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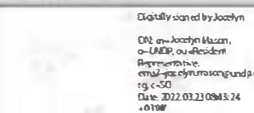
JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME

FINAL REPORT

Period: February 2018 – March 2021

Project Name	Somali Joint Programme on Human Rights
Gateway ID	00111670
Start date	February 2018
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 March 2021
Focal Person	(Name): Doel Mukerjee
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Participating UN entities	UNSOM, UNDP and UNICEF
NDP Pillar	Pillar 9: Human Rights and Gender (lead) Pillars 1, 2 and 3: Consolidating Peace, Inclusive Politics, Security and Rule of Law
UNSF Strategic Priority	SP2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect human rights
SDG(s)	SDG 5 and 16
Location(s)	Benadir and FMS
Gender Marker	1

Total Budget as per ProDoc	5,523,809
MPTF:	
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF:
	Trac:
	Other:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	Jocelyn Mason	Resident Representative	 <p>Digitally signed by Jocelyn Mason, DN: cn=Jocelyn Mason, o=UNDP, ou=Resident Representative, email=jocelyn.mason@undp.org, c=SO Date: 2022.03.23 09:43:24 +01'00'</p>
2.	UNSOM	Kirsten Young	Chief, Human Rights and Protection Group	for
3.	UNICEF	Angela Kearney	Representative a.i.	



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OVERALL PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

1. Significant progress has been made towards the mainstreaming of human rights, as the FGS MoWHRD, FMS MoWHRD, and other line ministries at both federal and state level have increased their engagement with the protection of human rights, strengthening the national effort to protect human rights including through various coordination mechanisms that started to convene regularly during this programme.
2. The programme achieved the submission of the first Somalia State Party report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention Against Torture, and the submission of the government response report to the list of issues for the Child Rights Convention posed by the Child Rights Committee. The JPHR supported the consultations, interviews, drafting and validation meetings to complete these reports. With this, Somalia has cleared the 'pending' status of this State Party report which was overdue by 29 years. Also, the JPHR supported the successful information gathering, consultations, development and submission of the UPR's mid-term review and 3rd cycle national report.
3. Key stakeholders that affect the protection of human rights have been engaged, such as the increase in capacity of the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee to review and ensure the compliance of legislations with human rights, the human rights training of judges, prosecutors and doctors on issues such as sexual and gender-based violence, and the strengthening of civil society organizations to monitor and report on human rights and hold the state accountable.
4. Civil society organizations delivered human rights trainings on different thematic areas for marginalized and minority groups, persons with disabilities, IDPs, women, children, and youth, increasing the human rights awareness and education in local communities. More than 150 participants, with nearly 50% of the participants being female, benefited from these trainings and are now engaging in the advocacy for the rights of marginalized. These 150 will go on to engage their communities at local level on human rights promotion and protection.
5. Skills transfer and capacity building for the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the Inter-Ministerial Task Force, achieved through trainings on general human rights and specific thematic issues and protections, and education of roles and responsibilities, has increased their capacity to engage on human rights mechanisms (such as treaty reporting and Universal Periodic Review (UPR)) and the operationalization of human rights commitments.
6. All Federal Member States' Ministries of Women and Human Rights have been able to conduct human rights training for their ministry staff and line ministries, ensuring that the civil servants and practitioners of the local government institutions are sensitized and work effectively on human rights issues. More than 150 civil servants and volunteers have been trained across the different Federal Member States.
7. Progress was made in enhancing the opportunities and safety of female parliamentary candidates and delegates. The MoWHRD initiated the Women Charter activities under the JPHR, which included the research on the historic Diinsoor district elections, resulting in an unprecedented 50% political seats for women. Stakeholder conferences on the 30% women quota in parliament were convened by the MoWHRD at FGS and FMS levels, resulting in commitments to the 30% quota and agreements to advocate for women candidates to be given preferential support by waiving 50% of the parliamentary candidates' registration fee. A joint agreement was also reached between the Ministry of Women and



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Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the Ministry of Internal Security, in which both ministries committed to work together on safeguarding female parliamentary candidates and delegates.

8. Significant advances have been made in the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Consultations have been held in the FGS and FMS in an inclusive manner, and the issues and challenges faced by persons with disabilities have been documented and inform the scope and content of the draft Disability Rights Bill.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The implementation of the Somalia Joint programme on Human Rights (JPHR) was jointly supported by UNDP, UNSOM and UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) as lead government institution. The MoWHRD led the implementation together with the other federal Government institutions, such as the Attorney General's Office. In addition, the Joint programme was extended to Federal Member States' Ministries of Women and Human Rights of Puntland, Jubaland, South-West State, HirShabelle and Galmudug, through separate Letters of Agreement (LoAs). The programme also supported the Parliamentary Committees on Gender and Human Rights through strengthening their capacity to deliver on their mandates. Support to civil society was enhanced through a call for project proposals for small grants on human rights activities issued in May 2019 up to March 2021. Key achievements of this programme include:

Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development

- The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) submitted the UPR mid-term report to the Human Rights Council in January 2019. The report developed with the extensive support of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force highlighted the progress made in implementing the 2016 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations. Validation consultations were conducted on the draft national report of the 3rd cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR), which was finalized and submitted on 15 February 2021.
- Progress was made in the submission of the first Somalia State Party report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the list of issues for the Convention of the Child Rights to the Child Rights Committee. The JPHR supported the consultations, interviews, drafting and validation meetings to complete the report. With this, Somalia has cleared the 'pending' status of this State Party report which was overdue by 29 years.
- Advances have been made in the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, especially through the development of the draft National Persons with Disabilities Bill, which has been prepared through broad scoped consultations with the different stakeholders at FGS and FMS level.

Inter-ministerial Task Force (led by MoWHRD)

- The establishment and capacity building of the Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Task Force to take an active role in the implementation of the UPR and Human Rights Road Map with their respective institutions, including their contribution to the treaty body reporting and domestication processes.
- The task force members were equipped with skills and knowledge on reporting under key treaties including CRC, CRPD, Convention Against Torture (CAT), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCRs). Their capacity enhancement has led to them ensuring that human rights standards and norms are mainstreamed in the work of their institutions and significantly contributing to the MoWHRD's human rights data collection for treaty body reporting and follow-up.



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Federal Member States

- All Federal Member States' Ministry of Women and Human Rights have been able to conduct human rights training for their ministry staff and line ministries, ensuring that the civil servants and practitioners of the local government institutions are sensitized and able to work effectively on human rights issues. More than 500 civil servants and volunteers (44% female, 56% male) have been trained across the different Federal Member States.

Parliament

- A positive increase of the capacity of the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee to review and ensure the compliance of legislations with human rights, the human rights training of MPs on issues such as sexual and gender-based violence and to monitor (oversight function) and hold the Government accountable in the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Capacity injection for the Parliament, including the Legal Advisor for Gender and Parliamentary Committee at the House of People, who will organize trainings to enhance the human rights skills of the committee members.
- Somalia Parliament ratified Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in May 2019, making Somalia the 178th country to sign the convention. The signing of this vital core human rights treaty is an important milestone for persons with disabilities in Somalia and obliges the government to put in place legislation, policies and measures to enable persons with disabilities the enjoyment of their human rights.

Civil Society Organizations

- A Call for Proposals for Civil Society Organizations/Networks working in the human rights sphere was issued on 28 April 2019 and the screening and selection process of 38 applicants was finalized by a UN inter-agency panel.
- Civil society organizations delivered and received human rights training on different thematic areas for marginalized and minority groups, persons with disabilities, IDPs, women, children, and youth, increasing the human rights awareness and education in local communities. More than 150 participants, with nearly 50% of the participants being female, benefited from these trainings and are now engaging in advocacy for the rights of marginalized groups.

SITUATION UPDATE

The Joint Programme on Human Rights (JPHR) was designed to build the capacity of Government institutions at Federal (FGS) and Member State (FMS) levels to implement the human rights commitments and to strengthen the overall human rights protection system, in order to address human rights issues in Somalia. Implementation was initially intended to conclude by July 2020, but extensions were agreed by the JPHR's Programme Steering Committee to bring the end date forward to March 2021. This was the extension and programme wrap-up period in which the remaining activities and a limited number of new activities were intended to be implemented, mainly focusing on women and political participation. The main counterparts during this last quarter of the programme were the MoWHRD and Civil Society Organizations working in the context of election monitoring, reporting, and advocacy.

Violations of human rights and international humanitarian laws in Somalia take place against the backdrop of humanitarian crises, such as conflict, droughts and displacements and are of great concerns. Rape, abduction and other forms of human rights abuses by criminals and extremist groups, and the alleged harm and killing of civilians by security forces, including women and children, continue to be documented by various organisations including the UN. These concerns are compounded



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by the weak rule of law and protection institutions, unable to effectively protect citizens or to conduct operations in line with human rights standards.

JPHR, therefore, has responded to this situation by strengthening the capacity of the MoWHRD and the Inter-Ministerial Task Force through awareness and training activities on human rights and on the implementation of the UPR recommendations. The JPHR was extended to all the FMS ministries of women and human rights with new partnerships also developed with other government institutions, such as the Puntland Human Rights Defender (OPHRD), Attorney General Office, House of the People, Upper House and the Ministry of Defense. A UPR mid-review report submitted in January 2019 highlighted the progress made while the key steps to ratify the CRPD and submit periodic reports on CAT and CRC so far undertaken demonstrate the progress under the joint programme. No progress has, however, been made on the National Human Rights Commission as the process is still stalled at Cabinet level, where the list of commissioners identified through the transparent process supported by the UN is yet to be considered. The delay is mostly due to political considerations regarding the clan affiliation of the proposed candidates. This continued delay, also noted during the programme period, impeded progress in the establishment of the Commission, which is a key part of the JHRP.

Throughout the programme duration, the security situation in Somalia remained volatile with terrorist attacks, mostly conducted by Al-Shabaab thus compounding the human rights challenges. There have been persistent attacks on civilians through explosions and other forms of terrorist attacks in Mogadishu with key efforts by security institutions to strengthen the security situation of the country. The FGS has reported some progress on the restructuring of the security plans of Mogadishu and its vicinity. Aside from the persistent security threat, Somalia felt the impact of the global threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, causing disruption to humanitarian and development assistance which exacerbated acute and chronic needs particularly of those in most vulnerable positions such as IDPs, elderly and persons with disabilities. The movement restrictions imposed in response to COVID-19, such as to stay at home, curfews, and school closures, have also heightened the risk factors for increase in sexual and gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence.

During implementation of the programme, the political situation in Somalia remained fragile and tense. In 2020, the Government went through a transition after a Motion of No Confidence was passed by parliament against the Prime Minister, whilst the political impasse around the 2021 elections and resulting insecurity resulted in significant difficulties in the implementation of the programme in its final quarter, as most of the activities in the final quarter were tailored towards and linked to the elections process. The Government however remained cognizant that without a robust national human rights protection system that works in a coordinated and integrated manner, the protection and promotion of human rights of the population will remain a daunting challenge with lack of accountability and continued impunity.

PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Ensuring human rights and protection are central to the security architecture through, (a) strengthening the capacity of Somalia's federal and state security, justice and human rights institutions to implement and be accountable for human rights, child protection and Women, Peace and Security commitments, and (b) enable Somali civil society to increasingly appreciate, monitor and report on human rights, especially women's and children's rights violations.

OUTPUT 1

Legal, policy and institutional capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights are developed and strengthened (Federal Government of Somalia, Parliament and the National Human Rights Commission)

Activity Result 1.1: The capacity of the MoWHRD and inter-ministerial task force which includes security and justice is developed and strengthened to enable implementation of Somalia's international and domestic human rights commitments (UPR, NAP/SVC, CRC, CAAC)



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INDICATOR	TARGET (2020)	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ¹
		CUMULATIVE
Support provided to 1 Inter-Ministerial Committee to oversee implementation of Human Rights Roadmap, including the localization (domestication) of Convention on the Rights of the Child, UPR, and NAP/SVC is established/strengthened	<p>1 inter-ministerial Committee with sub-working groups is formed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Task-Force on the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Federal Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC 	<p>1 Inter-Ministerial Task Force with 14 members (F:4; M:10) is functional</p> <p>40 (F:19; M:21) members from Inter-Ministerial Task Force and Benadir District Focal Points supported with a one-day workshop on women's protection.</p> <p>MoWHRD FGS set up working groups in FMS, which have strengthened coordination FGS and FMS for implementation of the CRC.</p> <p>NAP Steering Committee includes key stakeholders from FMS and the security sector, and holds quarterly coordination meetings on NAP.</p> <p>CRC and GBV focal points established in 17 districts of Banadir, and Gender Units established in 24 out of 25 ministries.</p>
# of technical staff inducted on human rights commitments, and activities are strengthened	2 dedicated staff embedded in the Ministry to deliver and mentor relevant Ministry staff on human rights activities	<p>3 advisors (F:1; M:2) support MoWHRD: Human Rights Coordinator, Disability and Inclusion Advisor and Translator/Quality Assurer Officer.</p> <p>The advisors have been equipped with necessary human rights capacities through mentoring from UNSOM Human Rights experts</p> <p>4 interns (F:1; M:3) attached to MoWHRD to learn and contribute to the work</p> <p>1 Senior Human Rights advisor is under recruitment</p> <p>5 key advisors recruited with different areas of technical expertise – disability rights, joint programme coordination, National Action Plan on Ending Sexual violence Coordinator, translation/quality assurance and human rights legal advisor – to mainstream human rights in the MoWHRD and in line ministries.</p> <p>The advisors have been equipped with necessary human rights capacities through mentoring from UNSOM Human Rights experts.</p>
# and frequency of coordination meetings convened by the inter-	4 quarterly meetings convened annually	1 Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC convened for 30 stakeholders (F:16; M:14) from line ministries and civil society organizations on 4 th April 2019 in Mogadishu

¹ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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<p>ministerial and committee and federal task-force on CRC, Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC with relevant regional state ministries</p>	<p>4 quarterly federal task-force meeting on CRC at national-level and 2 bi-annual meetings at State-level</p> <p>6 meetings of the Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC at national and state level convened</p>	<p>2 quarterly coordination workshops with 12 resp. 15 participants (ministry staff, civil servants, advisors, HR lawyers and UNSOM)</p> <p>Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Task Force – convened 2 coordination meetings</p> <p>CAAC – CAAC Working group convened 2 coordination meetings</p> <p>National Coordination Mechanism at DG-level on CAAC convened 4 coordination meeting</p> <p>Inter-Ministerial Coordination Meeting on Child Protection convened 3 coordination meetings</p> <p>NAP Steering Committee – 5 coordination meetings convened at national level.</p> <p>Pillar 9 Working Group on Human Rights and Gender – convened 9 coordination meetings</p>
<p>Mechanism for the implementation of a comprehensive juvenile justice is initiated</p>	<p>A pilot programme is implemented at federal level and at least in 1 FMS</p>	<p>Developed national standard for children in detention – through consultative workshop with key stakeholders in security sector.</p> <p>Developed National Strategy Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (CAAFAG), visited South West and Galmudug to raise awareness about the strategy.</p>
<p># of Ministry of Women and Human Rights staff/officers and other line ministries trained on human rights monitoring and implementation</p>	<p>At least 4 people from each ministry (15 Ministries) are trained</p>	<p>40 (F:17; M:23) MoWHRD staff and Benadir district focal points completed training on CRC and CAAC</p> <p>60 (F:31; M:29) participants from MoWHRD, other lines ministries, Inter-Ministerial Task Force and representatives from FMS completed training on international treaties and mechanisms</p> <p>Out of 16 Ministries, 10 Ministries have at least 6 people trained on human rights</p> <p>Number of people from each ministry trained on human rights monitoring and implementation –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development: 50 • Ministry of Justice: 30 • Ministry of Defense: 12



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Internal Security: 9 • Attorney-General's Office: 6 • Ministry of Planning: 6 • Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management: 4 • Ministry of Labour: 8 • Ministry of Health: 5 • Ministry of Constitutional Affairs: 8 • Ministry of Education: 7 • Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction: 2 • Ministry of Water: 2 • Ministry of Information: 7
<p>Mechanism for monitoring, reporting, tracking and addressing human rights violations developed and managed by MoWHRD for each of the SNA, SPF, NISA, and Attorney-General's Office is in place</p>	<p>MoWHRD has a monitoring system in place. And SNA, SPF, NISA, and Attorney-General's Office can address/investigate/prosecute human rights related cases and sexual violence cases</p>	<p>Agreement reached on the importance of advancing accountability of human rights violations, with commitment from all key stakeholders in criminal justice system on actions to be taken at the highest decision-making level to operationalize the commitment, as a result of a deliberations in a high-level conference.</p> <p>Stakeholders present include the MoWHRD, as well as representatives from the Court of Appeal, CIG, Custodial Corps, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Security, Somali Bar Association, women groups and civil society.</p> <p>Some trainings have increased the capacity of stakeholders on reporting. Notably, judges, prosecutors and the criminal investigation department have been trained on rights of detainees, the rights of women children, protection of human rights in relation to prosecution and investigations, and the role of the judiciary in the protection of human rights.</p> <p>Existing working groups have provided the forum for expanding the understanding of the content of human rights protection and responsibilities attached to the SNA, SPF, NISA and the AGO.</p>
<p># of draft laws and policies on the nexus between human rights, justice and security</p>	<p>8 draft bills (including counter terrorism, Amnesty Policy/Law, penal code, citizenship, sexual</p>	<p>MoWHRD has started consultations on policy paper for protection of civilians.</p>



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developed in line with human rights standards with the support of the inter-ministerial task force (Security and Defence related legislations/Policies)	offences, constitution) 5 thematic policy/programme papers (including NDP implementation, Protection of Civilians policy developed)	4 draft bills, 2 policy paper completed and 1 drafted, pending consultations.
1 treaty ratification action plan developed by MoFA for treaties Somalia accepted to consider in the UPR process	CEDAW ratified	MoWHRD advocates for the ratification of CEDAW. A delegation from MoWHRD made study tour to Egypt to learn and gain experience from a country that ratified CEDAW MoFA has conducted research of other countries' approach in ratifying CEDAW in order to develop a strategy for Somalia. No support for this has been provided by JHRP, as other UN agencies outside of the joint programme are providing support.
# of training sessions provided to prosecutors in the FGS and FMS on human rights, juvenile justice and general criminal justice	4 training sessions per year for FGS and FMS 6 training sessions (1 at federal level and 5 at state-level) to create awareness specifically on child protection and justice for children mechanism	Prosecutors have been trained on rights of detainees, the rights of women children, protection of human rights in relation to prosecution and investigations, and the role of the judiciary in the protection of human rights, as well as approaches to crimes of sexual violence
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)		
Activity Result 1.2: Federal and State Parliamentary Committees are able to ensure that legislation complies with international and domestic human rights standards and are able to effectively hold the executive to account on its human rights commitments especially for women and children.		
# of human rights and security related legislation developed and reviewed by the different human rights and security committees	Human rights and security committees review 3 draft legislation per year on its compliance with human rights (constitution, penal code, counter-terrorism citizenship, sexual offences, justice for children/juvenile justice)	1 legal advisor (M) was recruited in April 2019 to build and strength the capacity of the Gender and Human Rights Committee in the parliament The legal advisor reviewed the mandate and Terms of Reference of the committee and developed capacity building plans to the Committee Capacity to develop and review human rights and security related legislation has been increased by the recruitment of 1 legal advisor to the Human Rights Committee to the Upper House and 2 advisors attached to the House of the People and the Upper House. The support of these advisors has assisted in the review of the Disability Agency Bill. Furthermore, the bill relating to citizenship is drafted but not yet tabled.
# of consultation meetings organized by human rights and security committees to	1 consultation per committee per quarter.	No progress



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engage in dialogue with citizens on draft legislation		
# of training sessions on human rights and legislative drafting/review conducted for relevant committees	1 training session per committee per quarter	1 training session for Parliamentary Gender and Human Rights Committee. 8 (F:7; M:1) members, including administrative staff, participated in a one-day workshop to discuss rules and procedures of the committee and their mandate to ensure legislation are in line with human rights
Established and functional electronic database with human rights related studies and data, constantly updated and include specialised human rights sub-areas to support the legislative functions of parliamentary committees	Database launched with 500 articles, papers and books in the database	No progress
# of investigations/enquiries done by security/HRs committees in parliament into grave or systemic HRs violations	1 Parliamentary Committee enquiry conducted	No progress
# of periodic meetings held with civil society organisations, think tanks, and academic institutions to strengthen inclusive participation and building constructive dialogue on human rights in security service delivery	First televised Chatham house style discussion by parliamentary committees on human rights and security with stakeholders (1 per year per committee)	No progress
# of working sessions by human rights and security committees on budgetary/financial oversight and analysis with specific focus on human rights	2 budgetary/financial review sessions per year per committee	No progress
# of national laws that protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards	3 - Federal Constitution, Penal Code and Sexual Offences Bill address women's and girl's rights	2 draft legislations are in progress (Zero Tolerance FGM bill)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)		
Activity Result 1.3: An independent National Human Rights Commission that is able to sustainably and effectively promote and defend human rights and address violations including against women and children		
Multi-year strategic plan for the Human Rights Commission developed based on collected knowledge in the context of	A multi-year strategic plan for the HRC launched.	The Human Rights Commission is not yet established as the process stalled at Council of Ministers level.



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women and children's rights in Somalia focusing on the nexus between human rights, peace and security		
HR Commission is fully established and activated in terms of the law	9 commissioners with regional, gender and clan representation are confirmed by Parliament	Names of 9 Commissioners, proposed and are with the Cabinet, pending approval. While the advocacy of the establishment of the commission continues, the programme has been supporting human rights institutions at the FMS level, in particular the Puntland Human Rights Defender.
Standard operating procedures established for the operationalisation of the independence and autonomy of the commission	1 state of human rights report, 1 thematic report launched At least 5 press statements released on human rights issues/concerns in the country per year	No progress
# of human rights complaints particularly, sexual violence and violations of children's rights received and addressed	At least 50 complaints received and/or addressed including those affecting women and children are handled by the commission per year	No progress
# of reports produced including an annual state of human rights and thematic reports including CRSV and the rights of children	1 Annual State of Human Rights launched, 2 Thematic Reports launched	No progress
# of advocacy and awareness workshops/campaigns conducted by the Human Rights Commission	2 campaign activities per region per year making 6 campaigns for the entire programme duration	No progress
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)		
OUTPUT 2		
Monitoring, reporting and advocacy capacity of human rights civil society organisations developed		
Activity result 2.1: Human rights civil society organisations in Somalia are able to monitor, evaluate, report and to hold the government accountable for human rights violations		
# of trainings organised for key human rights civil society actors to hold the Somalia government accountable for human rights violations is increased through training and capacity building	10 human rights civil society actors are trained to monitor and document human rights violations	Civil Society Organizations provided training on human rights for different topics including: - TOT training for University students for the declaration on human rights, around 30 students benefited including 10 females - Three days awareness workshop for promotion on human rights in Mogadishu attended by 35 trade unions including 14 females - Panel discussion for engaging youth on human rights, justice and electrical issues attended by 25 youth (16 M; 9 F) on 11 Jan with various stakeholders including Lawyers, the Acting Regional Coordinator, Police Officer, Former Mudug Governor, GBV social



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		<p>Worker and Humanitarian Affairs Consultant in Galkayo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two days training on access to justice for IDPs and host communities in Mogadishu benefited by 40 participants - 40 members from marginalized and IDPs communities (25 M; 15 F) attended panel discussions on the protection and promotion on human rights - Three days panel discussion took place in Baidoa Southwest on prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures of GBV and women rights, 25 participants from senior government officials, women groups, academia, IDPs, traditional elders, religious elders, CSO's, INGO's and Youth actively participated the discussions - 3-day panel discussion took place in Baidoa Southwest on prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures of GBV and women rights, 25 participants from senior government officials, women groups, academia, IDPs, traditional elders, religious elders, CSO's, INGO's and Youth actively participated the discussions. - Civil Society Organizations organized 7 trainings for engaging women, national authorities and persons with disabilities <p>UNDP capacity building on financial and procurement management for 16 representatives from CSO</p>
1 Human Rights civil society networks established/strengthened	1 civil society network per region/state and 1 main network established at the national level	1 civil society network established in Benadir. 13 CSOs organizations are awarded Low Value Grants (LVG) to deliver human right trainings on different thematic areas for marginalized and minority groups, persons with disabilities, IDPs, women, children and youth.
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)		
Output 3.1 Legal, policy and institutional capacity for the protection and promotion of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is developed and strengthened.		
Disability road map and national legal framework developed	Disability road map reviewed and national policy drafted	<p>Disability Rights Bill is in progress, consultations ongoing</p> <p>Disability Outreach facilitators have visited Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, and South West for information-sharing sessions, which informs the scope and content of the Disability Rights Bill.</p> <p>Disability Road Map 2021-2024 – in-progress</p> <p>A study tour to Uganda on learning about the domestication of disability rights commitments and mainstreaming the disability rights agenda. 11 focal points on disability rights participated (4 female, 7 male)</p>



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		6 consultation meetings on the Persons with Disabilities' Rights Bill in the 5 FMS and Banadir were held.
UNDP ONLY: activity reports		

NARRATIVE

Output 1.1: The capacity of the MoWHRD and inter-ministerial taskforce which includes security and justice is developed and strengthened to enable implementation of Somalia's international and domestic human rights commitments (UPR, NAP/SVC, CRC, CAAC)

Activity Result 1.1: The capacity of the MoWHRD and inter-ministerial task force which includes security and justice is developed and strengthened to enable implementation of Somalia's international and domestic human rights commitments (UPR, NAP/SVC, CRC, CAAC)

The implementation of Somalia's human rights commitment has focused on improving its human rights reporting, and the development of key thematic policies linked to human rights promotion and protection. This includes preparation, consultations/interviews, drafting and submission of the State Party report to the Human Rights Committee mandated to monitor States' implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights commitments, development and submission of the State Party report on the Convention Against Torture, preparation and submission of replies to the list of issues regarding implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, preparation for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and progressing on the development of the Protection of Civilians Policy. These are all milestones that have been achieved through the support of the Joint Programme on Human Rights.

The Inter-Ministerial Task Force composed of focal points from relevant ministries will strengthen the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the human rights priorities under the National Development Plan. Furthermore, the capacity of the inter-ministerial taskforce, which has been reinvigorated by the Joint Programme on Human Rights, has been increased through various trainings and workshops, including a study tour to Rwanda, which improved the knowledge of inter-ministerial task force on responding to human rights violations and mainstreaming human rights in a post-conflict environment, operationalization of human rights commitments, and the development and implementation of policies and practices. As the Inter-Ministerial Task Force gained more knowledge on human rights, the members have supported the MoWHRD to develop human rights awareness campaigns, as they discussed the topics related to their institutions' mandate and how to best create awareness around those topics. These include, but not limited to, the right to education and the right to health. In this context, the MoWHRD developed a human rights communication plan on public outreach campaigns that aims to continuously educate the public on human rights principles and values and how these are important for the daily lives of all people in Somalia.

This work was done together with the MoWHRD staff to support their capacity building in human rights, which also contributed towards strengthening the staff's awareness of human rights issues and the ministry's mandate and obligations in this context. The capacity of other key actors involved in human rights protection (such as elders, police, prosecutors, judges, prison officers, and doctors) has also increased through trainings on topics such as responses to sexual and gender-based violence, and prisoners' rights, and mainly ensuring that these stakeholders become familiar with and sensitized to the impact of their work on the enjoyment of human rights in Somalia.

With regards to the implementation of the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict (NAP), the MoWHRD with support by the JPHR convened the NAP Steering Committee meetings, consisting of government, federal member states and civil society organizations. These coordination and information sharing meetings aimed at discussing the implementation



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of the Action Plan in Somalia, sharing best practices and lessons learned between stakeholders, with the main aim being to put survivors at the center of service delivery and support. Also, the participants regularly shared the challenges they face and discussed mitigation measures that can be further developed as policies and measures for the future.

MoWHRD has also worked on educating the public on human rights using different advocacy and awareness methods and tools. The communication strategy plan that was developed aims to improve the public perception and understanding of the importance in protecting the rights of women, children, marginalized communities and people living with disabilities and seeks to enhance relationships with media outlets, social networks, and other partners. As an example of some of the awareness raising work, the MoWHRD has developed billboards around Mogadishu and 3 public service announcements based on human rights awareness: the latter was broadcast across Somalia and ensured a wide reach. The MoWHRD has also developed communication materials such as videos to improve human rights awareness and education through widespread dissemination. Short videos focus on basic human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, and the protection of civilians. A series of infographic-style videos includes deeper dives into the following issues: What are human rights; Women protection in Somalia; Child protection in Somalia; The rights of persons with disabilities in Somalia; The development of a National Protection of Civilians Policy; Street Children; Freedom of expression; Access to justice and due diligence; Human rights in Somalia 2017 – 2020; Gender Equality and Women Protection in Somalia 2017 – 2020.

The JPHR was also implemented by all the FMS ministries of human rights, through separate letters of agreements. This support equipped and enhanced the capacity of the FMS institutions in the protection and promotion of human rights with a focus on the protection of women and children at Federal level and FMS level. The letters of agreement included specific activities to support the localization of the Human Rights Roadmap, UPR, CRC and NAP/SVC at FMS level, to mention a few thematic areas. Coordination has improved between FGS MoWHRD and FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights, and information-sharing contributed towards the ongoing development of the Protection of Civilians Policy.

An important milestone is the MoWHRD's collaboration with the Ministry of Women of South-West State and conducting the first-ever GBV meeting in the small coastal town of Barawe. This significant gathering, with members from the Barawe local authorities, health professionals, military court members, police leaders, community women leaders, CSOs, religious leaders and youth, was aimed at addressing the root causes of sexual and gender-based violence in that community and how each stakeholder has a role in this work.

The MoWHRD initiated the development of a website and database where real-time information about potential human rights violations and the 30% quota advocacy during and post federal, regional and district elections is shown, to be used for wider human rights monitoring after elections. This digital platform will aid the establishment of a robust human rights monitoring and reporting system that is managed by the government. Also, after the elections the platform will be used to conduct general human rights monitoring and reporting.

In the context of elections and security, which is an important factor in the enjoyment of civil and political rights, the MoWHRD held a series of roundtable discussions with the Federal Indirect Electoral Implementation Team, the States' Indirect Electoral Implementation Teams, the National Electoral Security Task Force and other security institutions to address the security situation around elections for the female candidates and delegates. These discussions resulted in an agreement where the different institutions have committed to develop special measures to safeguard the safety and security of female candidates and delegates. For security purposes they were not able to share what these specific measures will be as it might compromise the enforcement and implementation.

With regards to the National Human Rights Commission, there has been no progress registered. The names of nine



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Commissioners have been proposed to the Council of Ministers for review and endorsement. However, the process of establishing the National Human Rights Commission has been stalled at said level due to political and financial constraints on the creation of the Commission, despite continued advocacy of the establishment of the commission. The JPHR has engaged with human rights institutions at the FMS level, in particular the Office of the Puntland Human Rights Defender, to support the protection and promotion of human rights in the absence of a National Human Rights Commission and to ensure that such a functioning institution to take on some of the work that the Commission would have been engaged with.

Activity Result 1.2: Federal and State Parliamentary Committees are able to ensure that legislation complies with international and domestic human rights standards and are able to effectively hold the executive to account on its human rights commitments especially for women and children.

During the JPHR implementation, two legal advisors were recruited to build and strengthen the capacity of the Gender and Human Rights Committees in both houses of parliament; the House of the People and the Upper House. The legal advisors reviewed the mandate and Terms of Reference of the Committee and based on the identification of capacity gaps, developed a capacity building plan for the Committee. However, no substantive progress was registered with the implementation of activities with Parliament. This was due to various other priorities of the committees that hindered effective implementation. On 9 March 2020, the Parliamentary committees on human rights of the House of the People and the Upper House were informed regarding the inability to continue the support beyond 1 April 2020 due to lack of funds in the JPHR workplan.

Activity Result 1.3: An independent National Human Rights Commission that is able to sustainably and effectively promote and defend human rights and address violations including against women and children

There has been little progress towards this output. Names of 9 Commissioners were proposed, but the process of establishing the National Human Rights Commission stalled at the Cabinet level due to political and financial constraints on the creation of the commission, despite continued advocacy of the establishment of the commission. The programme engaged with human rights institutions at the FMS level, in particular the Office of the Puntland Human Rights Defender, to support the protection and promotion of human rights in the absence of a National Human Rights Commission.

Activity result 2.1: Human rights civil society organisations in Somalia are able to monitor, evaluate, report and to hold the government accountable for human rights violations

The JPHR released a call for proposal to attract active and diverse civil society organizations/networks on the protection and promotion of human rights. 13 CSOs having the best proposals were selected and received a Low Value Grant of \$20,000 each to work on increasing their capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and hold government institutions accountable. The CSOs have delivered target human rights training on different thematic areas for persons with disabilities, marginalized and minority groups, IDPs, women, children, and youth. The CSOs' intervention has been effective in building their capacities in monitoring and reporting of human rights violations and incidents throughout Somalia.

These trainings, workshops and advocacy activities significantly contributed to raising awareness and building capacities of local communities, especially vulnerable groups within these communities. The programme evaluation has shown that these communities have gained improved level of awareness about human rights related issues and obligations. Also, they have learned that the government is responsible for ensuring protection of their human rights. This has been a strong start, however, considering the current context of Somalia, many more of these interventions is required to ensure a wider population is reached.



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In the 2021 workplan, the planned CSOs activities were combined into 1 large activity (the 'Ila Soco' project) that was aimed at supporting CSOs to monitor the elections and potential violations committed during the elections. It was intended that the CSOs would support the female candidates, delegates and supporters during the elections with the gathering and providing up to date information that they require to enable them to conduct an effective campaign. Unfortunately, the Ila Soco project could not be implemented as the electoral impasse extended beyond the end of the programme on 31 March 2021.

Output 3.1: Legal, policy and institutional capacity for the protection and promotion of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is developed and strengthened.

This output was not part of the original programme document and was added in 2019 as the rights of persons with disabilities became an important priority of Somalia. The draft National Persons with Disabilities' Rights Bill (PwD Bill) has been developed and consultations were ongoing at the end of the first phase of the JPHR. Information sharing sessions were held at the different FMS, supported by the ministries of human rights at those locations. A study tour to Uganda was conducted with a delegation of civil servants, disability rights organizations and members of parliament focused on learning about the domestication of disability rights commitments and mainstreaming the disability rights agenda, which increased the capacity of Members of Parliament from both chambers, and representatives from line ministries and from the Disabled People's Organizations, to adopt lessons learned and influence policy and legislation in this area in Somalia. Furthermore, the work on the PwD bill was preceded by Somalia's historic ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The signing and ratification process, including the consultations with the different stakeholders, have been supported by the JPHR's phase one.

Other Key Achievements.

Somalia's engagement with the international human rights mechanisms has increased significantly, not only in the submission of State Party reports towards fulfilment of its reporting obligations, but further in terms of participation at the Human Rights Council's 42nd Session in September 2019. It has successfully submitted the State Party report on its implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Convention Against Torture, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, as well as its report for the mid-term report and national report for the Universal Periodic Review's third cycle.

The co-hosting of a high-level side event on "Making the CRPD a Reality in Somalia: The Way Forward", supported by the JPHR, achieved a milestone in engaging actively with the international community on discussing a thematic human rights priority for Somalia in the immediate future, that can shape its approach for operationalizing its obligations in relation to the protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

Another key achievement supported by the JPHR was the initiation of the Somali Women Charter activities under the JPHR, led by the MoWHRD, which included the research on the historic Diinsoor district elections and resulted in an unprecedented 50% political seats for women. This work also included the mapping exercise of the parliamentary candidates across the Federal Member States and Banadir region and vacant positions at different levels of governance. The mapping will ensure that the candidates are engaged and actively informed/supported on the different matters around the electoral process, such as the issue of security.

COVID-19 response

From early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in severe delays with the implementation of activities and delivery of the



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programme. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, to minimize staff exposure to the virus, ensure the limited medical capacity was not overwhelmed, and limit security risks, it was decided that the programme staffing footprint would be reduced to the extent possible. Contingencies were made to facilitate business continuity where possible, with alternative modalities in the interim. Most programme staff gradually relocated to work from home, including staff supporting this programme. This resulted in an adjustment period as staff and local implementing partners adapted to this new working modality.

Reflexivity of the programme has been critical to respond to new and heightened human rights concerns resulting from the pandemic, and to adapt to drastically different operational environment and threat factors. Funds were diverted towards an awareness raising campaign, which reached the populations of at least 4 Federal Member States and Banadir, to disseminate critical information regarding COVID-19 and the impact on human rights protection and enjoyment. Where unaffected by precautionary measures, activities continued to the extent possible, such as preparatory work for human rights treaty reporting obligations, desk-based research and drafting of documents in preparation for various policy developments.

Some trainings that could be adapted to remote workshops and webinars proceeded, such as training for CSOs on human rights monitoring and reporting. Regular meetings and coordination meetings also moved online, and activities that required face-to-face engagement were halted and transitioned to virtual platforms where possible.

In response to COVID-19, the Office of the Puntland Human Rights Defender advocated for the release of low-risk prisoners due to the increased vulnerability to the disease. 194 prisoners from four prison facilities were released.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

The programme has resulted in the achievement of some important outcomes. The programme has supported different processes and required not only the commitment and dedication of the government Ministries but technical support to set up and consolidate institutional mechanisms and formulate policies to mainstream universal human rights and other international treaties and covenants in all government work. Although the delivery rate has increased at the end, there was some concerns regarding the pace of the implementation, which was not sufficient considering the targets. This was partly due to the difficulty to recruit qualified consultants that can begin working. Consultants hired, required some time to adjust to the work and connecting to all stakeholders. Capacity gap constraints remained with the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee and the Upper House, which each had a dedicated consultant linked to their human rights committee.

Significant impediments were faced on the Sexual Offences Bill (SOB). This bill was significantly and negatively changed by the parliament, by cutting some vital provisions such as the age of marriage and FGMS, which seriously reduced the protection of women, girls and children. The JPHR did not directly play a role in the drafting or approval process of the SOB (both original version and modified version). However, the obstacles encountered on the SOB bill demonstrates that some legislations linked to traditional and religious matters are difficult to develop and require significant buy-in from certain stakeholders to ensure a process without impediments. These obstacles were not anticipated from the parliament as the law was already vetted and approved by the Council of Ministers and sent onwards for parliamentary discussions. The programme also envisaged several interventions related to the capacity building of National Human Rights Commission. Though the names of the proposed nine Commissioners was sent to the Council of Ministers, the process of establishing the National Human Rights Commission has stalled at the Council of Ministers due to political and financial constraints on the creation of the commission.

A key challenge experienced during 2021 was the disputed Somali elections and the resulting crisis and electoral impasse that



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made it difficult to register progress with some of the activities. Consequently, the significant CSOs activity (ila soco) could not be implemented before the closure of the programme, as it was closely linked to the elections. In addition, an important lesson learned, which related to the limited focus of the last quarter and the political situation that resulted in a significant delay of the implementation of most activities, was that it is important to broaden the scope of the different activities to ensure continuous implementation and ensuring that the risk of such a delay is better mitigated in the second phase of the programme.

Gender
Gender was mainstreamed into all the activities of the programme. With engagement primarily through the MOWHRD FGS and FMS, the programme did not only focus on increasing parity in the capacity-building activities of the programme. The human rights trainings conducted are designed not only to increase general awareness of rights, but also build in specific thematic issues such as women’s human rights. Furthermore, significant effort is dedicated to the work relating to the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict and addressing sexual and gender-based violence.

Activities in support of the Somali Women Charter were added to the JPHR in the last six months of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021. These activities include attaining at least a 30% women quota in the Federal Parliament, thereby increasing the representation of women in positions of authority. Greater female empowerment and representation in government helps to bring the topic of gender equality to the front of governmental discourse and increases the likelihood of further progress in policy and legislation relating to gender equality in Somalia.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ²	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	3	3
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ³	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	4	4

Human Rights
As the programmatic focus is on human rights, a large proportion of the programme focused on the protection of those in positions of vulnerability, cognizant of the barriers that hinder the full and effective participation in society of some on an equal basis with others. Key strands of the programme and activities undertaken focus on advancing the codification, operationalization, and implementation of the human rights and protection commitments on the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities. This included identifying and addressing specific protection issues, conducted in an inclusive manner by engaging with those whose rights are affected, such as in the context of outreach and information-sharing with persons with disabilities to inform the development of national standards for protection.

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes

² Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

³ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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Number of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	1
Number of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (Number)
	5
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Yes
Other	Results (Yes/No)
Does the Joint Programme have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Yes
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: In-kind contributions by the MoWHRD through Ministry staff	
Engagement with UNSOM/UNSOS UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group supported the implementation of the JPHR, through technical advisory and support to the different beneficiary institutions.	
Partnerships During the implementation of the JPHR, partnerships have been established with different government institutions linked to human rights and other societal stakeholders working in this area. The focus of the JPHR phase 1 was aimed at ensuring legislation, policies and measures to ensure a human rights-based government framework were put in place. The programme engaged the different stakeholders working in this field to ensure effective implementation across the board. Maintaining and nurturing the new partnerships will remain vital during the development of the second phase of the JPHR.	
Communications & Visibility The MoWHRD has worked to raise the visibility of the JPHR over the course of the programme. The Ministry's communication officer was present to capture the activities that were being implemented and publicize via tweets, Facebook posts and articles in Somalia new websites. A sample of the communication and visibility products: Two-days training on international treaties and mechanism for FGS Ministry of Women and Human Development, on 2 nd of April 2019: https://mobile.twitter.com/MwomenHRD/status/1113099416053993472?p=v Ministries and Civil Society Organizations attended quarterly coordination NAP/SVC steering Committee meeting, on 4 th of April 2019: https://mobile.twitter.com/MwomenHRD/status/1113870755337515009?p=v	



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Somalia Parliament ratifies Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), on 18th of May 2019:
<http://twitter.com/UNSomalia/status/1129746592423190528?s=17>

The Ministry of Women and Human Development held one day information sharing workshop in Kismayo Jubaland, on 27th of June 2019:
<https://mobile.twitter.com/MwomenHRD/status/1144276644380774400?p=v>

Looking Ahead:

Phase I of the Joint Human Rights programme ended as of 31 March 2021. Development of a new phase of the programme is ongoing, incorporating stakeholder consultations and lessons learnt from phase I. As the second phase is undergoing various consultations and discussions, the aim is to ensure that the programme is initiated in an effective manner. However, the ongoing electoral process may impact the implementation and, so the programme team is working to put in place mitigation measures for potential delays or other situations that might impact the roll-out of the second phase.

Human interest story

N/A

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁴	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
COVID-19 transmission in Somalia	Staff exposure to the virus and inadvertently be a vector for the disease in Somalia, limited medical capacity may be overwhelmed, global travel restrictions resulting in limited freedom of travel outside the country including for medical reasons should the need arise	Reduce footprint of staff at duty station, by implementing work from home / telecommuting arrangements for both international and national staff, with international staff leaving for their home or otherwise chosen location Prioritization of activities related to supporting Somalia in its response to COVID-19, as well as recovery efforts. Mobilizing alternative modalities for implementation, such as online meetings and capacity-building activities All implementation activities that do not adhere to precautionary measures e.g. physical distancing, are suspended, and deferred on a rolling basis.
Elections in 2021	Potential of dramatic changes to the political landscape can impact the Joint Programme implementation follow up to the election period.	Depending on the decision of one person, one vote election, possible mitigation measures include a committed focus on technical capacity development of institutional counterparts while support to non-state actors (civil society) will continue
Tensions and conflicts in Jubaland, South-West State, Galmudug, HirShabelle, Banadir and Puntland	All activities in the different FMS might be affected if the Joint Programme is forced to suspend implementation due to increased security risks. The risk of this is greater in relation to liberated areas where state institutions need to ascertain and consolidate their presence.	Through making extensive use of national coordination mechanisms under the NDP 9, empowering national programme staff and continuing to build capacity with all programme counterparts, the Joint Programme will be able to continue implementation of activities under adverse circumstance.
Increase in internal political divisions	An increase in internal political divisions will have detrimental effect on all activities and interventions under the Joint Programme. Internal political divisions are likely to further deepen the autonomist/independent movements.	While keeping track of all political developments, the Joint Programme will continue to build strong relationships with all local and regional partners, with a focus to support a harmonized approach to rule of law development across Somalia.
Difficulty in securing international	Delayed recruitment processes may impact on the implementation pace of the Programme.	Review agencies policies and streamline processes for eliminating delays.

⁴ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

expertise to come to Somalia		Recruitment of diaspora advisors is not as difficult as recruiting international people for several reasons. Recruitment of diaspora expertise for some positions represents a sustainable and quick solution avoiding unnecessary waste of time.
Limited commitment by government for long-term mechanisms or priorities.	In the event that sustainable mechanisms and priorities are not implemented by government, the Joint Programme may be undermined in its scope.	Regular follow up with government institutions on implementation of their strategic plans/action plans.
Limited engagement with vulnerable groups.	Joint programme activities undermined as a result of corruption.	Support accountability and transparency programmes through the Joint Rule of Law programme and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Capacity needs outlast the Programme timelines.	Programme fails in the long run to ensure that sustainable mechanisms and improved capacities are in place with the Government.	Ensure programme and activities are in accordance to the need of the government in terms of resources and timeline. Provide further support to the government institutions to develop a realistic capacity development strategy.
Insecurity at the regional and district levels leading to inability for the Programme to deliver services and implement activities.	The planned activities in the regions and districts are delayed or interrupted.	Develop alternative interventions jointly with other local stakeholders.

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	23 October 2019	The PSC took key strategic programme decisions, reviewed and approved the workplan submitted by the technical team. The AWP was developed through an Ministry's technical retreat and consulted with the UN partners and donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the ministry to send 2020 JP Annual Work Plan (AWP) to donors and UN partners. For ministry to hold a retreat and strategies for 2020. To invite more donors to the Steering Committee meeting For Sweden and Norway to send their inputs in writing as there were some difficulties hearing them.
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	11 December 2019	The two-page narrative note including achievements and priorities for 2020 was prepared and shared with donors. The AWP was developed and shared with donors after bilateral meetings to discuss 2020 priorities and expectations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors and UN partners to review AWP and send comments within a week. Technical Working Group to revert with comments thereafter. Team to produce 2-pager narrative on rationale of AWP
Technical Meeting	19 March 2020	Meeting attended by the Director-General of the MoWHRD, key advisors of the MoWHRD under the JPHR, representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Also, UNDP and UNSOM representatives were present. The discussion was on the pending activities, challenges and the progress of the programme.	<p>Action points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For MoWHRD to revise the AWP in collaboration with UN partners – to reflect extension to December 2020 and prioritization of activities in line with the available resources/budget Preparation of a calendar of events -proposing dates for the quarterly technical level meetings as well as the PSC meetings. To circulate calendar of events, The technical level meetings shall be very detailed and will be followed up with the PSC meeting which is at the strategic level. Quarterly technical meetings For UNSOM and UNDP to meet and discuss the structure and institute internal UN meetings

			<p>(monthly/bi-monthly) improve communication with the UN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC checklist to be shared by UNDP, • Preparation of briefing note/common messaging/newsletter/bulletin • Regular update needs to be provided to the donors, i.e. study tour, update on the bills, CSOs work • MoWHRD to request for letter of extension on the HRIP.
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	31 May 2020	Meeting attended by the Director-General of the MoWHRD, key advisors of the MoWHRD under the JPHR, representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Also, UNDP and UNSOM representatives were present. The discussion was on the pending activities, challenges and the progress of the programme.	<p>Key meeting and decision points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of programme extension from January to March 2021. • Presentation of annual work plan • Presentation of implementation during COVID-19 • Discussion on end of term evaluation process
Technical meeting	29 October 2020	Meeting attended by the Director-General of the MoWHRD, key advisors of the MoWHRD under the JPHR, representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Also, UNDP and UNSOM representatives were present. The discussion was on the pending activities, challenges and the progress of the programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tentatively Agreed on 3 months No –Cost Extension for the JPHR – pending submission of available budget and work-plan to donors • Norway has 2 million NOK which will expire by 31 December 2020. UNDP to share with Norway a financial update (on available funding) to include Norwegian funding in the no-cost extension.
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	9 December 2020	Meeting attended by the Director-General of the MoWHRD, key advisors of the MoWHRD under the JPHR, representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Also, UNDP and UNSOM representatives were present. The discussion was on the pending activities, challenges and the progress of the programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three-month extension of the programme from 1 January to 31st March 2021. • Comments and observations on preliminary findings of the end-term evaluation. • Timeline for the submission of the end-term evaluation report: UNDP will share the draft mid-term evaluation report by 31 December for the PSC members' review and comments. And the final draft to be submitted by the first week

			<p>of January. Feedback will be given in a week. The final version will be submitted by 10 January.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline for the submission of the Draft Report of the Next Phase of the Program. Draft report will be shared in the first week of January. Final report will be submitted on 20 January 2021.
Third Party Monitoring report	Q3 and Q4 2020	<p>UNDP contracted a TPM for monitoring of JPHR. As the Programme approaches the end of its 36-month cycle in December 2020, an end term evaluation is commissioned by UNDP, UNSOM and UNICEF to assess the achievements of the results and to draw lessons learned to improve sustainability of the benefits, as well as improve the design of next-generation of programmes in both technical and administrative aspects. The main objective of the assignment is to assess the JP HR approach, achievements, challenges and identify entry points for the next generation of the Joint programme.</p>	Please see Annex 4
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	31 March 2021	<p>The PSC took key strategic programme decisions, discussed the progress made on the annual workplan in the final quarter of the JPHR, which was submitted by the technical team. The AWP was developed through an Ministry's technical retreat and consulted with the UN partners and donors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of the closure of phase 1 of the Joint Programme on Human Rights • Approval of programme closure budget for preparation of final phase 1 narrative and financial reports

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

Training and workshop data 2018

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Staff		16-17 Sept 24 Sept 26 Sept 15 Oct	11	14	25	Basic Training on Human Rights 15 -17 Sept: Universal Declaration, International Treaties, UPR 24 Sept: Child Rights 26 Sept: Women's Rights 15 Oct: Convention for Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	Mogadishu, SYL Hotel	Ministry, UNSOM and UNDP
2.	Ministry staff and Inter-Ministerial focal points		29 Oct	11	14	25	UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT)	Mogadishu, Istar Hotel, MIA.	UNSOM
3.	Inter-ministerial task force focal points		5 th – 7 th Nov	10	4	14	Basic Human Rights UPR Recommendations International Treaties	Mogadishu, Peace Hotel	UNSOM
Totals:				32	32	64			

Training and workshop data 2019

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or LW staff	Others		M	F	Total			
4.	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)		24 March 2019	21	19	40	Women's protection: international legal framework, national laws and advocacy towards Sexual Offence Bill and FGM Bill	Mogadishu	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)
5.	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)		27-28 March 2019	23	17	40	CRC and CAAC: national laws, CAAC action plan	Mogadishu	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)
6.	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)		2-3 April 2019	29	31	60	International treaties and mechanisms	SYL Mogadishu	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)
7.	UNDP		10 June 2019	2	1	3	HACT capacity assessment orientation training	MIA, Mogadishu	UNDP Programme Quality Assurance Unit
8.	UNDP		20 June 2019	8	10	18	Results based reporting	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Compound	UNDP Monitoring and Report Writing Specialist
9.	Parliament		20 June 2019	1	7	8	Rules and procedures of the Gender and Human Rights Committee and their mandate to ensure legislation is in line with human rights	Villa Somalia	Legal Advisor to Gender and Human Rights Committee
10.			7-8 August 2019				Orientation on human rights training for ministry staff and other line ministries	Jubboland	Ministry of Women, Family

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
								Affairs and Human Rights in Jubbaland	
11.	Ministries		14-15 August 2019			50	Two days orientation training on human rights	Garowe, Puntland	
12.	Ministries		25-26 Aug 2019			25	Orientation training on human rights for ministry staff and line ministries	Bay Hotel	Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights in Southwest
13.		CSOs and local stakeholders	29 August 2019				Orientation of human rights and reporting training for civil society organizations	Jubbaland	Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights in Jubbaland
14.	Ministries		17 September 2019				Training on Universal Periodic Review and Convention Against Torture	Maamus Garden, Jubbaland	MOWHRD FGS
15.	Ministries		29 September 2019			30	Training of human rights road map	South West	MOWFAHR
16.	Ministries		30 September 2019				Training on CRC and CAAC	South West	MOWFAHR
17.	Ministries	CSOs, community leaders, religious leaders	1 October 2019			30	Workshop on the NAP	South West	MOWFAHR

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
18.	Ministries		2 October 2019				Workshop on NAP/SVC	Jubbaland	MOWFAHR
19.		Civil society organizations, community leaders	2 October 2019				Human rights training for civil society organizations	South West	MOWFAHR
20.	Ministries	Civil society	5-6 October 2019			30	Human rights awareness training	Baiboa, South West	MOWFAHR
21.	Ministries	Police, parliament, youth, women groups, civil society	13-15 Oct 2019	25	15	40	Basic Human Rights Training	Dhusamareb, Galmudug	
22.	Ministries	CSOs, AG	14 October 2019	22	11	33	Information sharing and human rights advocacy workshop between MOWHRD FGS and MOWDAFA Puntland	Garowe, Puntland	MOWHRD FGS and MOWDAFA Puntland
23.	Police		20 October 2019	20	10	30	Police training on how to approach crimes of sexual violence	Peace Hotel, Mogadishu	MOWHRD FGS
24.	Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)	Doctors in Benadir region	21 October 2019	19	11	30	Doctors training on how to approach crimes of sexual violence		
25.	Ministries		30 October 2019	23	7	30	Information sharing on the National Strategy and Operational Framework on the Prevention of Child Recruitment, Release and	South West	MOWHRD of the FGS and MOWFA of SW State

No	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
							Reintegration between the MOWHRD of the FGS and MOWFA of SW State		
26.		Persons with disability	30 October 2019	23	7	30	Information sharing between the MOWHRD FGS and MOWFAHRD of SWS on disability	South West	MOWHRD FGS and MOWFAHRD SWS
27.		Judges and prosecutors	3 November 2019	18	12	30	Training for judges and prosecutors on how to approach crimes of sexual violence		Ministry of Women and Human Rights (MOWHRD)
28.			5, 7 November 2019	2	10	12	Strengthening the Human rights Oversight Role of Members of the Human Rights Committees – FMS	Peace Hotel, Mogadishu	
29.	Line ministries	Community (information workers, community development workers, elders)	11 November 20	9		9	Information sharing between MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD of Galmudug on disability		MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD of Galmudug
30.	Ministries	CSOs, clan elders, youth	12-13 November 2019				Workshop about rights of minorities and freedom of expression	Hirshabelle/Isaiah	Hirshabelle MOWHRD
31.	Ministries		14 November 2019	22	8	30	Information sharing between MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD Galmudug on the national strategy and operational framework on CAATAG	Dhusamareb, Galmudug	MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD Galmudug
32.	Line Ministries		16 November 2019	25	15	40	Training on National Minimum Standard on Children in Detention	Peace Hotel, Mogadishu	MOWHRD FGS
33.	Ministries	Persons with	23-24 November				Information sharing on disability rights between MOWHRD FGS and Benadir Region	Hayat Hotel	MOWHRD

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		disability	2019						
34.		Prosecutors, CID	30 November to 1 December 2019	24	7	31	4-day training for prosecutors and CID personnel	Hotel Juba, Garowe, Puntland	Puntland Human Rights Defender
35.	Parliaments of FMS		1-3 December 2019	9	30	39	Training on human rights from gender perspective	Baideoa, South West	Human Rights Committee of the House of the People
36.	Line ministries		5, 7 December 2019	23	7	30	Training workshop on human rights treaties, ratifications, implementation and reporting for MOWHRD with Galmudug line ministries	Dhusamareb	
37.	Ministries	CSOs, clan elders, youth	8-9 December 2019	7	18	25	Workshop on human rights defenders in rights of minorities with focus in marginalization, inclusion and ensuring public rights	Beletwyne, Hirshabelle	MOWHRD
38.	Ministries		10-11 December 2019	25	5	30	Training workshop on Human rights Roadmap Implementation	Galmudug	
39.		Persons with disability	15 December 2019	23	7	30	Information sharing between MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD Hirshabelle on disability	Kaamil Hotel, Beletwyne	MOWHRD FGS and MOWHRD Hirshabelle
40.	Line ministries	Community (information workers, community development workers, elders), persons	23 December 2019	20	10	30	Pre-Consultation and information sharing on disability rights MOWHRD FGS and MOWFA Jubaland	Kismayo, Jubaland	MOWHRD FGS and MOWFA Jubaland

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
Totals:				423	275	872			

Training and workshop data 2020

#	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others	Start Date	End Date	M	F	Total	Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
1		Local community	Sunday, 5 January 2020	Sunday, 5 January 2020	25	15	40	Protection of human rights of the internally displaced persons from marginalized communities in Mogadishu	Mogadishu	Marginalized Communities Advocates
2		Local community	Thursday, 9 January 2020	Thursday, 9 January 2020	16	9	25	Training on human rights		DRDO
3	Ministry of Social Affairs and MoWHRD	IDP and host communities	Sunday, 15 January 2020	Monday, 20 January 2020	19	14	33	Training on access to justice and rights in the administration of justice for IDP and refugees	Mogadishu	Humanitarian and Development Network
4		UNISO	Saturday, 23 January 2020	Wednesday, 29 January 2020	9	7	16	TOT UDHR for University Students	Mogadishu	Maternal Mercy and Development
5		Trade unions	Thursday, 30 January 2020	Saturday, 1 February 2020	21	14	35	Awareness on Promotion of Human Rights in Mogadishu	Mogadishu	FESTU
6	Various		Monday, 10 February 2020	Tuesday, 11 February 2020	40	10	50	Joint training provided to the inter-ministerial task force, police, prosecutors, doctors and elders on	Mogadishu	MOWHRD, UNSOM

								how to approach sexual related violence		
7	Puntland MoWDAFA		Sunday, 23 February 2020	Monday, 24 February 2020	17	23	40	Information sharing and awareness raising on disability rights	Garowe	MoWDAFA
8		Custodial Corps	Sunday, 1 March 2020	Monday, 2 March 2020	19	12	31	Human Rights Training for Custodial corps on Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and Prisoner Right	Mogadishu	MOWHRD
9		HIU	Sunday, 15 March 2020	Thursday, 19 March 2020	10	6	16	TOT UDHR for University Students	Mogadishu	Maternal Mercy and Development
10	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Galmudug line ministries	Sunday, 9 August 2020	Tuesday, 11 August 2020	24	16	40	Training on international and regional human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms for the Galmudug MoWHRD and other line ministries	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug
11		FMS security sectors and local community	Saturday, 15 August 2020	Tuesday, 18 August 2020	13	17	30	Three State-Level NAP/SVC Workshops/Meetings Linked to Federal-Level NAP/SVC meetings	SW-Barawe	MOWHRD
12	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Local community	Sunday, 16 August 2020	Monday, 17 August 2020	18	12	30	Training on SGBV for Galmudug traditional leaders and elders	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug
13		FMS security sectors and local community	Wednesday, 19 August 2020	Friday, 21 August 2020	14	16	30	Three State-Level NAP/SVC Workshops/Meetings Linked to Federal-Level NAP/SVC meetings	Hirshabelle-Beledweyn	MOWHRD
14		FMS security sectors and local community	Thursday, 20 August 2020	Friday, 21 August 2020	13	17	30	NAP: Strengthen the community-based reporting mechanism through defining roles and responsibilities and providing training for community leaders on GBV prevention and strengthening community reporting mechanism by defining roles and	SW-Barawe	MOWHRD

								responsibilities with stakeholders.		
15	MoWHRD		Thursday, 20 August 2020	Friday, 21 August 2020	14	16	30	CAAC: Strengthen the community-based reporting mechanism through defining roles and responsibilities and providing training for community leaders on gender-based violence prevention (applicable for COVID-19)	FMS	MoWHRD
16	Ministry of Women South-West State	Local Community	Saturday, 22 August 2020	Sunday, 23 August 2020	19	11	30	Strengthen community platforms to prevent HRs violations and increased violence in the context of COVID-19, especially against elderly, children, PwD and GBV, as a result of diminished income, anxiety and fear of the unknown. The work across these platforms can later be use.	FMS	Ministry of Women South-West State
17	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Galmudug line ministries	Saturday, 22 August 2020	Sunday, 23 August 2020	23	17	40	Outreach and consultation programme to identify thematic areas of human rights development	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug
18	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle		Sunday, 30 August 2020	Sunday, 30 August 2020	15	35	50	Workshop on National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict	Jowhar	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle
19	Puntland MoWDAFA		Saturday, 5 September 2020	Tuesday, 8 September 2020	10	20	30	Training of implementation of CRC domestication and CAAC framework	Garowe	MoWDAFA
20	Office of Puntland Human Rights	Prison and admin staff	Monday, 14 September 2020	Monday, 14 September 2020	6	1	7	Training for detention staff protection of human rights facilities on the response of COVID	Bossaso Prison	OPHRD

	Defender										
21	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Local community	Tuesday, 15 September 2020	Thursday, 17 September 2020	22	8	30	Training on Children and Armed Conflict for the Galmudug MoWHRD and other Galmudug line ministries	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	
22	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle	Local community	Monday, 28 September 2020	Tuesday, 29 September 2020	10	40	50	Thematic human rights training and outreaches for staff and inter-ministerial committee, including external trainings - to develop policies, report and engage more robustly with treaty mechanisms policy/ legislation.	Jowhar	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle	
23	Puntland MoWDAFA		Friday, 2 October 2020	Friday, 2 October 2020	10	15	25	Implementation of the priorities of NAP and SVC	Garowe	MoWDAFA	
24	MoWHRD		Wednesday, 14 October 2020	Thursday, 15 October 2020	13	17	30	Public Debate on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their right to political participation and representations	BRA	MoWHRD	
25	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Local community and government officials	Monday, 19 October 2020	Monday, 19 October 2020	15	45	60	Launch of the Somali Women Charter in Galmudug	Dhusamareb	Galmudug MoWHRD local consultant	
26	Civil Society Organizations		Sunday, 25 October 2020				27	Training for Monitoring and Reporting on Human Rights	Via zoom	UNSOM and UNDP	
27	Puntland MoWDAFA		Sunday, 8 November 2020	Monday, 9 November 2020	12	40	52	Advanced training of line ministries on monitoring and implementation on Human Right Treaties and reporting in Garowe	Garowe	MoWDAFA	
28	Puntland MoWDAFA		Wednesday, 11 November 2020	Thursday, 12 November 2020	13	25	38	Engagement training to support on effective advocacy, focusing on international and regional treaty bodies and mechanisms in Garowe	Garowe	MoWDAFA	
29	Ministry of	Local community	Tuesday, 17	Tuesday, 17	5	25	30	Launch of the plan of action of the	Jowhar	Ministry of	

	Women and Human rights HirShabelle		November 2020	November 2020				women's charter by Ministries of Women across the FMS with participation of leaders, activists, women rights defenders, media, academia, private sector, women on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325		Women and Human rights HirShabelle
30	Puntland MoWDAFA		Wednesday, 18 November 2020	Thursday, 19 November 2020	0	50	50	Launch plan of actions for Somali Women's Charter on the occasion of 20 th anniversary of UNSCR 1325	Garowe	MoWDAFA
31	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle	Civil Society Organizations	Thursday, 19 November 2020	Thursday, 19 November 2020	10	40	50	Support activities prioritized by FMS in their action plans Charter, including consultations, awareness raising, advocacy and capacity-building on the demands of the Charter with elders, religious groups, youth groups, media and government institutions.	Jowhar	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle
32	MoWHRD		Saturday, 21 November 2020	Saturday, 21 November 2020				launch the Somali's Women Charter action plan, which was participated government officials, CSOs, media, academia private sectors etc.	Mogadishu	MoWHRD
33	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle	Local community	Wednesday, 2 December 2020	Thursday, 3 December 2020	5	45	50	Implementation of the priorities in the area of Somali Women Charter (in line with the NAP 1325), NAP SVC. Also including coordination meetings and outreach activities to the Federal Member states (FMS).	Jowhar	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle
34	Ministry of Women and Human rights-Galmudug	Local community and government officials	Saturday, 5 December 2020	Sunday, 6 December 2020	15	44	60	Training on Women's Political Participation	Dhusamareb	Galmudug MoWHRD local consultant
35	Puntland MoWDAFA		Sunday, 20 December	Monday, 21 December 2020	40	60	100	Awareness raising on the demands of Somali women's charter	Garowe	MoWDAFA

		2020							
TOTAL			539	746	1285				

**THIRD PARTY MONITORING REPORT OF
JOINT PROGRAMME ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

Implemented by;

FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development and Civil Society Organisations

Funded by;

UNDP

Prepared by:

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ACRONYMS

AWCC	Action for Women and Children Concern
CAAC	Children And Armed Conflict
CRC	Convention On The Rights Of The Child
CSOs	Civil society Organisation
DRDO	Deegan Relief and Development Organization
FESTU	Federation of Somali Trade Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government Of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HDA	Humanitarian and Development Action
IPHR	The Joint Programme On Human Rights
MCA	Marginalized/minority communities advocate
MMD	Maternal Mercy Development (MMD)
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MoH-PL	Ministry Of Health Puntland
MOWDAFA	Ministry Of Women Development & Family Affairs
MOWHR	Ministry Of Women And Human Rights
MoWHRD	Ministry Of Women And Human Rights Development
NAP/SVC	National Action Plan On Sexual Violence In Conflict
NDP	National Development Plan
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
PAF	Peoples Aid Foundation
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SWCCA	Somali Women and Child Care Association

SWS	Southwest State
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSCR	UN Security Council In The
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WHO	World Health Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The TPM used key informant interviews during the monitoring process. The TPM team interviewed representatives from five FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development and 13 Civil Society Organisations supported by JPHR project. Below are the summary findings:

A. FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development

Thematic Area	Findings
<i>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</i>	All the FMS Ministries have Strategic plan except the Ministry of Women Family Affairs and Human Right Development for Hirshabelle state.
<i>Most significant weakness of the ministry</i>	The main weakness of the institutions is the lack of funds to facilitate activities aimed at ensuring the missions and the objectives of the ministry are achieved. The staff don't have enough experience with others not having educational backgrounds on gender, human rights and advocacy limiting the institutions' ability to develop proper gender and human rights responsive policies.
<i>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</i>	All the ministries have been involved in the development of some bills and policies.
<i>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</i>	The focal persons had a good grasp of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry and understood clearly their duties.
<i>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</i>	All the institutions with the support of the UNDP project have facilitated trainings and workshops in year 2020.
<i>Coordination</i>	The coordination between their institution and MoWHR-FGS is good but needs improvements. The coordination between the ministries can be improved through creating more channels for information sharing, sharing documents on progresses, achievements and policies developed to harmonize the state and national gender and human rights bills and policies and creating joint programmes to work together in promoting gender and human rights.
<i>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</i>	All the ministries across the states have no monitoring focal person
<i>COVID-19 work restrictions</i>	The Ministries are coping well COVID-19 work restrictions, the ministry allowed the staff to work from home during the peak of COVID-19 and

	advised them to conduct their meetings through virtual/online to reduce the spread of the virus. The Ministry adopted Covid-19 precautionary measures such as physical distancing, wearing facemasks, washing hands, and using sanitizers at all times.
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B. Civil Society Organisations

Thematic area	Results/Findings
<i>Trainings of the CSOs</i>	The trainings on human rights enhanced their knowledge and broadened their concepts on human rights and equipped and improved their capacity in attending to human rights issues. The trainings enabled the CSO teams to understand the right procedures of monitoring abuses and sensitive cases that include rape and domestic violence that require broader sense of approaches.
<i>Most significant challenge facing the CSOs</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The operation of the CSO in a volatile and hostile environment affects the day to day activities of the organization. 2) Investigating cases of human rights violations in some cases risks instigating clan conflicts and politicisation of the matter causing worse problems. 3) The lack of proper knowledge on human rights and strict adherence to cultural traditions in resolving cases contributes to the lack of interest and support from the community members during investigation and seeking justice for the affected victims. 4) Limited timeline of project activities and trainings. 5) Lack of financial support to provide projection services for vulnerable communities. 6) COVID-19 pandemic has affected the organizations to carry out its mandates. 7) Poor knowledge among the communities in terms of the rights and protection issues. 8) Lack of contribution from the FGS to provide justice and projection for human right victims. 9) Poor understanding of Labour rights among the communities. 10) Lack of sustainable/continuous funding and Lack of partnership opportunities
<i>Coordination between the CSO and other CSO</i>	There is strong coordination between CSOs operating in the locality and support each other in the implementation of different project activities. They engage each other during trainings to uplift the capacity of the other CSOs.

<i>network</i>	
<i>Coordination or communication between the CSO and the FGS/FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights</i>	Most of the CSOs reported to have coordination engagement with FGS/FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights. focal persons at the district and state level have increasingly been involved in supporting and collaborating with the CSO in implementation of project activities and noted them taking part in open dialogue forums and debates.
<i>Reporting</i>	The CSOs coordinate with the districts courts, the high judicial council and the court of appeal in providing justice to the affected victims of the government officials. They also coordinate with human rights agencies to allow them to properly deliver justices. Some of the CSOs use the media outlets to report the cases and raising the voices of the voiceless for the perpetrators to be brought to justice.
<i>CSO coping with COVID-19 work restrictions</i>	The respondent noted the provision of Covid-19 toolkit by UNDP has enabled them to conduct project activities and ensure continuity of business in attending to the local communities. Moreover, the establishment of hand washing facilities and availability of PPEs at the CSOs office has enabled them to strictly observe the Covid19 guidelines in line with WHO and MOH regulations.

Recommendations

A. FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development

- 1) The ministries require more funding to facilitate activities aimed at ensuring the missions and the objectives of the ministry are achieved
- 2) There is need train the ministry staff who don't have enough experience on gender, human rights and advocacy limiting the institutions' ability to develop proper gender and human rights responsive policies.
- 3) There is need to improve coordination between the ministries through creating more channels for information sharing, sharing documents on progresses, achievements and policies developed to harmonize the state and national gender and human rights bills and policies and creating joint programmes to work together in promoting gender and human rights.
- 4) The coordination between the FMS ministries could also be improved by jointly implementing projects covering education, health, security and humanitarian issues that cover the basis of human rights and gender issues.
- 5) Setting up a victim assistance development and protection center providing support and protection for affected victims and children (boys and girls) who are exposed to violence and victims of explosive hazards

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- 6) Ministries from Galmudug and HirShabelle states lack staffing, space and equipment such as internet operate efficiently, there is need to support with equipment and expansion of space.

B. CSOs

- 7) More trainings on human rights and financial trainings especially in the procurement sector. Other trainings requested include trainings on Child protection rights, Human Right advocacy trainings, advanced Human Rights reporting, Human Right Conventions trainings and GBV cases reporting.

1.0 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

1.0 Background on the project

The Joint Programme on Human Rights (JPHR) is implemented by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) through the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) with support from the United Nations (UN) with the United Nations Assistance Mission to Somalia (UNSOM) as the lead entity in collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF. It is a 36-month programme initiated in January 2018 and is coming to an end in December 2020. The Programme's main objective is to strengthen the nexus between human rights, children's rights and women's rights on one hand and human rights, security and justice institution on the other hand through the implementation of Somalia's commitments on National Development Plan (NDP) priorities, Somalia's commitments on the Universal Periodic Review and, Human Rights standards within the framework of SCR 1325 and CAAC. The key Programme Focus areas include:

Thematic Area 1: Strengthening the capacity of government actors, including the MoWHRD, Ministries of Internal Security and Justice, relevant Federal Parliamentary Committees on Human Rights, to comply with human rights and protection standards. This includes supporting government actors in implementation of the recommendation of the Universal Periodic Review accepted by the Somali government, actions requested by the UN Security Council in the UNSCR resolutions (including UNSCR 1325), recommendations from UN treaty bodies, and the Human Rights Roadmap for Somalia. It also includes support to the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Commission.

Thematic Area 2: Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor and report on human rights violations (particularly women's and children's rights) and hold the Somali government accountable, by improving public awareness and understanding of human rights amongst local civil society organizations and strengthen their monitoring and reporting capacity.

This TPM covers MS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development and Civil Society Organisations that benefited from the JPHR programme.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

The third-party monitoring was guided by the use of the checklist approved by UNDP. The monitoring targeted the focal persons of the program. The TPM used key informant interviews during the monitoring process. The TPM team interviewed representatives from five FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development and 13 Civil Society Organisations.

2.2 Training and data collection

Researchcare trained and deployed a field researcher about the questionnaire. The researcher administered the questionnaire during the data collection. A summary notes was prepared from the interviews.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Findings from FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development

3.1.1 Puntland - Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs

Thematic Area	Findings
Strategic plan or capacity development plan	<p>The Ministry has a 5-year strategic plan that was originally developed in 2016 and an annual work plans that outline the activities and capacity developments plans to be undertaken by the ministry. Both the documents were reviewed in October, 2020 to analyse their relevance and alignment of priorities with the ministry's objectives and missions. Changes were incorporated into the relevant sections as reported.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/11UAuDvUx7b1Ar3isPubELUss4xePaqoY/view?usp=sharing</p>
Most significant weakness of the ministry	<p>The main weakness of the institution is the lack of funds to facilitate activities aimed at ensuring the missions and the objectives of the ministry are achieved. MOWDAFA is mainly donor dependent institution on undertaking activities aimed at promoting human rights and gender equality and operates on a restrictive budget received from the government. The focal person reported the capacity of the ministry's staff is also limited as some of the staff don't have enough experience with others not having educational backgrounds on gender, human rights and advocacy limiting the institutions' ability to develop proper gender and human rights responsive policies.</p>
Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies	<p>The ministry has been involved in the development of some bills and policies. However, these policies and bills were developed in 2016 and not of recent. Plan of Action for Children, Alternative Care policy for children and FGM policy were among the key policies and bills the ministry has been involved in developing. Besides, these were not achieved through the support of JPHR project.</p>
Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the	<p>The focal person had a good grasp of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry and understood clearly their duties. The TPM rates 4.5 for their understanding.</p>

<i>ministry</i>	
<p>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</p>	<p>The institution with the support of the UNDP project has facilitated 5 trainings and workshops and launching of the Somali Women Charter in Garowe. The trainings and workshops facilitated are highlighted as follows;</p> <p>1. Training of implementation of CRC domestication and CAAC framework with Ministry staff and other line ministries in Garowe.</p> <p>The training was held on 5-8 September 2020. 30 participants comprised of the ministry staff, ministry of justice, ministry of education, ministry of interior, ministry of health and ministry of labor, youth and sports participated in The training. The key thematic areas of the training were; -</p> <p>Children right convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of CRC • Meanings domestication of CRC • enforcing the CRC • What does the international human right laws? • Articles of international human rights convention <p>Child and armed conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of child and armed conflict CAAC • Children and Armed Conflict on developing practical guidance on the integration of child protection issues in peace processes • What are emotional and psychological effects of CAAC in children • Social effects of CAAC • How CAAC participants in security, displacement and other aspects of people's lives • The strategies might work to support children who have been affected CAAC <p>2. Engagement training to support on effective advocacy, focusing on international and regional treaty bodies and mechanisms.</p> <p>The training was held on 11-12 November, 2020 in Garowe. The target participants for the activity were; Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs Staff, Line Ministries of MOWDAFA, Office of Human rights defender, Community Police, Women lawyers, Civil Society and Detention centers. The training focused on covering the following objectives; -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To learn the content of human right treaties • To train participants and better able to respect, protect and fulfill their obligations to all citizens • To develop human rights educational and awareness rising material that supports local outreach through summarizing and translating treaties in to local language. • To identify which treaties still need to be ratified by the state to focus relevant

	<p>advocacy efforts</p> <p>3. Advanced Training of line ministries on monitoring and implementation on Human Right Treaties and reporting In Garowe.</p> <p>The training was held at 8-9 November, 2020. The training was participated 52 (40 Female and 10 Male) participants from ministry of women , ministry of interior, ministry of justice, ministry of health, ministry of education, ministry of labor youth and sports, ministry of planning , office of human rights , women lawyers, civil society, parents, teachers and community police officers. The training sought to cover the following areas as reported during the interviews;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introductions of human rights - International Human Rights Law. - Human rights treaties - Implementation of human rights treaties. - Overview of 7 main International human rights treaties - Importance of human rights in Somalia. - Situation of human rights in Somalia - Challenges and opportunities - Way forward to protect the human rights in Somalia. - Universal Periodic Review - Implementation of process UPR - Reporting mechanisms of human rights treaties - Purpose of Reporting - Reporting Procedures (What does committees of human right do). - Human Rights Treaty Reporting Problems - Two Measures to Alleviate the short comings of the Current System - Communications Procedures (What else does the Committees of human right do?). <p>4. Training of Co-ordination meeting for the implementation of priorities in NAP/SVC and outreach activities to the federal member states In Garowe.</p> <p>The training was held at 2nd October, 2020 at Harwanaag Hall in Garowe. The workshop was participated 20 (14 Female, 6 Male) participants from ministry of women , ministry</p>
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	<p>of interior, ministry of justice, ministry of health, ministry of education, ministry of labour youth and sports, ministry of planning , office of human rights , women lawyers and community police officers. The workshop covered 5 thematic areas as highlighted below;</p> <p>Human Right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - International human right laws - The universal declaration of human right <p>Sexual violence conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Background - Means violence conflict - Consequences <p>Child rights convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meanings of CRC - Articles of child rights convention - 4 core principles of CRC - Some of the CRC right <p>Universal Periodic Review(UPR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning of UPR - Objectives of UPR - Principles of UPR - Process of UPR <p>National Action plan on sexual violence in conflict (NAP/SVC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - SNAP implementation priorities - Importance of NAP of SVC - Subjects covered by the NHRAP - specific goals of the NHRAP - Goals of the national human right action plan (NHRAP) - How to Developed NHRAP - Process of national action plan for sexual violence in conflict - Implementation Process – - Challenges faced by NAP'S. <p>5. Launch plan of actions for Somali Women's Charter on the occasion of 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.</p> <p>The activity was carried out at 18-19 November, 2020 with the support of UNDP</p>
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	<p>project. MOWDAFA-Puntland in collaboration with UNDP/JPHR Project conducted launch ceremony of the plan of actions of Somali women’s charter. The meeting was participated members from UNDP, female officials from Puntland ministers, civil society members, youth organizations, academia, media, private sectors, and women political candidates and human rights defenders.</p> <p>The key objectives of the training include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discuss ways of working together with the aim of strengthening women’s participation in Peace building and Political participation. • To highlight the relevance of ensuring women’s participation and the role of CSOs in promoting women’s rights in all peace building and political participation efforts • To provide good practice examples for the ongoing work of the Security Council and other actors engaging in efforts towards peace and security <p>Documents from the trainings can be accessed from the below link</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11I276YfimJGgrz_wF9Ywp-kOVMw_jiiv?usp=sharing</p>
Coordination	<p>The IP reported the coordination between their institution and MoWHR-FGS is good but needs improvements. The TPM noted the ministries have previously coordinated with the recent activity being a visit from MOWHR minister, Hanifa paying a courtesy visit to Garowe to take part in the launching Somali Women Charter and discuss possible opportunities and thematic areas of collaboration in promoting gender and human right. The focal person noted the coordination between the ministries can be improved through creating more channels for information sharing, sharing documents on progresses, achievements and policies developed to harmonize the state and national gender and human rights bills and policies and creating joint programmes to work together in promoting gender and human rights.</p> <p>Correspondingly, the focal person reported MOWDAFA and other FMS ministries have good relations, however, have rooms for improvements. Based on the interviews, the TPM noted there is need to continually conduct inter-ministerial coordination meetings to enhance information and experience sharing in dealing with different dynamics of gender and human rights issues in the states and mitigation measures used to counter. The coordination between the FMS ministries could also be improved by jointly implementing projects covering education, health, security and humanitarian issues that cover the basis of human rights and gender issues.</p> <p>The IP focal person noted the ministry has not attended a coordination meeting in the</p>

	past 6 months, however, has in the previous year taken part in a visit from Hirshabelle and Galmudug state ministries that visited for experience sharing.
Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry	MOWDAFA has no monitoring focal person
COVID-19 work restrictions	MOWDAFA reported the ministry has faced challenges previously during the pandemic break out that led to the suspension of activities and working from home. The ministry developed business continuity plan outlining the strategies to use in ensuring continuity of business at the ministry and steps to counter C19 spread at the work place. Additionally, MOWDAFA coordinated with MoH-PL to facilitate the supply of PPEs for the staffs to enable them to maintain the hygienic requirements in countering the virus.

3.1.2 Southwest state: Ministry of Women Family Affairs and Human Right Development

Thematic Area	Findings
Strategic plan or capacity development plan	The Ministry has developed a strategic plan in Nov 2020 and it aims to help the institution perform its mandate. The respondent indicated that the strategic plan aims to prevent violations of human rights, and protect the rights of all citizens, especially women and children and people with disability. (Copy of Strategic plan is included in the report documents). https://drive.google.com/file/d/10YUuZ9YfIM8jewisN1MjqH8Dihim1uN7/view?usp=sharing
Most significant weakness of the ministry	The most significant weakness of the institution includes but not limited to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recruitment of staff capable of fulfilling ministry's strategic and operational plan. ii. Set up a victim assistance development and protection center providing support and protection for affected victims and children (boys and girls) who are exposed to violence and victims of explosive hazards in SWS. iii. Lack of policies that underline the roles and responsibilities of the institution and most importantly Disability rights bill. iv. Capacity building and workshops for the ministry staff in areas such as Women empowerment, child protection, finance and Procurement.

<p>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</p>	<p>The respondent indicated the ministry hasn't involved in the development of Disability Rights bill but it's campaigning for such bill to be developed in the future specially with line ministries and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Policy and planning director noted that the ministry has developed Strategic plan, Child protection policy, Finance policy, Procurement policy and HR policy. <i>(Copies of the policies are in the report documents).</i></p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10bvW5-FLlUNbzMIzAM0fPD8TtrPYniIM?usp=sharing</p>
<p>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</p>	<p>The policy and planning director explained that she has enough knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry but further argued that some of the ministry staff has poor capacity in terms of understanding the ministry's mandate and they need capacity building trainings. This is rated as 3/5.</p>
<p>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</p>	<p>The ministry has conducted both internal and external trainings in the last 6 months. The supporting documents can be accessed from below link.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-e2Vh5OIAib81F7gffZv6P4-eva14ozT?usp=sharing</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The respondent stated that the coordination between the ministry and FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights is good and work together in all issues concerning the mandates of the two ministries specially issues concerning women at large.</p> <p>Policy and planning director noted that there is always room for improvement, the ministries of women and human rights development of FGS and FMS SWS can improve their coordination through increasing information sharing, strengthening their cooperation in all matters relating to their institutional mandates.</p>
<p>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</p>	<p>There was no Monitoring focal point assigned at the ministry.</p>
<p>COVID-19 work restrictions</p>	<p>The Ministry is coping well COVID-19 work restrictions, the ministry allowed the staff to work from home during the peak of COVID-19 and advised them to conduct their meetings through virtual/online to reduce the spread of the virus. The Ministry adopted Covid-19 precautionary measures such as physical distancing, wearing</p>

	facemasks, washing hands, and using sensitizers at all times. Policy and Planning advisor also noted that the ministry reduced the numbers of participants during trainings or consultations meeting to reduce spread of the virus among the participants.
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3.1.3 Galmudug State- Ministry of Women and Human Right

Thematic Area	Findings
Strategic plan or capacity development plan	The ministry has a strategic plan. The strategic objective is to develop organizational structure, policy and strategies and terms of reference, improve performance and productivity of the human resource through the introduction of effective performance- based management system, increase women empowerment in leadership participation and so many other objectives
Most significant weakness of the ministry	The ministry lack staffing, policies and sufficient office space to operate. The focal person reported the capacity of the ministry's staff is also limited as some of the staff don't have enough experience with others not having educational backgrounds on gender, human rights and advocacy limiting the institutions' ability to develop proper gender and human rights responsive policies.
Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies	The ministry has been involved in the development of the disability bill. However, the ministry has not been consulted in the final round of the bill
Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry	The focal person had a good grasp of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry and understood clearly their duties. The TPM rates 4.5 for their understanding.
Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry conducted training on Somali women political participation that was held in Dhusamareb on 6th of July 2020 to discuss women participation in politics. • Training on launching of Somali women charter Galmudug chapter • Training on outreach and consultation program to identify thematic areas was held on 22nd of august 2020 • It conducted a training to community leaders on GBV prevention and other human right violations on 17th of August 2020
Coordination	The coordination between the ministry and FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights is good and work together in all issues concerning the mandates of the two ministries specially issues concerning women at large. The ministry attended 2 coordination meetings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It attended a coordination meeting on Somali women political participation that was held in Dhusamareb on 6th of July 2020. - The ministry attended a coordination meeting on women champions that was held in Mogadishu. It was held on 16th-18th December 2020 but minutes and attendance sheet was not provided because it was kept by the federal ministry. <p>The ministry of women and human rights development of FGS and FMS can improve their coordination through increasing information sharing, strengthening their cooperation in all matters relating to their institutional mandates.</p>
Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry	The institution has no active monitoring focal point but all coordination and monitoring is done by the minister and her technical advisors who monitor all activities in the ministry.
COVID-19 work restrictions	The Ministry is coping well COVID-19 work restrictions, the ministry allowed the staff to work from home during the peak of COVID-19 and advised them to conduct their meetings through virtual/online to reduce the spread of the virus. The Ministry adopted Covid-19 precautionary measures such as physical distancing, wearing facemasks, washing hands, and using sensitizers at all times.

3.1.4 Jubaland State_ Ministry of women, gender and family Affairs

Thematic Area	Findings
Strategic plan or capacity development plan	The ministry has strategic plan covering 2018-2020. The ministry did not come up with the new strategic plan. The ministry indicated they follow the strategic plan in order to achieve its strategic objectives. https://drive.google.com/file/d/11NdW:9-CqOol-ujg9Z7Teg27FZpi3Scf/view?usp=sharing
Most significant weakness of the ministry	The ministry pointed out the following weakness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of information management system for human right evaluation in the region - There are no technical advisors in the ministry - Lack state fund for the human right activities
Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies	The ministry participated in the drafting of FGM Bill, SOB, (sexual offences bill)
Current knowledge and	The focal person had a good grasp of the roles and responsibilities of the

<i>understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</i>	ministry and understood clearly their duties. The TPM rates 4.5 for their understanding.
<i>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</i>	The ministry has conducted several internal training and external training in the last 6 months. below link shows the documentation of the trainings; https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11n7gCoL24kXgf5AG2Uvo7QK8AwFQ7WoR?usp=sharing
<i>Coordination</i>	The IP reported the coordination between their institution and MoWHR-FGS is fair but needs improvements. The focal person noted the coordination between the ministries can be improved through creating more channels for information sharing, sharing documents on progresses, achievements and policies developed to harmonize the state and national gender and human rights bills and policies and creating joint programmes to work together in promoting gender and human rights. The IP focal person noted the ministry has not attended a coordination meeting in the past 6 months.
<i>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</i>	There is no assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry.
<i>COVID-19 work restrictions</i>	The Ministry is coping well COVID-19 work restrictions, the ministry allowed the staff to work from home during the peak of COVID-19 and advised them to conduct their meetings through virtual/online to reduce the spread of the virus. The Ministry adopted Covid-19 precautionary measures such as physical distancing, wearing facemasks, washing hands, and using sensitizers at all times.

3.1.5 HirShabelle state Ministry of Women and Human Rights

Thematic Area	Findings
<i>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</i>	Currently there is no strategic plan in place but the ministry indicated that they intend to develop strategic plan for the ministry for year 2021.
<i>Most significant weakness of the ministry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The staff lack capacity to perform their task efficiently there is need for capacity building. – There is no internet in the office of the ministry and the office is not spacious enough. – Also, the office equipment is not sufficient and there is a need for office equipment

Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies	The ministry was involved in the development of disability bill; the ministry was consulted by the federal government in the development of the bill at the early stages of the bill development.
Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry	The respondent rated his current knowledge and understanding to be 4/5 As he has worked in the ministry and is aware of the workings of the ministry.
Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020	There were training on women empowerment and women inclusion in politics and also there was a training of women council on governance and leadership
Coordination	There is a very good coordination between the two ministries. The FGS ministry of women helps in the coordination and working together of all stakeholders to achieve the women empowerment goal. The FGS ministry holds coordination meetings. These meetings bring together all the state ministries of women and other stakeholders to talk and deliberate on matters women empowerment child protection and FGM eradication among other things.
Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry	There is no assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry.
COVID-19 work restrictions	The ministry has reduced the number of staff who come to the office and has encouraged others to work from home. Hand washing facilities were made available with soaps and sanitizer at the office. Face mask is a must for all the workers during the office time. The ministry also encouraged the practice of social distancing.

3.2 Findings from partner Civil Society Organisations

Thematic area	Results/Findings
Trainings of the CSOs	<p>Benefits of the recent Human Rights Monitoring training</p> <p>The respondents noted the trainings on human rights enhanced their knowledge and broadened their concepts on human rights and equipped and improved their capacity in attending to human rights issues. Additionally, the trainings enabled the CSO teams to understand the right procedures of monitoring abuses and sensitive cases that include rape and domestic violence that require broader sense of approaches. Besides, the respondent also pointed out that the training provided them with investigative and monitoring skills that improved their case searches, advocating for the vulnerable community members and minorities in accessing equal justice and upholding human rights. Further, the provision</p>

of monitoring tools and guidelines on human rights through the training have exceptionally improved the staff's knowledge and ensure sustainability of the skills gained as the documents provided will be used for referencing.

The respondents recommended more trainings on human rights and financial trainings especially in the procurement sector. Other trainings requested include trainings on Child protection rights, Human Right advocacy trainings, advanced Human Rights reporting, Human Right Conventions trainings and GBV cases reporting.

Internal or external training in 2020

Most of the CSOs have either conducted internal or external training or Both in the last year. Summary of the findings are indicated below:

- 1) **DRDO-** There was no internal trainings conducted by the CSO in Q3-Q4, 2020. The external trainings conducted comprised of 3 training sessions held in Galkaio dubbed as "Enhancing Youth Engagement in Justice and Electoral issues." The trainings were participated by representatives from the local administrations and justice systems in Mudug region. 25 participants representing local administrations, police, judiciary, human right organizations and community representatives. The thematic areas of discussion were human rights, electoral issues, youth roles in the upcoming election and means of justice provision for the vulnerable and minority community members. The trainings comprised of awareness sessions, training sessions and open dialogue forums on the aforementioned issues.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13E3mGfnYallKwEXZ0KPV6mw9NOPEZm1?usp=sharing>

- 2) **RADIO Daljir**

→ On 12 October, 2020, the agency conducted training named Protecting & Promoting Human Rights in Puntland & Galmudug in Rayan Hotel in Garowe. The key objectives of the training was to develop skills to monitor, report and advocate on human rights, accountability, legal reforms and policy gaps and strengthen Radio Daljir's ability to network with other human rights advocates and engage with the authorities and the international community. The trainings was participated by 16 participants representing Members of Puntland Human Rights Parliamentary Committee, Defender of the Office of Puntland Human Rights Defender, Ministry of Women Development & Family Affairs, Prof. from East Africa University (EAU) on role of universities, Human Rights

Advocates, and members of the media. The second training on Protecting & Promoting Human Rights in Puntland & Galmudug was held on 24 October, 2020 in Galkaio. The key thematic areas of the training were the same as the one conducted in Garowe. The key stakeholders of the training were Radio Daljir journalists; Puntland and Galmudug leading human rights defenders; human rights advocates; academia; leaders at the Ministry of Women & Human Rights. Following the conclusion of the training, on 28th Oct, Radio Daljir conducted monitoring and inspection of justice institutions and discussed with the justice institutions leaders on allowing access to free media, information sharing, and justice institutions as protectors of human rights for all.

→ On 30th Oct, the same meeting was conducted in Abudwak on Protecting & Promoting Human Rights in Puntland & Galmudug with focus on the same thematic areas and stakeholders. On 31st Oct, the agency conducted monitoring & Inspection of Abudwaaq Justice Institutions and visited Abudwaaq District Court and Abudwaaq Central Police Station. *(Media links of the events available in Report 2A).*

→ On 2nd Nov, Daljir radio conducted commemoration of International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists in Galkaio, Garowe and Bosaso simultaneously. The key stakeholders in these events as reported by the respondent comprised of trainees, Project Cluster, local authorities, Officials from Galmudug and Puntland Ministries of Information and local human rights advocates. The key objective of the commemoration day was to increase awareness and contribute to the end of violence against journalists. Video documentaries and radio announcements were released on 12 programs with the aim to strengthen and protect human rights and safeguard the dignity of all Somalis, in particular rights of women and children. Daily public announcement and weekly radio programs on human rights in general, in particular awareness messages on the rights of marginalized groups and those with disabilities were released by the agency. *(Media links of the events available in Report 3).*

→ On 10th Dec, Radio Daljir commemorated international human rights day and dubbed the event "Recover Better - Stand Up for Human Rights." The objective of the event concerned COVID-19 pandemic and focused on the need to build back better by ensuring Human Rights are central to Somalia's recovery efforts. The respondent reported awareness messages in the form of public service announcements, radio programs, and community panel discussions were held throughout Radio Daljir stations in Puntland and Galmudug, in particular in the cities of Bossaso, Garoowe, Galkayo and Abudwaaq. *(Media links of the events available in Report 3).*

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13dTRol5MP14tYfUCPiMqdZxuzOWGo_GV?usp=sharing

	<p>3) AWCC_ it has conducted both internal and external trainings such as training on reporting human right issues in humanitarian crisis and Building and strengthening community capacity in inclusive community based disaster risk management. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12qGHrCPW0uf7ga-A0SilwapqxbWMvPc?usp=sharing</p> <p>4) HDA- the organization conducted 2 trainings in the last 6 months and these are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Access to Justice, Awareness of their rights and rights in the Administration of Justice for IDPs and Refugees in Mogadishu-Somalia. Jan-19-20-2020. - Public Awareness Raising on Human Rights Monitoring and Promotion before and during electoral campaign on 2020/2021 elections in Mogadishu Somalia. August 17-19-2020. - Awareness raising workshop on Human Right Promotion, Monitoring and Reporting Techniques in under the joint program on Human Rights at Marko districts, Lower Shebelle Somalia. Dec-11-12-2020. <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12vWF8Xqufbc0-CFdo0lWmpcYhKZYi4Sn?usp=sharing</p> <p>5) FESTU- the organization has conducted 6 trainings in 2020, these trainings were conducted in Mogadishu, Garowe, Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Beletweyne, and Kismayo. Interviewed FESTU members have not sent supporting documents for the trainings held such as agendas, narrative reports and attendance sheets.</p> <p>6) Institute of education in disability persons: The organisation conducted a CRPD outreach capacity building for 50 persons from more than 20 CB organizations for active work and outreach. It also conducted panel discussion training on the role of persons with disabilities on social and political participation. In addition, the organisation conducted disability training for staff through Mentor Somalia.</p> <p>7) MCA- it conducted several trainings including: Basics of human rights –</p>
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	<p>target groups such as marginalized sections of the community and IDPs in Mogadishu; Awareness raising training on human rights and public political participation held in Mogadishu – target group was women from marginalized groups and finally, Staff training (out of the project – our own funding) – psychosocial support training</p> <p>8) MMD_ it conducted FGM prevention training in Wanlaweyn. This was mainly on awareness raising training on the dangers of FGM to victims.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/14NKifsbbvRCpM8Xnpg4O6rPGsNtZqdX3/view?usp=sharing</p> <p>9) PAF- the organisation did not conduct internal training in 2020 apart from the Human Rights Monitoring training we received and we acted as ToTs. However, it conducted training for 30 journalists on freedom of expression and human rights/conflict sensitive reporting. It also conducted training for university lecturers on policy process in human rights (20 lecturers)</p> <p>10) SWCCA: conducted capacity building training for the staff on the UNDP Human Rights Monitoring training – cascading received training. Also conducted human right violations training for the staff and a panel discussion on GBV awareness, prevention and victim support during the international women day. Finally, it held Consultation meeting on human rights SOPs and International Women training for IDPs.</p>
<p>Most significant challenge facing the CSOs</p>	<p>11) The key challenge pointed out was the operation of the CSO in a volatile and hostile environment affects the day to day activities of the organization. The high tensions and the recurrent clan conflicts that exists in their areas of operations.</p> <p>12) The respondent noted investigating cases of human rights violations in some cases risks instigating clan conflicts and politicisation of the matter causing worse problems.</p> <p>13) The lack of proper knowledge on human rights and strict adherence to cultural traditions in resolving cases contributes to the lack of interest and support from the community members during investigation and seeking justice for the affected victims.</p> <p>14) The key challenges with regards to project activities implementation as reported by the respondent were late release of funds from UNDP to the implement project activities and late reimbursements causing</p>

	<p>challenges in implementing project activities on time.</p> <p>15) Limited timeline of project activities and trainings. This limits the ability of the agencies to completely achieved lasting changes among the targeted populations as lack of or poor knowledge on human rights was a key challenge in the beginning.</p> <p>16) Lack of financial support to provide projection services for vulnerable communities.</p> <p>17) COVID-19 pandemic has affected the organizations to carry out its mandates.</p> <p>18) Poor knowledge among the communities in terms of the rights and protection issues.</p> <p>19) Lack of contribution from the FGS to provide justice and projection for human right victims.</p> <p>20) Poor understanding of Labour rights among the communities.</p> <p>21) Lack of sustainable/continuous funding and Lack of partnership opportunities</p>
<p>Coordination between the CSO and other CSO network</p>	<p>The respondent pointed out that they have very coordination with other CSOs operating in the locality and support each other in the implementation of different project activities. The respondent explained they engage each other during trainings to uplift the capacity of the other CSOs. The respondent argued out that this could be improved through increased collaboration on different project activities. Increased trainings, open forums, dialogue forums and meetings for brainstorming and experience exchange were also recommended to improve their coordination and relations.</p>
<p>Coordination or communication between the CSO and the FGS/FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights</p>	<p>Most of the CSOs reported to have coordination engagement with FGS/FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights. The respondents termed the coordination with the Ministries as very good. focal persons at the district and state level have increasingly been involved in supporting and collaborating with the CSO in implementation of project activities and noted them taking part in open dialogue forums and debates.</p> <p>For instance, Radio Daljir acknowledged collaborating through conducting interviews with the ministries officials, coordinating in releasing ministry's information and reaching wider audiences and cooperating on human rights promotion issues. The key outcomes of this cooperation as reported are highlighted as follows;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in perception of the community members and increased trust and confidence in the agency, - Eradication of any possible challenges that could be faced from the government institutions and prevention of politicisation of the agency's work. <p>All the CSOs acknowledged having good working relations with federal ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in terms of women empowerment, child protection, and helping Human Right victims to access justice and assistance.</p>
Reporting	<p>The respondents noted they coordinate with the districts courts, the high judicial council and the court of appeal in providing justice to the affected victims of the government officials. Additionally, they coordinate with human rights agencies to allow them to properly deliver justices. Some of the CSOs use the media outlets to report the cases and raising the voices of the voiceless for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. If the case is sensitive, relevant human rights institutions are engaged to bring the individuals in question to justice and hold them accountable. The respondents noted reporting Human right Violations committed by the government to UNISOM and posting the violations to their social media pages after doing through investigation about the violations committed</p> <p>To ensure independence, the focal person reported they jointly coordinate with other human rights agencies at the inception to investigate the human rights issues ensuring justice to be delivered as interference is prevented when the actors involved in justice provision are many. The respondent argued that on time reporting of cases to the justice agencies, privacy in investigations and strict follow up of CSO code of conduct prevents interference.</p>
CSO coping with COVID-19 work restrictions	<p>The respondent noted the provision of Covid-19 toolkit by UNDP has enabled them to conduct project activities and ensure continuity of business in attending to the local communities. Moreover, the establishment of hand washing facilities and availability of PPEs at the CSOs office has enabled them to strictly observe the Covid19 guidelines in line with WHO and MOH regulations. Correspondingly, the focal person explained the CSO teams wear protective gadgets when conducting supply distribution to the local communities and encourage social distancing among the beneficiaries.</p>

4 RECOMMENDATION

C. FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development

- 8) The ministries require more funding to facilitate activities aimed at ensuring the missions and the objectives of the ministry are achieved
- 9) There is need train the ministry staff who don't have enough experience on gender, human rights and advocacy limiting the institutions' ability to develop proper gender and human rights responsive policies.
- 10) There is need to improve coordination between the ministries through creating more channels for information sharing, sharing documents on progresses, achievements and policies developed to harmonize the state and national gender and human rights bills and policies and creating joint programmes to work together in promoting gender and human rights.
- 11) The coordination between the FMS ministries could also be improved by jointly implementing projects covering education, health, security and humanitarian issues that cover the basis of human rights and gender issues.
- 12) Setting up a victim assistance development and protection center providing support and protection for affected victims and children (boys and girls) who are exposed to violence and victims of explosive hazards
- 13) Ministries from Galmudug and HirShabelle states lack staffing, space and equipment such as internet operate efficiently, there is need to support with equipment and expansion of space.

D. CSOs

- 14) More trainings on human rights and financial trainings especially in the procurement sector. Other trainings requested include trainings on Child protection rights, Human Right advocacy trainings, advanced Human Rights reporting, Human Right Conventions trainings and GBV cases reporting.

5 ANNEX

Annex 1: Respondent information

Name	Organisation	FMS	contacts
1. Asma Mohamed Issack- Policy and Planning Director	Ministry of Women Family Affairs and Human Right Development	Southwest state	617307840
2. Mohamed Dsman-Advisor	Ministry of Women and Human Rights	Hirshabelle state	+252612358706
3. Ifrah Hassan Adan-Advisor	Ministry Of Women And Human Right	Galmudug state	0619878070
4. Samsam Mohamed Ali - Gender Advisor	MOWDAFA	Puntland	0907731955
5. Miski yussuf Ali- LOA coordinator	Ministry of women, gender and family Affairs 0612056135	Jubaland	0612056135
6. Omar Faruuq-General Secretary	Federation of Somali Trade Union (FESTU)	Mogadishu	617521334
7. Ahmed Hassan- Acting Executive Director	Action for Women and Children Concern (AWCC)	Mogadishu	615851676
8. Mubashar Mohamed- Protection Officer	Humanitarian and Development Action	Mogadishu	615666870
9. Ishaq Ahmed Musa- Project Coordinator- JPH	Deegan Relief and Development Organization	Galkaio	0907795301
10. Khadar Awil-Project coordinator	Daljir Radio	Galkaio	0907636132
11. Abdullahi Hassan Hussein- Headed of Administration	Institute of education in disability persons	Mogadishu	+25215907530

and finance			
12. Ibrahim Hassan Mohamed- Manager	Marginalized/minority communities advocate (MCA)	Mogadishu	+252613656423
13. Asad Abukir Dhayow- Executive director	Maternal Mercy Development (MMD)	Mogadishu	+252615981000
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ANNEX 5. BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

1. What business continuity provisions are in place to deal with the impact of COVID-19 on project delivery, and what are the potential impact on employees, associates and supply chain?

JPHR dedicated team/staff of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, UNDP and UNSOM HRPG are working full time. The JPHR coordinator and all the HRJP staff in the Federal MOWHRD are all in Mogadishu, two UNSOM HRPG staff (Human Rights Officer and Human Rights Advisor) are working from their Mogadishu Office. Two UNDP national staff in UNDP RoL (National Justice Specialist and finance project associate) are working from home, in duty stations in Mogadishu and Hargeisa and one international staff relocated out of Somalia and working from home. The team meets regularly through zoom and are adapting as the situation evolves. Constant guidance is being provided from UNDP and OHCHR colleagues operating from out of Somalia, as well as the leadership of the ministry, who are all in the Country.

The delivery modalities of most of the activities have been revised to respond to the circumstances arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and this will be provided for in the 2020 AWP budget. Some activities have been reprioritized to bring ahead those activities that can be implemented or at least be prepared for implementation during the COVID-19 period so that they are implemented once the situation improves. For example, initiatives that require consultations like those related to the UPR process or treaty body reports or training activities that require consultations, desk reviews and drafting will be undertaken.

During the next three months UNDP shall provide IT support through their back-office support for meetings and small workshops using Zoom conference facilities for the JPHR teams at the Federal Level and Federal Member states where the teams have good internet connections.

While most trainings shall be conducted in Q3 and Q4 2020. However, piloting and testing of some training activities shall be conducted using Zoom in Q2.

2. Is there any particular activity which is unaffected by COVID-19? If so, what?

Activities that are not affected by the COVID-19 are the ones related to technical expertise from the advisors as they are supporting on development of different policy documents, compilation of reports and desk review on human rights thematic areas, outreach and communication activities drafting of national disability bill, desk review as well as interviews and drafting of the Protection of the Civilian Policy that will be subjected to the national consultations once the situation improves.

Some operational support would be required to activate zoom license for the MOWHRD and its partners and additional internet costs may be provided to individual team members of the MOWHRD who are working from home during this period and this has been included in the budget.

3. Is there any activity that needs to reduce or alter scope, due to COVID-19?

Because of COVID-19, face to face coordination, thematic meetings and consultations with the line ministries, inter-ministerial task force, Federal Member States and civil society organizations will be halted for the time being.

Measures will, however, be put in place to continue meetings and consultation through remote working practices and use of technology such as zoom meetings, skype calls and WhatsApp's. This requires additional resources to be allocated, such as internet costs, which will be considered in the revised work plan and budget.

4. Is there any activity that we are unable to continue, which needs to be paused or stopped?

The below activities/interventions shall be reduced such as capacity building training and workshops. There shall be no face to face meetings for Ministry staff, inter-ministerial and other line ministries on human rights; travel for FMS for consultation workshops, international engagement related travels and study tours; training and capacity building activities for Civil Society Organizations/networks. Some capacity-building activities may proceed virtually, pending the development of a training plan and the accessibility and stability of internet connection of relevant Ministry staff.

5. Summary

Activities	Status
Technical advisors and interns	<p>Technical advisors will continue developing concept notes, desk review, conduct data collection for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), compiling reports and organizing online meetings and capacity building activities.</p> <p>Advisors will be required to submit their upcoming planned activities. Some of these activities constitute preparatory work for the substantive activities that can be implemented when the situation improves.</p>
Protection of Civilian Policy (POC)	<p>Consultations for federal member states of the Protection of Civilian Policy is postponed now. Some remote interviews will be piloted and explored as the drafting process and online consultations and awareness is conducted.</p>
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process	<p>Online data collection and coordination with relevant stakeholders will be done remotely. Drafting may also start if the information gathered is sufficient in preparation for inclusive participation in the development of the national report.</p>
National disability bill	<p>The two lawyers hired under the Joint Programme will continue to work on drafting and finalizing the Disability Bill through online search information and work from home</p>
Awareness and outreach	<p>Awareness messages and videos clips will be developed and will include awareness and advocacy on human rights implications of COVID-19 prevention and response including right to health and attention to marginalised groups and those in vulnerable positions, such as detainees, IDPs, persons with disabilities.</p>

Federal Constitution, penal Code and Sexual Offences bill address women's and girl's rights and men and boys	Expert roundtables to discuss content of relevant legislation via Zoom
Strengthen networks of civil society organisations working on human rights issues - FGS and FMS and strengthen their engagement with human rights commitments including the UPR process	Training materials shall be developed for CSO training on monitoring human rights issues. Further small group meetings on monitoring and reporting on human rights issues and on UPR process and coordination meetings at FMS level shall be conducted using Zoom (provided there is stable internet connectivity for participants).
Support the Puntland Human Rights Defender to draft/develop a State of Human Rights report, one thematic report,	Conduct desk review and collect data and develop state human right reports. Awareness raising on independent HRs institutions and advocacy on human rights implications of COVID-19 prevention and response including right to health.
NAP/SVC workshops/ meetings linked to federal NAP/SVC meetings	Meetings on NAP/SVC to be conducted via Zoom

6. What plans do you have to drawdown key staff from Kenya? What is the planned scale of the drawdown and when is this likely to come into effect, if it has not already done so?

None of the JPHR staff are based in Kenya, there is also no international staff member paid under the Joint Programme on Human Rights. UNDP and UNSOM internationals provide the support, some working from their respective homes while 2 members from UNSOM HRPG are in Mogadishu, working in the office normally. The Ministry staff are all grounded, supported by the leadership including the Director-General and the Minister.

7. What implications will this have on your ability to operate and deliver? Have you already suspended any activities related to the JPHR contribution?

It is possible to deliver at distance, although most activities related to consultations of the Civilian Protection Policy or all those requiring workshops or conferences will be postponed. The UN team along with the coordinator of the JPHR from the Ministry started on Skype and WhatsApp meetings, other means to engage more will be explored and used as the situation evolves.

8. Is there anything your programme can do (if relevant) to provide an effective response (e.g. using outreach, communications and awareness messages to discuss prevention or the possible impact this may have on conflict and security dynamics)?

The JPHR is planning to use the funds available for awareness campaign (particularly radio) to disseminate information about the pandemic and its implications on human rights or any human

rights concerns such as the violations on the right to health, stigma, and discrimination since the funds of the AWP are a limited and additional resources from UNDP TRAC and OHCHR shall be explored to undertake wider awareness campaigns.

To complement this awareness campaign and inform the planning and implementation of future programming and activities, the team will also identify and develop analysis on the human rights implications of COVID-19 on human rights and salient issues, and the heightened effects in the Somalia context, and disproportionate impacts on particular groups. This will include issues such as:

- The State's obligation to take steps for the prevention, treatment, and control of epidemic diseases in relation to the right to health;
- Right to an adequate standard of living, with reference to water and sanitation;
- Challenges for implementing the precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic (social distancing, regular hand washing), given issues such as irregular shelter, crowded housing, and the lack of access to running water and sanitation; Right to freedom of movement
- Gender-based violence and the heightened risk given restricted movement and lockdown conditions
- Access to information and education
- Detention conditions and safeguards including the rights of detainees.
- The role of international assistance and cooperation, in the context of the global response to COVID-19 and continuity of broader efforts relating to the protection and promotion of human rights in Somalia

9. What are the financial implications e.g., on payments, budgets, forecast? (see further detail on this question below)

The Annual Workplan on the JPHR has not been approved yet. The first instalments of the grant were released to the CSOs however due to the COVID-19 and the lockdown instructed by the Federal Government trainings and workshops will not be conducted. Adjustments have been made within the allocated funds to meet modifications on modalities of delivery and implementation such as internet and communication costs.

10. What are the implications on results and monitoring?

Activities will be delayed, spot checks and monitoring activities including third party monitoring will not be done. However, means to verify the activities will be devised to enable the review of reports, collection of relevant evidences and ensure that implementation is not severely affected. The team will also focus on building internal capacity for monitoring, including developing a systematic monitoring system to measure and track progress of the JPHR, that will improve the richness and nuance of the programme's reporting when activities resume.

In Q2 the first JPHR updates in a Bulletin shall be provided to showcase the work of Q1 2020 and human-interest stories shall be collected and showcased. Dissemination of the bulletin in Somali shall be explored and distributed to expand the human rights networks and key messages.

11. What are your plans to engage and manage downstream partners?

It was agreed to postpone implementation of activities for capacity building, trainings, workshops and face to face meeting with large group of people. However, the Programme management will

continue to provide updates and keep the partners engaged even where active implementation is delayed.

12. Are there any other key risks relating to staffing, travel or delivery of programmes and key mitigating actions you will be taking (i.e., reporting, asset management, etc.)?

All staff will be working from home, including government personnel to reduce the risk of infection due to the pandemic, therefore, staff travel is not expected. No assets are expected to be purchased during this time. However, detailed planning shall be undertaken to prepare relevant policies, legislations, developing trainings materials which will be taken up in Q3 and Q4, depending on sufficient improvement of the situation that makes it possible to increase activities.

Risks of infection by COVID 19 like for any other people do exist and the project staff will take appropriate precautions to protect themselves from infection as they continue supporting activities in the adjusted circumstances. Meetings to discuss human rights implications of COVID-19 at least once in a month shall be organized.

