrates undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
	Strong	Fully agree that magistrates undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education.
Indicator Number and Name	90. Remuneration of judges	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	To what extent would you agree that salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced judges, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income? Note: Provide the salary range for judges to help quantify their remuneration. If data exists, indicate whether there is a gender pay gap.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficiently remunerated.	

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced judges, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced judges, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced judges, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
Indicator Number and Name	91. Remuneration of magistrates	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	<p>To what extent would you agree that magistrates' salaries are sufficient to attract and retain magistrates qualified to adjudicate criminal cases, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?</p> <p>Note: Provide the salary range for magistrates to help quantify their remuneration. If data exists, indicate whether there is a gender pay gap.</p>	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether magistrates are sufficiently remunerated.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that magistrates' salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that magistrates' salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that magistrates' salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
Indicator Number and Name	92. Sufficiency of prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey	

	Administrative data	
Question	<p>To what extent would you agree the present number of prosecutors are sufficient to ensure cases are charged and tried in a timely manner?</p> <p>Note: Provide the number of prosecutors, by geographic region and gender.</p>	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether the human resource capacity of the prosecution service is sufficient to manage cases without significant backlog and delays.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree the present number of prosecutors are sufficient to ensure cases are charged and tried in a timely manner.
	Average	Partly agree the present number of prosecutors are sufficient to ensure cases are charged and tried in a timely manner.
	Strong	Fully agree the present number of prosecutors are sufficient to ensure cases are charged and tried in a timely manner.
Indicator Number and Name	93. Sufficiency of public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	<p>To what extent would you agree the present number of public defenders, including private lawyers contracted by the Attorney General's Office on a case-by-case basis, are sufficient to manage their caseloads in a timely manner without undue delay?</p> <p>Note: Provide the number of public defenders, by gender.</p>	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether the human resource capacity of the State's legal aid service is sufficient to manage cases without significant backlog and delays.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree the present number of public defenders are sufficient to manage their caseloads in a timely manner without undue delay.
	Average	Partly agree the present number of public defenders are sufficient to manage their caseloads in a timely manner without undue delay.
	Strong	Fully agree the present number of public defenders are sufficient to manage their caseloads in a timely manner without undue delay.
Indicator Number and Name	94. Sufficiency of criminal defence lawyers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	<p>To what extent would you agree the present number of licensed criminal defence lawyers are sufficient to meet the various legal needs of the country?</p>	

	Note: Provide the number of criminal defence lawyers, by gender.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator determines whether there are enough criminal defence lawyers to meet the legal needs of the country.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree the present number of criminal defence attorneys are sufficient to meet the various legal needs of the country.
	Average	Partly agree the present number of criminal defence attorneys are sufficient to meet the various legal needs of the country.
	Strong	Fully agree the present number of criminal defence attorneys are sufficient to meet the various legal needs of the country.
Indicator Number and Name	95. Organisation and regulation of lawyers	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Is the legal profession organised and regulated through a national bar association?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is a professional body of lawyers responsible for the regulation of the legal profession.	
Scoring	Poor	The legal profession is not organised and regulated through a national bar association.
	Average	-
	Strong	The legal profession is organised and regulated through a national bar association.
Indicator Number and Name	96. Qualification to enter the legal profession	
Data Source	Document review	
Question	Is a specific initial training and/or exam required to enter the legal profession as a licensed lawyer?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there are professional requirements for admission to the practice of law.	
Scoring	Poor	No initial training and/or exam required.
	Average	-
	Strong	Initial training and/or exam required.
Indicator Number and Name	97. Skills and knowledge of prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prosecutors have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to conduct successful and lawful prosecutions?	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecution services have prosecutors with necessary qualifications, skills, and capacity required to conduct successful and lawful prosecution.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prosecutors have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to conduct successful and lawful prosecutions.
	Average	Partly agree that prosecutors have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to conduct successful and lawful prosecutions.
	Strong	Fully agree that prosecutors have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to conduct successful and lawful prosecutions.
Indicator Number and Name	98. Skills and knowledge of public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that public defenders / consultants to the Attorney General’s Office have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent indigent defendants and children in conflict with the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether legal aid services have public defenders with necessary qualifications, skills, and capacity required to conduct successful and lawful prosecution.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that public defenders have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent indigent defendants and children in conflict with the law.
	Average	Partly agree that public defenders have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent indigent defendants and children in conflict with the law.
	Strong	Fully agree that public defenders have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent indigent defendants and children in conflict with the law.
Indicator Number and Name	99. Skills and knowledge of criminal defence lawyers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that criminal defence lawyers have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent their clients?	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prosecution services have prosecutors with necessary qualifications, skills, and capacity required to conduct successful and lawful prosecution.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that criminal defence lawyers have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent their clients.
	Average	Partly agree that criminal defence lawyers have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent their clients.
	Strong	Fully agree that criminal defence lawyers have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent their clients.
Indicator Number and Name	100. Continuing legal education for lawyers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that lawyers undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether lawyers are required to undergo compulsory continuing legal education, on a regular basis and without cost to them, to maintain or sharpen their skills and stay updated on important changes in the law.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that lawyers undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law.
	Average	Partly agree that lawyers undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law.
	Strong	Fully agree that lawyers undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law.
Indicator Number and Name	101. In-service training for prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prosecutors undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups?	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecutors undergo regular and free in-service training geared towards professional development.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prosecutors undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
	Average	Partly agree that prosecutors undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
	Strong	Fully agree that prosecutors undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
Indicator Number and Name	102. In-service training for public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that public defenders undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether public defenders undergo regular and free in-service training geared towards professional development.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that public defenders undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
	Average	Partly agree that public defenders undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
	Strong	Fully agree that public defenders undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups.
Indicator Number and Name	103. Remuneration of prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prosecutors' entry-level salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?	
	Note: Provide the salary range for prosecutors to help quantify their remuneration. If data exists, indicate whether there is a gender pay gap.	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecutors are sufficiently remunerated.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prosecutors' entry-level salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that prosecutors' entry-level salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that prosecutors' entry-level salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced magistrates, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
Indicator Number and Name	104. Remuneration of public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	<p>To what extent would you agree that public defenders' entry-level salaries are adequate to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?</p> <p>Note: Provide the salary range for public defenders to help quantify their remuneration. If data exists, indicate whether there is a gender pay gap.</p>	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether public defenders are sufficiently remunerated.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that public defenders' entry-level salaries are adequate to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that entry-level public defenders' entry-level salaries are adequate to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that entry-level public defenders' entry-level salaries are adequate to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.

Sub-Dimension: Material Resources

In addition to human resources, courts, prosecution services, and defence services need to have the infrastructure

and equipment they need to deliver justice services across the country.

Indicator Summary:

- 105. Material resources of specialised and appellate courts
- 106. Material resources of magistrate courts
- 107. Prosecution material resources
- 108. Public defence material resources

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE JUDICIARY	
Sub-dimension	Material Resources	
Indicator Number and Name	105. Material resources of specialised and appellate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases have the material resources they need to consult the law, record criminal proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the specialised and appellate courts have the infrastructure and equipment (such as computers and other equipment) they need to deliver justice services.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or fully agree that specialised and appellate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
	Average	Partly agree that specialised and appellate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
	Strong	Fully agree that specialised and appellate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
Indicator Number and Name	106. Material resources of courts in the atolls	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that magistrate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records?	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the magistrate courts have the infrastructure and equipment (such as computers and other equipment) they need to deliver justice services.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or fully agree that magistrate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
	Average	Partly agree that magistrate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
	Strong	Fully agree that magistrate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records.
Indicator Number and Name	107. Prosecution material resources	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that prosecutors have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecution services have the infrastructure and equipment they need to deliver justice services across the country.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prosecutors have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.
	Average	Partly agree that prosecutors have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.
	Strong	Fully agree that prosecutors have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.
Indicator Number and Name	108. Public defence material sources	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that public defenders have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, maintain receipts of records, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates?	

What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether public defence services have the infrastructure and equipment they need to deliver justice services across the country.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that public defenders have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, maintain receipts of records, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.
	Average	Partly agree that public defenders have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, maintain receipts of records, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.
	Strong	Fully agree that public defenders have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, maintain receipts of records, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates.

Sub-Dimension: Administrative and Management Capacity

Effective court, prosecution, and defence governance requires competent leadership exercising management

control over all resources that support the administration of justice across the country.

Indicator Summary:

- 109. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of specialised and appellate courts
- 110. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of magistrate courts
- 111. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of prosecutors
- 112. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of public defenders
- 113. Administrative systems of courts in the Greater Malé region
- 114. Administrative systems of courts in the atolls
- 115. Administrative systems of the prosecutors
- 116. Administrative systems of public defenders
- 117. Quality of court records by specialised and appellate courts
- 118. Quality of court records by magistrate courts
- 119. Quality of prosecution records
- 120. Quality of public defender records
- 121. Distribution and indexing of current law
- 122. Publication of court decisions

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE JUDICIARY	
Sub-dimension	Administrative & Management Capacity	
Indicator Number and Name	109. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of specialised and appellate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the capacity of specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the specialised and appellate courts that adjudicate criminal cases have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The capacity of specialised and appellate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	The capacity of specialised and appellate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.
	Strong	The capacity of specialised and appellate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	110. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of magistrate courts	

Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the capacity of magistrate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether magistrate courts that adjudicate criminal cases have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The capacity of magistrate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	The capacity of magistrate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.
	Strong	The capacity of magistrate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	111. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the Prosecutor General's Office's capacity to plan its operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prosecution services have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	Prosecutor General's Office's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	Prosecutor General's Office's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.
	Strong	Prosecutor General's Office's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	112. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the Attorney General's Office's (or the Public Defender's Office, if it exists) capacity to plan its state funded legal aid operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State's legal aid services have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	Attorney General's Office's capacity to plan its legal aid operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	Attorney General's Office's capacity to plan its state funded legal aid operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.

	Strong	Attorney General's Office's capacity to plan its state funded legal aid operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	113. Administrative systems of specialised and appellate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is competent leadership capable of providing judicial administrative support services to the specialised and appellate courts with criminal jurisdiction.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which specialised and appellate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which specialised and appellate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which specialised and appellate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	114. Administrative systems of magistrate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which magistrate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is competent leadership capable of providing judicial administrative support services to magistrate courts with criminal jurisdiction.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which magistrate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which magistrate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which magistrate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the

		management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	115. Administrative systems of prosecutors	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which prosecutors rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecution services have competent leadership capable of providing administrative support services to prosecutors.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which prosecutors rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which prosecutors rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which prosecutors rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	116. Administrative systems of public defenders	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which public defenders rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State's legal aid services have competent leadership capable of providing administrative support services to public defenders.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which public defenders rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which public defenders rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which public defenders rely to perform key management functions such as the

		management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	117. Quality of court records by specialised and appellate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases observe quality management practices and maintain accurate and complete court records on pending cases.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action.
	Average	Partly agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action
	Strong	Fully agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action.
Indicator Number and Name	118. Quality of court records by magistrate courts	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that magistrate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether magistrate courts observe quality management practices and maintain accurate and complete court records on pending cases.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that magistrate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case

		was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action.
	Average	Partly agree that magistrate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action
	Strong	Fully agree that magistrate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action
Indicator Number and Name	119. Quality of prosecution records	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the Prosecutor General’s Office maintains complete records on all cases accepted for prosecution, cases dismissed, and charges for each case?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prosecution services observe quality management practices and maintain accurate and complete records on cases.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the Prosecutor General’s Office maintains complete records on all cases accepted for prosecution, cases dismissed, and charges for each case.
	Average	Partly agree that the Prosecutor General’s Office maintains complete records on all cases accepted for prosecution, cases dismissed, and charges for each case.
	Strong	Fully agree that the Prosecutor General’s Office maintains complete records on all cases accepted for prosecution, cases dismissed, and charges for each case.
Indicator Number and Name	120. Quality of public defender records	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that the Attorney General’s Office (or the Public Defender’s Office, if it exists) maintains complete records on all legal aid cases accepted for legal representation, cases rejected, and motions filed?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the State’s legal aid services observe quality management practices and maintain accurate and complete records on cases.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the Attorney General’s Office (or the Public Defender’s Office, if it exists) maintains complete records on all legal aid cases

		accepted for legal representation, cases rejected, and motions filed.
	Average	Partly agree that that the Attorney General's Office (or the Public Defender's Office, if it exists) maintains complete records on all legal aid cases accepted for legal representation, cases rejected, and motions filed.
	Strong	Fully agree that the Attorney General's Office (or the Public Defender's Office, if it exists) maintains complete records on all legal aid cases accepted for legal representation, cases rejected, and motions filed.
Indicator Number and Name	121. Distribution and indexing of current law	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree an adequate system exists whereby all judges and magistrates receive current laws and jurisprudence in a timely manner, and there is a nationally recognised system for identifying and organising changes in the law?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether judges and magistrates have easy and timely access to current laws and jurisprudence.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that an adequate system exists whereby all judges and magistrates receive current laws and jurisprudence in a timely manner, and there is a nationally recognised system for identifying and organising changes in the law.
	Average	Partly agree that an adequate system exists whereby all judges and magistrates receive current laws and jurisprudence in a timely manner, and there is a nationally recognised system for identifying and organising changes in the law.
	Strong	Fully agree that an adequate system exists whereby all judges and magistrates receive current laws and jurisprudence in a timely manner, and there is a nationally recognised system for identifying and organising changes in the law.
Indicator Number and Name	122. Publication of court decisions	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that an adequate system exists whereby judges/magistrates' rulings in criminal proceedings are made publicly available in a timely manner?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether courts publish their most important judgements so judges and magistrates can keep track on new jurisprudence.	

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that an adequate system exists whereby judges/magistrates' rulings in criminal proceedings are made publicly available in a timely manner.
	Average	Partly agree that an adequate system exists whereby judges/magistrates' rulings in criminal proceedings are made publicly available in a timely manner.
	Strong	Fully agree that an adequate system exists whereby judges/magistrates' rulings in criminal proceedings are made publicly available in a timely manner.

DIMENSION 8: CAPACITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISONS

Sub-Dimension: Human Resources

Adequately screened and competent police officers and prison staff well-trained on human rights and how to be more sensitive and responsive to crimes

involving members of vulnerable populations are important to the administration of justice.

Indicator Summary:

- 123. Vetting process for police officers
- 124. Remuneration of police
- 125. Skills to gather and protect physical evidence
- 126. Training on engaging with vulnerable groups
- 127. Gender balance in police personnel
- 128. Number of detainees and prisoners per prison officer
- 129. Vetting process for prison officers
- 130. Remuneration of prison officers
- 131. Competence of prison officers
- 132. Training on human rights

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISONS	
Sub-dimension	Human Resources	
Indicator Number and Name	123. Vetting process for police officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the current vetting process for ensuring that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the existing vetting process is adequate to ensure that individuals who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers.	
Scoring	Poor	The current vetting process for ensuring that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers is very poor or poor.
	Average	The current vetting process for ensuring that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers is good.
	Strong	The current vetting process for ensuring that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious

		crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	124. Remuneration of police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether police officers are sufficiently remunerated.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
Indicator Number and Name	125. Skills to gather and protect physical evidence	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence.
Indicator Number and Name	126. Training on engaging with vulnerable groups	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared,	

	mandatory and adequate training on how to communicate with, and respond to, vulnerable populations without prejudice?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the extent to which police officers receive adequate training on interacting with, and supporting and responding to, vulnerable populations without prejudice. Vulnerable populations may include adults and children with mental health issues, with disabilities, in need of treatment for substance use disorder, and traumatised by sexual and gender-based violence. Prejudice or bias can be either implicit (a person's understanding, actions, and decisions are unconsciously influenced by pre-existing beliefs about a certain group of people) or explicit (a person is aware of their pre-existing beliefs about a specific group of people and makes intentional decisions based on these beliefs).	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory and adequate training on how to communicate with and respond to vulnerable populations without prejudice.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory and adequate training on how to communicate with and respond to vulnerable populations without prejudice.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory and adequate training on how to communicate with and respond to vulnerable populations without prejudice.
Indicator Number and Name	127. Gender balance in police personnel	
Data Source	Administrative data	
Question	What percentage of police personnel are women?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator measures the percentage of police personnel who are women.	
Indicator Number and Name	128. Number of detainees and prisoners per prison officer	
Data Source	Administrative data	
Question	What is the number of pre-trial detainees and prisoners divided by the number of prison officers?	
	Note: Disaggregate data by prison and remand facility. Provide separate data for juvenile detainees and prisoners.	

What this indicator measures	This indicator measures whether the human resource capacity of prisons is sufficient to deal with prison overcrowding.	
Indicator Number and Name	129. Vetting process for prison officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the existing vetting process is adequate to ensure that individuals who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers.
	Average	Partly agree that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers.
	Strong	Fully agree that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers.
Indicator Number and Name	130. Remuneration of prison officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prison officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prison officers are sufficiently remunerated.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prison officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Average	Partly agree that prison officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.
	Strong	Fully agree that prison officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income.

Indicator Number and Name	131. Competence of prison officers	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prison officers have the necessary skills and training to respond to various prison situations without excessive use of force?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prisons have competent staff qualified and trained in tactical communication, de-escalation techniques, and negotiation skills to manage prisoners without resorting to excessive use of force.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prison officers have the necessary skills and training to respond to various prison situations without excessive use of force.
	Average	Partly agree that prison officers have the necessary skills and training to respond to various prison situations without excessive use of force.
	Strong	Fully agree that prison officers have the necessary skills and training to respond to various prison situations without excessive use of force.
Indicator Number and Name	132. Training on human rights	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prison officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory, and adequate training on human rights?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prison officers receive adequate training on international human rights standards relevant to their work and their role in promoting and protecting human rights of prisoners.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory and adequate training on human rights.
	Average	Partly agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory and adequate training on human rights.
	Strong	Fully agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory and adequate training on human rights.

Sub-Dimension: Material Resources

In addition to human resources, the police and prisons need to have infrastructure

and various material resources to perform their duties.

Indicator Summary:

133. Availability of equipment to perform basic police duties

134. Availability of private areas for receiving crime reports and holding cell

135. Skills to gather and protect physical evidence

136. Overcrowding in prisons and remand facilities

137. Means of communication and transportation

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISONS	
Sub-dimension	Material Resources	
Indicator Number and Name	133. Availability of equipment to perform basic police duties	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties.
	Average	Partly agree that the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties.
	Strong	Fully agree that the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties.
Indicator Number and Name	134. Availability of private areas for receiving crime reports and holding cell	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that police stations have: a) a private area for receiving crime reports, and b) a separate cell for holding suspects?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether police stations in the Greater Malé region and in the atolls have private areas for receiving crime reports and for holding suspects.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that police stations have a private area for receiving crime reports, and a separate cell for holding suspects.
	Average	Partly agree that police stations have a private area for receiving crime reports, and a separate cell for holding suspects.

	Strong	Fully agree that that police stations have a private area for receiving crime reports, and a separate cell for holding suspects.
Indicator Number and Name	135. Skills to gather and protect physical evidence	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the capacity of the police to conduct forensic tests?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the police have an adequate forensic test capacity (equipment and capacity to use it).	
Scoring	Poor	The capacity of the police to conduct forensic tests is poor or very poor.
	Average	The capacity of the police to conduct forensic tests is good.
	Strong	The capacity of the police to conduct forensic tests is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	136. Overcrowding in prisons and remand facilities	
Data Source	Expert survey Administrative data	
Question	How serious is the problem of overcrowding in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities? Note: For each prison and remand facility, provide data on prison capacity and prison population.	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether overcrowding is a serious problem in prisons and remand facilities across the country.	
Scoring	Poor	Overcrowding in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities is a serious or a very serious problem.
	Average	Overcrowding in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities is a minor problem.
	Strong	Overcrowding in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities is not a problem.
Indicator Number and Name	137. Means of communication and transportation	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent would you agree that prisons have adequate resources (e.g., transport is spacious and people's personal space is respected) to transport inmates to court hearings?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prison service has material resources that are adequate to perform its duties.	

Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prisons have adequate resources to transport inmates to court hearings.
	Average	Partly agree that prisons have adequate resources to transport inmates to court hearings.
	Strong	Fully agree that prisons have adequate resources to transport inmates to court hearings.

Sub-Dimension: Administrative and Management Capacity

Effective police and prison governance requires competent leadership exercising management control over all resources

that support the administration of justice across the country.

Indicator Summary:

- 138. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of the police
- 139. Administrative systems of the police
- 140. Record management capacity of the police
- 141. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of the prison service
- 142. Administrative systems of the prison service
- 143. Record management capacity of the prison service
- 144. Prison inspections
- 145. Management of prisons and compliance with human rights standards

DIMENSION	CAPACITY OF THE POLICE AND PRISONS	
Sub-dimension	Administrative and Management Capacity	
Indicator Number and Name	138. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the police's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the police have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The police's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	The police's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.
	Strong	The police's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	139. Administrative systems of the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which the police rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is competent leadership capable of providing administrative support services to the police.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which the police rely to perform key management functions such as the

		management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which the police rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which the police rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	140. Record management capacity of the police	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality and accuracy of police records of individuals held in police custody?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the strength of the police's record keeping and information management capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality and accuracy of police records of individuals held in police custody is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality and accuracy of police records of individuals held in police custody is good.
	Strong	The quality and accuracy of police records of individuals held in police custody is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	141. Strategic planning and budgeting capacity of the prison service	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the prison service's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether the prison service have a strategic planning and efficient budgeting capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The prison service's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is poor or very poor.
	Average	The prison service's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is good.
	Strong	The prison service's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	142. Administrative systems of the prison service	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the administrative systems on which the prison service relies to perform key management functions such	

	as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is competent leadership capable of providing administrative support services to prisons and remand facilities.	
Scoring	Poor	The administrative systems on which the prison service relies to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is poor or very poor.
	Average	The administrative systems on which the prison service relies to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is good.
	Strong	The administrative systems on which the prison service relies to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	143. Record management capacity of the prison service	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	How would you rate the quality and accuracy of prison records of individuals held in pre-sentence remand facilities and prisons?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses the strength of the prison service's record keeping and information management capacity.	
Scoring	Poor	The quality and accuracy of prison records of individuals held in pre-sentence remand facilities and prisons is poor or very poor.
	Average	The quality and accuracy of prison records of individuals held in pre-sentence remand facilities and prisons is good.
	Strong	The quality and accuracy of prison records of individuals held in pre-sentence remand facilities and prisons is very good.
Indicator Number and Name	144. Prison inspections	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that an efficient mechanism is in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspections?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether there is an efficient mechanism in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspections.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that an efficient mechanism is in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspections.

	Average	Partly disagree that an efficient mechanism is in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspections.
	Strong	Fully disagree that an efficient mechanism is in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspection
Indicator Number and Name	145. Management of prisons and compliance with human rights standards	
Data Source	Expert survey	
Question	To what extent do you agree that prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards set forth in various documents, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules of the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials?	
What this indicator measures	This indicator assesses whether prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards.	
Scoring	Poor	Disagree or strongly disagree that prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards.
	Average	Partly disagree that prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards.
	Strong	Fully disagree that prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards.

Annex 2: Implementation Tool 1 – Sample Implementation Timeline

The best way to prevent delays in a research project that has a lot of moving parts is to ensure that everyone is on the same path and working towards a common goal. This can be done by developing a timeline for the research project. At a minimum, a project timeline should tell you what needs to be done (all

the deliverables laid out in chronological order), when it needs to be done (realistic deadlines), and who needs to do it (everyone should know what role they play in the overall success of the project). The table below provides a sample timeline implementors can customise and expand upon.

Timeline		Weeks							
Task/Activity	Responsible Person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Identify partners and roles									
1. Meet with civil society organisations to introduce the project and assess interest, availability and strengths (resources, skills, networks, funding, etc)									
2. Identify and recruit members for data collection									
3. Identify and recruit members for report writing									
4. Identify and recruit members for report reviewing									
5. Identify and recruit members for communicating report findings									
Decide the scope of implementation									
1. Identify scope									
2. Write a brief methodology and data collection approaches for the identified scope									
3. Compile an initial list of experts									
4. Organise consultation meetings									
5. Organise focus groups									
6. Prepare RTI forms									
7. Compile a list of documents to review									

Data collection									
1. File RTI requests and collect administrative data									
2. Conduct consultation meetings									
3. Conduct focus groups									
4. Conduct expert surveys and interviews									
5. Conduct document reviews									
Analysis and reporting									
1. Score indicators									
2. Write narrative accounts									
3. Write draft report									
4. Review draft report									
5. Write final report									

Annex 3: Implementation Tool 2 – Collecting Administrative Data

The most efficient way to collect administrative data held and managed by state institutions is by filing a Right to Information (RTI) request. Right to information is guaranteed under Article 29 of the Maldivian Constitution and further

realised under the Right to Information Act passed in 2014. The Act allows anyone to access any information—except for information protected under an exemption—held by state institutions.

How do you file an RTI request?

Step 1: Identify the state institution you would like to get the information from.

Step 2: Complete the RTI form provided on the website of the Information Commissioner's Office (ICOM). Alternatively, if the state institution you are seeking information from has their own RTI form on their website, you can fill this form instead.

Step 3: Email the completed RTI form to the Information Officer of the state institution. Contact details of all information officers can be found on ICOM's website.

Step 4: Get a receipt for your RTI form from the state institution.

What happens after you file an RTI request?

The RTI Act requires information officers to respond within 21 days. However, they are allowed to extend this duration by another 14 days after notifying the applicant.

What happens if you are not provided with information or you are not happy with the information provided?

If you do not receive the information requested or you are not satisfied by the information provided, you can appeal to the Review Committee of the state institution within 30 days from the date you were provided or should have been provided the information. The Review Committee is given 30 days to review your appeal (they may extend this period by 15 days after notifying you) and provide a decision in writing.

What happens if the Review Committee does not respond or you are unhappy with their decision?

You can appeal directly to the Information Commissioner within 90 days from the date the Review Committee made or should have made a decision. The Information Commissioner is given 30 days to make a decision on your appeal.

What happens if you are unhappy with the Information Commissioner's decision?

You can appeal to the High Court within 10 days from the date the Information Commissioner made their decision. For this you will require legal assistance.

Annex 4: Implementation Tool 3 – Conducting Focus Groups

Focus groups are the main data source for indicators measuring people’s legal awareness (eight indicators), and public perception of bribery and sextortion by judges, prosecutors, and court personnel (two indicators). A focus group is an open discussion structured around a set of predetermined questions (not more than ten) and led by a moderator or researcher.

A focus group should be large enough to generate rich discussion but not so large that some participants are intimidated or left out. The recommended number of participants is eight (ideal) or ten (maximum). Informed consent should be obtained from all participants before starting the discussion. A focus group should not run for more than 90 minutes.

How many focus groups?

Focus groups are required for indicators 11 through 18 (legal awareness), and 58 and 59 (bribery and sextortion). The indicators require insights from both citizens and non-citizens, aged 18 and above, living in the Greater Malé region and the atolls. Participants should be recruited from diverse geographical locations as well as from different social and demographic groups. Two focus groups per indicator are recommended.

How to recruit participants?

Recruiting participants of diverse ages and backgrounds can be difficult. This challenge can be overcome in the islands—and to some extent in the Greater Malé region—by reaching out to community-based organisations, women’s development committees, sports clubs and associations, and parent-teacher associations to assist with recruiting participants within their networks.

How to ensure attendance?

Reduce barriers to attending by offering:

- Evening or weekend focus groups for those who work during the day.
- Sign language or foreign language interpretation services.
- A familiar public setting that is also accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Virtual focus groups that do not require in-person attendance.

How to obtain informed consent?

Before starting the discussion, it is important to obtain informed consent from all participants. Informed consent is a process by which an individual voluntarily expresses willingness to participate in a research, after having being informed of the details of the nature and purpose of the research. Informed consent can be obtained through a written,

signed, and dated informed consent form. The document below provides a suggested format for a focus group consent form:²⁹

RESEARCH ON [insert title]

FOCUS GROUP INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Purpose

You are invited to participate in a focus group conducted by [name of the organization or institution] under the direction of [name of the responsible party or individual]. The purpose of this focus group is [explain research questions to be addressed]. The information learned in this focus group will be used to [explain how the information will be utilized in the future].

Procedure

As part of this study, you will be placed in a group of 8 - 10 individuals. A moderator will ask you several questions while facilitating the discussion. A note-taker will be present to capture the discussion. However, your responses will remain strictly confidential, and no names will be included in the final report. The focus group will last [minutes/hours].

You can choose whether or not to participate in the focus group, and you may stop at any time during the course of the discussion without any negative repercussions and without having to justify your decision.

Please note that there are no right or wrong answers to focus group questions. [Name of the organization or institution] wants to hear the many varying viewpoints and would like for everyone to contribute their thoughts. Out of respect, please refrain from interrupting others. However, feel free to be honest even when your responses counter those of other group members.

Benefits and Risks

Your participation may directly or indirectly benefit you and other [name relevant groups] by [list potential improvement]. There are no risks anticipated beyond those experienced during an average conversation.

Confidentiality

Should you choose to participate, you will be asked to respect the privacy of other focus group members by not disclosing any content discussed during the study. Researchers

²⁹ The consent form format has been adapted from multiple sources, including Clemson University, National Democratic Institute, and the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice.

within [name of organization or institution] will analyse the data, but—as stated above—your responses will remain completely confidential, and no names will be included in the notes from the discussion or in any reports.

Contact

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this study, please contact:

[Name of responsible party]

[Email address]

[Phone number]

I understand this information and agree to voluntarily participate in the focus group under the conditions stated above.

Sign name: _____ Date: _____

Print name: _____

How to obtain informed consent from a participant with a disability?

There are two ways informed consent can be obtained if a participant's disability makes it difficult for them to sign the consent form without assistance:

1. Allow participants to seek help with completing the consent form from a person of their choosing (this person cannot be the moderator leading the focus group or support staff such as the note-taker or the sign language interpreter).
2. Obtain informal consent verbally by playing an audio recording of the informed consent form and recording (audio only) the participant's consent statement given verbally. The suggested format for this type of consent is given below:

RESEARCH ON [insert title]

FOCUS GROUP INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Purpose

You are invited to participate in a focus group conducted by [name of the organization or institution] under the direction of [name of the responsible party or individual]. The purpose of this focus group is [explain research questions to be addressed]. The information learned in this focus group will be used to [explain how the information will be utilized in the future].

Procedure

As part of this study, you will be placed in a group of 8 - 10 individuals. A moderator will ask you several questions while facilitating the discussion. A note-taker will be present to capture the discussion. However, your responses will remain strictly confidential, and no names will be included in the final report. The focus group will last [minutes/hours].

You can choose whether or not to participate in the focus group, and you may stop at any time during the course of the discussion without any negative repercussions and without having to justify your decision.

Please note that there are no right or wrong answers to focus group questions. [Name of the organization or institution] wants to hear the many varying viewpoints and would like for everyone to contribute their thoughts. Out of respect, please refrain from interrupting others. However, feel free to be honest even when your responses counter those of other group members.

Benefits and Risks

Your participation may directly or indirectly benefit you and other [name relevant groups] by [list potential improvement]. There are no risks anticipated beyond those experienced during an average conversation.

Confidentiality

Should you choose to participate, you will be asked to respect the privacy of other focus group members by not disclosing any content discussed during the study. Researchers within [name of organization or institution] will analyse the data, but—as stated above—your responses will remain completely confidential, and no names will be included in the notes from the discussion or in any reports.

Contact

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this study, please contact:

[Name of responsible party]

[Email address]

[Phone number]

If you understand this information and agree to voluntarily participate in the focus group under the conditions described, please state your name and today's date.

Annex 5: Implementation Tool 4 – Administering Expert Survey

There are three separate self-administered questionnaires (provided in subsequent pages) developed for instances where expert surveys are required to measure indicators:

- The **first questionnaire** is intended for experts with specialised knowledge of the police.
- The **second questionnaire** is for experts with general expertise related to the criminal justice system and/or specialised knowledge of the judiciary and the legal profession. This questionnaire has three sections and depending on their area of

- expertise, experts can choose to answer one or more section.
- The **third questionnaire** is for experts with specialised knowledge of prisons.

During the **first phase** of the expert survey, experts will be emailed the survey questionnaire that corresponds to their area of knowledge and experience. Once they send back the completed questionnaires, the **second phase** will commence. Implementors will schedule individual meetings with experts to understand the answers they provided to the survey questions. The insights they share, along with information gathered from a review of relevant documents, will help implementors write narrative accounts for the indicators.

Who can be selected as experts?

Experts can be:

- Current or retired police commissioners, prison commissioners, prosecutor general, attorney general, judges and magistrates with criminal jurisdiction, prosecutors, state attorneys, attorneys who provide government-funded legal aid services, senior members of the Bar Council, chief judicial administrator of Department of Judicial Administration, secretary general of Judicial Service Commission, senior or mid-level staff of Department of Juvenile Justice, corrections officers, human rights commissioners, and senior or mid-level staff of Family Protection Authority.
- Private attorneys and law firms specialising in criminal justice.
- Members of civil society organisations who work in the areas of governance, human rights, migrant rights, child rights, anti-corruption, domestic violence, juvenile justice, and criminal justice.
- Members of international organisations in the Maldives such as United Nations agencies (including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNODC, and IOM), Maldivian Red Crescent, and World Bank.
- Lawyers, academics, and researchers with knowledge of the criminal justice system.

How to select experts?

Implementors may find it useful to apply the following criteria when selecting experts:

- When recruiting former and current experts from the police, the justice system, and corrections, select those who have worked for a minimum of 12 months.
- When recruiting members from civil society organisations, prioritise those that have submitted reports to various UN mechanisms (such as the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review, and treaty monitoring bodies), provide free legal advice and representation to vulnerable populations, or conduct court monitoring programs.
- When recruiting members of international organisations, prioritise organisations that work with justice institutions on capacity development and have undertaken research on juvenile justice, women's access to justice, and other relevant areas.
- Recruit experts from both Greater Malé region and the atolls (large urban areas and smaller more remote islands).

How to ensure the confidentiality of experts?

The following measures can be taken to ensure confidentiality:

- Create an identification sheet for all experts and assign each expert a questionnaire code. The completed survey questionnaires should have only this code and no other identifying information.
- Keep the identification sheet in a secure password protected location that is accessible only to the core members of the implementation team. Destroy the sheet once the research is completed.
- When reporting findings, list only very general information on individual experts. For example, the report can state "among 11 experts, there were 2 judges, 3 prosecutors, 5 civil society representatives, and 1 correction officer".

Measuring Access to Justice in the Maldives

Expert Survey Questionnaire - Experts with specialised knowledge of the police

Introduction and Informed Consent

We are conducting a survey to understand the barriers people—in particular, vulnerable groups such as individuals who have experienced violence against women and girls, children who need protection or are in conflict with the law, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and those incarcerated for criminal offences—face in accessing the criminal justice system of the Maldives.

This survey is intended to capture the perceptions of key experts who have specialised knowledge related to the police and criminal justice system. The survey will be administered in two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Experts complete the survey questionnaire. It will take approximately 30 minutes to answer the questionnaire.
- **Phase 2:** Experts are interviewed following the completion of the survey to understand their answers to the survey. This interview will take 2 hours.

If you agree to participate in both phases of the research, we will keep a record of your name, email address, and/or telephone number strictly for data collection and quality assurance purposes. But this information will be kept separate from your answers to the survey and interview questions. We will not use your name or other identifying information in any publication or reports that result from this work.

If you would like to participate in the research, please indicate:

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

If “No”, you do not need to take any further action. We thank you for your time.

If “Yes”, please proceed to complete the questionnaire on the next page. There are eighteen questions in total.

For the researcher’s use only:

Questionnaire code	
Survey questionnaire completed on (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Police

This set of questions are about the Maldives Police Service.

Access to Justice Institutions - Accessibility

1. To what extent would you agree that police officers practice effective communication with suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability at the time of arrest (excluding situations where a violent crime or a similar urgent scenario is in progress), booking, investigation, or interrogation?

Note: Effective communication for individuals with an intellectual and development disability (IDD) can include:

- Determining the individual's primary mode of communication and providing necessary accommodations and translation services.*
- Not interpreting lack of eye contact and seemingly 'strange' actions or responses as indications of deceit, deception, or evasion of questions.*
- Recognising that some individuals may respond to unwelcome stimuli in a stressful or unfamiliar setting by exhibiting 'odd' behaviour (e.g., closing ears or eyes, lying down, rock or shaking, singing, humming, making noises, etc) and not interpreting such behaviour as being aggressive or uncooperative.*
- Not suggesting answers, attempt to complete thoughts of individuals slow to respond, or pose hypothetical conclusions, recognising that individuals with intellectual and development disabilities can be more easily*

manipulated and might also be highly suggestible.

Effective communication for deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals can include:

- Use of qualified and competent sign language interpreters*
- Speaking loudly and clearly, and use of assistive listening devices to amplify sound*
- Use of gesture or visual aids to supplement oral communication*
- An exchange of written notes*
- Use of a computer or tablet*
- Handcuffing individuals in front instead of behind their backs so that they can sign or write notes*

Effective communication for blind or visually impaired individuals can include:

- Police officers identifying themselves and stating clearly and completely any directions or instructions, including any information that is posted visually.*
- Police officers reading out loud in full any document that the individual needs to sign.*
- Police officers, before taking photos or fingerprints, describing the procedures in advance so that the individual will know what to expect.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

2. To what extent would you agree that police officers provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen suspects, victims, and

witnesses of crime during arrest, booking, interviewing, or interrogation?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

3. To what extent would you agree that the police apply child-friendly arrest, interviewing and investigation policies and practices in cases involving suspects, victims, and witnesses of crime who are children (individuals below 18 years of age)?

Note: Examples of child-friendly procedures can include:

- *Diversions made available and prioritised over arrest and pre-trial detention.*
- *Children are separated from adults in police custody and pre-trial detention.*
- *Not questioning or interrogating a child without the presence of their parents, guardians or legal representatives.*
- *The nature and tone of questioning is adapted to the child's age and development abilities.*
- *Prohibition of the use of physical force during the arrest of a child.*
- *Establishment of specialised juvenile police units where police officers wear plain clothes when dealing with children.*
- *Children are treated as credible witnesses and their right to be heard is respected.*
- *Reduce contact between the child and the suspect during the investigation, including providing alternatives to in-person identification, such as photo line-ups and use of audio and video recording and CCTV, where available.*

- *Any physical and medical examinations are carried out in a child-sensitive and the least intrusive manner.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

4. To what extent would you agree that the police apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with individuals impacted by violence against women and girls (VAWG)?

Note: Examples of gender-responsive policies and practice can include:

- *Ensuring all individuals who have experienced VAWG are treated equally with respect and dignity, independent of gender, age, background, race, disability status, ethnicity, or the circumstances of the incident.*
- *Ensuring that individuals who have experienced VAWG do not experience further violence, insecurity, or revictimization as a result of reporting the crime.*
- *Holding all conversations, assessments and interviews in a safe setting.*
- *Prioritising the attention for all needs of the individual who has experienced VAWG including medical, psychological, social and legal requirements.*
- *Having a specialised unit particularly dedicated to cases of VAWG that include women police officers.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Integrity, Transparency and Accountability

5. To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging police corruption or misconduct are clear, adequate, and accessible?

Note: 'Clear' means the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent.

'Adequate' means complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint.

'Accessible' the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners.

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

6. To what extent do you agree that the police generally use their powers (e.g., arrest, search, confiscation, seizure, detention) in strict accordance with the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree

	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

7. How often do you think the police resort to force to obtain a confession in criminal cases?

	Never
	Rarely
	Often
	Very often
	Don't know

8. To what extent do you agree that alleged incidents of police corruption or misconduct are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the Police - Human Resources

9. How would you rate the current vetting process for ensuring that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as police officers?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

10. To what extent would you agree that police officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a

reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

11. To what extent would you agree that police officers have the necessary skills to gather and protect physical evidence?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

12. To what extent would you agree that police officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory and adequate training on how to communicate with, and respond to, vulnerable populations without prejudice (implicit or explicit)?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the Police - Material Resources

13. To what extent would you agree that the police have adequate equipment to perform their basic duties?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree

	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

14. To what extent would you agree that police stations have: a) a private area for receiving crime reports, and b) a separate cell for holding suspects?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

15. How would you rate the capacity of the police to conduct forensic tests?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

Capacity of the Police - Administrative and Material Resources

16. How would you rate the police's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

17. How would you rate the administrative systems on which the police rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

18. How would you rate the quality and accuracy of police records of individuals held in police custody?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

Measuring Access to Justice in the Maldives

Expert Survey Questionnaire - Experts with general expertise and/or specialised knowledge of the judiciary or the legal profession

Introduction and Informed Consent

We are conducting a survey to understand the barriers people—in particular, vulnerable groups such as individuals who have experienced violence against women and girls, children who need protection or are in conflict with the law, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and those incarcerated for criminal offences—face in accessing the criminal justice system of the Maldives.

This survey is intended to capture the perceptions of key experts who have general expertise related to the criminal justice system and/or specialised knowledge of the judiciary and the legal profession.

The survey will be administered in two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Experts complete the survey questionnaire. It will take between 45 minutes to 90 minutes, depending on your area of expertise, to complete the questionnaire. The questionnaire has three sections. Depending on your area of expertise, you may choose to answer one or more sections. Please see the next page for details.
- **Phase 2:** Experts who complete the survey questionnaire are interviewed to understand their answers to the survey. This interview will take 2 hours.

If you agree to participate in both phases of the research, we will keep a record of your name, email address, and/or telephone number strictly for data collection and quality assurance purposes. But this information will be kept separate from your answers to the survey and interview questions. We will not use your name or other identifying information in any publication or reports that result from this work.

If you would like to participate in the research, please indicate:

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

If “No”, you do not need to take any further action. We thank you for your time.

If “Yes”, please proceed to complete the questionnaire on the next page. There are 70 questions in total.

For the researcher’s use only:

Questionnaire code	
--------------------	--

Survey questionnaire completed on (dd/mm/yyyy)	
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This questionnaire has **three sections**. Depending on your area of expertise, you may choose to answer one or more sections. Please identify which section(s) you have chosen to answer:

Section A: General expertise related to the criminal justice system

Section B: Specialised knowledge on the judiciary (judges and courts)

Section C: Specialised knowledge on legal professionals (prosecutors, public defenders, and lawyers)

SECTION A:

General expertise related to the criminal justice system.

Legal Awareness

1. To what extent do you agree that state funded legal awareness activities are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

2. To what extent do you agree that legal awareness activities conducted by local and international civil society organisations are in formats easily accessible to people with a visual or hearing disability, and in languages migrant workers can easily understand?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Access to Justice Institutions - Accessibility

3. To what extent would you agree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to the courts adjudicating criminal cases in the Greater Malé region?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree

	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

4. To what extent would you agree that people with a mobility disability have full and equal access to magistrate courts?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

5. To what extent would you agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction practice effective communication with defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability?

Note: Examples of effective communication can include:

- *Providing qualified and competent sign language interpreters.*
- *Providing copies of documents in large print, Braille, screen readable, or audio formats for individuals who are visually impaired.*
- *Asking individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities to repeat any information in their own words to ensure comprehension.*
- *Allowing extra time for individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities to think about questions and respond.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

6. To what extent would you agree that courts with criminal jurisdiction provide qualified and competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen defendants, victims, and witnesses during criminal proceedings?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

7. To what extent would you agree that the courts apply child-friendly policies and practices in cases involving defendants, victims, and witnesses of crime who are children (individuals below 18 years of age)?

Note: Examples of child-friendly court procedures can include:

- *Establishment of a specialised court to hear all cases involving children.*
- *Conducting court procedures with as little formality and technicality as possible.*
- *Change physical setting of the court to create a more informal and less intimidating environment.*
- *Closing criminal proceedings involving children to the public and prohibiting the publication of the child's name or photograph.*
- *Children are guaranteed the right to attend proceedings and seek legal*

assistance, or to express their views during the proceedings.

- *Adopting the principles of deprivation of liberty only as a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period and of proportionality.*
- *Prohibition of life imprisonment and corporal punishment.*
- *Promotion of non-custodial options (such as home confinement)*
- *Reducing potential trauma to child witnesses by allowing the presence of a support person.*
- *Minimising the psychological, emotional and physical trauma of the child victim by allowing the use of a comfort item.*
- *Using testimonial aids such as anatomically correct dolls to facilitate child victims' explanation of their abuse.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

8. To what extent would you agree that courts apply gender-responsive policies and practices in criminal proceedings involving individuals impacted by violence against women and girls?

Note: Examples of gender-responsive court procedures can include:

- *Providing separate areas in courthouses for individuals who have experienced VAWG and individuals accused of VAWG.*
- *Permitting individuals who have experienced VAWG to be*

accompanied by an advocate or support person.

- *Ensuring that individuals who have experienced VAWG are explicitly told about their rights to claim compensation for damages, to apply for protection orders, and to be heard in hearings.*
- *Recognising that there is no 'typical' victim and no 'normal' way to express trauma.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Access to Justice Institutions - Timeliness

9. How would you rate the ability of the judicial system to hear and conclude criminal cases without undue delays?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor
	Don't know

10. To what extent would you agree that the judicial system has a user-friendly computerised system that helps courts to efficiently file and track criminal cases and alert court staff to upcoming deadlines?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Attrition

11. To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in domestic violence case?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

12. To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in marital rape cases?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

13. To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in rape cases?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

14. To what extent do you agree the annual attrition rate is high in sexual offence cases?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Integrity, transparency, and accountability of the judiciary

15. How would you rate the current asset declaration requirements for judges/magistrates?

Note: In strong asset declaration regimes:

- *Judges are legally required to disclose their assets and incomes to an independent and impartial body, upon entering and leaving public office as well as annually during tenure.*
- *The scope of their declarations is broad and includes a wide range of information including, but not limited to, disclosure of assets, business, and activities within and outside the jurisdiction of the Maldives; details of gifts and benefits; and assets and income information of spouses and children.*
- *Judges' asset declarations are publicly available and easily accessible. The details of judges who do not submit their asset declarations are also publicly available. Assets and income information of their spouses and children are either publicly available, or easily available upon request whether or not a right to information request is filed.*
- *There is a verification system, through a specialised and sufficiently empowered autonomous body, to check the contents of declarations for accuracy, clarity, and punctuality. There are punitive measures legally prescribed for non-submission and deliberately false declarations.*

	Very strong
	Strong
	Weak
	Very weak
	Don't know

16. How often are members of the public and media allowed to attend criminal trials (notwithstanding any legal exceptions for cases involving children, sexual violence, or national security)?

	Always
	Often
	Rarely
	Never
	Don't know

SECTION B:

This set of questions are about the judiciary, which includes judges and courts.

Integrity, transparency, and accountability of the judiciary

17. To what extent do you agree that judges and magistrates are protected from arbitrary removal or punishment?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

18. To what extent do you agree that judges and magistrates are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by the government or politicians?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

19. To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a judge/magistrate are clear, adequate, and accessible?

Note: 'Clear' means the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent.

'Adequate' means complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is

proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint.

'Accessible' the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners.

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

20. How likely are judges who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined?

	Very likely
	Somewhat Likely
	Unlikely
	Very unlikely
	Don't know

Capacity of the Judiciary - Human Resources

21. To what extent would you agree that the present number of judges in Criminal Court and Juvenile Court are sufficient to process cases in a timely manner without undue delay?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

22. To what extent would you agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are, before taking the bench, required (without cost to the judges) to take relevant courses concerning basic substantive and procedural areas of the law, the role of the judge in society, and cultural and gender sensitivity?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

23. To what extent would you agree that magistrates have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to properly adjudicate criminal cases, and are, before taking the bench, required (without cost to the judges) to take relevant courses concerning basic substantive and procedural areas of the law, the role of the judge in society, and cultural and gender sensitivity?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

24. To what extent would you agree that judges of the specialised and appellate courts undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

25. To what extent would you agree that magistrates undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

26. To what extent would you agree that salaries of judges with criminal jurisdiction are sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced judges, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

27. To what extent would you agree that magistrates' salaries are sufficient to attract and retain magistrates qualified to adjudicate criminal cases, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the Judiciary - Material Resources

28. To what extent do you agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases have the material resources they need to consult the law, record criminal proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

29. To what extent do you agree that magistrate courts have the material resources they need to consult the law, record proceedings, schedule cases, manage caseloads, and store and maintain records?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the Judiciary - Administrative and Management Resources

30. How would you rate the capacity of specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases to plan their

operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

31. How would you rate the capacity of magistrate courts to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

32. How would you rate the administrative systems on which specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

33. How would you rate the administrative systems on which magistrate courts rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good

	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

34. To what extent do you agree that specialised and appellate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

35. To what extent do you agree that magistrate courts adjudicating criminal cases maintain complete records on pending cases, including at a minimum the date the case was transferred to the court, the charge(s) involved, and the date of the next hearing or other action?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

36. To what extent do you agree an adequate system exists whereby all judges and magistrates receive current laws and jurisprudence in a timely manner, and there is a nationally recognised system for identifying and organising changes in the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

37. To what extent do you agree that an adequate system exists whereby judges/magistrates' rulings in criminal proceedings are made publicly available in a timely manner?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

SECTION C:

This set of questions are about legal professionals, which includes prosecutors, public defenders, and lawyers.

Legal Aid and Counsel

38. How often do indigent citizens (including children in conflict with the law) accused of serious crimes receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of criminal proceedings against them?

	Always
	Often
	Rarely
	Never
	Don't know

39. How often do indigent foreigners (including children in conflict with the law) accused of serious crimes receive state provided free legal advice and representation at all stages of proceedings against them?

	Always
	Often
	Rarely
	Never
	Don't know

40. How would you rate the quality of state provided legal advice and representation generally available to indigent citizens (including children in conflict with the law) during criminal proceedings?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor

	Don't know
--	------------

41. How would you rate the quality of state provided legal advice and representation generally available to indigent foreigners (including children in conflict with the law) during criminal proceedings?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor
	Don't know

42. How would you rate the quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent citizens accused of serious crimes?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor
	Don't know

43. How would you rate the quality of legal aid clinics and pro-bono services generally available to indigent foreigners accused of serious crimes?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor
	Don't know

44. How often do women who have experienced sexual or other gender-based violence receive free legal assistance, either public or state-supported?

	Always
	Often
	Rarely
	Never
	Don't know

45. How would you rate the quality of free legal assistance, either public or state-supported, generally available to women who have experienced gender-based violence?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very Poor
	Don't know

46. To what extent would you agree that the legal profession has put in place systems to enhance access to pro-bono legal services, including paralegal systems and clearing houses?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Access to Justice Institutions - Affordability

47. What is the average direct costs (court fees, the cost of hiring a lawyer, the cost of travel to and from a court or

justice institution, etc) of judicial proceedings, both in the Greater Malé region and in the atolls, for claims related to:

- Domestic violence cases
- Rape cases (including marital rape)
- Sexual violence cases (other than rape and domestic violence)

Type of case	Court fees	Cost of hiring a lawyer (provide a breakdown of travel cost, accommodation, etc)	Cost of travelling to and from a court or justice institution
Domestic violence			
Rape			
Sexual violence			

Note: Provide cost separately for Greater Malé region and the atolls.

Integrity, transparency, and accountability of legal professionals

48. To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a prosecutor are clear, adequate, and accessible?

Note: 'Clear' means the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent.

'Adequate' means complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint.

'Accessible' the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners.

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

49. To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which someone (a lawyer, judge, or a member of public) can file a complaint alleging misconduct by a lawyer are clear, adequate, and accessible?

Note: 'Clear' means the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent.

'Adequate' means complaint is investigated by an impartial third party, complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint.

'Accessible' the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners.

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

50. How likely are prosecutors who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be removed from their post or otherwise disciplined?

	Very likely
	Somewhat Likely
	Unlikely
	Very unlikely
	Don't know

51. How likely are lawyers who are found responsible for serious misconduct to be disbarred, suspended, or otherwise disciplined?

	Very likely
	Somewhat Likely
	Unlikely
	Very unlikely
	Don't know

Capacity of the legal profession - Human Resources

52. To what extent would you agree the present number of prosecutors are sufficient to ensure cases are charged and tried in a timely manner?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

53. To what extent would you agree the present number of public defenders, including private lawyers contracted by the Attorney General's Office on a case-by-case basis, are sufficient to manage their caseloads in a timely manner without undue delay?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

54. To what extent would you agree the present number of licensed criminal

defence lawyers are sufficient to meet the various legal needs of the country?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

55. To what extent would you agree that prosecutors have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to conduct successful and lawful prosecutions?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

56. To what extent would you agree that public defenders / consultants to the Attorney General's Office have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent indigent defendants and children in conflict with the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

57. To what extent would you agree that criminal defence lawyers have formal university-level legal training and professional skills and knowledge required to effectively counsel, assist, and represent their clients?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

58. To what extent would you agree that lawyers undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared mandatory continuing legal education courses that inform them of changes and developments in the law?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

59. To what extent would you agree that prosecutors undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

60. To what extent would you agree that public defenders undergo, on a regular basis and without cost to them, in-service training on a wide variety of topics, including the treatment of vulnerable groups?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree

	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

61. To what extent would you agree that prosecutors' entry-level salaries are sufficient to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

62. To what extent would you agree that public defenders' entry-level salaries are adequate to attract and retain qualified lawyers, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the legal profession - Material Resources

63. To what extent do you agree that prosecutors have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree

	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

64. To what extent do you agree that public defenders have the means and resources to record testimonies, store and maintain evidence, maintain receipts of records, and keep track of pending cases and hearing dates?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the legal profession - Administrative and Management Resources

65. How would you rate the Prosecutor General's Office's capacity to plan its operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

66. How would you rate the Attorney General's Office's (or the Public Defender's Office, if it exists) capacity to plan its state funded legal aid operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

67. How would you rate the administrative systems on which prosecutors rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

68. How would you rate the administrative systems on which public defenders rely to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

69. To what extent do you agree that the Prosecutor General's Office maintains complete records on all cases accepted for prosecution, cases dismissed, and charges for each case?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

70. To what extent do you agree that the Attorney General's Office (or the Public Defender's Office, if it exists) maintains complete records on all legal aid cases accepted for legal representation, cases rejected, and motions filed?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Measuring Access to Justice in the Maldives

Expert Survey Questionnaire - Experts with specialised knowledge of the prison system

Introduction and Informed Consent

We are conducting a survey to understand the barriers people—in particular, vulnerable groups such as individuals who have experienced violence against women and girls, children who need protection or are in conflict with the law, migrant workers, persons with disabilities, and those incarcerated for criminal offences—face in accessing the criminal justice system of the Maldives.

This survey is intended to capture the perceptions of key experts who has specialised knowledge of the prison system.

The survey will be administered in two phases:

- **Phase 1:** Experts complete the survey questionnaire. It will take 30 minutes to answer the questionnaire.
- **Phase 2:** Experts are interviewed following the completion of the survey to understand their answers to the survey. This interview will take 2 hours.

If you agree to participate in both phases of the research, we will keep a record of your name, email address, and/or telephone number strictly for data collection and quality assurance purposes. But this information will be kept separate from your answers to the survey and interview questions. We will not use your name or other identifying information in any publication or reports that result from this work.

If you would like to participate in the research, please indicate:

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes

If “No”, you do not need to take any further action. We thank you for your time.

If “Yes”, please proceed to complete the questionnaire on the next page. There are 19 questions in total.

For the researcher’s use only:

Questionnaire code	
Survey questionnaire completed on (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Prisons

This set of questions are about prisons, including remand detentions and juvenile detention facilities.

Access to Justice Institutions - Accessibility

1. To what extent would you agree that prisons officers practice effective communication with incarcerated individuals with a developmental, intellectual, visual or hearing disability in detention and prisons?

Note: Examples of effective communication include but are not limited to:

- *Use of flashing lights, note cards or other methods of communication to notify individuals who are deaf or hard-of-hearing about events such as count, meals, time, attorney visits, etc.*
- *Reading out loud written information for individuals with a visual disability.*
- *Providing qualified and competent sign language interpreters for complex communications.*
- *Using simple language or pictures and symbols, and speaking slowly and clearly with individuals with developmental and/or intellectual disabilities.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

2. To what extent would you agree that prison services provide qualified and

competent foreign language interpreters to non-citizen individuals in detention and prisons?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

3. To what extent would you agree that prison services apply child-friendly policies and practices in detention facilities intended for children (individuals below 18 years of age)?

Note: Examples of child-friendly procedures can include:

- *Children are separated from adults in prisons and other detention facilities.*
- *Prohibition of the use of corporal and other degrading punishment, including solitary confinement, handcuffs and labour.*
- *Medical screening on entry and access to specialised healthcare, including psychological support, substance abuse treatment programs, and rehabilitation programs.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

4. To what extent would you agree that prisons and remand facilities apply gender-responsive policies and practices when dealing with detainees and prisoners who are women or girls?

Note: Examples of gender-responsive procedures can include:

- *Women and girls are kept completely separate from the male prison/detention population.*
- *Women and girls are attended and supervised only by women prison officers.*
- *Women are allocated to prisons and remand facilities close to their homes, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities.*
- *Provision of clean and decent sanitary installations, including period products.*
- *Gender-specific medical screening on entry, which includes paying special attention to sexual and reproductive health, mental illness, substance use problems, and physical and sexual abuse.*
- *Access to education and literacy programs.*

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Integrity, Transparency, and Accountability

5. To what extent do you agree that the existing mechanisms through which can file complaints about their treatment in prison, pre-trial detention, or juvenile detention facilities are clear, adequate, and accessible?

Note: 'Clear' means the process of filing a complaint and what happens after a complaint is filed is clear and transparent.

'Adequate' means complaint is investigated by an impartial third party,

complaints are investigated in a timely manner, and the complainant is proactively provided information on the status and the outcome of the complaint.

'Accessible' the process for filing a complaint is accessible to persons with disabilities and foreigners.

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

6. To what extent do you agree that prison officers use excessive force (e.g., use of excessive physical force, use of restraints as punishment, etc) against ?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

7. To what extent do you agree that alleged incidents of corruption or misconduct by prison officers are seriously investigated and, when required by law, prosecuted?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

8. To what extent do you agree that the Human Rights Commission and international human rights organisations and mechanisms (such as the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention) are generally able to visit the

country's prisons, pre-detention facilities, and juvenile detention facilities to monitor their conditions?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the prison service - Human Resources

9. To what extent would you agree that those who committed gross human rights abuses and other serious crimes are identified and prevented from serving as prison officers?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

10. To what extent would you agree that prison officers' entry-level salaries are sufficient to recruit and retain qualified individuals, enabling them to live in a reasonably secure environment without having to resort to other sources of income?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

11. To what extent would you agree that prison officers have the necessary skills and training to respond to various prison situations without excessive use of force?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

12. To what extent would you agree that prison officers receive, on a regular basis and without cost to them, professionally prepared, mandatory and adequate training on human rights?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the prison service - Material Resources

13. How serious is the problem of overcrowding in prisons and pre-trial detention facilities?

	Not a problem
	Minor problem
	Serious problem
	Very serious problem
	Don't know

14. To what extent would you agree that prisons have adequate resources (e.g., transport is spacious and people's personal space is respected) to transport inmates to court hearings?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Capacity of the prison service - Administrative and Management Resources

15. How would you rate the prison service's capacity to plan their operations strategically and to budget efficiently?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

16. How would you rate the administrative systems on which the prison service relies to perform key management functions such as the management of finances, assets, procurement, and human resources?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

17. How would you rate the quality and accuracy of prison records of individuals held in pre-sentence remand facilities and prisons?

	Very good
	Good
	Poor
	Very poor
	Don't know

18. To what extent do you agree that an efficient mechanism is in place for regular prison inspections and for following up on the issues identified during such inspections?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

19. To what extent do you agree that prisons, remand facilities, and juvenile detention facilities are managed in compliance with international human rights standards set forth in various documents, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules of the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials?

	Fully agree
	Partly agree
	Disagree
	Strongly disagree
	Don't know

Annex 6: Implementation Tool 5 – Report Writing Tips

Communicating research findings is much like telling a story. You are telling a story about a complex multi-dimensional issue that involves multiple characters. How well you are able to tell this story is ultimately

what determines the impact of measuring the 145 indicators. Here are some tips that implementors may find useful when drafting the report:

Tip 1: Develop a structure for the report

Make sure to come up with a structure before you start writing the report. This will help you organise the research findings into sections, which will make it easier for your target audience to consume a significant amount of information in a more manageable and organised fashion.

Here is a simple but effective structure you could use:

- Executive summary: This section gives the reader a summary of the findings in the report.
- Recommendations: This section includes the proposed recommendations based on the evidence gathered and analysed. Many reports have recommendations at the end. But including recommendations at the beginning of the report demands readers pay attention to the call for action.
- Introduction: This section explains the overall objective of the report and walks the reader through how the report is organised.
- Methodology: This section explains how the research was conducted and the research methods used.
- Findings: This section presents the research findings - that is, the indicator scores and narrative accounts.

Tip 2: Be smart about writing narrative accounts

Instead of writing narrative accounts for each indicator, some indicators under the same dimension can be grouped together to provide a single narrative account.

Example: Indicators measuring the extent to which people know what their rights and entitlements (Indicators 11 through 18) or indicators measuring attrition rates (Indicators 48 through 51) can be grouped together and a single narrative description that explains the indicator scores can be provided.

Tip 3: Have a separate team to review the draft report

Getting a fresh pair of eyes may help to catch typos, errors, and other inconsistencies that writers may not necessarily notice. It is recommended to create a review panel of three people for quality assurance purposes.

Tip 4: Use inclusive language

When drafting the report, avoid language that perpetuates harm or offense towards members of vulnerable population groups. Use inclusive language that promotes respect and understanding of people as complex individuals with intersectional and diverse identities and experiences.

You may use person-first or identity-first language when referring to people with disabilities. In person-first language, the person is emphasised, not the disability or chronic condition (e.g., person with a disability, persons who are hard-of-hearing). Identity-first language places the person's disability or chronic condition as core to their identity (e.g., disabled person, blind person). Either language or mixing both language is acceptable unless or until you know that an individual or group clearly prefers one language, in which case, you should use the preferred language.

Person-first language also applies to other identity groups. For example, use “people with substance use disorders” or “individual who has experienced / who has been impacted by domestic violence” rather than “substance abusers” or “victim of domestic violence”.



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