

Virtual Training on Conflict Sensitivity & CSPM SDC's Regional Office – Horn of Africa Module 2 – Tuesday 1st September 2020

Session 5: Integrating CSPM in Annual Reports, MERVs and Cooperation Programmes

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Horn of Africa Annual Report 2019

1. Context
2. Analysis of results
3. Conclusions and outlook for steering the Cooperation Programme
4. Insights



Annual Report HoA 2019 (1/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned and used for steering?

1. Context

- ⇒ Context assessments from MERV
- ⇒ Key uncertainty 2: Conflict / Security Pact
- ⇒ Key uncertainty 3: Political Stability / State Building Processes
- ⇒ Implications for implementation:
 - (b) “consider if Switzerland could assist attenuating tensions between actors in the region and within countries”.



Annual Report HoA 2019 (2/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

2. Analysis of results => Domain Governance

Analysis of results: a few explicit references

Implications for steering:

- (3) Support dialogue between FGS and FMS;
- (4) Mitigate negative influence by the big politics in the upcoming election period

Annual Report HoA 2019 (3/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

2. Analysis of results => Domain Food Security

Analysis of results: a few explicit references

Implications for steering:

- (2) Systematically include contingency funds / risks modifiers to adequately respond to conflicts and natural hazards;
- (4) Improve engagement on regional policy dialogue / IGAD [...] use of safety nets and insurance as tools against shocks.

Annual Report HoA 2019 (4/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

2. Analysis of results => Domain Health

Analysis of results:

§ on positive drivers for change &

§ on key spoilers against positive change in the region

Implications for steering:

(8) Identify partners who are actively engaged in policy discussions and work closely with them to influence policy in addressing the need of under-served, vulnerable community groups.

Annual Report HoA 2019 (5/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

2. Analysis of results => Domain Migration / Protection

Analysis of results:

§ on positive drivers for change &

§ on key spoilers against positive change in the region

Implications for steering:

(4) Reinforce advocacy messages on principled humanitarian aid and access, protection, gender and localization [...] Drive the agenda on IDPs as a concrete example of the Nexus.

Annual Report HoA 2019 (6/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

2. Analysis of transversal themes:

While CSPM is routinely applied, a more thorough analysis of inclusivity of particular vulnerable or discriminated groups of society would be needed, especially in Somalia.

Specific questions related to CSPM have been raised during evaluations.

Specific fragility assessments are being done during opening phases.

Switzerland also follows closely the discussion around setting up a joint mechanism for Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in Somalia which is a tool which could track the inclusive targeting of the interventions.

A minority audit will be performed end of 2019 / beginning of 2020.

Annual Report HoA 2019 (7/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

3. Analysis of overall results and implementation of steering decisions of last year's annual report:

⇒ There is no explicit reference to conflict analysis / CSPM in this chapter, but...

⇒ ... there are numerous indirect references:

- **M & E**: an exchange on Third-Party Monitoring took place; an EP on TPM, which represents a new approach in SDC, was successfully approved;
- **NEXUS**: the 2 SCOs continued to promote a nexus approach among donors/partners;
- **Localization of aid**: a workshop was organised to help clarify how to prevent and mitigate fiduciary risks when working with local actors;
- **Aid coordination, advocacy**: reflections for a more efficient / adapted aid architecture for Somalia; regional protection workshop: development of joint protection messages; both SCOs promoted the coordination between humanitarian and development donors.

Annual Report HoA 2019 (8/8)

Where are conflict analysis / CSPM explicitly mentioned?

Conclusions for steering the programme and outlook 2020:

⇒ There is no explicit reference to conflict analysis / CSPM in this chapter, but...

⇒ ... there are numerous indirect references:

- **Evaluation:** the hybrid external-internal peer evaluation with a WoGA validation workshop
- **Monitoring:** Third-Party Monitoring and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) approach
- **Dynamic Risk Monitoring:** analysis and monitoring application will be piloted in the HoA
- **Localization:** ownership & implementation lead handed-over to the regional/national/local partner
- **Agenda 2030:** synergies between domains (coherence), Minority Audit / LNOB, Support to SDG / NDP monitoring, in order to improve evidence-based policy and decision making
- **Improved processes:** NBO team capacity building with an accent on stakeholder analysis.

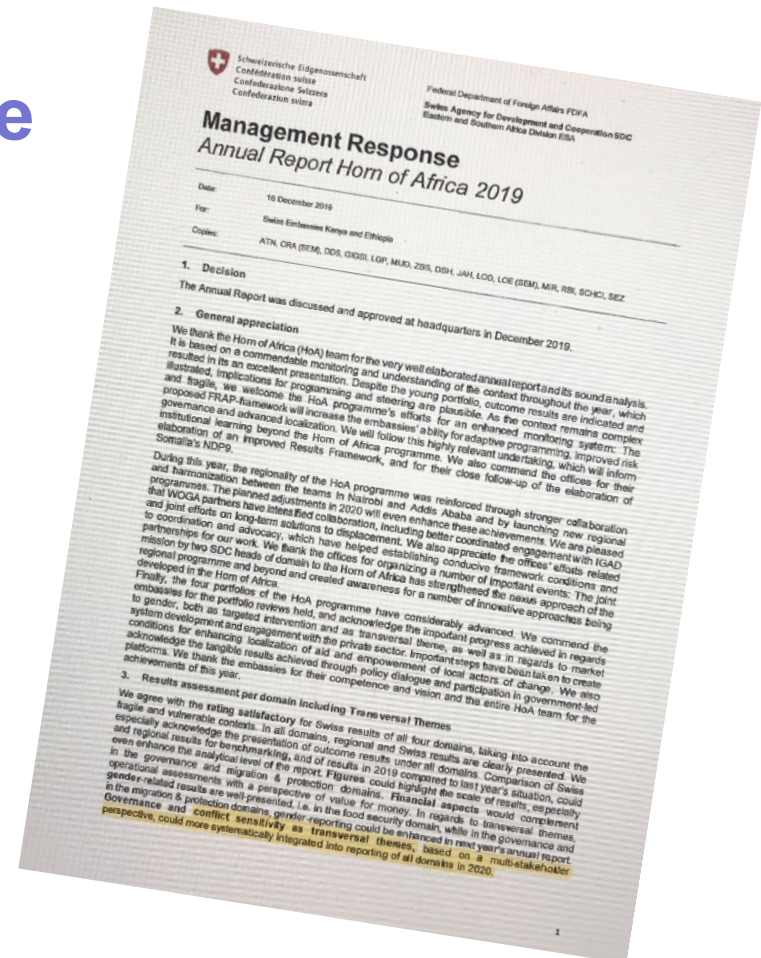


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Management Response to the Annual Report Horn of Africa 2019



Management Response to the Annual Report Horn of Africa 2019 – relevant extracts (1/3)

Transversal themes

“Governance and conflict sensitivity as transversal themes, based on a multi-stakeholder perspective, could be more systematically integrated into reporting of all domains in 2020” (p.1)

Outlook for steering the Country Strategy

“Conflict sensitivity and governance as transversal themes: we invite the team to continue their important efforts to enhance the integration of transversal themes, and to systematically invest in assessing stakeholders' interests and power-relations, to feed results into programme designing, and to approach transversal governance under a multi-stakeholder approach. HQ and regional advisors will be available to train and backstop staff in both conflict sensitivity and governance as transversal theme” (p.4)

Management Response to the Annual Report Horn of Africa 2019 – relevant extracts (2/3)

Governance Domain

“We invite the embassy to continue its emphasis on context- and conflict-sensitivity under a programmatic approach”. [...] Local political dynamics need to be taken into account, and inclusive mechanisms identified that allow actors to address political tensions in a constructive way. (p.2)
We commend the embassy for their commitment on HIPS and invite it to follow thereby a conflict- and power-sensitive approach”. (p.2)

For 2020

“Gender, good governance and conflict sensitivity as transversal themes: The entire team is invited to continue analysis and engagement in policy dialogue, to feed results into strategic approaches and concrete actions in all domains, and to enhance monitoring and reporting” (p.2)

Management Response to the Annual Report Horn of Africa 2019 – relevant extracts (3/3)

Migration and Protection Domain

For 2020:

“Ensure consideration and reporting on transversal themes, [...] i.e. systematically monitor interest-relations and power-relations as crucial elements of transversal governance and conflict-sensitivity, and integrate assessment results into programme design”. (p.3)



CSPM in MERVs 2019 of Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya

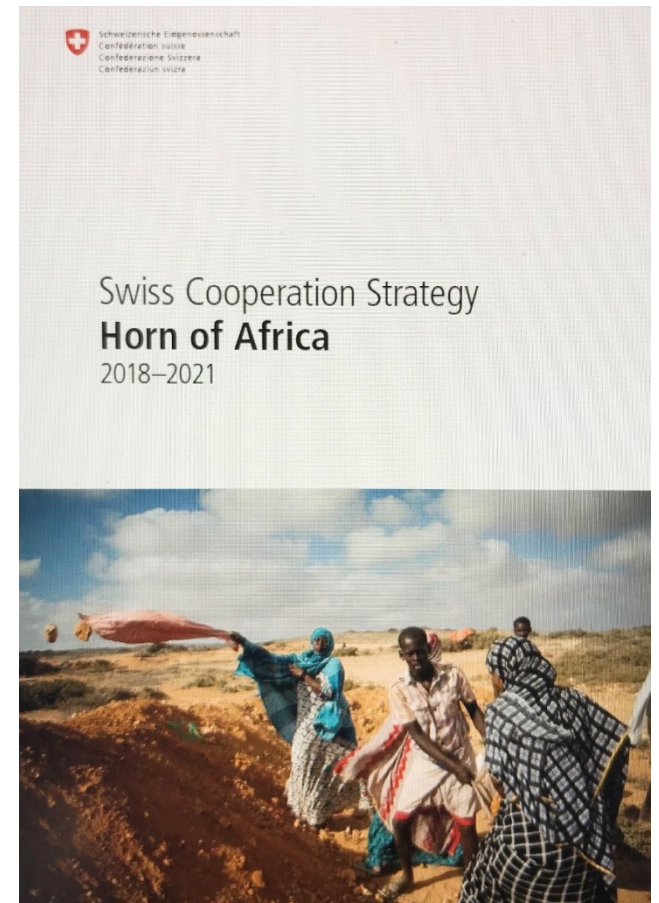
MERV (Monitoring System for Development-Relevant Changes)	
Country:	Somalia
Period of Observation:	01.10.2018 – 30.09.2019
1. Executive summary	
a) Summary of development-relevant changes since last reporting	
Fields of Observation	Remarks
a) Political / General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FNG of the UN SRSG to Somalia that took place on January 15th 2019 not only affected the relationship between the FGS and western donors but also put the partnership into question. It demonstrated the intolerance of the FGS to advice from the international community and has translated in the international community's being shy in providing a real assessment of how the government is doing. There is no common understanding of the Federal project between the Centre and the periphery. The current regime is decidedly centralistic. The ambiguity of the constitution and the lack of coherence of western donors with some in favour of a more centralised Somalia has added to the confusion. This has led to a roll-back on federalism, with the FGS becoming more assertive including interference with Federal elections where the FGS is trying to install friendly Presidents in the FMSs. This assertiveness has in some cases included the use of force and violation of Human Rights. Lack of a viable political reconciliation to the root causes of the conflict has negated the possibility of reaching political settlement on important questions regarding power and resource sharing. This has in turn stalled the constitutional review process. Lack of clarity on the roles of the different levels of government on issues such as regional elections and the disparity of views on power and resource sharing are major contentions. The current major discussions in the country has shown little inclusiveness, the just concluded Somalia Partnership Forum was seen as lacking political consensus and inclusiveness due to the absence of two of the FMS namely Puntland and Jubaland. The need for a clearer definition of relationships between FGS and FMS, between the Executive and the Legislature, between the Upper House and the House of the People leads to ongoing political turmoil. Hence the need to prioritize the conclusion of the constitutional review for the establishment of a legal framework for state building and political harmony. The upsurge around elections 2020/2021 is causing set-back on the constitutional review process and the overall state building. The Gulf crisis and the regional politics is causing further division and fragmentation within Somalia. The ongoing dynamics and the unresolved difference in the subnational elections is further perpetuated by the interference of Kenya and Ethiopia. Maritime border dispute between Kenya and Somalia has a wider repercussion that can create tension between these two neighbouring countries. State capture sponsored by Qatar with Qatar investing in Somalia due to the upcoming elections. Currently there is a 24% women representation in Parliament. Whilst the District council supported by the Joint Programme on Local Governance, we have 20% women representation in Puntland and only 2% in Somalia land.
b) Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somali authorities continue to prioritise domestic revenue generation which they resulted in increase of tax collection by the Government by 23% last year as the economy recovered from drought the previous year. In Q1 of 2019, FGS total revenue was 575.1m by April 2019.

Annex 1 to MERV Guidelines – March 2016	
MERV (Monitoring System for Development-Relevant Changes) Template	
Country:	Ethiopia
Period of Observation:	01.10.2018 – 30.09.2019
1. Executive summary	
a) Summary of development-relevant changes since last reporting	
Fields of Observation	Remarks
a) Political / General	<p>Overall, the current political situation in Ethiopia continues to be very complex and fragile. The relation between the Federal Government and the regions is evolving. The regions are asking for more decentralised power. The political space is becoming more enriched and regional political parties are becoming more powerful to the detriment of the EPDRF, which is becoming more and more fragmented. The main and the ruling elites are thus, in a delicate situation and key decisions are being made off. The quest for legitimacy for the Government is the central of the political debate as it represents the main factor for fragility of the country. The assassination of the Chief of Staff of the Ethiopian army and killing of government officials in Afar and Tigray regions where the Government has deployed its regional army, attempt to undermine the political stability of the region.</p> <p>The Prime Minister the 2018 elections are an important tool to give legitimacy and a platform for a more good governance reform. The top priority was building a coalition government, whereas formal and informal coalition were the main objective of the government.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of the 2018 national elections, 45% women have been elected in several sectors, according to national election results, 45% of the elected women are half of the government's minimum goal, and the 2018 national election is a milestone. Ethiopia has set a record for women for the 1996 population are yet to be reach at the same time and the women's participation in the 2018 national election is a milestone to come to the surface. The plan for regional elections is still in progress for the benefit of the state building process there is a consensus that 50% women representation is to be achieved in 2020 national elections. A high risk of instability is not observed. Recovery for the GDP, the biggest challenge is to be in the right balance to build political reforms consistent with the economic reforms and the stability of the country.</p> <p>Overall, we observed very dynamic and promising developments in the economic sector. The new Government announced major reforms in the private sector, which are expected to give incentives to investors by the State. Reform logistics, transportation, energy, bank, the national financial institutions, and the reform program are being implemented. It is expected that the reforms will be completed by the end of 2019. The government has also announced the creation of a new state-owned bank, which is expected to be operational by the end of 2019. The government has also announced the creation of a new state-owned bank, which is expected to be operational by the end of 2019. The government has also announced the creation of a new state-owned bank, which is expected to be operational by the end of 2019.</p>
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MERV (Monitoring System for Development-Relevant Changes)	
KENYA	
Country:	Kenya
Period of Observation:	November 2018-November 2019
1. Executive summary	
a) Summary of development-relevant changes since last reporting	
Fields of Observation	Remarks
a) Political / General	<p>The collaboration that started in 2018 between Kenya's president and the opposition leader, commonly referred to as 'The building bridges initiative (BBI)' or the 'handshake' has provided a foundation for reduced political tensions and helped harness some level of tolerance among the political actors. This is seen as a positive step towards building national cohesion since it involves the leadership of the two main political parties.</p> <p>On the flip side the 'handshake' has created a void in the political accountability and could be a precursor to compromised opposition politics. This is very risky especially with the level of corruption that the country has seen in the recent years. Courts continue to be focused upon in terms of accountability and their role in national development. The proposed constitutional changes are targeting the reduction of courts by giving them to form economic zones. The office of the women representative has also been seen as not useful during the various discussions on representation.</p>
b) Economic	<p>Kenya's economy generally remains stable. This is as a result of stable macro-economic situation and the improved performance of key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, tourism and financial markets. Despite these strong pillars, the country faces a number of challenges such as rising public debt, growing budget deficit and corruption. The government of Kenya has over the past year supported key institutions such as the courts, office of the director of public prosecution and the criminal investigation to curb economic crimes and fight corruption. Kenya remains an economic and financial hub for East Africa and with its youthful population, innovations in technology and expanding space for foreign direct investments for investment.</p>
c) Social and humanitarian	<p>The number of refugees in Kenya is reducing and it is expected to further reduce in the coming year. This is due to less arrivals from Somalia and slight increase in returns for Ethiopians. The government renewed its call to close Dadaab camp and this caused more uncertainty around Dadaab operations. Kenya is piloting a new educational curriculum known as the competency based curriculum. The ministry of education also collaborated with other actors to draft a refugee education policy which aimed to ensure refugee children access education in an integrated manner. Career cases in Kenya have gone high and the government is responding by exploring various health options to address the issue. Kenya held its national census in 2019 and refugees were counted. A new registration system known as Huduma number was introduced.</p>
d) Security	<p>Crime rates in the country have remained at the same level but the concern is that only 5% of Kenyans are able to report crimes to the police. The government of Kenya has linked Dadaab refugee camp to security and issued a note verbal in February 2019, aiming to attempt to close Dadaab. In addition, the refugee operation in Kenya has been negatively affected when terror attacks happen. The camps especially Dadaab are immediately perceived as housing terror cells and sympathisers. The January 2019 terror attack in Nairobi was handled in a better manner by the government of Kenya as compared to other year attacks.</p>

Swiss Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa 2018-2021

Key observations regarding the integration of conflict sensitivity / CSPM in this strategic document



Swiss Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa (1/4)

1. **Context**
2. International and Swiss contributions in the HoA
3. Results of Swiss contributions and lessons learnt
4. **Implications for Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2018-2021**
5. **Priorities, objectives and theories of change**
6. **Management of strategy & programme implementation**
7. **Strategic steering and monitoring (risks)**

Swiss Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa (2/4)

1. Context

§ on Conflict, Governance and Political Fragility =>

«Armed conflict and other forms of violence are symptomatic of the HoA's fragility».
«These multi-layered conflicts, political and governance fragilities in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya continue to trigger forced displacement and serious humanitarian and protection needs and impede long-term economic and human development».

4. Implications for Swiss Cooperation Strategy 2018-2021

The HoA will remain highly fragile, complex and dynamic. [...] Pursuing the objective of reducing fragilities and support peacebuilding. Doing so require increased joint political analysis and messaging among WoGA partners. Continuous high investment in conflict and gender sensitive analysis remains key in this context, as programmes need to be designed to better address the political, social, economic and other root causes and to strengthen conflict resilience.

Swiss Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa (3/4)

5. Priorities, objectives and theories of change

The overall objective of this strategy is to respond to humanitarian needs, while contributing to poverty reduction, conflict transformation and inclusive state-building. Switzerland [...] will help reduce the drivers of fragility and the root causes of poverty and forced displacements. [...] Humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, human rights and migration policy instruments will therefore be combined.

6. Management of strategy & programme implementation

Operating in such a fragile, partly inaccessible, insecure and conflict-affected context demands continuous security management and CSPM. [...] The situation will be constantly evaluated and the protocols adapted accordingly (incl. awareness raising and training for staff members). Improving CSPM competencies of staff members and partners will remain a priority.

Swiss Cooperation Strategy Horn of Africa (4/4)

7. Strategic steering and monitoring (risks)

In the HoA, flexible programme adaptation to the changing context is crucial for effective steering. Multiple risks stemming from the volatile environment marked by armed conflict [...] are likely to increase as engagement expands. [...] The diligent identification and assessment of reliable partners, sound context analysis, and frank dialogue with all stakeholders to jointly identify and manage risks will be a priority.

Risk mitigation will be done through regular risk and context analyses, the flexible and adaptive use of development, humanitarian, peacebuilding and foreign migration policy instruments as well as improved/alternative remote monitoring and controlling tools.

Parallel Group Work on Integrating CSPM

TEAM A => Integration of CSPM in the Annual Report and MERVs

Questions to be discussed:

- (1) Where and how to integrate conflict sensitivity / CSPM in the MERV and in the chapter on Context of the Annual Report?
- (2) How to integrate CSPM in other parts of the Annual Report (results per domain / indicators, transversal themes, implications for steering)?

TEAM B => integration of CSPM in the Cooperation Programme

Questions to be discussed:

- (1) Where and how to integrate conflict sensitivity / CSPM in the next Cooperation Programme HoA ?
- (2) How to integrate CSPM at the organisational level, e.g. security and access, management of human resources, financial management?

List of participants in Teams A & B

TEAM A => Integration of CSPM in the Annual Report and MERV

- Davide Vignati
- Ibrahim Hussein
- Jarrah Apollonia Peter
- Kerstin Tröster
- Kunow Abdi
- Lelena Abate
- Lensse Bonga
- Lillian Kilwake
- Lydia Wetugi
- Meron Getachew
- Nimo Jirdeh

Facilitation => Vesna Roch

TEAM B => integration of CSPM in the Cooperation Programme

- Abdikarim Aden Daud
 - Addis Kebede
 - Berhanu Ertiro
 - Bihawa Swaleh
 - Chris Middleton
 - Cyprian Nyamweno
 - Ella Kinyua
 - Larissa Meier
 - Thomas Oertle
 - Wangechi Muriithi
- Facilitation => Laura Bott



Short restitution and cross-fertilizing

Summary with White Boards

Team A: 5 minutes then
Team B gives a feedback

Team B: 5 minutes then
Team A gives a feedback





4 Steps to integrate CSPM in the Annual Report

(1) CONTEXT => contextual analyses and statements in reference to fragility, security and (violent) conflicts; refer to country-specific and international fragility frameworks;

(2) ANALYSIS OF RESULTS => results statements with a contribution logic towards the reduction of fragility and conflict causes, strengthening of the State and societal resilience, and better enjoyment of human rights;

(3) IMPLICATIONS FOR STEERING => integration of adaptations at domain level due to contextual changes (scenarios);

(3) CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK => reporting on risks management, portfolio mix, aid modalities, security, work force diversity, communication and policy dialogue, financial management → with conflict-sensitivity lenses.

Integrating CSPM in MERV process & MERV document

- Organise a collective analysis of the evolution of the context (SCO & Embassy teams, HSD, other WoGA actors in the field, etc.)
- Ideally, relevant fields of observation have been identified beforehand in an actors' mapping or conflict analysis exercise. Overarching questions are: What changed? How will these changes affect the Swiss Program? How will the program and context interact?
- Aim for an inclusive and participatory team process. Collect as many subjective impressions, perspectives and interpretations as possible, triangulate and compare them to enhance the global picture.
- Make use of social / economic / ethnic diversity among participants to build a nuanced narrative.

Integrating CSPM in Cooperation Programme HoA

- Joint Fragility Assessments (donors, partner country)
- Nexus Logic
- Human Rights
- Adaptive Management
- Remote monitoring, third-party monitoring
- ARIs, TRIs
- Results Framework

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Session 6:

Integrating PGE Themes in the Monitoring System, at the level of indicators

Laura Bott, Senior Policy Advisor, Head of Unit FCHR

Objective 4: Promoting peace, the rule of law and gender equality (peacebuilding and governance)

Sub-objective 8

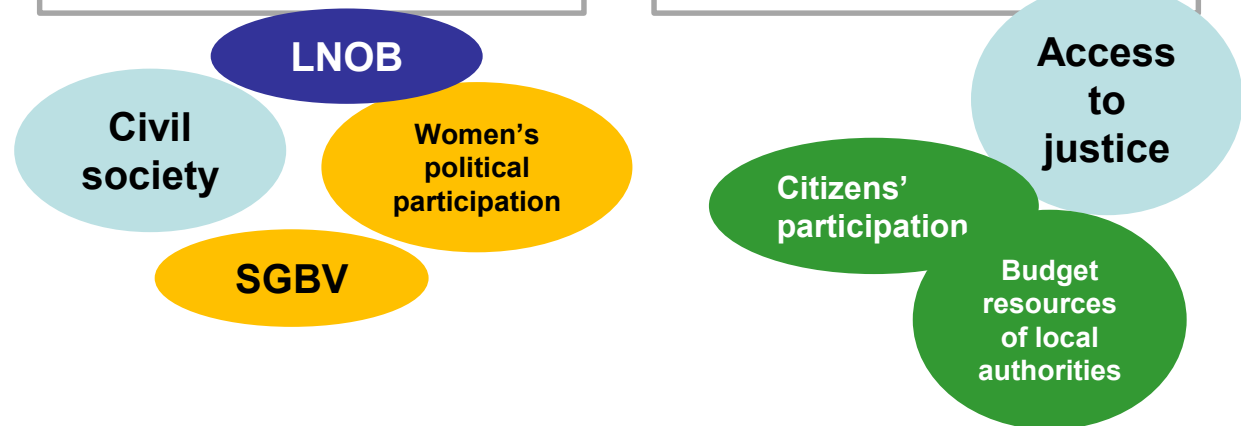
Preventing conflicts,
promoting peace and
respect for international
law

Sub-objective 9

Strengthening and
promoting human rights
and gender equality

Sub-objective 10

Promoting good
governance and rule of
law and strengthening
civil society



Overview of the Cluster PGE (ARIs) Peace, Governance and Equality



Fragility, Conflict and
Human Rights

ARI 1 Civil society:
Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights

ARI 2 Access to justice:
Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes

Democratisation,
Decentralisation and
Local Governance

ARI 1 Citizens' participation:
Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and budgets in their localities

ARI 2 Budget resources of local authorities: Number of supported local authorities which have benefitted from increased budget resources

Poverty-Wellbeing

ARI 1 LNOB: Number of persons from left behind groups benefitting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality.

Gender Equality

ARI 1 SGBV: Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support

ARI 2 Women's political participation: Number of political bodies with at least 30% of representation of women

Sub-objective 8

Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law



**Fragility,
Conflict and
Human Rights**

TRI 1: Prevention and reduction of conflict: Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts

TRI 2 Prevention of all forms of violence: Number of processes or policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that strengthen coping mechanism, state-society relationship and social cohesion.

Sub-objective 9

Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality

Poverty-Wellbeing

ARI 1 LNOB: Number of persons from left behind groups benefitting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality

Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights

ARI 1 Civil society: Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights

Gender Equality

ARI 1 SGBV: Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support

ARI 2 Women's political participation: Number of political bodies with at least 30% of representation of women

TRI 1 Reforms promoting gender equality

TRI 2 Social behaviour change in favour of gender equality

TRI 3 Women's influence on political decision-making

TRI 4 Reduction of unpaid domestic and care work

TRI 5 Gender responsive budget management

Sub-objective 10

Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society

Poverty-Wellbeing

TRI 1 Civil registration: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

Fragility, Conflict and Human Rights

ARI 2 Access to justice: Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes

TRI 3 Human rights-based public service delivery

TRI 4 Governance of security sector

TRI 5 Effective and independent judicial authorities

Democratisation, Decentralisation and Local Governance

ARI 1 Citizens' participation: Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and budgets in their localities

ARI 2 Budget resources of local authorities: Number of supported local authorities which have benefitted from increased budget resources

TRI 1 Democratic representation

TRI 2 Democratic participation and access to information

TRI 3 Decentralisation

TRI 4 Public Oversight & Accountability

TRI 5 Combating Corruption

Objective 3: Saving lives, ensuring quality basic services, especially in relation to education and healthcare, and diminishing the causes of forced and irregular migration (human development)

Sub-objective 7
Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services

Poverty-Wellbeing

TRI 2 Social Protection:
Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area

Sub-objective 5
Providing emergency aid and ensuring the protection of civilians

HA_ARI 2: Number of persons reached by programmes supported by Switzerland that contribute to the reduction of violence (including forced displacement) and foster the protection of vulnerable persons.

MIG_TRI 3: Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse who access protection/rehabilitation services.

Overview of FCHR ARI's & TRI's

ARIs

Space for civil society

Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights

Access to justice

Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes

TRIs

Prevention and reduction of conflict

Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts

Prevention of all forms of violence

Number of processes or policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that strengthen coping mechanism, state-society relationship and social cohesion.

Human rights-based public service delivery

Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles

Governance of security sector

Proportion of the population satisfied with the governance (accountability, efficiency, engagement of civil society) of the public security sector

Effective and independent judicial authorities

Proportion of the population satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported.

Example Factsheet ARI FCHR

https://www.shareweb.ch/group/Field-Handbook/ layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc={84EE38D7-8620-4F3E-BADF-73579F498910}&file=FCHR_AR1_2.docx&action=default

FCHR ARI 2: Access to justice: Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes.

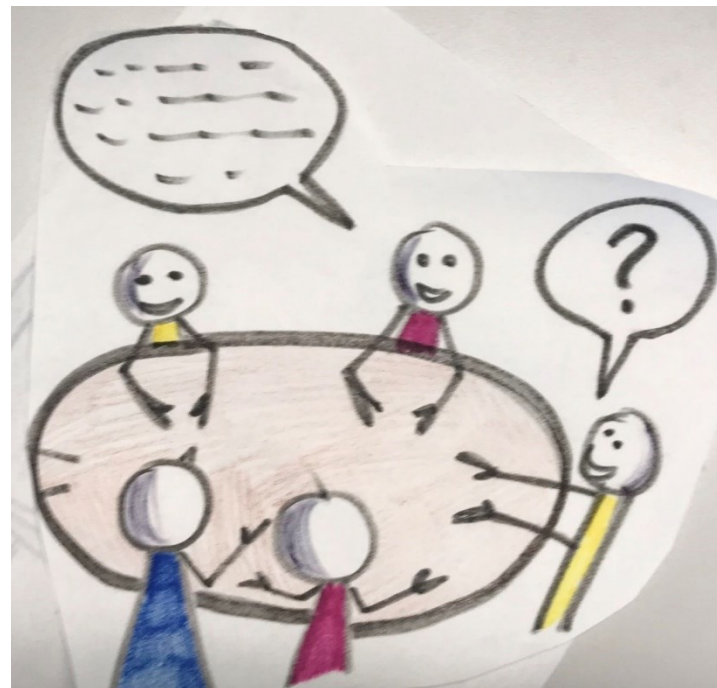
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.3</u> : Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Access to justice: is defined as the ability of people, particularly from poor and disadvantaged groups, to seek and obtain a remedy (e.g. for grievances) through formal and informal justice systems, in accordance with human rights principles and standards (UNDP).</p> <p>Number of persons: The present indicator looks at the number of persons who have gained access to formal and alternative justice procedures. This should include individuals that have been previously excluded from, or impeded in, seeking justice, irrespective of the formal or informal resolution of their claims.</p> <p>Formal judicial procedures: Formal justice systems (civil and criminal) and their procedures are typically more systematic, based on enacted laws and other rules, administered by institutions established and funded by the state.</p> <p>Alternative justice processes: While there is no legal definition of alternative/informal justice processes: it comprises 'traditional', 'indigenous', 'customary' or 'non-state' justice systems, often (but not exclusively) run by non-state actors (Community/Tribal leaders etc.).</p> <p>The approaches linked to the concrete improvement of access to justice for all in Switzerland's partner countries that can be counted as results under this indicator are for example: programmes contributing to the adequate provision of legal aid (for example on land rights or SGBV); victims support to rights-holders; promoting the provision of legal identity to vulnerable or excluded groups; improving access to legal information, paralegals, lawyers and courts; programmes dealing with customary/informal justice processes; work with alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; the strengthening of judicial independence, advocacy on legal reform and or support to national legislative reforms (for example regarding violence against women or criminal justice legislation for juveniles); capacity building of duty-bearers(e.g. of judges, prosecutors and judicial staff). Indicators that measure progress on these various efforts are in turn indicative of progress towards this ARI.</p> <p>Qualitative information on the type of procedure or process is required in the reporting. It should include information on whether the intervention focuses on formal or informal justice, as well as which type of support is strengthened according to the definitions and examples given in the previous paragraphs.</p>

Measuring unit	Number of persons
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • One targeted left behind/vulnerable population group (to be prioritised according to the context)
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices - Global programmes - Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system
Rationale	<p>Human rights include an obligation to measure positive and negative trends with regard to access to justice and other rights, as part of duty-bearers' accountability.</p> <p>Access to justice is a human right and justice systems are central (in providing necessary remedies) to ensuring that human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled in all other sectors. The justice system has been described as "the engine for a human rights-based society".</p> <p>This reference indicator aggregates the results of approaches linked to the concrete improvement of access to justice for all (and thereby the rule of law) in Switzerland's partner countries.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u> If people have access to human-rights based justice then they can vindicate their rights and get remedies in case of rights violations because they are empowered and can hold duty-bearers accountable. This in turn not only contributes to constructive relations between duty bearers and rights holders but is also critical to ensure that all other human rights (not only access to justice) are respected, protected and fulfilled.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>Thanks to SDC's contribution in 20xx xx women and yy men out of which zz from vulnerable groups have gained access to formal or alternative justice procedures. This enables them to better vindicate their rights, receive remedies for right violations and hold duty-bearers to account. This contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law in country x.</p> <p>Human rights-based programming to justice sector support means empowering rights-holders to seek and secure remedies to vindicate their rights and enhancing the capacity of formal and non-formal duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. Hence, both the 'supply' and 'demand' sides of justice is pursued together and constructive engagement between them encouraged and maintained. Thus, interventions that enhance the ability of poor and other disadvantaged rights-holders to access these institutions are a crucial part of and complement Switzerland's support to state and non-state justice sector institutions.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights FCHR (Cluster Peace, Governance and Equality)

What does it mean for the HoA Programme?

Questions & Answers

Reference to the Action
Plan @ Institutional level



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Session 7:

CSPM in communication and policy dialogue +
Offers for further deepening and involvement



Vesna Roch, Policy Advisor FCHR &

Laura Bott, Senior Policy Advisor, Head of Unit FCHR



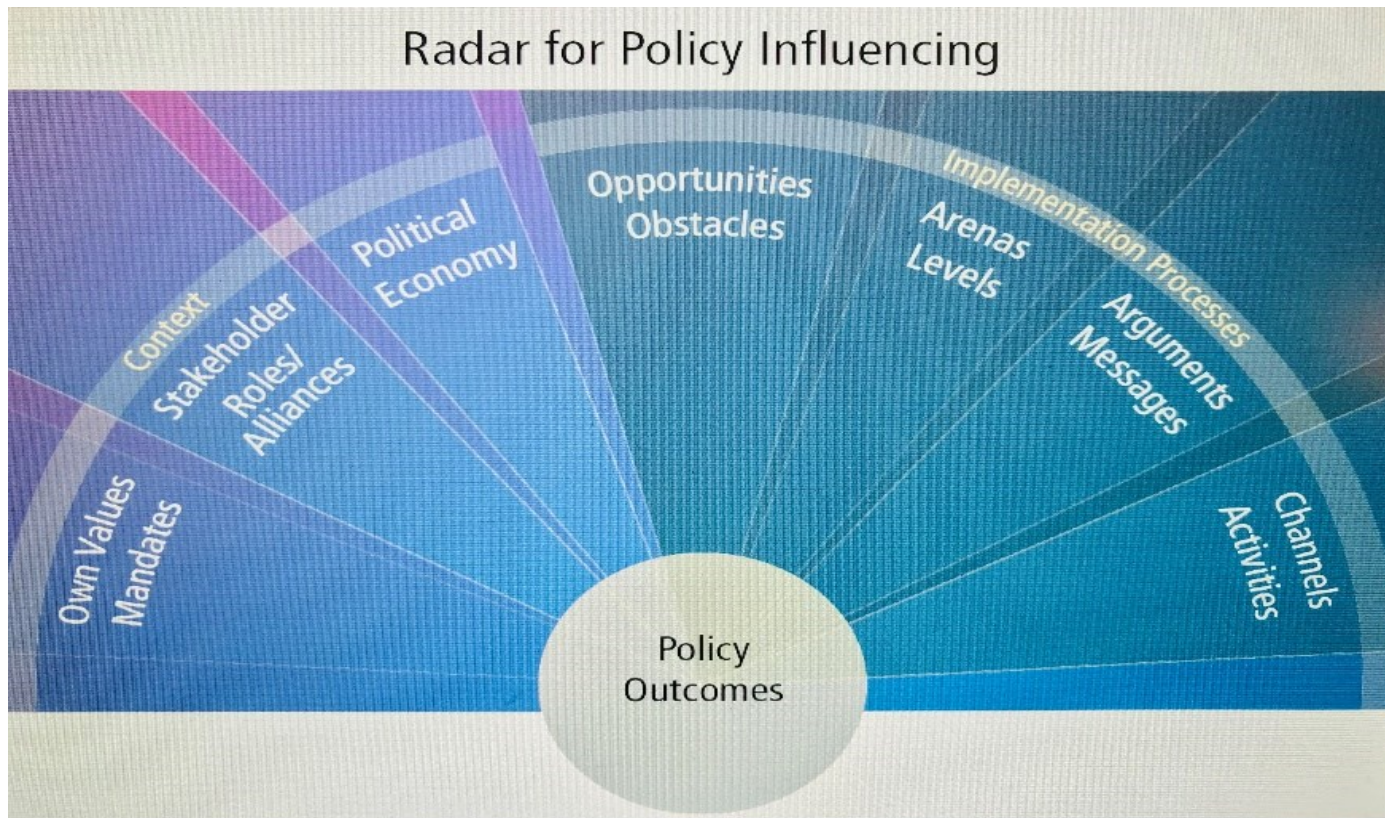
CSPM and Communication

Communication & CSPM

<p>Communication issues coming out of the context</p>	<p>Communication issues on program level</p>	<p>Communication issues to consider on institutional level</p>
<p>Why communication lens are important for CSPM:</p>	<p>Strategic program communication (C4D) to increase program results and results oriented policy dialogue. Explain, sensitize, convince, enhance accountability and transparency. Elaborate and use communication strategies.... <i>8 steps to elaborate a communication strategy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What communication types are important for SDC ➤ Quality standards for communication: Target group oriented messages, understandability, outcome, not product driven ➤ Institutional communication strategy with Mission Statement & Communication goals ➤ Conflict sensitive wording: be aware on taboos and agree on terminology for delicate issues. ➤ Communication is more than language: Behaviour – perception – implicit messages, visibility <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <small>Guidelines Nepal.pdf</small> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <small>Principios Rectores.pdf</small> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A communication product: Project Factsheets ➤ Do's and don't's for Conflict sensitive communication EN FR ES ➤ Crisis communication EN FR ES
<p>Identify <u>conflictive and delicate issues from context analysis + actors mapping</u>, analyze <u>perception of our activities and address it with specific communication measures (strategies)</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>To create common understanding, avoid misunderstandings, fears</u> ➤ <u>Anticipate problems and risk impacts</u> 		



CSPM and Policy Dialogue



Offers for further deepening and involvement

Learning journey “Nexus”

Learning journey “Working with authoritarian regimes”

Learning group on Human Rights

Fit for Fragility

Membership to FCHRnet in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia

CSPM-HRBA trainings (face-to-face or virtual, next in March 2021)

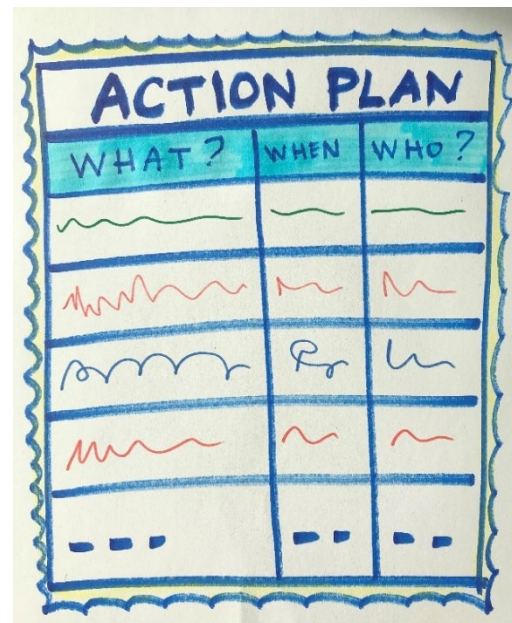
Exchange sessions on Remote Monitoring, Minority Audit (LNOB)

Support in the development of next HoA Cooperation Programme

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Session 8:

Action Plan @ institutional level,
priorities and next steps



A hand-drawn table titled "ACTION PLAN" with three columns: "WHAT?", "WHEN", and "WHO?". The table is filled with scribbled lines and some handwritten text, representing a draft or conceptual plan.

WHAT?	WHEN	WHO?
~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
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Action Plan at Institutional Level (1/3)

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY / CSPM IN THE ENTRY PROPOSALS & CREDIT PROPOSALS	Lead / time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources to conduct in-depth conflict analysis & context analysis before elaborating EP / CP • Choice of who does the CSPM analysis impacts on the process results => the perspective changes! • Joint analysis with partners versus outsourcing to external consultants • Tool “Stakeholders Analysis” => show the interlinkages / interrelations between actors in EP / CP • Engage our partners upfront in the design process, already in the ProDoc, with 1-page on CSPM & the risk matrix annex • Integrating transversal themes like Gender and DDLG, it would be useful to develop a “CSPM Checklist” • When the project implementation starts, the situation evolves, interactions change, need to adjust and adapt to this evolution • Use studies foreseen for the inception phase of a project (EP) to integrate conflict sensitivity / CSPM aspects • How do we collect information from hard-to-reach areas where only local partner can access but have limited capacity? • It is a continuous process. Need to include, in the CPs, information on how the changes in the context will be monitored and managed during the implementation, and how the programme will be adapted accordingly. 	
SPECIFIC CHALLENGES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging with multilateral donors / multi-donor trust funds => role of SDC in the policy influencing, policy dialogue, support to capacity / competence building / alliance with HQ / field for further learning and exchange with other countries, find entry points (own strategies of the organization, internal champions) and use opportunities (workshop with authorities and other implementing partners), be vocal on CS in the dialogue • Capacity building on Conflict Sensitivity / CSPM in-house and with the different implementing partners • Division of roles and responsibilities related to conflict sensitivity / CSPM between SDC/Embassy (policy influencing, capacity building, selection of implementing partners, awareness raising, being vocal, etc.) and Implementing Partners (monitoring, early warning, quality of information, timely communication) 	

Action Plan at Institutional Level (2/3)

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY / CSPM IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS / MERVS	Lead / time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is felt that the AR process becomes a broad exercise, with the risk of loosing the ultimate goal. The COVID situation makes the AR process this year very special. Light exercise. Use the analysis from local partners. HoA => linking the AR process with field visits, but this year is different (Covid). • Need for a systematized partners' consultation in the AR elaboration. Sensitizing the partners towards conflict sensitivity. Aligning the AR process with the specific projects phases / dynamics / Planning (data collection process). The AR process to be more practical and evidence based. Conflict sensitivity and corrective actions. Consultation with partners. • Food Security Domain: overall in AR: issue of inclusion, more awareness. • MERV: there are focal points who collect the views and organize the participation of external guests. CSPM in the MERV Kenya is "merged", but it can already be missed. The process should start earlier and September should be the culmination time. Otherwise the time is too limited. Ressources (internal) are limited. AR: linking with the Result Framework, the current one is very sophisticated and it could hinder NPOs to engage. We need to design an easier way to report / monitor / more capacities to report on CSPM. Need for budget to get human ressources to help upgrading our analyses. • Not all actors have the same level of understanding and expertise on CSPM /Fragility. Need to strengthen capacities. • Annual Report process is a team work / participative & inclusive process. Each team tackles the results (Annex 1), key changes in the context, then the management complements. MERV process is a parallel process. We invite external stakeholders/experts who have a more comprehensive understanding of the context change (to broaden our scope, listen to new expertise in the field). It's an opportunity to broaden our understanding. We then seat as a team to discuss the uncertainties, the focus of certain areas is shifting. Political chapters are often very sensitive. 	

Action Plan at Institutional Level (3/3)

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY / CSPM IN THE HoA COOPERATION PROGRAMME	Lead / time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Context: PEA with 2 components (key drivers) and direct impact on the orientations with a CS lens - Context: in addition to the general overview of the context from an "external" view point, it will add value if we could have the context and SDC as an institution side by side. what does the context mean for our programs in HoA? - Results: key questions on CS in evaluations and reflect/integrate as key lessons or results across the Domains - Transversal themes: include CS/CSPM as a transversal theme alongside gender and governance - Target groups: stronger emphasis on marginalized/minority groups (victims of conflicts) as part of an intervention that addresses root causes of poverty and conflict - Indicators: use FCHR ARIs/TRIs? - Monitoring system - FRAP: indicators for performance management regarding CSPM - Third-party monitoring: looking at context, influence on drivers of change to work on conflict - Field presence as a challenge: remains an ambition to increase the footprint, how to get closer to the reality on the ground - Engage on the political level 	
NEED FOR FURTHER REFLEXION / SUPPORT	Lead / time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging with WB: sharing the lessons (between SDC's country offices) of dealing with multilateral institutions, risks and opportunities (coordination Stefano Berti, GI, with liaison from FCHR Unit) - Learning Journey "Working with Authoritarian Regimes": lead DDLGN, with strong involvement of Nimo - Membership to FCHR Network: for the time being, only Nimo is a member. It would be useful to have at least one other colleague from Ethiopia on board. - Learning Journey "Nexus": the HoA Office is interested to be associated in the exchange regarding the triple nexus. Interest to linking the NEXUS with human rights / HRBA (ex. IDPs in Somalia) - Fit for Fragility: the discussions at HQ are currently focusing on human resources and security (stock-taking and further addressing the challenges). The FCHR is reflecting on the adaptive management dimension. - Reviewing strategic EP / CP: FCHR Unit can give a support to the HoA Office in the coming months. - Virtual exchange on Minority Audit, together with LNOB colleague, could be organised in Q2 2021. - Virtual exchange on Remote monitoring / Third Party monitoring could be organised in Q3 2021 	



Short evaluation of the training

Closing remarks by Vesna & Laura

Closure of the training by Thomas Oertle

