



Human Rights Awareness and Advocacy Capacity Among Local Non-State Actors in Puntland's Justice System Value Chain

A Mapping of LNSA Capacity & Awareness on Human Rights



KAALO
Aid and Development Org.

Executive Summary

The Non-State Actors (NSAs) are the key actors that often bridge the gaps in governance and delivery of human rights to populations in need in the face of low governance capacity institutions. In view of this, KAALO with the support of the EU delegation for Somalia is implementing a 2 – year project geared towards enhancing Non-State Actors Capacity in monitoring the delivery of human rights within the criminal justice value chain in Puntland. The overall objective of the project is to enhance effective delivery of human rights by the state of Puntland to the general population and specifically within the criminal justice system. This will be achieved by focusing on the achievement of the following outcomes:

- iOc 1: To improve / strengthen the capacity of non-state actors to monitor and enhance the delivery of human rights to the general population and within the criminal justice system value chain;
- iOc 2: To support non-state actors monitoring delivery of human rights by state institutions in Puntland with particular focus on the justice system;
- iOc 3: To support the rehabilitation of 400 inmates / prisoners through technical and vocational education combined with basic numeracy and entrepreneurship training

One of the key project activities was to undertake an assessment of the capacity of Local Non-State Actors (LNSAs) involved in programming on human rights and that touches on justice system value chain. The assessment is geared towards informing capacity building efforts that will be rolled out for LNSAs in the State of Puntland. In the assessment that was undertaken, the LNSAs actors show relatively low awareness levels on existing constitutional, legislative and policy regimes on human rights in the State of Puntland. Specifically, project staff in non-legal professions / backgrounds show low awareness levels. This report highlights the key areas that should be focused on in building the capacity of LNSAs in the security and justice sector.

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Acronyms

ADRM – Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism

IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

LNGOs – Local Non-Governmental Organizations

LNSA – Local Non-State Actors

Mol – Ministry of Interior of the State of Puntland

MoJRAR – Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation of the State of Puntland

NGOs – Non-Governmental Organizations

NSA – Non-State Actors

OHRD – Office of the Human Rights Defender

PLA – Puntland Lawyers Association

PSU – Puntland State University

PUNSAA – Puntland Non-State Actors Association

PuWLA – Puntland Women Lawyers Association

SGBV – Sexual and Gender Based Violence

UN – United Nations

UNHCR – United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

1.0 Introduction

The State of Puntland was established in 1998 through a homegrown constitutional conference that brought together traditional elders, the political elite, business leaders and representatives of the civil society. Since the fall of the Siad Barre Regime in 1992, the civil society has been part of an active and positive non-state actors who have contributed to provision of basic services to the people of Somalia while complementing and sometimes standing in the gap of missing government services. With emergence of State Government's such as the State of Puntland which is among the first semi-autonomous States of the Federal Republic of Somalia to be established, the role of the civil society has transformed into that of complementing state and federal authorities in delivery of services to communities.

The second five-year Development Strategy for the State of Puntland for the period 2013 – 2018 was developed through a consultative process which utilized significant input from the civil society. Indeed, the development of this strategy included the utilization of input from a Civil Society Working Group bringing together civil society actors in informing the contents of the 2nd Five Year Development Strategy for the State of Puntland. Security and Justice are two of the six Sector Strategic Plans that the Development Strategy for 2013 – 2018 identifies as the overall sectoral priorities that need to be focused on. The Second Guiding Principle of the Second Five Year Development Plan 2014-2018 revolves around inclusion and participation of different stakeholders including the civil society in the development process. This underscores the recognition of the State of Puntland on the importance of the Civil Society Actors in its development plans and strategies.

Civil Society can be categorized into two broad groups i.e. International Civil Society and Local Civil Society. Civil Society Actors in the State of Puntland are registered through a number of mechanisms and state agencies as is common in the rest of Somalia. Normally, registration is done through the ministry

of interior as well as through the corresponding Line Ministry in the agency's area of project operation. Local Civil Society are resource constrained as they have limited own fundraising mechanisms and are usually reliant on international donors to fund their projects. International Civil Society Actors on the other hand implement projects covering a number of countries / regions within a country and will usually pursue their own programmatic objectives. While they are subject to the same registration requirements as the local civil society actors, they have different influence on State development plans and strategies.

Often, through bilateral and multi-lateral donor support, international civil society actors are able to mobilize funds that are utilized in the implementation of State Development Plans and Strategies. UN Agencies such as the UNDP and UNHCR have been active actors in the security and justice sector through the implementation of various programs and support to the State of Puntland in the security and justice sector. Faced with a resource constraint, the State of Puntland as with the rest of the country is highly reliant on donor support in funding the delivery of services to its citizens. The Justice and Security Sector has in particular benefited through the construction and rehabilitation of police, prison and court facilities as well as capacity building initiatives for staff in the security and justice sector as well as in the funding of operational expenditure.

The role of local civil society actors has often been relegated to that of implementing partner for the international civil society actors given resource constraints. However, increasingly, the local civil society actors are organizing themselves into platforms through which they can provide more meaningful and consistent input into the State of Puntland's development plans and strategies. Their participation and inclusion of their input in the development of the 2nd State of Puntland Five Year Development Strategy and Plan is an indication of their increasing value and role appreciation and diversification.

2.0 Role Played by Non-State Actors in Puntland's Justice System

Currently, non-state actors are involved in various capacities in Puntland's Justice System. To begin with, NSAs are engaged in the construction and rehabilitation of police stations and detention facilities i.e. prisons and pre-trial holding areas. UNDP has been a very active actor in this area having constructed numerous police stations and prisons in Garowe, Qardho and Bossaso. The SSF is currently undertaking upgrading and rehabilitation of the main police stations in Bossaso and Burtinle. There is an associated training of security agency officers in various skills and competencies by the NSAs in Puntland. UNDP has also been involved in the provision of equipment and operational financial support used to run some police stations and detention facilities. Equipment provided include computers, printers and motor vehicles while some members of staff in the security agencies have had their upkeep provided through justice and security sector initiatives.

In the Justice Sector, the UNDP has been involved in establishment of ADRM Centres in Garowe, Bossaso, Burtinle and Hardhar since 2014. Beyond establishment of these centres, the UNDP has also been actively involved in providing the operational budgetary support needed to run these centres. The UNHCR on the other hand has been involved in the tracking of mixed migration patterns in the whole of Somalia. A major component of this project has been the provision of legal support and aid to refugees and returnees who have been detained by security agencies. Puntland and especially the port city of Bossaso has a high number of illegal and undocumented immigrants trying to cross over into Yemen. Through this project, UNHCR works through LNGOs to visit the detention facilities and monitor the presence of detained illegal / undocumented immigrants and provide legal assistance to them.

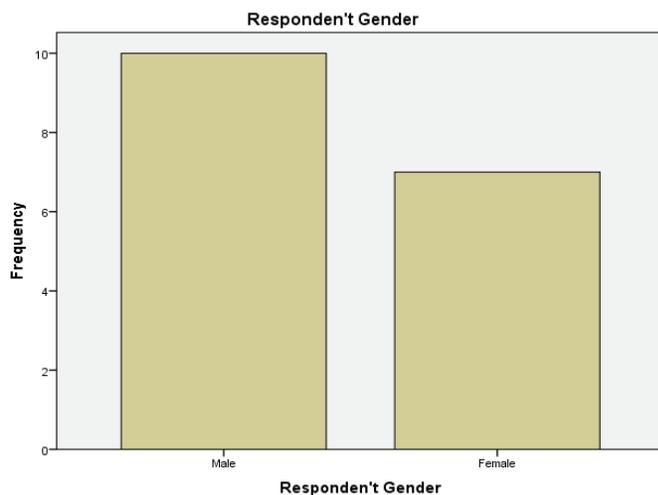
On the other hand, besides the provision of legal assistance / aid to illegal and undocumented immigrants, LNGOs have been engaged in provision of legal assistance and aid to ordinary citizens. Particular focus is given to vulnerable and marginalized groups in communities i.e. women, children, and IDPs. Through an informal referral system initiated by the police, cases are referred to NGOs for legal assistance especially for victims of gender and sexual based violence. Further, LNGOs have been involved in the provision of legal awareness and training of specific community groups besides undertaking advocacy initiatives. The Legal Aid Clinics fall within the purview of active LNSA actors who provide free legal advice / counselling to members of the public. In terms of victim recovery, LNGOs have been running initiatives geared towards psycho-social support for victims of crime with a particular focus on SGBV victims.

Effective engagement of the LNSAs in the Justice System Value Chain is limited by a number of factors. The most important of these is their low operational and human resource capacity in key human rights issues and regimes. In the state of Puntland, LNSAs are constrained by a key lack of financial resources which limits capacity investments. Furthermore, due to a reliance on humanitarian programming over a large period of time, a majority of the LNSAs have institutional capacity in humanitarian programming as opposed to advocacy, governance and human rights issues.

3.0 LNSA Capacity and Associated Gaps in Human Rights within the Justice Sector in Puntland

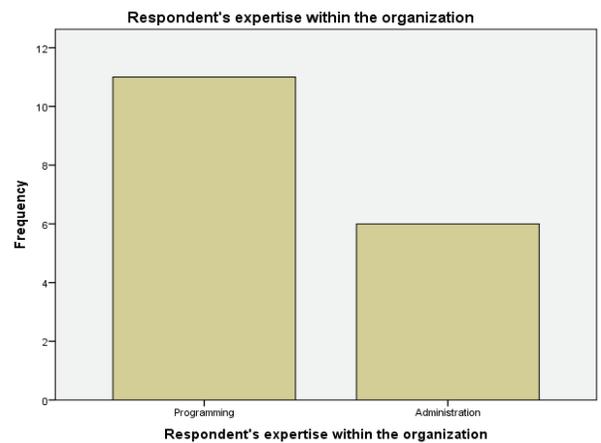
3.10 Respondent's Profile

In undertaking the capacity assessment of the LNSAs engaged in programming within the Justice Sectors in the target regions of Galkacyo, Garowe, Qardho and Bossaso, a total of 17 LNSAs were targeted. These are NSAs which have been engaged in the implementation of projects touching on the Justice and Security Sector in Puntland. Targeting for the NGOs to be assessed was achieved through referrals of the cluster system, the ministry of justice and the ministry of interior as well as local contacts in the target districts. The assessment involved development of the data collection instrument by the consultant in consultation with the KAALO Project team, training of the key data collection team and finally collection of data, its analysis and report writing.

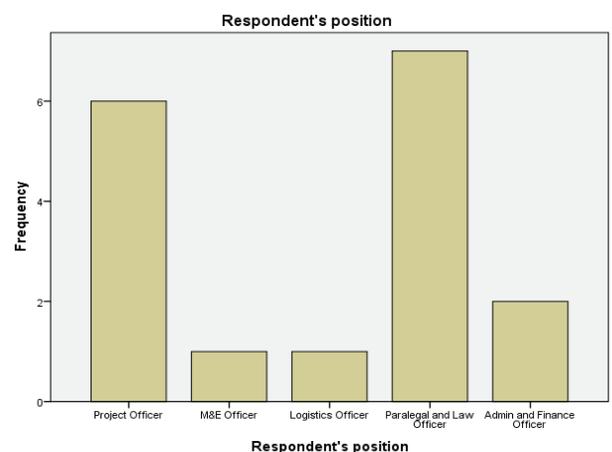


In total, 10 males and 7 females were interviewed with 15 of these being Project Staff while two of the respondents are Administrative Staff. However, consistent with capacity gaps and skills mis-match within the LNSAs, 11 of the respondents report their core experience and posting within their organization as being programmatic while 6 reported to be posted / experienced in administrative issues. In part, the skills mismatch within LNSAs is usually attributed to finan-

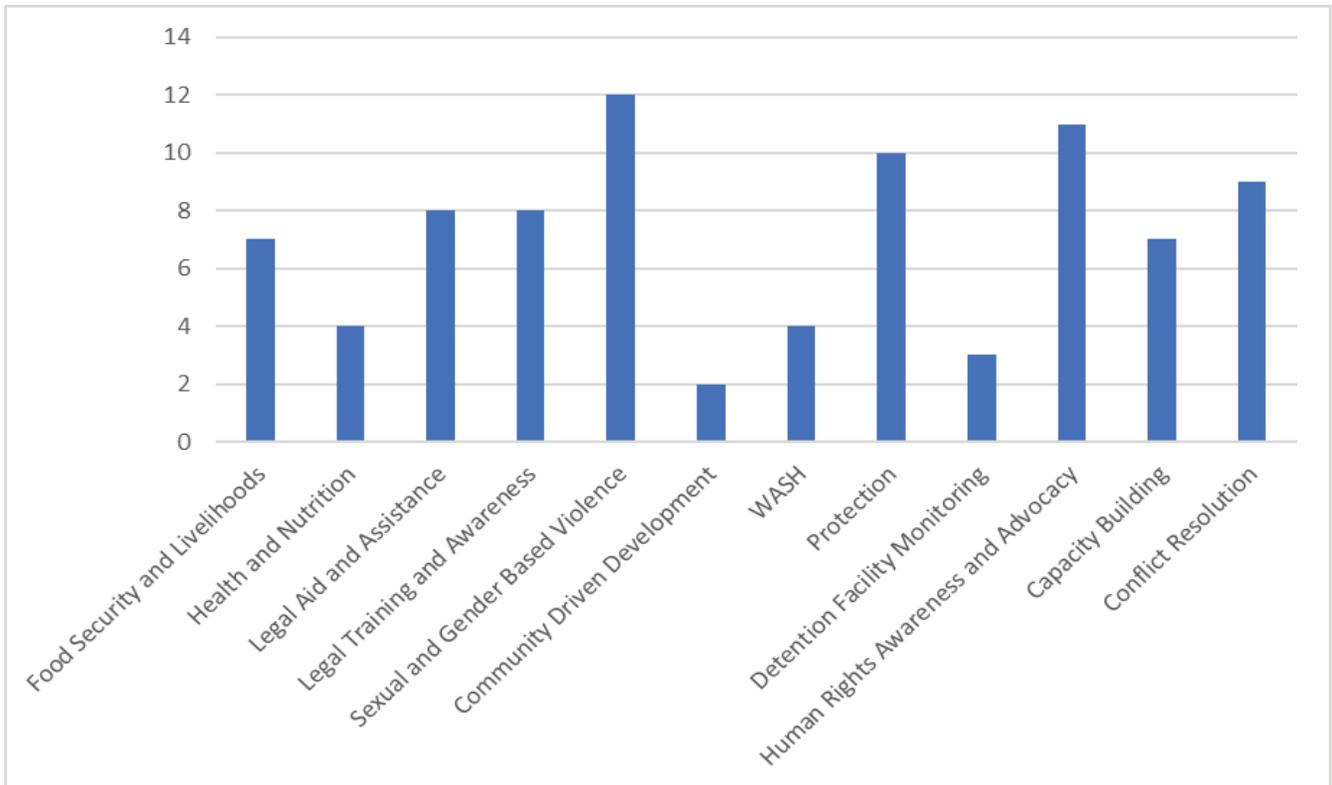
cial resource constraints on one hand while on the other hand it is due to the low remuneration offered by LNSAs.



Among the interviewed were lawyers, paralegals, project officers, and administrative officers. This gave the assessment a relatively good catch from which the capacity of LNSAs vis a vis the justice sector and human rights therein could be evaluated.



3.2 Operational Focus of LNSAs

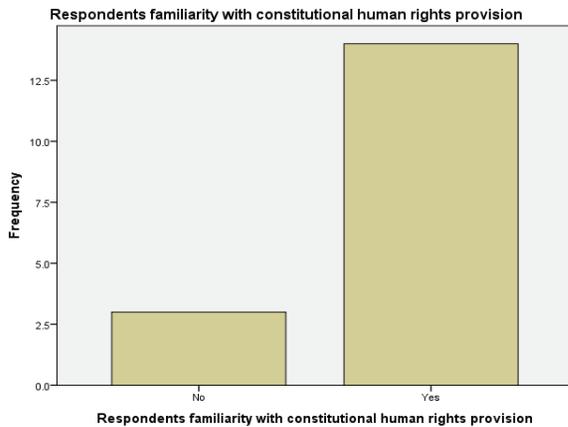


As can be seen from the chart above, a majority of the target LNSA actors have programming focus on key themes touching on the justice and security sectors in the state of Puntland. In particular, at least half of the LNSA actors targeted have projects touching on Legal Aid and Assistance, Legal Training and Awareness, Protection, SGBV and Human Rights Awareness and Advocacy. However, due to the multi-sectoral approach of the Local NGOs, they also focus on health and Nutrition, Wash, Food Security and Livelihoods. As a matter of fact, emergency and humanitarian-based funding has been the primary source of project funding among LNSA actors with some focus given to other non-humanitarian issues. It is only among Legal Aid Clinics that the sole programmatic focus is on the justice and security sector.

4.0 Awareness on Puntland's Legislative and Policy Regime on Human Rights and the Justice Sector

4.1 Constitutional Provisions on Human Rights in the State of Puntland

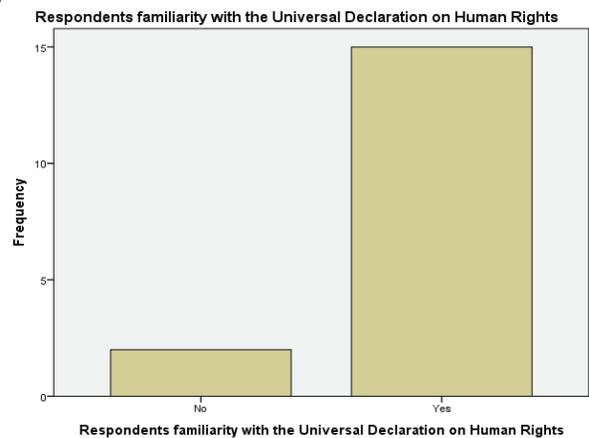
The second section of the constitution of the Regional State of Puntland enumerates and provides for the rights and privileges that can be enjoyed by the citizens of Puntland (State of Puntland, 2012). This chapter specifically obligates the State of Puntland to secure and protect the rights of its citizens.



Articles 24 through to 27 provides for the rights applicable in the pursuit of justice and which should govern the operation in the Justice and Security Sector. These are: (i) Article 24 – Right to accuse and self-defense; (ii) Article 25 – Offence and Punishment; (iii) Article 26 – The rights of the Accused; and (iv) Article 27 – The Rights of Convicted Persons. At the same time, Chapter 2 of the Constitution provides for the applicable social rights. Of particular interest to the justice and security sector are Articles 30 on The Rights of Children and Article 34 on The Rights of Women.

Chapter 4 on the other hand provides for the judiciary and its independence while laying out the structure of the justice system that shall be applied in The State of Puntland. It is in this chapter that traditional and Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADRM) are provided for in the justice

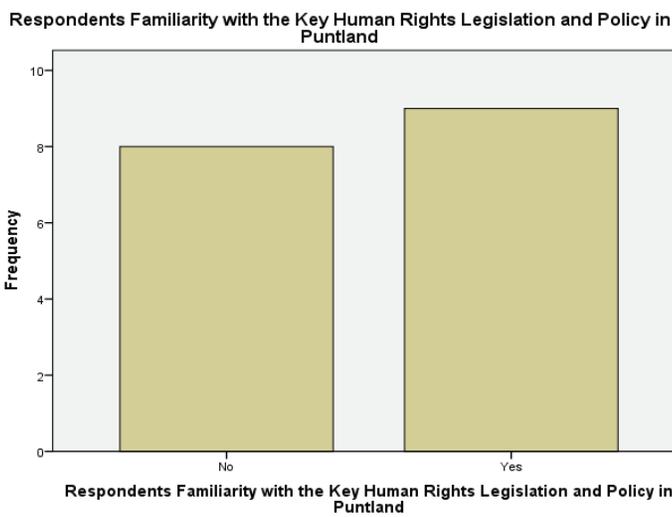
sector through Article 101 on Recognition Traditional Norms and Uses. Through Section II of Chapter five, the establishment of the Office for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights is provided for. Article 106 provides for the establishment of the office of human rights while Article 107 provides for the Appointment of the Human Rights Defender. These are critical organs in the justice and security sector that are indeed critical for the protection of human rights within the justice value chain in Puntland. Constitutional provisions for the rights and responsibilities within the justice and security sector are critical tools that can be used by the LNSA operating in the State of Puntland. However, this is only dependent on the awareness and familiarity of LNSA players with these constitutional provisions.



LNSA actors largely report broad familiarity with the Constitutional Provisions on Human Rights in the State of Puntland. The Respondents also report broad familiarity with Universal Declaration on Human Rights. However, when prodded further to enumerate the specifics of the State and Universal provisions on Human Rights, very few of the respondents could highlight the specific provisions and rights and as such a majority of the actors have a poor grasp of the rights and freedoms that should be enjoyed within the justice value chain. Of particular concern is that none of the respondents were specifically able to single out constitutional provisions on the rights of the accused and applicable rights that should be enjoyed by both victims and the accused within the justice sector.

4.2 LNSA Awareness with the Legislative and Policy Framework

The State of Puntland has enacted numerous legislations and put in place policy frameworks to guide the operation of the justice and security sector. In particular, the Somali Penal Code is still in use in Puntland while a host of additional and supportive legislation has been put in place. The Children’s Act, and the Rape Act are some of the most notable legislative documents that have been recently enacted to further safeguard vulnerable groups in the State of Puntland.



Unlike the high familiarity with constitutional provisions on human rights recorded among the respondents, they recorded a much lower level of awareness and knowledge on the existing legislative and policy framework that secures the human rights provisions in the constitution. However, quite similar to the awareness recorded with the human rights provisions in the constitution, a majority of the respondents were not able to quote specific legislative and policy provisions applicable in the judicial and security sector in the State of Puntland.



From the figure above, paralegals and lawyers have the highest awareness with the existing constitutional, legal and policy regime applicable to the justice and security sector in the State of Puntland. Awareness on constitutional human rights provisions is highest among the LNSAs in Puntland while awareness on international human rights framework on detention facilities is lowest. Capacity strengthening on existing frameworks applicable or governing the justice and security system to LNSAs particularly normal LNSAs is much needed in the State of Puntland. Particular focus should be given to LNSA Staff engaged in programming but who have no training in law.

5.0 Success, Challenges and Opportunities

5.1 LNSA Successes in the Security and Justice Chain

Despite an acute resource constraint faced by Local NSA Actors which hinders their participation in Puntland's Justice and Security Sector, they have registered a number of key successes which have had a positive influence. To begin with, LNSAs have been able to cultivate positive and functional partnership arrangements with the MoJRAR, the Ministry of Interior, and the Office of the Human Rights Defender in Puntland. This is critical as it creates a platform for the engagement of LNSA actors with these government agencies which serve as an entry point in their participation with the security and justice sector. Further, the LNSA have also cultivated positive partnerships with donor organizations and International Non-State Actors such as UN agencies and INGOs. This partnership with international agencies and donors are critical for the resource mobilization initiatives which provide resources to enable LNSA engagement in the security sector. Through these partnerships, LNSA are able to participate in the security and justice sector and specifically to address existing gaps in the sector.

Secondly, LNSAs in the State of Puntland have organized themselves into a network of LNSAs called the Puntland Non-State Actors Association (PUNSAA). Through PUNSAA, LNSAs have a platform through which they undertake advocacy efforts and engage in dialogue with policy making agencies in the State. PUNSAA provides a critical and legitimate platform through which Puntland NSAs can engage among themselves for a unified voice on local issues affecting Puntlanders. PUNSAA also advocates for the rights of their members thus providing a platform through which human rights abuses against NSA actors can be addressed with the government.

Finally, the LNSA actors have registered key successes in the monitoring of human rights within the justice and security sectors of Puntland. In particular, LNSA actors have been actively engaged in the monitoring of detention facilities in the State of Puntland whereby human rights abuses are captured from time to time. This has also been the basis for referral of victims and accused in need of legal aid.

5.2 Challenges Faced by LNSA Actors in the Justice Value Chain

Despite the relative successes registered by LNSAs in the State of Puntland, they continue to face challenges in their initiatives targeted at the justice and security sector. To begin with, they face a resource constraint which hinders continued and sustainable programming in the justice and security sector. Due to the resource constraint, LNSAs are unable to focus on set programming priorities that would impact positively on the justice value chain in Puntland. At the same time, the funding constraint limits the ability of the LNSAs to hire highly qualified and experienced staff to implement their programming initiatives. Indeed, owing to the resource constraint, existing legal aid clinics in Puntland are highly reliant and consequently dictated upon by the Puntland Government in terms of employees and their management.

Besides the resource constraint, the LNSAs are unable to undertake sustainable and strategic planning that is tied / linked to the State of Puntland's development strategy. Essentially, they are thus forced to follow the programming strategies of donors and other resourced endowed actors. Consequently, state actors and other local stakeholders view them to be pursuing the programming objectives of external which then hinders their engagement and participation in the justice and security sector.

On the other hand, within the LNSA actors themselves, there is very poor grasp of the constitutional, legislative and policy frameworks that guide the justice and security sectors. Consequently, combined with their

inability to undertake structured advocacy projects, the LNSAs have been unable to monitor adherence to and use the existing frameworks in advocacy and lobbying. Closely linked to this is the inability of the LNSAs to undertake monitoring of justice and security installations. This is despite the establishment of the Puntland Office of the Human Rights Defender which ideally offers a mechanism through which LNSAs can collaborate with the government in monitoring such facilities and in particular the detention centres.

The security and justice installations in Puntland like in the rest of the Federal Republic of Somalia are sensitive national security institutions whose access cannot be granted to all and sundry. With high levels of Al Shabaab infiltration and the security posed to employee and staff in the security and justice sector particularly when dealing with terrorist related cases, there is often legitimate grounds for restricted access to these facilities. Furthermore, even the LNSA employees have themselves been subjected to terrorist attacks as a result of condemning terrorist activities given the high insecurity levels.

5.3 Opportunities for LNSAs in Puntland's Justice and Security Sector

One of the viable strategies that exist for Puntland's LNSAs engaged in the justice and security sector is to develop strategic partnerships / engagements with donors and other international actors. Through such strategic partnerships, the LNSAs can undertake strategic sectoral planning and secure medium to long term multi-year funding. With such funding, the LNSAs will be able to invest in their institutional capacities, organizational systems, and develop the skills of their staff in the justice and security sectors etc. Further, with strategic funding, the LNSAs can align their programming goals / objectives with the State of Puntland's development plans and strategies.

At the same time, the state agencies are largely willing to engage LNSAs in dialogue and include them in governance platforms through structured and strategic approaches. As such, there is need to explore opportunities through which security challenges can be overcome to enhance access to justice and security sector installations to monitor human rights delivery. In particular, the LNSAs should work closely with the OHRD and the Ministry of Justice as well as the Ministry of Interior to develop an accreditation mechanism for LNSAs. This would enhance the ability of LNSAs to monitor the justice and security installations / facilities so as to track the delivery of human rights within the justice and security value chain. PUNSA would be a good platform through which this initiative can be pushed and the LNSAs can undertake referrals. Monitoring reports can then be shared with both the government agencies in particular the OHRD as well as PUNSA for utilization in advocacy and lobbying initiatives of other LNSAs.

The Puntland State University (PSU) is currently engaged in providing law training to students in Puntland. There is an opportunity to provide internships to students through the LNSAs as part of working with communities and enhancing their understanding of legal challenges and issues facing the communities and vulnerable groups in Puntland. Further, through PSU, short on the job training courses in Law can be designed targeting LNSA employees particularly project staff to enhance their awareness on human rights and the legal, constitutional and policy regimes applicable in Puntland.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

LNSAs are instrumental participants in the social, economic and political development in the state of Puntland. In the justice system value chain, the LNSAs have been involved in the provision of legal aid to detained immigrants on a case referral basis. This is despite the lack of existence of formal policies and procedures for case referrals. While the LNSAs have often tried to monitor the security and justice facilities / institutions for delivery of human rights, they have often faced challenges in this pursuit. Lack of accreditation for LNSA monitors of detention centre facilities has been the main challenge that needs to be dealt with. With good engagement and dialogue between the LNSA and the Government Agencies in the security and justice sector, it is possible to establish an accreditation mechanism for LNSA monitors.

Recommendation: *PUNSAA, OHRD, MoJRAR and Mol should work together to develop an accreditation mechanism for LNSA actors that will enable them to access justice and security sector institutions to monitor the delivery of human rights.*

Lack of strategic programming by the LNSAs in Puntland is driven by poor access to sustainable funding as well as low staff capacities in terms of skills and trainings in advocacy programming and human rights issues. As such, the LNSAs have not been able to participate effectively in complementing the State of Puntland's socio-political development strategies and plans.

Recommendation: *Provide training in advocacy programming for LNSAs in Puntland while facilitating strategic planning initiatives and strategic partnerships with donors and other resource endowed actors.*

At the same time, there is an evident low project staff capacity on the existing human rights regime in the state of Puntland. Consistently in the assessment on LNSA capacity, the project staff especially those working for humanitarian LNSAs with projects touching on the justice sector show low awareness levels with the legal, constitutional and policy regime on human rights in the justice and security sectors.

Recommendation: *On the job training and capacity building initiatives targeting LNSA project staff on existing constitutional, legislative and policy regime on human rights in Puntland. At the same time, law students from the PSU can be provided with structured internship opportunities by the LNSAs to enhance their understanding on human rights challenges and issues in the country while providing in house training on human rights regimes to the LNSAs.*

There exists a common perception among the formal actors in the justice system value chain that the LNSAs are not furthering the interests of Puntland and its people due to reliance on donor funding / resources. Often, the donor funds / resources are committed given global interests and the donor's own strategic objectives. This perception is driven by the lack of coordination between the LNSAs in Puntland and the formal justice system institutions in Puntland. This is despite the existence of coordination platforms among the LNSAs in Puntland i.e. PUNSAA, PULWA and PLA. The lack of coordination among the formal actors and the LNSAs exists at all levels of the justice system value chain and is worst at the front-line justice system actors i.e. at the police stations, courts and prisons. Incidentally this is the level at which most of the human rights abuses exist within the justice system.

Recommendation: *There is need for LNSAs to increase their interaction and engagement with the justice system institutions at all levels. Existing coordination platforms should thus be leveraged to develop periodic coordination platforms such as quarterly dialogue and engagement forums, talk-shops, seminars etc between the LNSAs and justice system value chain actors. Through such interaction and engagement, the LNSAs can adapt their programming to respond to local needs and contexts. Consequently, resultant interventions will be viewed as responding to the local needs and thus furthering the interests of the people of Puntland. Furthermore, enhanced coordination and interaction between LNSAs and justice system value chain actors will build confidence and trust between these actors while serving as a policy advocacy platform.*

7.0 Annexure

7.1 Annex I: Key Informant Questionnaire

Section 1: Interviewer Information / { Qeybta 1: Macluumaadka Wareysiga }

Interviewer Name: _____

Magaca Wareystaha: _____

Location of interview (name of city/village, province): _____

Goobta wareysiga (magaca magaalada / tuulada, gobolka): _____

Enumeration area (EA) name and number: _____

Magaca iyo lambarka aagga tirinta: _____

Language of interview: _____

Luuqadda wareysiga _____

Date (dd/mm/yy): _____ / _____ / _____

Time: _____

Taariikhda (gg / mm / yy): _____

Waqtiga: _____

Oral consent obtained: Yes {Haa} _____ No {Maya} _____

Ogolaanshoafkalagahelay: _____

Signature of interviewer who administered questionnaire: _____

Saxiixawareystaha ee daadihinayasu'aalo-waydiimaha: _____

Hordhac iyo Wargelin

Qoraalkan u akhri qofka aad waraysan rabtid isla markaana ka saxiix markii aad heshid ogolaanshihiisa oo oo af ah.

“Waan ku salaamay”; waxaan rabnaa inaan samayno ra’yi aruurin dadweyne kaas oo qayb ka ah mashruuc Midowga Yurub Maalgalneyso isla markaana ay Fulinayso Hay’adda maxalliga ah ee KAALO. Mashruucan oo lagu magacaabo [Xoojinta Dowlada Daneeya-yaasha aan Dawliga ahayn ee korjoogtaynta Xuquuqul insaanka hannaan ka cadaalad marinta danbiilayaasha Puntland. Sidaa darted waxaan kaa codsan lahaa inaad naga aqbashid inaad nooga jawaabto dhow su’aalood. Qiyaasti waxaan u baahanahay 20-30 daqiiqo oo waqtigaga ah. “ Muhiim maaha inaa ogaano magacaaga, mana diiwaan gelin doono haba-yaraatee wax uun muujin kara in lagu aqoonsado. Sido kale, qasab maaha inaad su’aal kasta ka jawaabtid waxaad na xaq u leedahay inaad joojiso warbixintaan xilli kasta oo aad rabtid.

Ma ogoshahay inaad ka qayb qaadata?

FG. Hadii uu “Maya” kuugu jawaabo; waraysiga halkaa ku joji una mahad celi.

NB: KINDLY FILL THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH

F.G. Fadlanluuqadaingiriisigakubuuxijawaabahasu'aalahawareysiga.

Section II: Respondent Information{Qeybta II: MacluumaadkaWareysiga}

1. What is your name?

Magacaa?

2. Gender:

Lab/Dhedig:

Male []

Female []

Other []

Lab

Dumarka

Kale

3. What organization do you work for?

Hay'ad nooc ee ah ayaad u shaqeysaa?

4. What is your position?

Waa maxayjagadaadu?

5. What is your professional responsibility?

Maxay tahay masuuliyadaada xirfadeed?

6. How long have you held this position?

Mudointeele'egayaad jagadaan ka shaqaynay?

7. Which other positions have you worked for over the past five years? Position amaJago kale ma ka shaqeysayshantiisano ee la soodhaafay? _____

8. What would you consider as the core area of your work and expertise within your organization?

Maxaad u malaynaysaainaadkuxoogantahaydhankashaqadamarkalagahadlaayourukiina/xafiiskiina?

Programming / Project Implementation []

Organizational Administration []

Barnaamijka / Hirgelinta Mashruuca

Maareynta Ururada

9. Which kind of projects has your organization implemented of the past five years?

Mashruucnooc ee ah ayaa ururkaagu hirgaliyayshantiisano ee la soodhaafay?

Food Security and Livelihoods [] # _____ Sugnaanta Cuntada iyo Hab-nololeedka	WASH [] # _____ FayadhowrkaiyoNadaafaddaBiyaha
Health and Nutrition [] # _____ Caafimaadka iyo Nafaqeynta	Protection [] # _____ Badbaadinta
Legal Aid and Assistance [] # _____ Gargaarka Sharciga	Detention Facility Monitoring [] # _____ Kormeerka Xarunta Xannibaadda
Legal Training and Awareness [] # _____ Tababarka Sharciga iyo Wacyigelinta	Human Rights Advocacy & Awareness [] # _____ U doodista Xuquuqda Aadanaha iyo Wacyigelinta
Governance [] # _____ Maamulka	Capacity Building [] # _____ Awood Kobcin
Sexual and Gender Based Violence [] # _____ Rabshadaha Ku SalaysanJinsigaiyoarrimahaJinsiga	Conflict Resolution [] # _____ XalintaKhilaafaadka
Community Driven Development [] # _____ Horumarkabulshaduhormuudka u tahay	

Section III: Human Rights Awareness**Ka warhaynta xuquuqda aadanaha**

1. What comes to mind when the statement human rights is mentioned?

Maxay maskaxda kusoo dhacayo marka xuquuqda aadanaha aad maqashid?

2. Are you familiar with Puntland's Constitutional and Human Rights Provisions for its citizens?

Ma taqaanaa Mabaadii'da Dastuurka Puntland iyo xeerarka Xuquuqda Aadanaha Puntland?

Yes [] No [] If Yes, which human rights does it protect?

Haa] Maya Haddii ay haa tahay, xuquuqda aadanahee ayay ilaalineysa?

3. Are you familiar with the universal declaration on Human Rights?

Ma taqaanaa Baaqacaalamiga aheexuquuqda aadanaha?

Yes [] No [] If Yes, which human rights does it protect?

Haa] Maya Haddii ay haa tahay, xuquuqda aadanahee ayay ilaalineysa?

4. Are you familiar with the key legal instruments / acts of parliament that are utilized within the justice system in Puntland?

Maxaadka taqaanaasharciyadamuhiimka ah amaxeerarkabarlamaaniga ah ee loo adeegsado nidaamk-acadaalada ee Puntland?

Yes [] No [] If yes, kindly state:

Haa] Maya Haddii ay Haatahay, fadlanti baax:

5. Are you familiar with the key human rights related legislation and policies utilized in Puntland?

Wax makataqaansharciyadiyosiyasada hamuuhimka ah eexuquuqdaadanahaloo isticmaalo Puntland?

Yes [] No [] If yes, kindly state:

Haa] Maya Haddii ay Haatahay, Fadlantibaax:

6. Are you familiar with the key government agencies / institutions tasked with safeguarding and enforcing the human rights in the State of Puntland?

Ma taqaanaahay'adaha dawlada / xarumaha muhiimka ah ee u xilsaaran ilaalinta iyoo jintaxuquuqdaadanaha ee dawlada Puntland?

Yes [] No [] If yes, kindly state:

Haa] Maya Haddii ay Haatahay, Fadlantibaax:

7. Are you familiar with international human rights frameworks / instruments that govern detention facilities?

Ma taqaanaa sharciyadiyosiyasada haxuquuqdaadanaha ee caalamiga ah taasoolagumaamulogoobahadadkalaguxiro

Yes [] No [] If yes, kindly state:

Haa] Maya Haddii ay Haatahay, Fadlantibaax:

8. Which of the institutions identified above and legislation secure the rights of the citizens of Puntland in the following justice sectors?

Kuwee baahay'adahaniyosharciyadankorkuxusanilaaliyaxuquuqdamuwaadiniinta Puntland eeqaybahagar-soorkaeesoosocda?

Sectoral Issue Qayabaha	Mandated Institution Xafiska u xilsaaran	Legislative / Policy Framework QaabdhismeedkaSharciga / Siyaasadda
Prisoner Rehabilitation Dhaqan-celintamaxaabiista		
Adjudication of Disputes Dhex-dhexaadintakhilaafka		
Prosecution of Criminals Dacwadoogistadambiilayaasha		
Apprehension of Criminals		
Criminal Rehabilitation Dhaqancelintadambiilayaasha		
Juvenile Rehabilitation Baxnaaninta / Dhaqancelintadhallaanka		
Judicial Oversight KorjooteyntaGarsoorka		
Police Oversight KorjoogteyntaBooliiska		
Prosecutorial Oversight KorjoogteyntaDacwadoogaha		
Monitoring of Human Rights KormeerkaXuquuqdaAadanaha		
Promotion of Children's Rights HorumarintaXuquuqdaCarruurta		
Promotion of Gender Rights HorumarintaXuquuqdaJinsiga		
Sexual and Gender Based Violence Monitoring and Prosecution KormeerkaIyodambioogistaTacaddiga Ku SalaysanJinsiga		
Legal Aid / Assistance to Victims and the Accused GargaarkaSharciga / Caawimaaddashar-		



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