



NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR LANDMINE VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND DISABILITIES

THE NATIONAL PLAN OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA
FOR LANDMINE/ERW SURVIVORS, INCLUDING PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES 2020 - 2025

April 2021

Mogadishu, Somalia

Forward by the Minister of Internal Security



Assistance to victims and survivors of mine/ERW is one of the five pillars of mine action outlined in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, to which Somalia became a State Party in 2012. In the years since, Somalia has adopted numerous international conventions pertaining to mine/ERW survivor assistance, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018.

The Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) was established under the Ministry of Internal Security in 2013 as part of Somalia's ongoing efforts to establish the policies and institutions necessary to operationalize these international commitments for Somalia. It has been SEMA's privilege to support the development of the National Plan of Action for Disabilities and Victim Assistance 2020 – 2025; a process which has fostered productive collaboration between the Federal Government of Somalia, the Federal Member States, international partners, and civil society organisations. The active participation of Somali organisations representing persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors has particularly enriched both the process and the Plan itself.

It is hoped that this spirit of collaboration, consultation, and investment will continue as the Plan moves towards its implementation. The National Plan of Action for Disabilities and Victim Assistance 2020 – 2025 provides guidance to all stakeholders including donors, UN entities, Ministries, among others in contributing to the outcomes to which the Government of Somalia aspires for all Somalis: a safe, secure, stable, and self-sustaining prosperous country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hassan'.



H.E. Amb. Hassan Hundubey Jimale

Minister of Internal Security

Federal Government of Somalia



Acknowledgements by Somali Explosives Management Authority (SEMA)

It is a step forward for SEMA to take a lead in develop the National Plan of Action for Disabilities and Victim Assistance 2020 – 2025 through an inclusive, consultative, and participatory process. The Plan is better for the perspectives and input contributed by persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors, representatives from Disabled Peoples Organisations, officials in local and federal government, and non-governmental organisations at the local, national, and international level working on issues impacting persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors.

Director General of SEMA Mr. Dahir Abdirahman Abdulle would like to extend a sincere gratitude, in particular to regional/state government entities, which supported the consultation process; to Somali organisations that work on behalf of persons with disabilities; to the many stakeholders who participated in the 2018 comprehensive situation assessment, and the 2019 national consultative workshops on disabilities and victim assistance; to the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention; to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; to the UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group; to OHCHR Somalia and to UNMAS Somalia.

Finally, huge thanks to the generous donor, the Government of Japan (GoJ) for providing the financial support which was crucial for the development of the National Plan of Action for Disabilities and Victim Assistance 2020 – 2025.

The dedication and conscientious effort of all stakeholders have been instrumental in bringing up forth the National Plan of Action for Disabilities and Victim Assistance 2020 – 2025, and these efforts are profoundly appreciated expecting similar contribution from all to its implementation.

Sincerely,



Eng. Dahir Abdirahman Abdulle
Somali Explosive Management Authority
National Director General

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Acronyms

| | |
|--|---|
| AMISOM: African Union Mission in Somalia | MRE: Mines/ERW Risk Education (nka EORE: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education) |
| APMBC: Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention | MWHRD: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development |
| CBO: Community Based Organisations | NDP: National Development Plan |
| CCM: Convention on Cluster Munitions | NGO: Non-governmental organization |
| CCW: The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons | NTSG: National technical Standards and Guidelines |
| CHA: Confirmed Hazardous Area | OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child | OAP: Oslo Action Plan |
| CRPD: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | PwD: Persons with Disabilities |
| DPO: Disabled Person's Organisation | SDG: Sustainable Development Goals |
| EO: Explosive Ordnance | SEMA: Somali Explosive Management Authority |
| EORE: Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (fka MRE) | SHA: Suspected Hazardous Area |
| ERW: Explosive remnants of war | SMAC: Somaliland Mine Action Center |
| FGS: Federal Government of Somalia | SOWDEN: Somalia Disability Empowerment Network |
| GAWDO: Galmudug Disability Women's Organisation | TS: Technical Survey |
| GICHD: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining | UN: United Nations |
| GMAP: Gender and Mine Action Programme | UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund |
| HeRAMS: Health Resources Availability Monitoring System | UNMAS: United Nations Mine Action Service |
| HMA: Humanitarian Mine Action | UNSOM: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia |
| IDP: Internally displaced person | UXO: Unexploded Ordnance |
| IED: Improvised explosive device | VA: Victim Assistance |
| IMAS: International Mine Action Standards | |
| IMSMA: Information Management System for Mine Action. | |
| ISU: Implementation Support Unit | |
| MoLSA: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs | |

1 Introduction

Somalia has experienced almost three decades of civil war and armed conflict. The breakdown of comprehensive social and medical services during this period combined with the presence of landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) has left many Somali people with injuries, long-term physical disabilities, and mental and emotional trauma.

The National Plan of the Federal Government of Somalia for Assistance to Survivors of Mines and Explosive Remnants of War¹ is the product of a multi-year consultative process of participatory assessment, collaboration, and planning, and represents an important initial step in Somalia's progress towards ensuring that Somali persons with disabilities, including survivors of explosive hazards, as well as persons who suffered injuries or impairments from other causes, are able to fully realise their human rights.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is in the process of building the policy frameworks and institutional structures through which it will work to support, promote, and ensure the rights of Somali persons with disabilities. In the same way that Victim Assistance (VA) is best understood as one part of a larger effort to support persons with disabilities, the National Plan for Victim Assistance is best understood as the initial step in a more comprehensive process of institutional development. The National Plan for VA is a part of what will become the FGS' comprehensive approach to supporting the full inclusion of persons with disabilities.

1.1 Victim assistance in the Humanitarian Mine Action sector

Somalia as a State Party to the APMBBC has an obligation towards mine / explosive remnants of war (ERW) victims as per the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Through the VA action plan, inclusion of all persons with disabilities can be advanced in Somalia. Furthermore, the (Humanitarian) Mine Action sector in Somalia has focused increasingly on VA in the past few years. Through extensive stakeholder engagement and consultation, the contributions of sector experts, and evidence from formal assessment research, the Somali Mine Action sector has begun to develop an understanding of the needs and priorities of mine/ERW survivors in Somalia. This understanding is the foundation for the present National Plan for Victim and Disability Assistance.

¹ Hereafter referred to as the National Plan for Victim Assistance

1.2 Grounding in best practice

In developing the National Plan for VA, the Somali Explosive Management Authority² (SEMA) has drawn extensively on the resources and guidance available from the technical experts including the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC); on the commitments outlined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD); on the evidence from research conducted by International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO), national Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), and Disabled People’s Organisations (DPO) stakeholders and partners in all regions of Somalia.

1.3 Comprehensive national situation assessment

As a critical initial step VA work, SEMA, with support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), commissioned a comprehensive three-month national assessment of assistance, support, and services currently available to survivors of explosive hazards in Somalia within the broader context of support and services for persons with disabilities.³ Stakeholders from local, state, national, and international entities participated in the assessment; from Community-Based Organisations (CBO) working with persons with disabilities, to the Somali government at the state and federal level, Somali national NGOs, and a variety of international NGOs and United Nations (UN) entities. Over one hundred stakeholders from every Federal Member State and Somaliland participated in key informant interviews, consultative workshops, and focus groups during this assessment.

1.4 National stakeholder consultations

In the eleven months since the publication of this assessment report, SEMA and UNMAS, with support from the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, organised a series of additional consultative workshops on VA in the capitol region (Banaadir) and in the Federal Member States of Puntland, Galmaduug, Hirshabelle, and Southwest State. As with the national assessment, participants in the VA workshops included local, regional, and national stakeholders in both the (humanitarian) mine action and the disability rights sectors. The workshops not only expanded on the outcomes from comprehensive assessment, they also engaged stakeholders in the development of recommendations and priorities for the National Plan for Victim and Disability Assistance. The findings of the initial assessment, together with the outcomes of the consultative workshops and with guidance on treaty implementation relating to the

² Established by Presidential Decree No. 107 on 6 August 2013 (Establishment of Somali Explosives Management Authority) and is supervised by the Ministry of Internal Security in 2014. A draft bill on “Mine Actions and Explosive Items” is with Cabinet.

³ Roberts, Rebecca. “Victim Assistance Assessment Report.” Mogadishu, 2018.

Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the CRPD, comprise the foundation of evidence, analysis, and content for the present National Plan for VA.

The Implementation will contribute greatly to preventing and reducing human suffering and in turn to advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the commitment to leave no one behind and to create a “just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.”

1.5 Consultative prioritisation

A key component of both the comprehensive VA assessment and the consultative workshops that SEMA organised in preparation for drafting the National Plan for VA was the opportunity to allow stakeholders to collectively set priorities for VA in Somalia: to create a mechanism through which community, civil society, government, and NGO stakeholders at the local, Federal Member State, national, and international levels could share their perspectives and shape national priorities on VA. Based on the technical expertise and stakeholder input, priority sectors have been identified together with specific objectives and interventions pertaining to each.

1.6 Integrated Intersectoral implementation

Given Somalia’s history, the need for many kinds of assistance and support – psychosocial support, emergency and continuing medical care, livelihood support and economic development, access to quality and inclusive education – is not limited to the population of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors. Somalia is working to (re)establish systems and services across the whole of government, to serve the entire Somali population. In line with the CRPD commitment to inclusion, the goal for many of the objectives and interventions included in the National Plan for VA is to shape “mainstream” government institutions, policies, and services such that they are able to effectively meet the needs of people with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors. As such, the National Plan for Victim Assistance leaves space, where appropriate, for other sectors to take the lead in their areas of expertise. Victim Assistance should be integrated into broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities, into existing healthcare, rehabilitation and social service systems, and legislative and policy frameworks, education, employment, development, and poverty reduction.

For example, is not the primary role of the (humanitarian) mine action sector to establish health facilities; instead, the (humanitarian) mine action sector will work with partners in the health sector to ensure that health facilities are not only to be able to meet the needs of mine/ERW survivors , but of all persons who suffered injuries or impairments from other causes

1.7 Guiding Principles

At the core of the National Plan for VA are a set of guiding principles. The National Plan for VA takes an explicitly rights-based approach, adopts the principle of non-discrimination, employs an age and gender lens, and places assistance to survivors of explosive hazards within a broader context of inclusive assistance and support to people with disabilities. These principles have shaped the research and consultations that ground the plan and will direct plan implementation and advocacy moving forward.

2. Understanding the Challenges

The first step in designing an action plan is understanding the scope of the problem; in the case of survivor assistance in Somalia, this is also the first challenge.

2.1 Data collection and management

In accordance with article 31: statistics and data collection of the CRPD and action point 35 of the Oslo Action Plan (OAP), progress towards a strengthened and centralised database (IMSMA or otherwise) is ongoing. This database will include information on persons killed by explosive hazards as well as on persons injured by explosive hazards, and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties' obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.

The true extent to which Somalia is contaminated by landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) is not fully known.⁴ The land release process consists of desk research, Non-technical Survey (NTS), Technical Survey (TS) and clearance. This process in conjunction with Information Management (IM) allows progress towards a unified and internally consistent database, mapping out areas where EO contamination is, and which areas are free from EO.

Due to the difficulty in obtaining precise and consistent data, accurate statistics regarding the number of persons with disabilities and the number of mine/ERW survivors cannot be provided. Some NGOs, INGOs,

⁴ Aside from the reported use of such explosive devices during Somalia's Italian and British colonial periods, the first known laying of landmines in Somalia dates back to the wars between Somalia and Ethiopia in the mid-twentieth century. The armies of both countries heavily mined the border region during this period, leaving behind minefields and extensive UXO contamination. Mines and other ERW appeared in inland areas of Somalia during the conflicts leading up to the collapse of the Siad Barre regime in 1991 and have remained a threat in the following decades of civil war and armed conflict. "Landmines in Somalia: Report of the Geneva Call Follow-up Mission to Puntland, Hiraan, and Bakool Regions 15 – 27 September 2004." Geneva Call. Geneva, 2004.

and DPOs have undertaken needs assessments in their communities and generated statistics for particular populations, but these are not maintained consistently.

2.2 Physical and functional rehabilitation

Though accurate data does not exist, stakeholders estimate that rehabilitation supports and services (physical therapy, occupational therapy, and assistive devices) meet only about 20% of the need.⁵ The lack of assistive devices and rehabilitation services leaves many persons with disabilities immobile and homebound. Immobility creates a serious barrier to additional care, educational opportunities, employment, and income generation, to the realisation of their political rights, and to broader participation in family, community, and public life.

2.3 Inclusion: social, educational, and economic

Persons with disabilities are often stigmatised and/ or isolated. The marginalisation is worse for women and girls relative to men and boys; for less fortunate persons relative to wealthier persons; and for members of minority clans relative to people from more powerful clans.

Children with disabilities are less likely than their peers to attend or complete school, and few can complete university degrees. School buildings are often inaccessible to students with physical disabilities; anecdotal evidence indicates a lack of training and resources to meet the needs of students with intellectual and developmental disabilities as well. Cost presents an additional barrier to education, and families may be hesitant to invest their limited resources in the education of a child – particularly an adolescent girl – with a disability

Persons with disabilities face significant challenges with regards to livelihoods as well. The difficulties that persons with disabilities face in completing education and achieving independent mobility, leaves them disadvantaged in a competitive workforce. In addition, many employers discriminate against persons with disabilities and many workplaces are inaccessible. Some NGOs and DPOs have implemented small-scale livelihoods and vocational training programmes for persons with disabilities; the success of such programs, particularly over the long-term, remains unclear (a few have demonstrably not resulted in long-term employment for participants).⁶

⁵ Roberts, Rebecca. "Victim Assistance Assessment Report." Mogadishu, 2018.

⁶ Roberts, Rebecca. "Victim Assistance Assessment Report." Mogadishu, 2018.

2.4 Emergency and continuing medical care

Though there are no accurate statistics regarding the number of persons in need of psychological and psychosocial support services, stakeholders are confident that the services presently available are insufficient to meet the needs, which has a severe impact on the immediate and long term recovery of victims and contributes highly to the mortality rate.

Cost, security situation, and location present additional barriers to access to emergency/trauma care, to rehabilitation supports and services, and to psychological and psychosocial supports and services: there are fewer facilities and services available in rural areas, and most such services are too expensive for many people to access.

2.5 Psychological and psychosocial support

There is no clear and comprehensive overview of the health facilities and services available in Somalia; however, stakeholders are confident that available services and facilities are insufficient to meet the need.

2.6 Public policy, advocacy, and coordination

Somalia is in the process of building the policy framework and instructional structures that will ultimately be responsible for protecting, promoting, and ensuring that persons with disabilities, including victims and survivors of explosive hazards, are able to realise their human rights.

3. Policy Context

3.1 The National Plan for VA in the context of international policy

Victim Assistance is one of the five mine action pillars established by the APMBC⁷ and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Victim assistance refers to all care (medical and psychosocial), rehabilitation activities, and socioeconomic inclusion efforts aimed at meeting the immediate and long-term needs of mine/ERW survivors. According to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS 13.10); the term ‘Victim’ refers to persons either individually or collectively who have suffered physical, emotional, and psychological injury, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions related to the use of Explosive Ordnance (EO). Victims include people injured and killed, their families, and communities affected by EO. The term ‘Direct Victim’ refers to those people who suffered an accident with EO, also denoted as ‘Casualties.’ The term ‘Indirect Victim’ refers to family members of people injured and killed, as well as people living in areas affected by EO. The term ‘Survivor’ refers to a woman, girl, boy or man who has suffered injury because of an accident caused by EO and survived. The term ‘Survivor’ should be used in relation to those individual women, girls, boys, and men who have been injured and possibly impaired because of an EO accident. However, the term ‘Victim’ continues to be used when referring to the broader groups of victims and to avoid ambiguity with applicable legal obligations given that the term appears in legal instruments. Explosive hazard survivors suffer emotional trauma, social upheaval, and financial loss; communities may lose access to land, roads, and other resources due to the presence of explosive hazard contamination. Accordingly, SEMA’s VA planning takes a comprehensive approach, acknowledging that strong links with the disability sector and other stakeholders outside the mine action sector is required. SEMA anticipates that VA will be integrated into other initiatives of the FGS – particularly into the policy frameworks and institutional infrastructure ensuring the rights of people with disabilities.

Since 2012, Somalia has become a States Party to several key international instruments that relate directly to VA: the APMBC, the CCM, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and most recently the CRPD. Somalia is committed to ensuring the full, equal, and effective participation of mine victims, and persons with disabilities by either causes, in society, based on respect for human rights, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. As a Member State of the United Nations, Somalia is further bound by the General Assembly Resolution “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs),” which includes a

⁷ I.e. the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

section on victim assistance, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2365 (2017) concerning mine action (including VA).

International Policy Instruments

Table 1. International policies and when they came into force for Somalia.⁸

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention | October 2012 |
| Convention on Cluster Munitions | September 2015 |
| Maputo Action Plan of the APMBC | June 2014 |
| Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (UN General Assembly) | December 2016 |
| UN Security Council Resolution 2365 (2017) | June 2017 |
| Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities | October 2018 |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child | 2015 |
| The Sustainable Development Goals | 2015 |

In addition to the above binding instruments, following international policies guidelines, policies, and strategies have shaped the present National Plan for VA.

- Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes (2010)
- United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance (2016)
- United Nations Mine Action strategy 2019 – 2023 (2019)
- Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action (2019)

3.2 The National Plan for VA in the context of national policy

International treaties and conventions are meant to shape national policy frameworks, and Somalia has indeed been steadily building a national policy framework that supports the full inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in public and private life. The Federal Government of Somalia’s National Development Plan 2017-2019, for example, highlighted support for persons with disabilities as a cross-cutting issue in all Sector Strategic Priorities, and included provisions for persons with disabilities under the thematic areas pertaining to economic resilience and to youth development.^{9,10,11}

⁸ E.g. the time at which Somalia became a State Party to a treaty, the time at which an Action Plan for a treaty to which Somalia is a State Party came into effect, or the time at which a UN resolution was passed.

⁹ Federal Government of Somalia, *National Development Plan 2017-2019* (October 2016), 173.

¹⁰ Federal Government of Somalia, *National Development Plan 2017-2019*, 154.

The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MWHRD) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) began consultations in March 2017 with the goal of drafting a National Disability Roadmap; key points addressed in the draft roadmap include promulgating the Somalia National Policy on Disability and developing a National Action Plan on Disability.¹²

As discussed above, the National Action Plan is part of the Federal Government of Somalia's broader disability policy and strategy. Within the Federal Government of Somalia, MWHRD holds responsibility for government work ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities. Within the MWHRD, the Disability Agency, which was established by the Disability Agency Act on 18 November 2018, is the national organisation for persons with disabilities.¹³ The Disability Agency is still in the early stages of formation; development of the National Action Plan has therefore been undertaken in close coordination with the MWHRD. Other federal ministries that have a disability portfolio include the Director of Disability Affairs in the President's Office and a Mental Health Unit in the federal Ministry of Health and Labour. The Director of Disability Affairs was appointed in 2016 and is tasked with spearheading advocacy and awareness efforts amongst government agencies.

The Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia (Provisional Federal Constitution) explicitly guarantees Somali citizens living with disabilities equal rights before the law and also prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability.¹⁴ Additionally, article 27 (5) of the Provisional Federal Constitution contains a positive obligation in terms of economic and social rights—it ensures that persons with disabilities “...who have suffered discrimination get the necessary support to realise their socio-economic rights.” The FGS has further committed to work with partners to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to persons with disabilities:^{15, 16} At the Federal Member States (FMS) level, all FMS except Jubaland place an obligation on the state to provide for all persons with disabilities within their jurisdiction.

¹¹ Federal Government of Somalia, *National Development Plan 2017-2019*, 128.

¹² Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, *Draft Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and Disability Rights in the Federal Republic of Somalia Roadmap 2017-2019*, (14 November 2017), 8-11.

¹³ “Somalia: Senate passes bill to establish disability agency,” Garowe online, 12 December 2018, <<https://www.garoweonline.com/en/news/somalia/somalia-senate-passes-bill-to-establish-disability-agency>>.

¹⁴ Article 11(1) reads, “All citizens, regardless of sex, religion, social or economic status, political opinion, clan, disability, occupation, birth or dialect shall have equal rights and duties before the law.” The term “citizen” is not defined in the Provisional Federal Constitution; Article 11(2) provides that, “The State must not discriminate against any person on the basis of age, race, colour, tribe, ethnicity, culture, dialect, gender, birth, disability, religion, political opinion, occupation, or wealth”.

¹⁵ H.E.Dr. Abdusalam Omer, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Investment Promotion. Official Somali Federal Government Statement on the Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals, (26 September 2015), <<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20773somali.pdf>>

¹⁶ Goal 4: to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal access to all levels of education and vocational training, to build and upgrade education facilities that are disability sensitive, and to provide learning environments that are non-violent, inclusive, and effective, by 2030; Goal 8: to ensure full and productive and decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all, including persons with disabilities, by 2030; Goal 10: to empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all including persons with disabilities, by 2030; Goal 11: to pay special attention to needs of persons with disabilities when providing safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems, by 2030.

4. Vision, Mission, and Guiding Principles

The vision, mission, and guiding principles of the National Plan for Victim Assistance are outlined below.

4.1 Vision

A country in which mine/ERW survivors and those who suffered injuries or impairments from other causes can realise their human rights and participate fully in every aspect of life.

4.2 Mission

To work collectively and collaboratively to bring about the policies, institutions, services, and opportunities that mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities need to be able to realise their human rights and participate fully in every aspect of life.

4.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles have shaped the research and consultations that ground the National Plan for VA and will direct both implementation and advocacy moving forward.

4.3.1 Human rights

A rights-based approach is one that has as its foundation the goal of ensuring that all people are able to access and fully enjoy their fundamental human rights and that their inherent dignity is respected. The CRPD is clearly and explicitly rights-based, stating in Article 1 that the purpose of the CRPD is “to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.”¹⁷ The theory and policy of VA, as expressed through the several Action Plans of the APMBC, has evolved to embrace a rights-based approach.

4.3.2 Gender and age sensitivity

Gender and age sensitivity are inherent in a genuine rights-based approach, as many contexts require different strategies to promote and recognize the human rights of girls relative to boys, of women relative to men, of children relative to adults, and vice-versa. All stakeholders will ensure that needs, perspectives and concerns of girls, women, boys, and men with disabilities are considered in planning and

¹⁷ Article 1, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol. United Nations, 2006.

implementation of sectoral policies and programmes, without discrimination, to deliver an all-inclusive approach.¹⁸

(The SDG framework should be used as an opportunity to address the gendered dimension of VA and the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Gender equality, in addition to being SDG Goal 5, is mainstreamed throughout all Goals. Persons with disabilities are targeted by both universal and specific targets on education, employment, transport and accessibility, empowerment, and inclusion, etc.)

4.3.3 Non-discrimination

Planning and implementation of VA-related activities should not exclude any person injured or disabled in another manner.¹⁹ Moreover, people who are born with a disability shall receive the same treatment as people who acquire a disability in the course of their life.

4.3.4 Dignity

All mine/ERW survivors and those who suffered injuries or impairments from other causes should be treated with respect by families and communities they live with, service providers and other persons irrespective of age, type of disability and level of income. It must always be borne in mind that survivors and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes, are individuals and as such deserve to be treated with respect and dignity

4.3.5 Integration into Disability Rights

Victim Assistance has come to be understood as one part of a broader approach to support for persons with disabilities.²⁰ Accordingly, SEMA's approach to VA and to the National Plan for VA will be rights-based, gender and age sensitive, and cognisant of VA as part of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities.

Somali law does not yet codify a definition of disability. As such, the approach expressed in the CRPD will guide SEMA and the Mine Action sector in Somalia in understanding who is disabled. The CRPD states "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others."²¹ It is particularly important to note that "disability" is not an inherent condition but rather the result of an interaction between a person's impairment and an

¹⁸ Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance 2010 – 2014, Republic of Uganda

¹⁹ Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance 2010 – 2014, Republic of Uganda

²⁰ In the APMBC Nairobi, Cartagena, and Maputo Action Plans, States Parties affirm 1) a human rights-based approach to victim assistance, and 2) that victim assistance should be integrated into national instruments on the rights of persons with disabilities.

²¹ Article 1, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol. United Nations, 2006.

environment that is more or less enabling (i.e. accommodating to that person's impairment). Disabilities are created when environments preclude persons with impairments from accessing their human rights.

4.3.6 Inclusion and Mainstreaming

The CRPD advocates for systems and institutions that are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities, rather than for the creation of parallel and/or segregated systems. To enable persons with disabilities to realise their right to education, for example, the CRPD expects States Parties to provide supports and reasonable accommodations, to facilitating their participation in the general education system consistent with the goal of full inclusion.²²

Many stakeholders in the (humanitarian) mine action and disability rights sectors in Somalia already subscribe to this principle of inclusion; indeed, a critical theme in Somalia's 2018 national assessment – one that was also echoed in the 2019 national consultative workshops on Victim Assistance was an acknowledgement that VA does not require the development of new fields or disciplines but rather requires existing policies and programmes to meet the needs of mine/ERW survivors. Recommendations from the various consultations have included the need to lobby and advocate for inclusivity of persons with disabilities in the programming of other sectors and coordinate these activities with other sectors to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.

4.3.7 Transparency, accountability, and self-determination

The inclusion of mine survivors and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes all aspects of planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities that affect their lives is essential. Moreover, mine survivors and all persons with disabilities should be given space to make independent decisions. If they are children or severely disabled, caregivers should be supported to make decisions in their best interest.

Survivors and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes should be able to hold service providers accountable on matters that affect them, their families, and communities. Survivors and those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes should also be held responsible for their actions.²³

²² Article 24 point 2, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol. United Nations, 2006.

²³ Comprehensive Plan on Victim Assistance 2010 – 2014, Republic of Uganda

5. Implementation

5.1 Implementation Strategies

5.1.1 Multi-sector approach

Ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors requires investment and effort from all stakeholders in a variety of sectors and those responsible for health, social affairs, labour, education, human rights, disability rights, development, disaster management, development and poverty reduction, include victim assistance provisions in their policies and programmes as stated in the Oslo Action plan, Action point #34: Carry out multi-sectoral efforts to ensure that the needs and rights of mine victims are effectively addressed through national policy and legal frameworks relating to disability, health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction, in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

5.1.2 Mainstreaming

Victim assistance should be integrated in the disability rights structures, health care systems, rehabilitation and social services systems, legislative and policy frameworks, and education systems that Somalia is in the process of building.

5.1.2. Decentralised Service Delivery

Bottom-up approach will be emphasised in the provision of services to survivors and other persons with disabilities.

5.1.3. Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR)

The Government is committed to improving the standard of living for persons with disabilities by strengthening CBR services in line with the decentralisation policy.

5.1.4. Public-Private partnership

Service provision to survivors and other persons with disabilities will be enhanced through partnership between Government and the private sector.

5.1.5. Resource mobilisation

Various sectors will be mobilised to provide resources towards programmes for survivors and other persons with disabilities.

5.1.6. Awareness-raising and community-based advocacy

Awareness-raising on disability issues and inclusion will be promoted at all levels through various methods.

5.1.7. Research and Documentation

There is need to develop evidence-based programmes and plans for survivors and persons with disabilities, regardless of the causes, which will require action research and documentation.

5.1.8. Capacity building

Many survivors and other persons with disabilities do not have adequate knowledge and skills to effectively participate and benefit from development initiatives. Similarly, some caregivers and service providers have low capacity to render adequate services to survivors and other persons with disabilities. Therefore, there is need to strengthen their capacities to promote ownership and sustainability of efforts.

5.1.9. Lobbying and advocacy

This strategy will be used for increased resources for implementation of programmes for survivors and those who suffered injuries or impairments from other causes

5.1.10. Family and community-based care

The family is the basic unit for providing care and support to survivors and other persons with disabilities. They should benefit from family and community care and protection. Article 28.1 Adequate standard of living and social protection of the CRPD states: 1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability. Though victims should have access to state-provided services, the reality of many countries is that survivors and victims, and especially those living in remote areas, struggle to access support and the responsibility remains with the family or caregiver to provide food, clothing, shelter, love, care, and assist with access to education, psychosocial support, health and other basic services aimed at social and economic integration.

5.2 Review Process

The National Action Plan will be periodically reviewed by stakeholders to ensure its continued relevance and to evaluate implementation.

5.2.1. One-year review in context of the Oslo Action Plan

States Parties to the APMBC will be launching the Oslo Action Plan at the Fourth Review Conference in November of 2021. Building on the Nairobi, Cartagena, and Maputo Action Plans, the Oslo Action Plan will outline the steps that States Parties will take to implement the APMBC from 2020 – 2024.

Accordingly, the FGS, in collaboration with other stakeholders in the mine action and disability rights sectors, undertook the review of the National Plan for Victim Assistance in October/November of 2020. The objectives for this one-year assessment included:

- Ensuring alignment between the National Plan for Victim Assistance and the actions outlined in the Oslo Action Plan.
- Reviewing implementation of the National Plan for Victim Assistance.
- Consulting with the National Disabilities Agency about their formation process and the extent to which they are ready to engage in the National Plan for Victim Assistance.

5.2.2. Midterm Review

The midterm review will occur after two and a half years by the FGS, in collaboration with other stakeholders in the mine action and disability rights sectors, to evaluate both the implementation of the plan thus far, as well as any changes in context or funding that could necessitate changes to the plan. The National Plan for VA can be adjusted accordingly at this time.

6. Planning for Victim Assistance: Objectives and Interventions

6.1 Data Collection and Management

Objective: By 2025, establish/formalize a unified, comprehensive, and accurate national system for data collection, storage, management, and dissemination of information relating to mine/ERW casualties and incidents that includes information on persons killed by mines as well as on persons injured by mines and their needs and challenges, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and make this information available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

This includes 1) ongoing data collection by trained professionals who are also equipped to refer persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors to additional services, and 2) capacity to integrate this system into the future FGS national health information system.

Interventions:

- Establish a task force to improve the verification process and accuracy of the information about victims and survivors held in the national injury surveillance and disability information systems database (IMSMA)
- Translate IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim reporting forms into the Somali language.
- In consultation with the health sector and DPOs, develop a needs assessment form completed alongside the IMSMA incident, victim, and assistance forms with the aim of developing an understanding of the support survivors and their families are most likely to need.
- Recruit, train, equip, and deploy the required human resources for effective
 - data collection, management, and dissemination taking into consideration national data protection regulations, and
 - establish referral pathways connecting mine/ERW survivors with additional necessary services, at all levels.
- Monitor the establishment and development of FGS national health information system; advocate for the inclusion of mine/ERW injury surveillance data and other indicators relevant to persons with disabilities.
- Collaborate with partners to ensure that data collection, storage, management, and dissemination systems being established and/or strengthened in other relevant sectors (health, health information and systems development, disability rights, protection, education) include relevant information on persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors whilst making available information

accessible to relevant stakeholders, also to ensure a comprehensive response to addressing the needs of mine victims.

6.2 Physical and functional rehabilitation

Objective: By 2025, in every Federal Member State and the capital region, including in rural and remote areas, establish at least one centre/source for comprehensive physical rehabilitation services, including prosthetic production and repair, with well-trained personnel in well-equipped facilities. The centre will be available and accessible to mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities, regardless of the cause of the impairment or injuries.

Interventions:

- Assess physical rehabilitation services and capacity that are accessible to Explosive Ordnance-affected areas.
- Conduct assessment of rehabilitation needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict affected communities. To avoid unnecessarily burdening survivors and persons with disabilities, make use of available information and evidence wherever possible.
- Based on location and capacity of existing centres/sources of rehabilitation services (e.g. orthopaedic workshops and/or physical rehabilitation centre) and the location of communities with high concentrations of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors, identify the optimal locations to establish new centres/sources (or strengthen the capacity of existing ones).
- Strengthen the capacity of existing rehabilitation centres/orthopaedic workshops.
- Provide survivors and other persons with disabilities with assistive devices and services.
- Train local artisans in EO-affected communities on the maintenance of assistive devices.
- Recruit, train and facilitate occupational therapists and community-based rehabilitation (CBR) workers to follow-up on the use of assistive devices and activities of daily living.

6.3 Inclusion: Social, Educational, and Economic

Social Objective: By 2025, regular and ongoing awareness-raising and social and economic inclusion of mine victims, such as access to education, capacity-building, employment referral services, microfinance institutions, business development services are happening in at least 30% of conflict affected communities in every Federal Member State and the capitol region.

Interventions:

- Conduct annual Mine Action Day awareness-raising (and) fundraising events; encompassing the international day for mine awareness and assistance in mine action held every 4 April, and on

the international day of disabled persons held every 3 December, and thereafter donating the proceeds to a small, local Somali DPO. The benefitting organisation should be one that is too small to meet the requirements necessary to apply for international funding and would therefore be otherwise ineligible for support. The DPO should be engaged in the VA pillar of mine action and should conduct activities cohesive with national strategic mine action developments as appropriate.

- In partnership with local Somali DPOs, support community-level awareness-raising campaigns to promote the participation and inclusion of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities in social, cultural, political, and other activities. This will include consulting the DPO aspects of planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of activities that affect the lives of persons with disabilities.

Education Objective: To ensure equal access to primary school attendance for child survivors and other children with disabilities by 2025.

Interventions:

- In coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, conduct awareness-raising activities in schools for teachers and students on the rights and capacities of children with disabilities. Sensitize teachers to treat children with disabilities respectfully and to ensure that other pupils treat pupils with disabilities respectfully and promote their participation and inclusion
- In partnership with the Ministry of Education, develop a national plan to improve education outcomes among children with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors and other children with disabilities.

Objective: To improve the livelihoods of at least 600 mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities and their families in conflict-affected communities by 2025.

Interventions:

- Advocate to banks, microfinance providers, and other finance institutions to include mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities in their products and services.
- Through advocacy and strategic alliances with the corporate and private sector, increase employment opportunities for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities
- Conduct or source a comprehensive market analysis to identify social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others

- Undertake at least two evidenced-based livelihoods/vocational training initiatives, including comprehensive market analysis and partnership with private sector employers, to secure employment for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities.
- The 2018 comprehensive assessment found mixed success with livelihood interventions globally, and cited evidence that some such projects in Somalia were known to be unsuccessful. Such projects must be carefully designed, considering lessons learned, if they are to ensure long-term and sustainable incomes for participants.
- The Mine Action Sector will actively encourage explosive hazard survivors to apply for positions within the sector.

6.4 Emergency and continuing medical care

Objective: By 2025, every EO and conflict affected region in Somalia will have at least one healthcare facility with the equipment, supplies, medicines, and trained medical personnel needed to meet local health needs, including emergency and trauma care (e.g. mine/ERW accidents). Services will be available to all regardless of wealth, age, gender, clan or social status.

Interventions:

- In collaboration with stakeholders in the health sector, develop a clear and accurate understanding of the health facilities that are accessible to conflict affected areas.
- Based on location, accessibility, security and capacity of existing health facilities and service providers, and the location of communities with high concentrations of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors, identify the optimal locations to establish new facilities and/or strengthen the capacity of existing ones.

6.5 Psychological and psychosocial support

Objective: To achieve, by 2025, in every Federal Member State and the capital region, 100% of people in need of psychological and psychosocial support have been successfully referred to or received appropriate psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service .

Interventions:

- Develop and implement culturally appropriate guidelines on good practice in the provision of psychological and social support, including a referral mechanism.

- In collaboration with the health sector, build the capacity of service providers – psychiatrists, psychologists, and/or social workers – in counselling for survivors, their families, and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict -affected districts.
- Establish and/or strengthen peer support networks for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities including in EO-affected communities.
- Promote sports, recreation and leisure activities among survivors and other persons with disabilities including in EO and conflict affected communities.

6.6 Public policy, advocacy, and coordination

Objective: By 2025, Somalia has a comprehensive legislative and policy framework in place , in line with the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by mine/ERW survivors and all other persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity;²⁴ and effective multi-sector coordination mechanisms and practices actively support its implementation.

Interventions:

- Advocate to the Ministry of Education to secure a commitment that all new school buildings as of 2025 are constructed accessible, and at least ten percent of existing schools per year, will be made physically accessible to children with disabilities.
- In partnership with the National Disabilities Agency (as it develops), advocate for the establishment and implementation of a national policy on ensuring accessibility of the built environment such as hospitals, schools, public parks, places of worships, etcetera, are accessible for the use of wheelchair users and other persons with disabilities
- In partnership with the MoLSA, develop a comprehensive policy on the obligations of employers – public sector, private sector, and civil society – with regards to the recruitment, hiring, retention, and support of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors.
- Establish and/or strengthen connections between the mine action sector and related sectors, including health, health information and systems, disability rights, protection, and education. Coordinate with DPOs and other organizations supporting persons with disabilities and identify opportunities for joint initiatives. Attend protection cluster meetings or other coordination meetings.
- Ensure that all mine action staff at all levels are aware of the sector’s commitments to victim assistance, its policy and action plan.

²⁴ (paraphrased) Article 1, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol. United Nations, 2006.

7. Logical Frameworks (Logframes)

| | <i>Indicators</i> | <i>Means of Verification</i> | <i>Baseline</i> | <i>Target</i> | <i>Assumptions and pre-conditions</i> |
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| Impact: Somalia has a comprehensive legislative and policy framework in place by 2025 | | | | | |
| Specific Objective/Outcome 1.1: All new school buildings as of 2025 are constructed to be accessible by PwDs | % of school buildings accessed by Person with Disability | Handover report submitted by the contractor by SEMA | Number of school staff and students with a disability accessing schools | Number of school staff and students with a disability accessing accessible schools | Government policies are in place |
| Specific Objective/Outcome 1.2: Ten percent of existing schools per year will be made physically accessible | % of existing school buildings accessed by Person with Disability | Handover report submitted by the contractor by SEMA | Number of school staff and students with a disability accessing existing schools | Number of school staff and students with a disability accessing existing accessible schools | Government policies are in place |
| Specific Objective/Outcome 1.3: Advocate for the establishment and implementation of a national policy on ensuring accessibility of built infrastructures | The national policy ensuring accessibility of built infrastructures is in place | Construction reports | Number of infrastructures that are being build/ refurbished to ensure accessibility to person with a disability | Number of infrastructures that are accessible to person with a disability | The National policy is adopted and enforced by the government |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 1.4:</p> <p>A policy is developed on the obligations of employers with regards to recruitment, hiring, retention, and support of PwDs</p> | <p>The policy is in place</p> | | <p>Number of employers in Somalia</p> | <p>Number of employers in Somalia that are recruiting and supporting PwDs</p> | <p>Policy is adopted and enforced</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 1.5:</p> <p>All HMA staff are aware of the sector's commitment to victim assistance, its policy and action plan.</p> | <p>HMA to victim assistance, its policy and action plan.</p> | <p>Attendance sheets HMA organisations staff at VA workshop</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations and their staff</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations and their staff trained on VA policy and action plan</p> | <p>HMA organisations are willing to have all staff members participate, including those working on other pillars</p> |
| <p>Impact: The national system for data collection, storage, management, and dissemination of information relating to mine/ERW casualties and incidents is established by 2025</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 2.1:</p> <p>A task force is established to improve the national injury surveillance and disability information systems database (IMSMA)</p> | <p>% Task force national injury and surveillance and disability information systems database is in place</p> | <p>Task force members are recruited and trained. Database is in place</p> | <p>Task force database are in place and operational</p> | <p>IMSMA database is operational</p> | <p>SEMA has the financial means to create and maintain the task force</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 2.2:</p> <p>The IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim reporting forms are translated into the Somali language.</p> | <p>% IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim reporting forms is translated</p> | <p>IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim reporting forms are translated</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations using the translated IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim forms</p> | <p>UNMAS/SEMA have created the forms to be translated</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 2.3:</p> <p>A needs assessment form is developed alongside the IMSMA incident, victim, and assistance forms</p> | <p>% needs assessment form is in place</p> | <p>Needs assessment form has been shared with HMKA organisations</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations</p> | <p>Number of HMA organisations using the translated IMSMA mine/ERW incident and victim forms</p> | <p>UNMAS/SEMA have created the needs assessment form, HMA partners are willing to use them</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 2.4:</p> <p>The Information management team is recruited, trained, equipped, and deployed</p> | <p>% IM team is in place and deployed</p> | <p>IM reports</p> | <p>IM team is recruited, trained, and equipped</p> | <p>IM team is recruited, trained, equipped, deployed and operational</p> | <p>SEMA has the financial means to create and maintain the IM team</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 2.5:</p> <p>Monitor the establishment and development of FGS national health information system; advocate for the inclusion of mine/ERW injury surveillance data and other indicators relevant to PwD</p> | <p>% FGS national health information system is established</p> | <p>mine/ERW injury surveillance data is collected and reported to Task force members</p> | <p>Mine/ERW injury surveillance data and other indicators relevant to PwD is collected</p> | <p>Mine/ERW injury surveillance data and other indicators relevant to PwD is collected and shared with the Task force team</p> | <p>SEMA has the financial means to establish and development the FGS national health information system</p> |
| <p>Impact: At least one centre for comprehensive physical rehabilitation services is established by 2025 in every Federal Member State and the capital region.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.1:</p> <p>Physical rehabilitation services are assessed that are accessible in Explosive Ordnance-affected areas</p> | <p>% Physical rehabilitation services are assessed</p> | <p>Assessment reports</p> | <p>Physical rehabilitation services</p> | <p>Physical rehabilitation services are assessed</p> | <p>The Government of Somalia has the financial means to establish teams and physically assess physical rehabilitation centres</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.2:</p> <p>Assessment of rehabilitation needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict-affected communities are assessed</p> | <p>% Physical rehabilitation needs are assessed</p> | <p>Assessment reports</p> | <p>Survivors and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict-affected communities</p> | <p>Needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict-affected communities are assessed</p> | <p>The Government of Somalia has the financial means to establish assessment teams and physically assess the needs of PwDs</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.3:</p> <p>Locations of new rehabilitation centres are identified</p> | <p>% of locations of new rehabilitation centres are identified</p> | <p>Reports identifying and justifying new rehabilitation centres</p> | <p>New rehabilitation centres are identified based on the needs</p> | <p>New rehabilitation centres are identified based on the needs (outcome 3.2)</p> | <p>Assessment of rehabilitation needs of survivors and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict-affected communities are assessed is done (3.2)</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.4:</p> <p>The capacity of existing rehabilitation centres/orthopaedic workshops are strengthened</p> | <p>% of existing rehabilitation centres/orthopaedic workshops are strengthened</p> | <p>Construction reports Assessment reports (3.1 and 3.2)</p> | <p>Number of people in need using existing rehabilitation centres/orthopaedic workshops</p> | <p>Increased number of people in need using existing rehabilitation centres/orthopaedic workshops</p> | <p>Funding is available to strengthen the staff and capacity of existing centres</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.5:</p> <p>Survivors and other PwDs are provided with assistive devices and services</p> | <p>% Survivors and other PwDs are provided with assistive devices and services</p> | <p>Handover report for provision of assistive devices and services</p> | <p>Number of people in need of assistive devices and services</p> | <p>Number of people who received assistive devices and services</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.6:</p> <p>Local artisans in EO-affected communities on the maintenance of assistive devices are trained</p> | <p>% Local artisans in EO-affected communities on the maintenance of assistive devices are trained</p> | <p>Training reports participants list</p> | <p>Number of assistive devices that are maintained</p> | <p>Increased number of assistive devices that are maintained</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 3.7:</p> <p>Recruit, train and facilitate occupational therapists and community-based rehabilitation (CBR) workers to follow-up on the use of assistive devices and activities of daily living.</p> | <p>% occupational therapists and community-based rehabilitation Workers recruited and trained</p> | <p>Training reports, Signed contracts participants list</p> | <p>Number of people using assistive devices</p> | <p>Number of people using assistive devices receiving assistance</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |
| <p>Impact: By 2025, regular and ongoing awareness-raising and social and economic inclusion of mine victims are happening in at least 30% of conflict-affected communities in every Federal Member State and the capitol region.</p> | | | | | |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 4.1:</p> <p>Celebrate annually the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities</p> | <p>The International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities is celebrated annually</p> | <p>Social media posts UNMAS /SEMA/ DPOs/ HMA and Humanitarian partners and government agencies</p> | <p>Events organised for the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities</p> | <p>Events organised and attended for the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 4.2:</p> <p>Support community-level awareness-raising campaigns</p> | <p>Number of community-level awareness-raising campaigns are supported</p> | <p>Social media posts Grants /MoU</p> | <p>Number of community-level awareness-raising campaigns requested support</p> | <p>Number of community-level awareness-raising campaigns supported</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |
| <p>Impact: To ensure equal access to primary school attendance for child survivors and other children with disabilities by 2025</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 5.1:</p> <p>Conduct awareness-raising activities in schools for teachers and students on the rights and capacities of children with disabilities.</p> | <p>Number of awareness raising activities held</p> | <p>Social media posts Activity reports</p> | <p>Number of schools</p> | <p>Number of schools where awareness-raising activities were conducted</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 5.2:</p> <p>Develop a national plan to improve education outcomes among children with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors and other children with disabilities.</p> | National plan in place | National plan | 0 | National plan is developed | National plan is drafted, adopted and implemented |
| <p>Impact: To improve the livelihoods of at least 600 mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities and their families in conflict-affected communities by 2025.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 6.1:</p> <p>Advocate with finance institutions to include PwDs in their products and services.</p> | Number of PwDs are included in the products and services of financial institutions | Products and services where PwDs are included in. | Number of Financial institutions | Number of Financial institutions to include PwDs in their products and services | Financial institutions are willing to cooperate |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 6.2:</p> <p>Through advocacy and strategic alliances with the corporate and private sector, increase employment opportunities for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities.</p> | Number of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities are employed within the the corporate and private sectors | Applications and job offer | Number of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities applying for positions within the corporate and private sectors | Number of mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities who successfully applied for positions within the corporate and private sectors | The corporate and private sectors are willing to cooperate |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 6.3:</p> <p>Conduct or source a comprehensive market analysis to identify social support services accessible and available to meet the needs of persons with disabilities including mine survivors on an equal basis with others.</p> | <p>Market analysis of social support services is conducted</p> | <p>Market analysis is published</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>Social support services identified via market analysis</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 6.4:</p> <p>Undertake at least two evidenced-based livelihoods/vocational training initiatives, including comprehensive market analysis and partnership with private sector employers, to secure employment for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities.</p> | <p>Number of People with Disabilities recruited as a direct result of the livelihoods /vocational trainings</p> | <p>Social media Participants' list Reported employment</p> | <p>Two livelihoods /vocational training initiatives are conducted</p> | <p>Two livelihoods /vocational training initiatives are conducted resulting in employment for PwDs in the private sector</p> | <p>Funding is available</p> |

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| Specific Objective/Outcome 6.5: Lessons learned from the 2018 comprehensive assessment are compiled | Report compiled | Report is published | 0 | Lessons learned from the 2018 comprehensive assessment are compiled and published | Data is shared to the assessment team |
| Specific Objective/Outcome 6.4: The Mine Action Sector will actively encourage explosive hazard survivors to apply for positions within the sector. | Number of PwDs recruited within the Mine action sector | Job advertisements encouraging PwDs to apply Specific mention in the landmine monitoring report | 0 | PwDs recruited by the Mine action sector | Positions available suitable for people disabilities (depending on the position and disability of those who apply) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mine Action Sector will actively encourage explosive hazard survivors to apply for positions within the sector. | | | | | |
| Specific Objective/Outcome 7.1: In collaboration with stakeholders in the health sector, develop a clear and accurate understanding of the health facilities that are accessible to conflict affected areas. | % of health facilities in conflict affected areas are assessed | Assessment report | Health facilities | Health facilities that are accessible in conflict affected areas are assessed. | Health sector is cooperating in providing this data |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 7.2:</p> <p>Based on location, accessibility, security and capacity of existing health facilities and service providers, and the location of communities with high concentrations of persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors, identify the optimal locations to establish new facilities and/or strengthen the capacity of existing ones.</p> | <p>Number of locations to establish new facilities or strengthening of existing facilities are identified</p> | <p>Assessment report</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>New locations to establish new facilities or strengthening of existing facilities are identified</p> | <p>Available funding for assessment team</p> |
| <p>To achieve, by 2025, in every Federal Member State and the capital region, 100% of people in need of psychological and psychosocial support have been successfully referred to or received appropriate psychological and psychosocial support services, including through the provision of outreach rehabilitation service</p> | | | | | |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 8.1:</p> <p>Develop and implement culturally appropriate guidelines on good practice in the provision of psychological and social support, including a referral mechanism.</p> | <p>Number of guideline and referral mechanism</p> | <p>Publication of good practice guideline and sharing of referral mechanism within the humanitarian sector shared</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>1 good practice guidelines for MHPSS established 1 referral mechanism are established</p> | <p>Funding available</p> |

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| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 8.2:</p> <p>In collaboration with the health sector, build the capacity of service providers – psychiatrists, psychologists, and/or social workers – in counselling for survivors, their families, and other persons with disabilities in EO and conflict -affected districts.</p> | <p>Number of service providers indicate improved capacity</p> | <p>Training reports Attendance lists Pre and post test</p> | <p>Number of service providers in capacity building trainings</p> | <p>Number of service providers indicate improved capacity after the training</p> | <p>Available funding</p> |
| <p>Specific Objective/Outcome 8.3:</p> <p>Establish and/or strengthen peer support networks for mine/ERW survivors and other persons with disabilities including in EO-affected communities.</p> | <p>Peer support networks for PwDs including mine/ERW survivors is established</p> | <p>Representation of the peer support network in the disability working group</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>Peer support networks for PwDs including mine/ERW survivors is established</p> | <p>Available funding</p> |