

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

PROGRAMME TITLE: Promoting Human Rights and Supporting Vulnerable Groups, Somalia			
Country/Region:	Somalia		
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)		
Total Budget:	ODA: £1.3 million	Non-ODA: n/a	
Start Date: April 2015	End Date: March 2020		
Outputs			Score
Improved support is in place for victims of sexual violence in Mogadishu, Guriceel and Galkayo			A+
Increased capacity of the Ministry of Women's and Human Rights (MoWHR) to fulfil mandate on promoting and protecting human rights			B
Outcome: Somalia is better able to protect human rights by establishing human rights institutions, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups, namely women and girls			
Outcome Score: A		Risk: Medium	

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2015/2016	2016/2017						
Programme Score	B	A						
Risk Rating	Medium	Medium						

What support is the UK providing?

The CSSF human rights programme in Somalia has facilitated two separate projects. Funding a capacity-building initiative for the MoWHR contributes to the National Security Council key objective of strengthening the institutional framework for human rights in Somalia. With the second activity, the CSSF approaches human and specifically women rights issues from the grass-roots level, building a social consensus on the values underpinning human rights and so contributing to prevention of gender-based violence and stigma. The project also addresses immediate needs in providing health and social services to survivors of gender-based violence.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

Accommodating recommendations from the financial year (FY) 15/16 annual review, the human rights programme revised the results framework to better align the measures with programme objectives. Furthermore, initial steps were undertaken to more structurally incorporate gender and conflict sensitivity issues into the programme design. Informing lessons learned and best practices, identified as a priority by the previous review, was a specific objective assigned to this year's review. Other recommendations, such as the integration of the human rights programme with other CSSF intervention sectors, are being addressed through the development of further years programming.

With the two projects either completed or in the process of being closed during FY 16/17, this year's annual review focused on the broader achievements of the activities, and possible contributions to best practises and lessons learned. As such, the review ties in with the new human rights strategy which was prepared over FY 16/17, both of which are informing the design of the new multi-year human rights programme for FY 17/18 - 19/20.

For the capacity-building component the annual review concluded that the intervention is of high strategic relevance, and given its relatively small budget, provided good value for money. It made significant contributions to drafting and advocating for key policy documents, such as the Human Rights Commission Bill and the Sexual Offences Bill. The project also offered valuable insight into the social and political factors that shape human rights debates and policies in Somalia, visible especially in the elevated political discourse spurred by the parliamentary elections that fell into FY 16/17, which the UK government can

draw on for strategic planning and future programming. This includes persisting reservations about women rights in the population and Somalia government, especially with regard to female genital mutilation; or the role of individual actors in opposing women rights. With regard to building institutional capacity of the MoWHR, the project achieved mixed results. Whilst some capabilities essential for the ministry's future positioning were improved significantly, such as financial management, skill-transfer in other areas was less effective and may not be sustainable. Lessons learned from this project, for instance the importance of developing a systematic training and mentoring approach, are of particular value for reflecting on capacity-building approaches utilised by CSSF.

Support to survivors of sexual violence fully achieved its milestones and generally featured as an effective and well-managed intervention. The activities evolved consistently over the duration of project, demonstrating the importance of flexibility and adaptive programming. The project supported a substantial number of survivors, and established systems that provide communities with sustainable access to services. Considerable progress was also made with regard to sensitising communities to women rights issues, though this is a long-term process which in the short duration of the project could only be initiated.

The programme produced valuable insight into the role and capacity of MoWHR, which should be drawn on to shape future programming and engagement with the Somali government in support of human rights objectives.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

- 1. Increase the effectiveness of future capacity-building initiatives across CSSF** by applying the lessons learned: ensuring a skills transfer takes place and that planning for capacity-building initiatives involves Ministry staff, encouraging their ownership, participation and engagement.
- 2. Utilise the capacity developed in MoWHR** by engaging it in the design and delivery of future interventions in the human rights sector. Consider building further capacity across the Somalia government to meet the needs of future human rights programming and delivery.
- 3. Grant the component on support to survivors of sexual violence a six-month extension** to consolidate project achievements and to lead a comprehensive lessons learnt process to document and share best practice.
- 4. Support the implementers of the component on support to survivors of sexual violence to acquire alternative donor support** in the case that HMG funding is not continued. This will ensure that the achievements in conceptual development can be sustained and taken forward.
- 5. Assess the value and effectiveness of the stigma workshops conducted** and whether these should continue to be funded by the project.
- 6. Ensure the impact of CSSF funding can be differentiated** from the impact of other donor funding to jointly funded initiatives.