



# **Security and Human Rights Implementation Mechanism (SHRIM)**

**Annual Report 2022**



## About DCAF

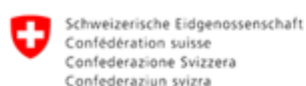
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## About the SHRIM

DCAF's Security and Human Rights Mechanism (SHRIM) is a multi-donor fund committed to improving security and human rights on the ground through multistakeholder engagement. The SHRIM supports targeted, cost-effective security, development and human rights programming in fragile contexts. It is committed to promoting local ownership and capacity building. Projects prioritise partnerships that reinforce local actors and processes. The SHRIM promotes donor coherence and result-based approaches to the implementation of international initiatives in the field of business, security and human rights.

## Thank you to our SHRIM Donors



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## 1. Introduction

DCAF's Security and Human Rights Implementation Mechanism (SHRIM) consolidated and intensified its programming in SHRIM focus countries in 2022. Here are some key takeaways:

- In 2022, the SHRIM oversaw the implementation of eight projects implemented in five countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.
- Four of the eight active SHRIM projects received some level of co-funding between SHRIM donors, underscoring the SHRIM's commitment to donor coherence and value for money.
- Programming intensified in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) where DCAF signed a new 2.5-year project contract with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, through the Dutch Embassy in the DRC. The new Dutch project will support the functioning of the Voluntary Principles Working Groups in South Kivu in eastern DRC and ex-Katanga in southern DRC with a view to regularizing incident identification, intervention, and monitoring of recommendations. In March 2022, the DRC government applied to become an engaged member of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights Initiative and in late 2022 received news of the Steering Committee's provisional approval of their application, to be confirmed in 2023.
- The SHRIM received and implemented funds equalling CHF 708'192. This is 27% less funds than in 2021. The outbreak of conflict in Ukraine has impacted donor budget priorities cycles.

This Annual Report provides an overview of the activities undertaken in 2022, including outcomes, results, and next steps foreseen for the 16 active projects pursued this year. It includes one special feature highlighting an innovative partnership that the CMOC Group, a major Chinese-owned cobalt and copper producer, forged with the Katanga Voluntary Principles Working Group for community outreach and security and human rights training for management and staff with DCAF support.

DCAF remains grateful to the SHRIM donors and implementing partners for the results achieved in 2021 and looks forward to continued collaboration.

## 2. Country Projects

### 2.1 Colombia

#### **Developing an Implementation Guide for Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Security and Human Rights Risks (September 2021 - March 2022)**

**Donor: UK**

##### **Project Objective**

The objective of this project was to develop an Implementation Guide to facilitate the joint undertaking of security and human rights risk assessment and management by extractive companies, public security forces, and communities in the Colombian extractives sector. The project was led by the *Comité Minero Energetico* (CME – Colombian VPs Working Group) and its member organisation, the *Centro Regional de Empresas y Emprendimientos Responsables* (CREER) with technical assistance from DCAF. The project seeks to prevent community-corporate conflicts and strengthen the protection of human rights. It is based on a formal Protocol previously signed between the Colombian Ministry of Defence and the CME.



##### **2022 Activities**

From January to March 2022, DCAF, CREER, and the CME finalised the 1.0 version of the Implementation Toolkit based on stakeholder consultations and a series of face-to-face meetings conducted in the framework of a DCAF mission to Bogotá in late March 2022. This included briefing and feedback sessions with extractive companies and the Ministries of Defence and Mines on its content, to very positive overall feedback. Through the consultations it was decided to use the term “Toolkit” (*caja de herramientas*) rather than “Guide” as this would signal to Colombian stakeholders the practical nature and added value that using the Toolkit can provide in identifying and mitigating security and human rights risks.

## Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps

With elections taking place in May 2022, CME and CREER decided to wait until after the elections to publish and disseminate the Guide to pitch a pilot implementation project to the new government. CREER and CME presented the content of the Toolkit during a session of the Regional UN Business and Human Rights Forum in Bogotá in July 2022.

The new government of President Petro has made security and energy priority reform topics, in line with recommendations from the National Truth Commission, raising the political profile of the Toolkit and its subsequent implementation. DCAF discussions in October 2022 with a variety of Colombian stakeholders in Bogotá, as well as additional discussions held by CME and CREER, including with the current Deputy Minister of Defence, led to a firm commitment from the government as well as an extractive company, Frontera Energy, to field-test the Guide around an oil exploitation site in Puerto Gaitan (Meta department). This second project phase began in December 2022 with UK funding.

Piloting the Toolkit will allow for the identification of lessons learned to finalise the Toolkit and mainstream it through the operations of all CME member companies and beyond. The Colombian government has indicated that, if the pilot project on joint risk assessment and mitigation goes well, the Toolkit could become the standard to implement the Protocol between public security forces and extractive companies.

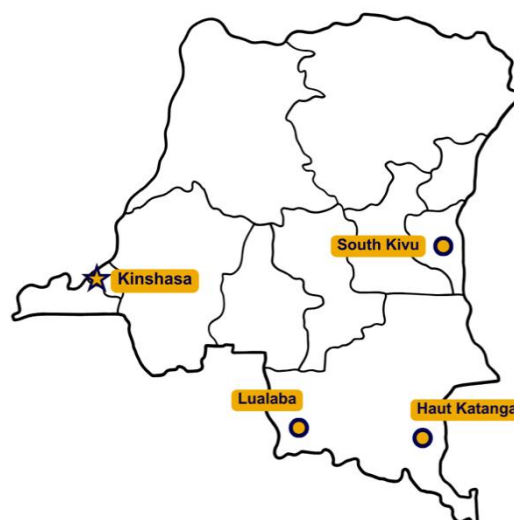
## 2.2 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

### Supporting the Voluntary Principles in the DRC at the National Level

**Donor: Switzerland**

#### Project Objective

The objective of this project was to support the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo achieve its stated commitment to apply to become a member of the Voluntary Principles Initiative (VPI). It was launched in 2020 and concluded an initial phase of support to the DRC government in late 2022 with the provisional approval from the VPI to admit the DRC as an engaged government member in 2023.



## 2022 Activities

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Human Rights, government focal points from the Ministries of Human Rights, Mines, and Hydrocarbons held regular work sessions to draft an application file to join the VPI in early 2022, with DCAF serving as a technical adviser.

DCAF supported one awareness-raising event on the VPs in Kinshasa in March 2022, targeting Congolese civil society organizations engaged in natural resources governance but who were not aware of the VPs and the DRC government's progress on its application. Convened by the Southern African Resource Watch (SARW), this workshop expanded the pool of civil society organizations ready to engage with the DRC on the VPs process.

Once a draft application was ready in late March, the Chief of Staff of the Minister of Human Rights and the focal points presented the draft to the members of the Kinshasa VPs Working Group with an open invitation for comments. The DRC government then submitted its application to the VPI on 31 March 2022. Following the application, a DRC government delegation headed by the Minister of Human Rights participated in the Annual VPI Plenary in May 2022 in Toronto. This was the opportunity for the Minister and his team to exchange and learn more about the work of the initiative at the global level.

The DRC Ministry of Human Rights, Chamber of Mines, and DCAF convened a second important awareness-raising event on 8 September 2022 in the southern mining capital of Kolwezi. The objective of this workshop was to hear company expectations and contributions and marked the first time that the Human Rights Minister travelled to Lualaba province to meet with mining companies, local government, and civil society actors to hear their security and human rights concerns. The event drew 97 participants, with strong private sector participation, as well as representatives from three private security companies and two mining cooperatives. The workshop concluded with a list of recommendations for follow-up.

This project also facilitated reflections on the synergies between the VPs as part of broader efforts to promote the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Through outreach between DCAF and the UN's Joint Human Rights Office (JHRO) in Kinshasa, DCAF and the Ministry of Human Rights contributed to a JHRO two-day workshop on this topic.

Finally, the project provided bridge support to the VPs Working Groups in South Kivu, Haut-Katanga, and Lualaba to Swiss support to ensure these groups could provide their know-how and field perspectives to the VPI application process.



### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

DCAF has since then continued to provide technical support to the DRC government, notably to support the drafting of an interministerial decree and determine the modalities for the elaboration of the VP action plan and for VP implementation.

Toward the end of 2022, the Steering Committee of the VPI endorsed the engagement of the DRC government, giving a positive recommendation before the official vote takes place at the VPI Plenary in May 2023.

## **Preventing human rights violations in the DRC mining sector through multistakeholder dialogue and good security governance**

### **Donor: Dutch Embassy in the DRC**

#### **Project Objective**

The overall goal of this project is to improve human rights protections through multistakeholder action in the DRC and good security governance, using the framework of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs). This 2.5-year project will run from August 2022 through December 2024 and will provide ongoing support to two Congolese civil society organisations, the *Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix* (OGP) and Justicia, to serve as the Secretariats of the VPs Working Groups in South Kivu and Haut-Katanga and Lualaba provinces, convening regular meetings and extractive site missions. OGP and Justicia will use multistakeholder dialogue, incident identification, and monitoring in Eastern and Southern DRC, coupled with advocacy in Kinshasa to promote improved security sector governance and therefore increased human rights protections. Building on previous experience in developing and piloting security and human rights training curriculums in prior SHRIM projects, DCAF, OGP and Justicia will scale up training for companies, as well as the National Congolese Police, linking the trained units to multistakeholder monitoring. Finally, the project will identify synergies between the VPs and other initiatives on transparency, due diligence, and responsible business conduct.

#### **2022 Activities**

The VPs Working Groups established in Haut-Katanga, South Kivu and Lualaba in 2017, 2018 and 2020, respectively, resumed operations by launching kick-off meetings with their memberships in December 2022. They adopted annual strategies for 2023 targeting mining zones known to present recurring challenges due to the difficult cohabitation between companies, communities, artisanal and small-scale mining, and the security forces involved. For civil society stakeholders in particular, the government engagement at the national level is perceived as a significant step that can leverage and



scale up VPs implementation, reinforce sustainability, and strengthen accountability in the extractives sector.

To mainstream human rights best practice standards among security actors and link up with company human rights trainings, DCAF and Justicia seized the opportunity to organize a multistakeholder training with Tenke Fungurume Mining (TFM), one of the main copper-cobalt extractive sites in Lualaba, DRC, owned by the large Chinese miner, CMOG Group. (See Box 1.)

### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

After the successful pilot training at TFM and more regular exchanges between the Working Groups (WG) and multinational companies in general, the ex-Katanga Working Groups are reinforcing their position as key facilitators of multistakeholder solutions in 2023. Likewise in South Kivu, the WG has identified a range of priorities to address challenges arising from the influx of low-profile foreign actors in small-to-medium mining sites, community disputes around access to resources and cohabitation, hybrid security arrangements that continue to include a range of non-state armed groups, and the prevalence of child labour provide a range of thematic issues for the group. The 2023 work plan also foresees the training-of-trainers and direct training for the Mining Police and the commissioning of studies of the standards landscape on security and human rights surrounding copper-cobalt extraction, as well as linkages and lessons learnt from the experience with the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative and other anti-corruption initiatives as leverage points to strengthen VPs implementation in the DRC.

## Box 1. Pilot training with Chinese-owned company in DRC

In November 2022, DCAF and its Congolese NGO partner, Justicia, delivered a training session on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) to Tenke Fungurume Mining (TFM), one of the largest cobalt and copper mines in the world and an affiliate of the Chinese mining group, CMOC.

The three-day training was designed not only for TFM's security department and agents, but all relevant corporate departments, and the management, and concluded with meetings between company representatives, community members, and artisanal miners. TFM approached the local VP Working Group and DCAF with the objective of addressing challenges by further mainstreaming VP norms and good practices across the company.

In total, more than 80 participants attended the different events delivered jointly by Justicia and DCAF to TFM and CMOC Group management, trainers from the TFM and new mining site CMOC Kisanfu Mining (KFM), as well as representatives of each department. The management session included a keynote presentation by Mr. Sun Lihui, director of the Chinese extractive industry association CCCMC. In the spirit of peer learning, the main training featured guests from VP member company MMG who shared their successes in hiring security agents from surrounding communities, which improved community relations at their concession in Kinsevere. The activities finished with a meeting of TFM company representatives with community members on artisanal mining and risk reduction organized by Justicia.

The week of activities concluded with TFM reaffirming its commitment to engage with Justicia and the VP Working Group. The CMOC Group has also indicated that its new copper-cobalt mining venture KFM will begin to participate in the VP Working Group.

Beyond this pilot training, the potential to develop the VPs to address common challenges in the region relies on dialogue between peers, government and community representatives. DCAF and Justicia are looking forward to further engage with companies through the VP working groups to promote security and human rights in the DRC extractives sector.



## **Building Police Capacities on Security and Human Rights to Prevent and Reduce the Worst Forms of Child Labour on Mining Sites in South Kivu, DRC**

**Donor: Thomson Reuters Foundation (UK AID)**

### **Project Objective**

The objective of this project was to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of duty bearers of the National Congolese Police (PNC), through both the Escadrons de Protection de l'Enfance et des Violences Sexuelles (EPEPVS) and the Police des Mines et Hydrocarbures (PMH), to better identify and respond to cases of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in mining sites.

### **2022 Activities**

After DCAF and implementing partners developed and delivered a tailored training curriculum on WFCL adapted to the DRC, a roundtable was organized to gather national authorities and the police units who had taken part in the training. The roundtable sought to identify ways to improve the capacities of police, and local and provincial stakeholders to better combat WFCL on mining sites in a sustainable manner.

### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

The roundtable gathered 33 representatives from government agencies, public security forces, the judiciary, private sector, civil society, and communities. It produced a list of recommendations and associated engagements which were circulated and signed by all participants at the institutional level, giving opportunities for follow-up through local partners. According to participants, a key instrument to coordinate and implement the recommended actions at the provincial level will be the creation of a provincial commission on WFCL.

The project introduced a first step of collaboration and dialogue between the PMH and EPEPVS units and a larger body of stakeholders, including civil servants from the South Kivu government, judiciary, private sector representatives, and civil society actors. Although a pilot, the training was backed and attended by the Direction Générale des Écoles et Formations (DGEF) in Kinshasa. The training-of-trainers received positive or excellent feedback from all participants.

An important next step will be for the VP Working Group in South Kivu to capitalise on the pilot training and contacts made to start addressing the fight against and prevention of WFCL in addition to its range of activities. The group will also advocate for the creation of a commission on WFCL.

## **Building the oversight capacity of the national regulatory authority to improve private security governance in the DRC (September 2021 - March 2022)**

**Donors: UK, CH**

### **Objectives**

The objective of this project was to create a framework of multistakeholder consultations for the private security regulator, the Civil Protection Unit of the Ministry of Interior, to develop and take ownership of a regulatory roadmap to achieve more effective oversight and control of the private security sector. The project was led by Congolese civil society partner DEARSE with technical input from DCAF and ICoCA.

### **2022 Activities**

The project raised awareness and improved the capacities of the regulator, his representatives, and private security clients in Kinshasa and seven provinces (South Kivu, Haut Katanga, Lualaba, Kasai Oriental, Maniema, Ituri, and Haut-Uélé). This was achieved through the completion of the e-learning course on private security governance in DRC by more than 130 stakeholders, including regulators from Kinshasa and six provinces, CSOs, private security companies, and clients.

DEARSE convened a workshop in Kinshasa in February 2022, bringing together all participants from the provinces. The workshop discussions concluded with the development, adoption, and launch of a roadmap for private security regulatory reform by a representative of the Minister of Interior and Vice Prime Minister.

The project ended on 30 March 2022 with a final convening of project stakeholders from Kinshasa and six provinces that set out various stakeholders' commitments to take the implementation of the roadmap forward.

### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

This project demonstrated that its sequential process - i.e., developing an online course (e-learning platform), having stakeholders take the course for certification, and developing provincial reports to then feed into the development of a national roadmap - was successful in both raising awareness and improving capacities in identifying private security regulatory reform priorities, as well as building political will and buy-in from a range of stakeholders. In particular, the regulator and Ministry staff expressed ongoing support and political buy-in for the implementation of the private security regulatory roadmap in 2022 through ongoing outreach to project partners.

Following the adoption of the roadmap, CSO committees across different provinces were formed to implement the roadmap in the following areas: an alert system for victims of private security companies and private security regulatory institutional reform.

The topic of private security governance also gained prominence in 2022 through the DRC government's interest and commitment to become an engaged member in the VPs Initiative, which addresses standards companies should follow with both public and private security forces. As the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC has begun to address the topic of business and human rights, it convened a workshop on the relation between the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPS) and the VPs in October 2022 with technical input from DCAF. At DCAF's request, the UN invited and supported the travel to Kinshasa of five DCAF-ICoCA partners to present and discuss the implementation of the roadmap on private security regulatory reform.

A CSO involved in the ICoCA-DCAF capacity-building activities also took the initiative to complete and submit a draft private security decree for consideration to improve the private security regulatory framework. As a next step, project stakeholders identified the need to prioritise the development of a draft private security law, rather than the more ad hoc approach of a decree with limited scope. A follow-up project will begin in 2023 to foster an inclusive process for drafting a model private security law that involves stakeholders from the provinces and enhances community awareness of private security and human rights.

## 2.3 Kenya

### **Strengthening Civil Society and Media Oversight of Private Security in Kenya (January - March 2021, September 2021 - March 2022)**

**Donor: UK**

#### **Project Overview**

The objective of this project was to strengthen civil society and media oversight capacity in Kenya to improve their role in monitoring, identifying, and promoting solutions that will improve human rights compliance of private security actors in Kenya. This project is being implemented jointly by DCAF and a local Kenyan partner organisation, the Usalama Reforms Forum.



## 2022 Activities

In the first quarter of 2022, the project partners finalised a practical guide on civil society oversight, as well as an online training tool (e-learning) on the guide. A virtual feedback event on 11 March 2022 confirmed that the content of the practical guide reflected the knowledge and experiences of civil society and the media. A launch event for both the practical guide and the online training was organised on 1 April 2022 to improve reporting, documenting, and monitoring of private security governance in Kenya.

## Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps

Beyond the tools developed, this project enabled the creation of a network of informed CSOs and media organisations engaged in the topic of oversight of the private security sector. It also created new opportunities for partnership between civil society (led by Usalama Reforms Forum), media, and key industry stakeholders, in particular the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), as well as chambers of commerce, professional bodies, and companies from all sectors of the economy.

In July and August 2022, this platform was leveraged to develop recommendations, expressed through the form of resolutions, for private security's role in Kenya's national elections. These standards were disseminated to organizations representing over 2000 private security companies spread across industries. The resolutions were shared with 12 major political parties who pledged to follow them. As further evidence of the multi-stakeholder dynamism, in November 2022, Usalama was approached by the Chairman of the Protective Industry Association of Kenya to convene the sector leads, CSOs, media, and government to develop a framework of engagement with the new government. There are clear opportunities to follow up on these gains to further private security regulatory reform according to international good practices in 2023 with the inception of the new government.

## 2.4 Mozambique

### **Establishing a multistakeholder in-country implementation process for the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in Mozambique**

**Donors: UK, CH**

#### Objective

The objective of this project is to establish in-country Voluntary Principles Working Groups at both the national level in Maputo as well as in Cabo Delgado province as a basis for sustainable implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in Mozambique. This project is being led by a Mozambican CSO, the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDD), in

partnership with DCAF. In 2022, the project sought to establish a baseline of thematic priorities for the Working Groups to identify ways to improve business, security, and human rights protections in Cabo Delgado.

## 2022 Activities

In March 2022, CDD launched the regional technical Working Group in Pemba, Cabo Delgado, which involved the presence of the Governor and Secretary of State of the province, representatives of the Mozambique Ministries of Justice and National Defense, and representatives of TotalEnergies, Gemfields, ENI, and CSOs active in the province. The event provided a platform to discuss the preliminary findings of a baseline study on the security and human rights situation in Cabo Delgado (available in [English](#) and [Portuguese](#)) as well as to encourage dialogue between the participants.

In June 2022, attacks south of Pemba forced a follow-up meeting of the Cabo Delgado Working Group, which was held online. CDD and DCAF waited for the security situation to stabilise to co-organise a [capacity-building training](#) in September 2022 for provincial authorities and local CSOs on the VPs in Pemba. This was followed by an in-person meeting of the technical Cabo Delgado VPs Working Group, where the terms of reference and objectives of the respective members from civil society, government, and private sector were discussed.

At the national level in Maputo, CDD and DCAF held events and dialogues to build political will for the Mozambican government to strengthen its engagement in this multistakeholder process. In March 2022, DCAF and CDD supported the Mozambican Ministry of Justice in the organisation of a high-level conference on access to justice, with business, security and human rights as one of the main topics of the event. DCAF moderated a session that included representatives from CDD, the Ministry of Justice, the World Bank, and TotalEnergies. On this occasion, the President of the Republic, Felipe Nyusi, reaffirmed his government's commitment to strengthen and promote human rights within communities across the country, as well as his government's interest in formally joining the Voluntary Principles Initiative (VPI).

In May, CDD and a delegation of the Mozambican Ministry of Justice participated in the annual plenary meeting of the VPs Initiative in Toronto, Canada, where DCAF facilitated an exchange with CDD and TotalEnergies to discuss challenges and opportunities to strengthen VPs implementation in Cabo Delgado. The Canadian government representatives showed an interest in organizing a high-level mission to Mozambique in Q3 2022 in their ongoing role as Chair of the VPI.

In July, CDD and DCAF convened a webinar and issued a discussion paper on "[Fostering the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus to Prevent Conflict Intractability in Cabo Delgado.](#)"





In November, CDD hosted a high-level multistakeholder delegation endorsed by the VPI steering committee in Maputo and Pemba. The delegation met with the Ministers of Justice and Defense, who both reiterated their commitment to further implement the VPs. The Minister of Justice welcomed CDD and DCAF's proposal for support to develop an application for Mozambique to join the VPI. The delegation concluded its visit by participating in a Cabo Delgado Working Group meeting in Pemba.

To support this range of events throughout 2022, CDD and DCAF produced communication materials around the project and the VPs in both English and Portuguese. These included a summary of key findings of the baseline study on business, security and human right in Cabo Delgado; a flyer about the project; a guide to VPs in-country working groups; a document to support training to the VPs; as well as regular bulletins on the project advancement.

### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

CDD and DCAF strengthened their working relationships throughout the year with CDD in the lead on in-country implementation work and DCAF providing technical advice and security and human rights expertise. CDD's sustained outreach throughout 2022 brought together stakeholders from the government, civil society, and private sector both at the national and provincial levels, obtaining political buy-in from the Ministry of Justice for the whole process of VPs implementation in Mozambique, as well as in leading the government towards a formal application to the VPI.

The initial pilot project period for the establishment of the VPs Working Groups in both Maputo and Pemba has been extended until May 2023. In addition to organising further awareness-raising and capacity-building activities to implement the recommendations from the baseline study, CDD and DCAF will launch a new workstream to accompany the Mozambican government toward a formal application to the VPI in 2023.

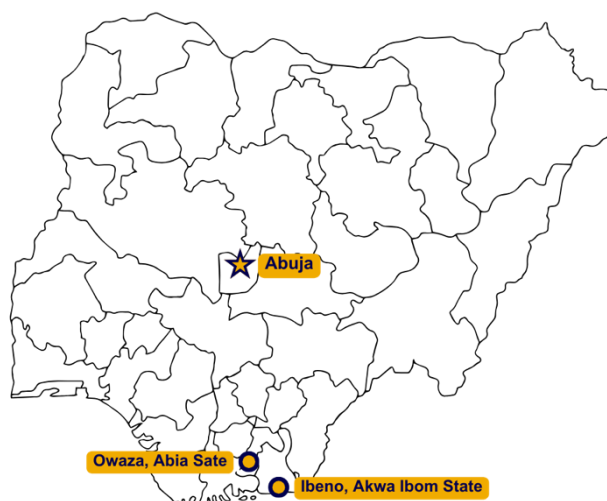
## 2.5 Nigeria

### Reinforcing Voluntary Principles Implementation in Nigeria (September 2021 - March 2022)

Donors: UK, CH

#### Objective

The objective of this project was to strengthen the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) through capacity building of the national VPs Working Group to better address community-based security and human rights concerns and strengthen government engagement for VPs implementation. This project was led by Nigerian CSO, PRAWA, in its capacity as a member of the VPs WG, in partnership with LITE-Africa, in its role as Co-Chair of the WG, and with technical input from DCAF.



#### 2022 Activities

PRAWA continued outreach and capacity building with Owaza and Ibeno community members from Akwa Ibom and Abia States that it initiated in 2021 in preparation for meetings with national-level stakeholders in Abuja, which were held on 21-25 March 2022. DCAF travelled to Nigeria to support PRAWA and LITE-Africa in engaging with key stakeholders on VPs implementation and convened three meetings:

1. an internal discussion with PRAWA, LITE-Africa, and Owaza and Ibeno community members affected by extractives operations;
2. a meeting of the Nigeria VPWG that invited the community members to express their interest and needs in strengthening dialogue with private sector and government counterparts to improve the security and human rights situation through the national Nigeria VPWG;
3. a technical meeting for the Nigeria National Human Rights Commission and other government agencies to discuss specific implementation gaps and needs for guidance, based on the recommendations identified in the Nigeria VPs [baseline study \(summary here\)](#). This meeting included representatives of the Federal Ministry of Administration, as

well as the ministries of Mines and Steel Development, Agriculture and Rural Development, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Investment, Interior, and Justice.

### **Outcomes, Results, and Next Steps**

This project facilitated the first direct exchange between Nigeria VPWG members in Abuja and Owaza and Ibeno community members to improve engagement between the Nigerian government, companies, and communities in this multistakeholder forum. Participants discussed strategies, ways forward, and brainstormed on processes for how the VPWG can address community-level security and human rights concerns with relevant VPs stakeholders. The community representatives were gender balanced and included traditional chiefs and rulers, women's rights organisations and youth organisation leaders.

The project fostered company-community dialogue and strengthened willingness to continue such exchanges. Community members reported: "Being at the table for the very first-time brought [the] knowledge that...there is no better way for conflict resolution between the government, the company owners, and the community members other than effective communication... to be spoken to, to listen and to give feedback." The four oil companies that attended also acknowledged the constructive nature of the exchange, indicating openness to continue engagement with communities.

The technical workshop also facilitated a cross-government identification of existing gaps and needs for guidance, tools, knowledge, and resources to improve the implementation of the VPs. This was captured in a draft roadmap for VPs government engagement. Significantly, the meeting resulted in a clear expression of political will from the National Human Rights Commission to engage further on VPs implementation, to support monitoring, and to engage on a regional level with the NHRC State Coordinators.

Finally, this project facilitated exchanges between the Nigerian government and DCAF. With the coordination of project partners, DCAF received a delegation of representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice in Geneva in March 2022 in the presence of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. This was the first meeting between DCAF and the Nigerian government focal points on security and human rights. Parties discussed the inter-ministerial process that the government is pursuing to consider applying to become an engaged member of the VPs Initiative. DCAF offered further collaboration with the Nigerian government considering its experience in providing technical advice to the government of the DRC on their VPI application process. The dossier remains with the Federal Executive Council for action.

With elections set for early 2023, no further action is expected with respect to the government's position to apply to the VPI. In a similar vein, opportunities identified to increase community-corporate engagement through the VPWG, or to strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Commission on overseeing security and human rights concern are awaiting the conclusion of the 2023 elections to assess where development of the VPs fits within the new government's priorities.

### 3. SHRIM Governance and Financial Management

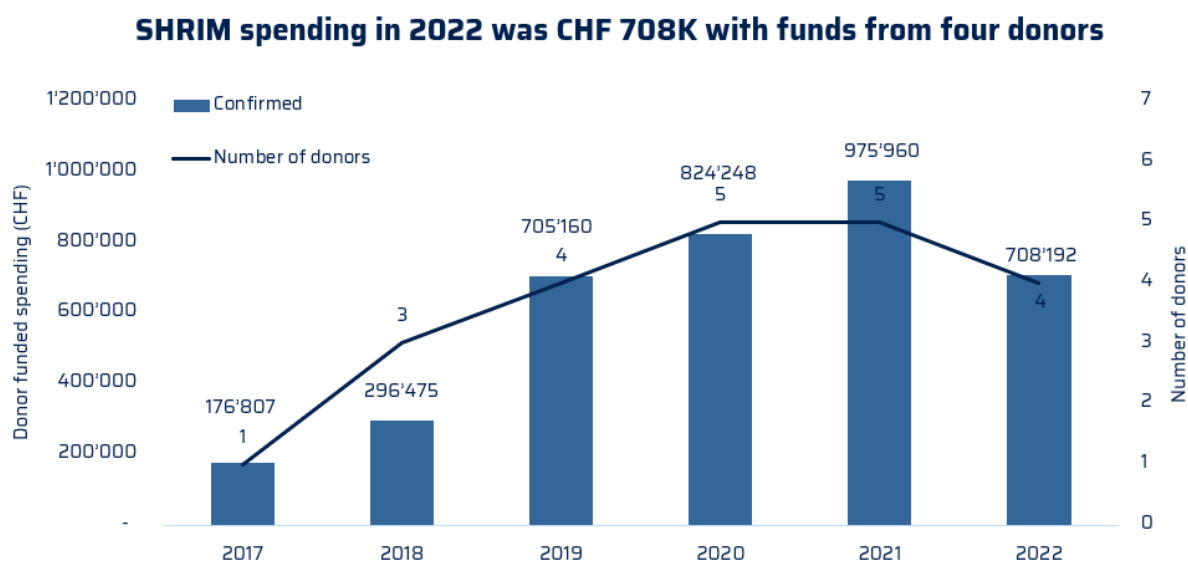
#### 3.1 Governance

The SHRIM is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives from donor government members of the SHRIM, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in an Observer function.

The SHRIM Steering Committee met once in-person on 18 May 2022 on the margins of the Voluntary Principles Initiative Annual Plenary Meeting in Toronto, Canada. In addition to convening SHRIM donors from Switzerland and the United Kingdom, representatives from the Canadian and United States governments participated in them meeting. DCAF clarified how the SHIRM works as a forum of like-minded donors to share information and support complementary programming with a view to donor coherence and value for money. DCAF presented results from SHRIM programming in 2021, as well as an outlook on programming in 2022 and beyond. Finally, DCAF was joined by Professor Adriano Nuvunga, Executive Director of the Mozambican partner NGO, CDD, to present on progress achieved in promoting the Voluntary Principles through multistakeholder dialogue in Mozambique.

#### 3.2 Financial Management

In 2022 SHRIM project spending reached the level of CHF 708'192 with funds from four donors. This spending level was 27% less than in 2021. By December 2022, total SHRIM spending from its inception in 2016 reached CHF 3.7 million.

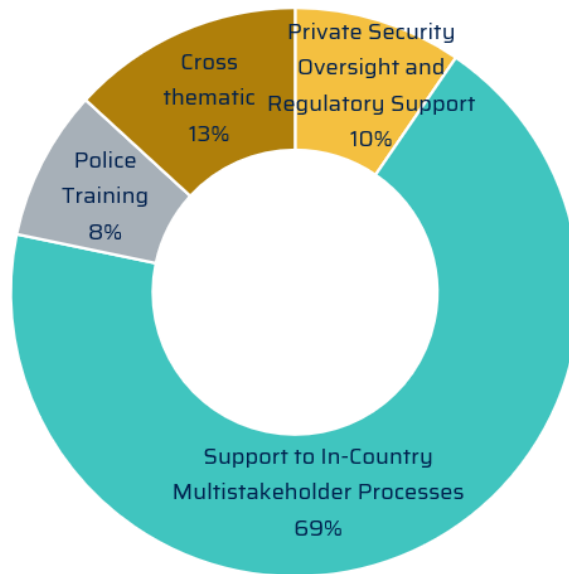


### 3.3 Overview of SHRIM Thematic Priorities 2022

DCAF has analysed its project activity spending in 2022 to illustrate how its funds were applied to the following thematic priorities:

During 2022, the priority areas of operational support have been:

- **Support to In Country Multistakeholder Processes (69%),**
- **Private Security Oversight and Regulatory Support (10%),**
- **Police Training (8%).**



## Annex: SHRIM 2022 Active Project List

SHRIM Country Projects			
Country	Project	Theme	Donors
Colombia	Developing an Implementation Guide for Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration to Prevent Security and Human Rights Risks	Support to in-country multistakeholder security and human rights processes	UK
DR Congo	Preventing Human Rights Violations in the DRC Mining Sector through Multistakeholder Dialogue and Good Security Governance	Support to in-country multistakeholder security and human rights processes	NL
	Supporting the Voluntary Principles in the DRC at the National Level	Support to in-country multistakeholder security and human rights processes	CH, NO
	Building Police Capacities on Security and Human Rights to Prevent and Reduce the Worst Forms of Child Labour on Mining Sites in South Kivu, DRC	Police Training	Thomson Reuters Foundation (UK AID)
	Building the oversight capacity of the national regulatory authority to improve private security governance in DRC	Private security regulation	UK, CH
Kenya	Strengthening Civil Society and Media Oversight of Private Security in Kenya	Private security oversight (CSOs)	UK
Mozambique	Establishing a multistakeholder in-country implementation process for the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in Mozambique	Support to in-country multistakeholder security and human rights processes	UK, CH
Nigeria	Reinforcing Voluntary Principles Implementation in Nigeria	Support to in-country multistakeholder security and human rights processes	UK, CH

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