



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

**PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**Period: January-December 2020**

<b>Project Name</b>	Somali Joint Programme on Human Rights
Gateway ID	00111670
Start date	January 2018
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 March 2021
Focal Person(s)	(Name): Doel Mukerjee
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	(Tel):
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	Benadir and FMS
Gender Marker	1

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

	<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Report approved by:</b>	<b>Position/Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>UNSOM</b>	Scott Gracie	Chief OiC	
<b>2.</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	Jocelyn Mason	Resident Representative	
<b>3.</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>	Mohamed Ayoya,	Representative	



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Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020
	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020
<b>UNDP MPTF</b>	1,285,728.59	4,401,723.00	2,177,870.30			
<b>UNDP TRAC</b>				309,888.38	362,657.01	309,888.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,285,728.59</b>	<b>4,401,723.00</b>	<b>2,177,870.30</b>	<b>309,888.38</b>	<b>362,657.01</b>	<b>309,888.38</b>
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020
	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020
<b>UNDP MPTF</b>	1,026,189.88	3,012,285.60	1,563,693.95			
<b>UNDP TRAC</b>				309,888.38	362,657.01	309,888.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,026,189.88</b>	<b>3,012,285.60</b>	<b>1,563,693.95</b>	<b>309,888.38</b>	<b>362,657.01</b>	<b>309,888.38</b>

**ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS**

1. 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.
2. Skills transfer and capacity building for the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the Inter-Ministerial Task Force increased their capacity to engage on human rights mechanisms (treaty reporting and Universal Periodic Review) and the operationalization of human rights commitments.
3. 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 to work effectively on human rights issues. More than 150 civil servants and volunteers have been trained across the different Federal Member States.
4. Consultations were conducted on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regarding the issues and challenges of persons with disabilities, the scope and content of the draft Disability Rights Bill as part of the efforts towards domestication of the convention and this has informed the content of the disability bill.

<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4S000> )



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5. The MoWHRD convened a stakeholder's conference on the 30% women quota in parliament to bring together FMS, CSOs, women parliamentary candidates, parliament leadership, traditional elders and the youth. The conference participants agreed, among others, to advocate for women candidates to be given preferential support by waiving 50% of the parliamentary candidates' registration fee: women would pay \$5,000 to register to run for a parliamentary seat, instead of the mandatory \$10,000 registration fee for all parliamentary candidates.
6. 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 training and are now engaging in the advocacy for the rights of marginalized.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The overall skills and capacity of the MoWHRD and the lead government institution has been enhanced, together with the other key stakeholders working on human rights promotion and protection in Somalia. The MoWHRD and the inter-ministerial task force on human rights were trained and exposed through in-depth study visits to Rwanda and Uganda to learn more on how to effectively mainstream human rights in government institutions. As a result, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights and the task force have played a key role both in the implementation of human rights commitments including reporting and advocacy on human rights issues within their institutions. They have also successfully followed-up on the Universal Periodic Review recommendations and supported the drafting and the validation conference for the ICCPR State Party report.

In addition, the capacity of other relevant human rights actors (such as elders, police, prosecutors, judges, prison officers, and doctors) has been increased through training on responses to sexual and gender-based violence and the rights of detainees. The capacity of civil society organizations to monitor and report on human rights has also been increased through Low Value Grants which have enabled their delivery of human rights training and advocacy on different thematic areas.

The Federal Member States have all been able to implement a variety of basic human rights training, capacity building, setting up coordination structures to address thematic human rights issues including Children and Armed Conflict, Women Protection and Gender Based Violence, human rights and harmful traditional practices and activities under the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Progress toward the fulfilment of Somalia's human rights reporting obligations has continued in this reporting cycle, with the development and submission in October 2020 Somalia's first state party report of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the list of issues for the State Party report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child to Committee on the Rights of the Child., and the drafting of the Universal Periodic Review's report to be submitted in February 2021.

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. 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 these candidates are engaged, informed and supported on the different matters around the electoral process including their own security.

The MoWHRD, in close coordination with the FMS and CSOs, also organized a Women's Conference with the participation of several high-level Government and Parliament officials, among which the Speaker of the House of the People, Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers and a number of sitting MPs. The conference aimed to bring forth the women's advocacy efforts that have been ongoing at grass-root levels for the 30% campaign, emphasize and raise awareness for the importance of women's political participation, and further call for action for unhindered implementation of the 30% women quota for parliamentary representation. The communique coming out of the conference demonstrates a strong commitment of the government on the 30% women quota. In this context, the MoWHRD also worked closely with the Federal Member States' Ministries of Women and Human Rights to conduct



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an aspiring female parliamentary candidates’ mapping exercise, which resulted, as of 31 December 2020, a list of 59 female candidates that have registered to this database through the Federal Member States. This will allow the Ministry to inform and support these candidates throughout the electoral processes.

**SITUATION UPDATE**

During the reporting period, Somalia was preoccupied with the preparations for the upcoming 2021 elections and the Government went through a transition after a No Confidence Motion was passed by parliament against the Prime Minister. This political turmoil has caused some delays in the implementation of the programme. The Government however is 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. In addition, the security situation in Somalia remained volatile with terror attacks, mostly conducted by Al-Shabaab thus compounding the human rights challenges. Aside from the persistent security threat, Somalia felt the impact of the global threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, devastating floods and desert locusts. The sustained insecurity, drought, cultural barriers and recently floods continue to increase the risk of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and women and girls to SGBV and persistent critical protection issues. 2020 has been an especially problematic year when it comes to sexual and gender-based violence cases, including a high number of cases that caused public outrage and initiated a wider discourse around this issue. The disruption to humanitarian and development assistance as a result of COVID-19 has exacerbated acute and chronic needs particularly of those in most vulnerable positions such as IDPs. 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.

The strained relationship and limited cooperation between the FGS and FMS have improved in the second half of the year, which allowed for an increase in the successful implementation of activities in the areas of the protection and promotion of human rights, with more information-sharing at a technical level.

The JPHR's Programme Steering Committee agreed on 9 December on the activities under the Annual Work Plan for January to March 2021. This is the extension and programme wrap-up period in which the remaining activities and a limited number of new activities will be implemented, mainly focusing on women and political participation. The main counterparts during this period are the MoWHRD and Civil Society Organizations working in the context of election monitoring, reporting, and advocacy.

**ANNUAL 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.

**SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT**

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)

**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)

**PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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INDICATOR	TARGET	Reporting Period (July-December 2020)	CUMULATIVE
Support provided to 1 Inter-Ministerial Committee to oversee implementation of Human Rights Roadmap, including the localisation (domestication) of Convention on the Rights of the Child, UPR, and NAP/SVC, is established/strengthened	1 inter-ministerial Committee with sub-working groups is formed: •Federal Task-Force on the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) •Federal Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC	NAP Steering Committee includes key stakeholders from FMS and the security sector and holds quarterly coordination meetings on NAP.	1 Inter-Ministerial Task Force with 14 members (F:4; M:10) is functional  MoWHRD FGS set up working groups in FMS, which have strengthened coordination FGS and FMS for implementation of the CRC.  NAP Steering Committee includes key stakeholders from FMS and the security sector, and holds quarterly coordination meetings on NAP.  CRC and GBV focal points established in 17 districts of Banadir, and Gender Units established in 24 out of 26 ministries.
# 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	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.	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.  The advisors have been equipped with necessary human rights capacities through mentoring from UNSOM Human Rights experts.
# and frequency of coordination meetings convened by the inter-ministerial and committee and federal taskforce on CRC, Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC with relevant regional state ministries	4 quarterly meetings convened annually  4 quarterly federal task-force meeting on CRC at national-level and 2 bi-annual meetings at State-level  6 meetings of the Steering Committee on the NAP/SVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 quarterly coordination workshops with 11 resp. 10 participants (ministry staff, civil servants, advisors, HR lawyers and UNSOM)</li> <li>Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Task Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 quarterly coordination workshops with 12 resp. 15 participants (ministry staff, civil servants, advisors, HR lawyers and UNSOM)</li> <li>Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Task Force – convened 2 coordination meetings</li> </ul>



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	at national and state level convened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– convened 1 coordination meetings</li> <li>• CAAC – CAAC Working group convened 1 coordination meetings</li> <li>• National Coordination Mechanism at DG-level on CAAC convened 1 coordination meeting</li> <li>• Inter-Ministerial Coordination Meeting on Child Protection convened 1 coordination meetings</li> <li>• NAP Steering Committee – 2 coordination meetings convened at national level.</li> </ul> <p>Pillar 9 Working Group on Human Rights and Gender – convened 3 coordination meetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAAC – CAAC Working group convened 2 coordination meetings</li> <li>• National Coordination Mechanism at DG-level on CAAC convened 4 coordination meeting</li> <li>• Inter-Ministerial Coordination Meeting on Child Protection convened 3 coordination meetings</li> <li>• NAP Steering Committee – 5 coordination meetings convened at national level.</li> <li>• Pillar 9 Working Group on Human Rights and Gender – convened 9 coordination meetings</li> </ul>
Mechanism for the implementation of a comprehensive juvenile justice is initiated	A pilot programme is implemented at federal level and at least in 1 FMS	Developed national standard for children in detention – through consultative workshop with key stakeholders in security sector.	<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>
Number of Ministry of Women and Human Rights staff/officers and other line ministries trained on human rights monitoring and implementation	At least 4 people from each line ministry (15 Ministries) are trained	<p>Number of people from each ministry trained on human rights monitoring and implementation –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development: 12</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice: 9</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>• Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development: 50</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Defense: 9</li> <li>• Ministry of Internal Security: 11</li> <li>• Attorney-General’s Office: 3</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning: 3</li> <li>• Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management: 4</li> <li>• Ministry of Labour: 3</li> <li>• Ministry of Health: 3</li> <li>• Ministry of Constitutional Affairs:4</li> <li>• Ministry of Education: 2</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction: 2</li> <li>• Ministry of Water: 2</li> <li>• Ministry of Information: 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Justice: 30</li> <li>• Ministry of Defense: 12</li> <li>• Ministry of Internal Security: 9</li> <li>• Attorney-General’s Office: 6</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning: 6</li> <li>• Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management: 4</li> <li>• Ministry of Labour: 8</li> <li>• Ministry of Health: 5</li> <li>• Ministry of Constitutional Affairs:8</li> <li>• Ministry of Education: 7</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Works and Reconstruction: 2</li> <li>• Ministry of Water: 2</li> <li>• Ministry of Information: 7</li> </ul>
<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>No Progress</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</p>



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			<p>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>
# of draft laws and policies on the nexus between human rights, justice and security developed in line with human rights standards with the support of the inter-ministerial task force (Security and Defense related legislations/Policies)	<p>8 draft bills (including counter terrorism, Amnesty Policy/Law, penal code, citizenship, the original sexual offences, constitutional review, Anti-FGM and the Child Rights Bill)</p> <p>6 thematic policy/programme papers (including NDP implementation, Protection of Civilians policy developed)</p>	No Progress	4 draft bills, 2 policy paper completed and 1 drafted, pending consultations.
2 treaty ratification action plans developed by MoFA for treaties Somalia accepted to consider in the UPR process	CEDAW ratification process initiated, also initiated the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	No progress	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.



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# 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	1 training provided to strengthen the community-based reporting mechanism on Children and Armed Conflict; 1 training on the rights of persons with disabilities	2 trainings provided to prosecutors in FGS and FGS.  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: activity reports			
<b>Output 1.2:</b> 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, counterterrorism, citizenship, sexual offences, justice for children/juvenile justice)	No progress	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. Further bills relating to citizenship and sexual offences are drafted but not yet tabled.
# of consultation meetings organized by human rights and security committees to engage in dialogue with citizens on draft legislation	1 consultation per committee per quarter.	No progress	No progress
# of training sessions on human rights and legislative drafting/review conducted for relevant committees	1 training session per committee per quarter	No progress	No progress
Established and functional electronic database with human	Database launched with 500 articles, papers and books in the database	No progress	No progress



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rights related studies and data, constantly updated and include specialised human rights sub-areas to support the legislative functions of parliamentary committees			
# of investigations/enquiries done by security/HRs committees in parliament into grave or systemic HRs violations	1 Parliamentary Committee enquiry conducted	No progress	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	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	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	No progress	No progress
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<b>Output 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</b>			
Multi-year strategic plan for the Human Rights Commission developed based on collected knowledge in the context of women and children's rights in Somalia focusing on the nexus between human rights, peace and security	A multi-year strategic plan for the HRC launched.	The Human Rights Commission is not yet established, the process still stalled at cabinet level	The Human Rights Commission is not yet established, the process still stalled at cabinet level



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HR Commission is fully established and activated in terms of the law	9 commissioners with regional, gender and clan representation are confirmed by Parliament	No progress	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	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	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	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	No progress
UNDP ONLY: activity reports			
<b>SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT</b>			
<b>Monitoring, reporting and advocacy capacity of human rights civil society organisations developed</b>			
<b>Output 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</b>			



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<p># 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</p>	<p>10 human rights civil society actors are trained to monitor and document human rights violations</p>	<p>Civil Society Organizations provided training on human rights for different topics including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TOT training for University students for the declaration on human rights, around 30 students benefited including 10 females</li> <li>- Three days awareness workshop for promotion on human rights in Mogadishu attended by 35 trade unions including 14 females</li> <li>- 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 Worker and Humanitarian Affairs Consultant in Galkacyo</li> <li>- Two days training on access to justice for IDPs and host communities in Mogadishu benefited by 40 participants</li> <li>- 40 members from marginalized and IDPs communities (25 M; 15 F) attended panel discussions</li> </ul>	<p>Civil Society Organizations provided training on human rights for different topics including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TOT training for University students for the declaration on human rights, around 30 students benefited including 10 females</li> <li>- Three days awareness workshop for promotion on human rights in Mogadishu attended by 35 trade unions including 14 females</li> <li>- 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 Worker and Humanitarian Affairs Consultant in Galkayo</li> <li>- Two days training on access to justice for IDPs and host communities in Mogadishu benefited by 40 participants</li> <li>- 40 members from marginalized and IDPs communities (25 M; 15 F) attended panel discussions on the protection and promotion on human rights</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>
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		<p>on the protection and promotion on human rights</p> <p>- 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</p> <p>UNDP capacity building on financial and procurement management for 16 representatives from CSO</p>	<p>- 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.</p> <p>- Civil Society Organizations organized 7 trainings for engaging women, national authorities and persons with disabilities</p> <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	No progress	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: activity reports			
<b>Output 3.1 Legal, policy and institutional capacity for the protection and promotion of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is developed and strengthened.</b>			
Disability road map and national legal framework developed	Disability road map reviewed and national policy drafted	- 6 consultation meetings on the Persons with Disabilities' Rights Bill in the 5 FMS and Banadir were held.	Disability Rights Bill is in progress, consultations ongoing. 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.



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			<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>
<p>UNDP ONLY: activity reports</p>			

**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)

The implementation of Somalia’s human rights commitment has focused on improving its human rights reporting, and the development of key thematic policies. 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, 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, and progressing on the Protection of Civilians Policy.

The capacity of the inter-ministerial taskforce has been increased through various training activities, such as the study tour to Rwanda, which improved the knowledge of inter-ministerial task force regarding how to deal with 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. 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.

Coordination has improved between FGS MoWHRD and FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights, and information-sharing contributed towards the development of the Protection of Civilians Policy.

The Ministry 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.

MoWHRD collaborated with Ministry of Women of South-West State and conducted the first-ever GBV meeting in 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.



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**Output 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.**

No substantive progress was made in 2020 with the implementation of activities with Parliament due to a lack of funding in the JPHR workplan. Under the JP framework, Parliament hired two consultants 4 to work with the Gender and Human Rights Committees of the House of People and the Human Rights Committee of the Upper House of the Somali Federal Parliament in 2019. Further on, Parliament renewed the contracts of the consultants from January to March 2020. On 9 March 2020, UNDP has informed the Secretary Generals of the House of People and the Upper House on the inability to continue the support beyond 1 April 2020 due to lack of funds in the JPHR workplan.

**Output 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 have been proposed, but the process of establishing the National Human Rights Commission has been 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 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.

**Output 2.1: Human rights civil society organizations in Somalia are able to monitor, evaluate, report and to hold the government accountable for human rights violations**

Initial activities have been implemented; however, further activities have been suspended due to COVID-19. Trainings were implemented by civil society organizations, on issues such as the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of children. Training was provided by 13 civil society organizations to a total of over 150 participants, almost 50% of whom were women.

Consultations through panel discussions have also been held with key actors involved in human rights protection in on youth participation in Puntland, and prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures of GBV and women rights in Baidoa. Also, Civil Society Organizations have organized seven training workshops for engaging women, national authorities and persons with disabilities. The CSOs also held a three-day panel discussion in Baidoa on prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures of SGBV and women rights.

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

Consultations on the Persons with Disabilities' Rights Bill are ongoing and information sharing sessions were held in Puntland, continuing from the series of information sharing sessions in other FMS during the previous reporting cycle. A study tour to Uganda 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.

**Other Key Achievements**

A significant achievement during the reporting period was the initiation of the 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



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and Banadir region and vacant positions at different levels of governance. The mapping will ensure that these candidates are engaged and actively informed/supported on the different matters around the electoral process, such as the issue of security.

### **COVID-19 Response**

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. 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 have 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, as activities that require face to face engagement have all been halted. Where possible, preparatory work for substantive activities, such as treaty body reporting training and coordination meetings of the inter-ministerial task-force, continued in order to ensure smooth resumption when the situation has improved and the activities become safe to conduct.

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:**

In this reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic affecting Somalia and globally have resulted in severe delays with the implementation of activities and delivery of the programme. Contingencies have been made to facilitate business continuity where possible, with alternative modalities in the interim. Due to the uncertainty around when and how the operational environment will evolve, further plans for most of the programme for the rest of the year have been tentative.

In August 2020, the Federal Government went through a transition as the Prime Minister and Cabinet lost a no-confidence vote at Parliament. The subsequent period meant some delay for the implementation of the programme, as the required political approval and guidance in certain areas was lacking. This was aggravated by the prolonged caretaker status of the Council of Ministers, which was the longest caretaker Government period in Somali history.

There were significant delays, due to political issues and the COVID-19 pandemic, in the development, finalization and approval of the annual work plan. This has highlighted the need to start planning for the next generation of programmes, as ample time is required for discussion on priorities.

Low capacity affects particularly the implementation of activities in the context of support to the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee. There are also challenges linked to political realities and impediments, such as those affecting the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the resolution of which require continued advocacy and political engagement, including from international partners.

The programme, despite the myriad challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, has resulted in the incremental achievement of some important outcomes. It has provided effective technical and financial support to an innovative and transformative process, thus enabling the building of a culture of respect for international human rights and humanitarian law in Somalia. The commitment and dedication of the Federal government and its ministries is vital for the efforts to set up and consolidate institutional mechanisms



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and formulate policies to mainstream human rights in national programmes, policies and legislation. Although the delivery rate has increased, the pace of implementation still needs to accelerate much further, which can only happen with greater urgency on the part of the FGS and FMS to improve its protection of human rights.

**Gender**

Gender is mainstreamed into all the activities of the programme and into engagement primarily through the MoWHRD FGS and FMS. The programme goes beyond simply increasing parity in capacity-building activities; the human rights trainings conducted are designed both to increase general awareness of rights and to cover 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 have been added to the JPHR in the last six months of 2020. 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.

	<b>Total no. of Outputs</b>	<b>Total no. of gender specific Outputs</b>
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>3</sup>	3	3
	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ( <i>as of end of 2020</i> ) <sup>4</sup>	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 during the reporting period 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?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	Yes
Number of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	1
Number of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (Number)</b>
	5

<sup>3</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

<sup>4</sup> 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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<b>Other</b>	
Does the Joint Programmes 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).	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	Yes
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	Yes
<b>Describe nature of cost sharing:</b> in-kind contributions by the MoWHRD through Ministry staff	
<b>Communications &amp; Visibility</b>	
The MoWHRD has continued to raise the visibility of the JPHR. 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.	
<b>Looking ahead</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The programme extension until 31 March 2021 will enable the final 3 months of Phase I to focus, among others, on activities relating to supporting the work around the 30% women representation in parliament, through the mapping of candidates, creation of a website to support aspiring candidates and supporting CSOs in their monitoring and advocacy work in this particular area;</li> <li>- The MoWHRD will conclude and submit the 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle UPR State Party report in January 2021. The Government will defend its submission before the Human Rights Council in May 2021;</li> <li>- On the progress in the area of disability rights, validation workshops will be conducted with all key stakeholders to ensure inclusivity, following further development on the draft Disability Rights Bill. A conference and presentation of the Bill is also planned;</li> <li>- An advisory paper will be developed to review and analyze the latest version of the constitutional review process through the lens of human rights and gender equality;</li> <li>- The MoWHRD will set up a treaty body mechanism recommendations' follow-up, implementation tracking and monitoring system, which will enable the Somali Government to have an overview and more control on the work and processes relating to this treaty body mechanisms;</li> <li>- The end of cycle JPHR phase 1 evaluation report will be finalized and shared with the PSC members;</li> <li>- The development and design process of the JPHR phase 2 will continue and a first draft of the new phase of the programme is envisaged to be ready in early February 2021.</li> </ul>	



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Type of Risk <sup>5</sup>	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 expertise to come to Somalia	Delayed recruitment processes may impact on the implementation pace of the Programme.	Review agencies policies and streamline processes for eliminating delays.  Recruitment of diaspora advisors is not as difficult as recruiting international people for several reasons. Recruitment of diaspora

<sup>5</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		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.



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### ANNEX 2. 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.



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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**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Status</b>
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>



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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)?**



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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.



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### **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.



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**ANNEX 3. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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,</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• For UNSOM and UNDP to meet and discuss the structure and institute internal UN meetings (monthly/bi-monthly) improve communication with the UN</li> <li>• PSC checklist to be shared by UNDP,</li> <li>• Preparation of briefing note/common messaging/newsletter/bulletin</li> <li>• Regular update needs to be provided to the donors, i.e. study tour, update on the bills, CSOs work:</li> <li>• MoWHRD to request for letter of extension on the HRJP.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Approval of programme extension from January to March 2021</li> <li>• Presentation of annual work plan</li> <li>• Presentation of implementation during COVID-19</li> <li>• Discussion on end of term evaluation process</li> </ul>
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,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tentatively Agreed on 3 months No –Cost Extension for the JPHR – pending submission of available budget and work-plan to donors</li> </ul>



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		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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>Three-month extension of the programme from 1 January to 31st March 2021.</li> <li>Comments and observations on preliminary findings of the end-term evaluation.</li> <li>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 of January. Feedback will be given in a week. The final version will be submitted by 10 January.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Third Party Monitoring report	Q3&Q4 2020	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.	Please see Annex 5



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**ANNEX 4. TRAINING DATA**

#	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, 19 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, 25 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 how to approach sexual related violence	Mogadishu	MOWHRD, UNSOM
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	Mogadishu	MOWHRD



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									for the Treatment of Prisoners and Prisoner Right		
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 responsibilities with stakeholders.	SW-Barawe	MOWHRD	
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	FMS	MoWHRD	



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								community leaders on gender-based violence prevention (applicable for COVID-19)		
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 Defender	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
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



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

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 Women and Human rights HirShabelle	Local community	Tuesday, 17 November 2020	Tuesday, 17 November 2020	5	25	30	Launch of the plan of action of the women's charter by Ministries of Women across the FMS with participation of leaders, activists, women rights defenders, media, academia, private sector, women on	Jowhar	Ministry of Women and Human rights HirShabelle



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

								the occasion of the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325		
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 <sup>th</sup> 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	16	44	60	Training on Women's Political Participation	Dhusamareb	Galmudug MoWHRD local consultant
35	Puntland MoWDAFA		Sunday, 20 December 2020	Monday, 21 December 2020	40	60	100	Awareness raising on the demands of Somali women's charter	Garowe	MoWDAFA
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>539</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1285</b>			

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

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**Implemented by;**  
**FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development and  
Civil Society Organisations**  
**Funded by;**  
**UNDP**

**Prepared by:**  
**RESEARCHCARE Africa**

**Submitted to:**  
**UNDP**

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## ACRONYMS

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

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<b>UNSCR</b>	UN Security Council In The
<b>UPR</b>	Universal Periodic Review
<b>WHO</b>	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 sensitizers at all times.

## 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"> <li>1) The operation of the CSO in a volatile and hostile environment affects the day to day activities of the organization.</li> <li>2) Investigating cases of human rights violations in some cases risks instigating clan conflicts and politicisation of the matter causing worse problems.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4) Limited timeline of project activities and trainings.</li> <li>5) Lack of financial support to provide projection services for vulnerable communities.</li> <li>6) COVID-19 pandemic has affected the organizations to carry out its mandates.</li> <li>7) Poor knowledge among the communities in terms of the rights and protection issues.</li> <li>8) Lack of contribution from the FGS to provide justice and projection for human right victims.</li> <li>9) Poor understanding of Labour rights among the communities.</li> <li>10) Lack of sustainable/continuous funding and Lack of partnership opportunities</li> </ol>
<i>Coordination between the CSO and other CSO network</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>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.

<p><i>CSO coping with COVID-19 work restrictions</i></p>	<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.</p>
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## 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
- 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.

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## I.0 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

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### **I.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.

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## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

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### 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
<b>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</b>	<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><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/11UAuDvUx7b1Ar3isPubELUss4xePaqoY/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/11UAuDvUx7b1Ar3isPubELUss4xePaqoY/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<b>Most significant weakness of the ministry</b>	<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>
<b>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</b>	<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>
<b>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</b>	<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>

<p><b>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</b></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><b>1. Training of implementation of CRC domestication and CAAC framework with Ministry staff and other line ministries in Garowe.</b></p> <p>The training was held on 5-8 September 2020. <b>30</b> 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><b>Children right convention.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of CRC</li> <li>• Meanings domestication of CRC</li> <li>• enforcing the CRC</li> <li>• What does the international human right laws?</li> <li>• Articles of international human rights convention</li> </ul> <p><b>Child and armed conflict</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of child and armed conflict CAAC</li> <li>• Children and Armed Conflict on developing practical guidance on the integration of child protection issues in peace processes</li> <li>• What are emotional and psychological effects of CAAC in children</li> <li>• Social effects of CAAC</li> <li>• How CAAC participants in security, displacement and other aspects of people's lives</li> <li>• The strategies might work to support children who have been affected CAAC</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Engagement training to support on effective advocacy, focusing on international and regional treaty bodies and mechanisms.</b></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"> <li>• To learn the content of human right treaties</li> <li>• To train participants and better able to respect, protect and fulfill their obligations to all citizens</li> <li>• To develop human rights educational and awareness rising material that supports local outreach through summarizing and translating treaties in to local language.</li> <li>• To identify which treaties still need to be ratified by the state to focus relevant advocacy efforts</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Advanced Training of line ministries on monitoring and implementation on Human Right Treaties and reporting In Garowe.</b></p>
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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;

- 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?).

**4. Training of Co-ordination meeting for the implementation of priorities in NAP/SVC and outreach activities to the federal member states In Garowe.**

The training was held at 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2020 at Harwanaag Hall in Garowe. The workshop was participated 20 (14 Female, 6 Male) participants from ministry of women , ministry 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><b>Human Right.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction</li> <li>- International human right laws</li> <li>- The universal declaration of human right.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sexual violence conflict.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Background</li> <li>- Means violence conflict</li> <li>- Consequences</li> </ul> <p><b>Child rights convention.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meanings of CRC</li> <li>- Articles of child rights convention</li> <li>- 4 core principles of CRC</li> <li>- Some of the CRC right</li> </ul> <p><b>Universal Periodic Review(UPR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meaning of UPR</li> <li>- Objectives of UPR</li> <li>- Principles of UPR</li> <li>- Process of UPR</li> </ul> <p><b>National Action plan on sexual violence in conflict (NAP/SVC).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction</li> <li>- SNAP implementation priorities</li> <li>- Importance of NAP of SVC</li> <li>- Subjects covered by the NHRAP</li> <li>- specific goals of the NHRAP</li> <li>- Goals of the national human right action plan (NHRAP)</li> <li>- How to Developed NHRAP</li> <li>- Process of national action plan for sexual violence in conflict</li> <li>- Implementation Process –</li> <li>- Challenges faced by NAP'S.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. <i>Launch plan of actions for Somali Women’s Charter on the occasion of 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325.</i></b></p> <p>The activity was carried out at 18-19 November, 2020 with the support of UNDP 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>
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	<p>The key objectives of the training include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discuss ways of working together with the aim of strengthening women’s participation in Peace building and Political participation.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• To provide good practice examples for the ongoing work of the Security Council and other actors engaging in efforts towards peace and security</li> </ul> <p>Documents from the trainings can be accessed from the below link</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1I1ZZ6YfimJGgrz_wF9Ywp-kOVMw_Jiiv?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1I1ZZ6YfimJGgrz_wF9Ywp-kOVMw_Jiiv?usp=sharing</a></p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<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 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.</p>
<b>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</b>	MOWDAFA has no monitoring focal person

<b>COVID-19 work restrictions</b>	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.
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3.1.2 Southwest state: Ministry of Women Family Affairs and Human Right Development

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</b>	<p>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).</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10YUuZ9YfjM8jawisNIMjqH8Dlhim1uN7/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10YUuZ9YfjM8jawisNIMjqH8Dlhim1uN7/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<b>Most significant weakness of the ministry</b>	<p>The most significant weakness of the institution includes but not limited to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Recruitment of staff capable of fulfilling ministry’s strategic and operational plan.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>iii. Lack of policies that underline the roles and responsibilities of the institution and most importantly Disability rights bill.</li> <li>iv. Capacity building and workshops for the ministry staff in areas such as Women empowerment, child protection, finance and Procurement.</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</b>	<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. (Copies of the policies are in the report documents).</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10bvw5-FLIUNbzMjzAM0fPDBTjirPYnIM?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10bvw5-FLIUNbzMjzAM0fPDBTjirPYnIM?usp=sharing</a></p>

<b>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</b>	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.
<b>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</b>	The ministry has conducted both internal and external trainings in the last 6 months. The supporting documents can be accessed from below link. <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-e2Vh5OIAib81F7gfFZv6P4-eval4ozT?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-e2Vh5OIAib81F7gfFZv6P4-eval4ozT?usp=sharing</a>
<b>Coordination</b>	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.  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.
<b>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</b>	There was no Monitoring focal point assigned at the ministry.
<b>COVID-19 work restrictions</b>	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. 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.

### 3.1.3 Galmudug State- Ministry of Women and Human Right

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Strategic plan or capacity</b>	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

<b>development plan</b>	effective performance- based management system, increase women empowerment in leadership participation and so many other objectives
<b>Most significant weakness of the ministry</b>	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.
<b>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</b>	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
<b>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</b>	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.
<b>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ministry conducted training on Somali women political participation that was held in Dhusamareb on 6<sup>th</sup> of July 2020 to discuss women participation in politics.</li> <li>• Training on launching of Somali women charter Galmudug chapter</li> <li>• Training on outreach and consultation program to identify thematic areas was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> of august 2020</li> <li>• It conducted a training to community leaders on GBV prevention and other human right violations on 17<sup>th</sup> of August 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– It attended a coordination meeting on Somali women political participation that was held in Dhusamareb on 6<sup>th</sup> of July 2020.</li> <li>– The ministry attended a coordination meeting on women champions that was held in Mogadishu. It was held on 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> December 2020 but minutes and attendance sheet was not provided because it was kept by the federal ministry.</li> </ul> <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>

<b>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</b>	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.
<b>COVID-19 work restrictions</b>	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 sanitizers at all times.

### 3.1.4 Jubaland State\_ Ministry of women, gender and family Affairs

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</b>	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.  <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1INdWi9-CqOol-ujg9Z7Teg27FZpl3Scf/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1INdWi9-CqOol-ujg9Z7Teg27FZpl3Scf/view?usp=sharing</a>
<b>Most significant weakness of the ministry</b>	The ministry pointed out the following weakness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lack of information management system for human right evaluation in the region</li> <li>– There are no technical advisors in the ministry</li> <li>– Lack state fund for the human right activities</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</b>	The ministry participated in the drafting of FGM Bill, SOB, (sexual offences bill)
<b>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</b>	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.
<b>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</b>	The ministry has conducted several internal training and external training in the last 6 months. below link shows the documentation of the trainings;  <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1InZgCoL24kXgf5AG2Uvo7QK8AwFQ7WoR?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1InZgCoL24kXgf5AG2Uvo7QK8AwFQ7WoR?usp=sharing</a>
<b>Coordination</b>	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.
<b>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</b>	There is no assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry.
<b>COVID-19 work restrictions</b>	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

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Findings</b>
<b>Strategic plan or capacity development plan</b>	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.
<b>Most significant weakness of the ministry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The staff lack capacity to perform their task efficiently there is need for capacity building.</li> <li>– There is no internet in the office of the ministry and the office is not spacious enough.</li> <li>– Also, the office equipment is not sufficient and there is a need for office equipment</li> </ul>
<b>Ministry involvement in the development of any bills or policies</b>	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.
<b>Current knowledge and understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the ministry</b>	<p>The respondent rated his current knowledge and understanding to be 4/5</p> <p>As he has worked in the ministry and is aware of the workings of the ministry.</p>
<b>Ministry conducted any internal or external trainings in 2020</b>	There were training on women empowerment and women inclusion in politics and also there was a training of women council on governance and leadership
<b>Coordination</b>	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.
<b>Assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry</b>	There is no assigned monitoring focal point at the ministry.
<b>COVID-19 work restrictions</b>	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**

<b>Thematic area</b>	<b>Results/Findings</b>
<b>Trainings of the CSOs</b>	<p><b>Benefits of the recent Human Rights Monitoring training</b></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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Internal or external training in 2020</b></p> <p>Most of the CSOs have either conducted internal or external training or Both in the last year. Summary of the findings are indicated below:</p>

- 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/13E3mGfnYaILKwEXZ0KPV6mw9NOPEZmII?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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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/13dTRoI5MPI4tYfUCPiMqdZxuzOWGo\\_GV?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13dTRoI5MPI4tYfUCPiMqdZxuzOWGo_GV?usp=sharing)

- 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/12gGHrCPW0uf7ga-AOSilwapgxbWMvPc?usp=sharing>

- 4) **HDA**- the organization conducted 2 trainings in the last 6 months and these are;

- 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.

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- 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.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12vWF8Xqufbc0-CFdo0lWmpcYhKZYi4Sn?usp=sharing>

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.

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.

7) **MCA-** it conducted several trainings including; Basics of human rights – 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

8) **MMD\_** it conducted FGM prevention training in Wanlaweyn. This was mainly on awareness raising training on the dangers of FGM to victims.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14NKifsbBvRCpM8Xnpg4O6nPGsNtZqdX3/view?usp=sharing>

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>10) <b>SWCCA:</b> 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><b>Most significant challenge facing the CSOs</b></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 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><b>Coordination between the CSO and other CSO network</b></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</p>

	<p>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><b>Coordination or communication between the CSO and the FGS/FMS Ministries of Women and Human Rights</b></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"> <li>- Change in perception of the community members and increased trust and confidence in the agency,</li> <li>- Eradication of any possible challenges that could be faced from the government institutions and prevention of politicisation of the agency's work.</li> </ul> <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>
<p><b>Reporting</b></p>	<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>

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<b>CSO coping with COVID-19 restrictions</b>	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.
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## 4 RECOMMENDATION

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### **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 I: 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 Osman-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 and finance	Institute of education in disability persons	Mogadishu	+25215907530

12. Ibrahim Hassan Mohamed- Manager	Marginalized/minority communities advocate (MCA)	Mogadishu	+252613656423
13. Asad Abukir Dhayow- Executive director	Maternal Mercy Development (MMD)	Mogadishu	+252615981000
14. Adan Hussein Ali- Operational director/Finance Manager	Peoples Aid Foundation (PAF)	Mogadishu	+254 724 228 149
15. Fadwo Hassan Jimale- GBV and Gender specialist	Somali Women and Child Care Association	Mogadishu and Baidoa	+252616594272
16. Abdifatah Khalif Salah- Project Coordinator	Somali Women Development Center (SWDC)	Mogadishu	+252- 613615341