

Community Security Project



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PROJECT SUMMARY

All work carried out by the Community Security Project (CSP) supports the Somali Compact. The Somali Compact is based on the Busan New Deal principles and developed by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the international community. The Compact defines the priorities of Somalia for the period 2014-2016. Within this compact, the CSP supports the Peace and Statebuilding Goals' (PSGs) 3 on Justice, 2 on Security; and 4 on Economic foundations and also supports the cross cutting areas of gender, and strengthening citizen and state relationships. The CSP supports the Somaliland (SL) Special Arrangement as defined within the Compact aligned with the PSGs 3 and 4.

The year 2012 ended with the CSP successfully completing the pilot phase of the youth social rehabilitation and reintegration, formalizing work in the areas of Community Security and Peace-building (CSPB) through policy development in Puntland (PL) and SL; and strengthening research capacities within the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP). Building onto this work, the focus in 2013 committed to and achieved the following:

(1) Expansion on the youth reintegration programme by incorporating new activities that engage youth in direct conflict with the law and at-risk. This resulted in developing the Youth for Change (Y4C) joint initiative, which was implemented in partnership with UNDP, ILO and UNICEF. The CSP successfully identified, registered and socially rehabilitated 940 youth (219 females) through the UNDP led component of the programme.

(2) In an attempt to develop the necessary structures for engagement with youth in conflict with the law, the project supported the downstream part of Parole schemes by providing social rehabilitation opportunities to youth to be released from prison and linking them to economic alternatives. However the legal framework for such schemes is meant to fall under the auspices of government legislation (e.g. the SL Prison act) and these structures are yet to be fully endorsed.

The CSP provided support to the informal and formal justice systems by standardizing the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in order to ensure that traditional ways of resolving disputes and the interface between formal and traditional systems are compatible and consistent. The ADR process was standardized through wide consultation with traditional and formal justice actors. The CSP thereafter developed a Training Manual on processes to include basic human rights standards and a Regulatory Framework. The pilot initiative began in 2013 with the identification and training of ADR practitioners in PL and will continue with the establishment of Community Dispute Houses in 2014.

(3) Over 2013, the CSP supported evidence-based programme design (EBD) through engaging with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in order to support the project on 'Research and Development on Evidence-Based Programme Design for Reintegration'. Through this project, a prototype for an EBD tool for use by reintegration practitioners was developed and refined through the first two of three phases, utilizing the CSP experience in the Y4C. The test Phase will be carried out in 2014.

(4) A 3 year grant was awarded to the OCVP in partnership with the CSP (by DFID) to support efforts in research, knowledge management and training. Over 2013, the CSP provided technical support to the research efforts, assisted in refining research methodology and participated in the publications for 8 DCSAs and data collection across the three Somali regions. In 2014, the CSP will support the OCVP in development of policy briefings, a database to archive collected data, publication of 2014 DCSAs, and continue to expand its outreach and network through global forums in security research.

(5) In support of the CSPB policy development over 2012 and early 2013; the CSP focused on capacity building at the ministerial level through the CSPB Units, and high level coordination by establishing the CSPB Working Group at Heads of Agencies (in Nairobi) and the technical regional levels (in SL and PL). Other support was provided to national planning development to include the Madum and Prison acts in SL, the CSPB Policy in PL, and the National programme on Disengaged Combatants and at-risk Youth and the Revival of Traditional Justice Mechanisms in SC.

The key challenges included: (1) insecurity in SC and PL resulted in inconsistent access to projects by staff. (2) Disagreement between the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Ministry of Interior (MOI) over implementation modalities for the CSP activities resulted in the suspension of all CSP activities in SC and the reallocation of resources to PL and SL. Looking towards 2014, implementation modalities were agreed to for re-engagement in SC. The CSP attracted international support through partnership with the BCPR and UNIDIR. Policy and regulatory frameworks created in 2013 will support the standardization of the existing grassroots structures to better complement the formal systems



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PROJECT:
Community Security Project

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CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

FEDERAL LEVEL

In 2013, all CSP activities were suspended 9 July 2013 due to lack of clarity on the mode of implementation of the Y4C under the MOI and the MOJ. The attack on the UNCC compound (19 June) caused subsequent heightened security alerts and less access for CSP staff. The FGS Somali Compact was endorsed at the Brussels conference (Sept.), defining the next 3 years of federal level priorities together with funding and coordination mechanisms. A Legal Consultant engaged in Q3 provided legal recommendations to the FGS in order to develop a nationally-owned legal framework for handing disengaged combatants, as envisaged in the National Programme.

The year ends with an agreed implementation modality for CSP activities in December and the planning for 2014 has commenced. The CSP will resume its activities upon the availability of funding in Q1 2014 to cover programming in traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, reconciliation and the provision of social alternatives to at risk youth.

PUNTLAND

Cancellation of elections in 2013 and Al-Shabaab activity added to the sensitive political context in PL throughout 2013. Due to on-going conflict, CSP resources marked for Galkayo were reallocated to the Bossaso and Gardo. Although there were periods of time throughout the year where CSP staff were limited to the level of access to project sites, activities were successfully implemented in Bossaso, Gardo, and even expanded to Eyl and Garowe. In Eyl and Garowe, relationships with the municipalities were strengthened in establishing a mechanism for direct Y4C oversight of implementation by the Mayor's office, District Council (DC) and Peace and Security Committees. CSP activities were lessened at the year's end due to mounting tensions and heightened threats of insecurity associated with the upcoming 8th January 2014 elections.

SOMALILAND

SL remained relatively peaceful throughout the year, allowing smooth implementation of CSP activities within our target districts (Hargiesa, Borama, Las Anod and Burao). In 2013 there was a reshuffle within the ministries leading to the placement of a new Minister of Interior. Dialogue efforts to bridge the gap between the SL (seeking independence) and Somalia (seeking to preserve the union) were postponed until January 2014. UNSOM is not present in SL and therefore the government denied the need for it to further demonstrate its desire to not to belong to the unified Federal State of Somalia.

Talks and negotiations for oil exploration have resumed, leading the attention of the CSPB community to focused the potential for new conflict to flare up unless there are coping structures put in place to mitigate the chances for conflict (e.g. in the Togdheer region). Under the Somali Compact, SL special arrangements were provided whereby the CSP supports PSGs 3: Justice and 4: Economic.

RESULTS

SL	Indicator	1.1.1.1 Level of findings and recommendations from relevant research and data analysis that is incorporated in programming decisions is "high", "medium" or "low"	G
	Result	MEDIUM: 4 DCSAs were completed for Sheikh, Baligubadle, Erigavo and Boroma in 2013 and findings are considered during designing CSP interventions	
	Comment	Data collected, analysed and published via OCPV website at www.ocvp.org and made available to inform programming. Dissemination workshops organized at national and district level.	
SL	Indicator	1.2.2.1 Number of religious and traditional authorities, and civil society organizations engaging with government and participating in dialogue, conflict management and peace building processes	G
	Result	10 organisations represented in community security and peacebuilding activities and coordinated by the CSPB Unit. This involve DAI, OCPV, UNDP, CARE, DDG, FCA, MOI, MOJ and 6 members of informal (sheiks and religious leaders), and formal courts as well as police and custodian corps officers.	
	Comment	Policy roll-out; Y4C all-stakeholders meetings; Juvenile Justice Workshop and ADR consultations held with members of formal and informal courts and MOJ; OCPV Methodology and strategy reviews held; monthly working group meetings held (UN, LNGO, INGO and MOI); Tracer Study Validation workshop held.	
SL	Indicator	1.2.2.2 Level of women participation in formal and informal peace building processes is "high", "medium" or "low"	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: Total number of support roles: M: 97, F: 39 or 27%. District Safety Committees (DSC) members (M: 48, F: 15); Social rehabilitation facilitators, instructors and Community volunteer Mentors, (F:20, M: 44); case managers (F: 4, M:5).	
	Comment	New DSCs were established in Borama and Hargiesa in 2013.	
SL	Indicator	2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented	G
	Result	4 policies and guidelines: 1. CSPB policy work plan; 2. The Madum and 3. Prison acts were validated and are awaiting endorsement from the Parliament (quarter 1 2014). 4. The VEM reform initiative (process) was signed off by key ministries.	
	Comment	The Madum and the Prison acts will be passed through parliament in the early 2014. The Prison Act defines the way in prison management, and prisoner treatment. The Madum Act addresses civil disputes and compensation	
PL	Indicator	1.1.1.1 Level of findings and recommendations from relevant research and data analysis that is incorporated in programming decisions is "high", "medium" or "low"	G
	Result	MEDIUM: 4 DCSAs were completed and published (Las Anod, Gardo, Garowe and Galkayo).	
	Comment	Data collected, analysed and published via OCPV website at www.ocvp.org and made available to inform programming. Dissemination workshops organized at national and district level.	
PL	Indicator	1.2.2.1 Number of religious and traditional authorities, and civil society organizations engaging with government and participating in dialogue, conflict management and peace building processes	G
	Result	13 organisations represented in CSPB activities and coordinated by the CSPB Unit to include the WG members DAI, MAG, UN Agencies, CARE, DDG, FCA, PAH, MOS-DDR, MOJ, 12 members of traditional courts (sheiks and religious leaders), and formal courts, police and custodian corps officers.	
	Comment	Policy roll-out; Y4C all-stakeholders meetings; ADR consultations held with members of formal and informal courts and MOJ; OCPV Methodology and findings reviews; monthly working group meetings were held (UN, LNGO, INGO and MOI); the Tracer Study Validation workshop was held (2 December).	
PL	Indicator	1.2.2.2 Level of women participation in formal and informal peace building processes is "high", "medium" or "low"	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: 2013 total number of support roles: M: 140, F: 43 women or 23%. DSC and Eyl committee members in Garowe, Gardo and Bossaso (M:42, F:8). 133 support staff, facilitators and mentors (M: 98, F: 35).	
	Comment	A DSC was newly established Garowe in 2013, and the municipality Conflict Resolution Committee in Eyl supported CSP activities in 2013.	

RESULTS

PL	Indicator	2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented	G
	Result	3 Policies and Guidance-notes. 1. The CSPB Policy was developed and endorsed as a ministerial policy; 2. The VEM was endorsed by key ministries; 3. ADR Regulatory Framework established.	
	Comment	The sensitive political context of PL throughout 2013 stunted the geographical reach and progression of the CSPB policy. This shall be re-visited in 2014, upon more stable governmental support.	
FL	Indicator	1.1.1.1 Level of findings and recommendations from relevant research and data analysis that is incorporated in programming decisions is "high", "medium" or "low"	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: 1 DCSA was completed for Baidoa and data collection started four zones of Mogadishu for 2013.	
	Comment	Data collection in SC remained behind. Throughout 2013, the OCPV faced challenges ensuring adequate capacity with partners in South Central. The issue is now being resolved through establishment of a satellite office in Mogadishu.	
FL	Indicator	1.2.1.1 Level of public confidence in authorities to deal with conflict and human rights is "high", "medium" or "low"	R
	Result	LOW: Levels of public perception are undetermined at this time. DCSA data to reflect public perception (under the OCPV) was collected yet has not been analysed.	
	Comment	DSCAs will be analysed in Q1 of 2014. Policy briefing papers will be published on thematic areas to include public perception.	
FL	Indicator	1.2.2.2 Level of women participation in formal and informal peace building processes is "high", "medium" or "low"	G
	Result	HIGH: 240 Community Volunteer mentors (F:240, M:0) in Mogadishu and 60 mentors (F:60, M:0) in Baidoa were provided Trauma healing and reconciliation training. 20 Social rehabilitation instructors and facilitators trainees (M:17, F:3) were trained; and 3 Case Managers were trained (M:3, F:0).	
	Comment	Partner agreements ended in July 2013. Activities were completed in Q2, however Y4C was not rolled out due to the suspension of the CSP activities in SC.	
FL	Indicator	2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented	G
	Result	2 policies in 2013: (1) The VEM (process) has been signed off by key ministries in Q2. (2) Normative Framework on Disengaged Combatants Document was produced by independent consultant for UNDP.	
	Comment	(1) VEM was endorsed by the MOI. (2) The consultant was engaged to advise UNDP on the risks involved with supporting the Federal level Programme on Disengaged Combatants.	
ALL	Indicator	1.1.2.1 Level that key partners development interventions are conflict-sensitive is "high", "medium" or "low"	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: Throughout 2013 all CSP implementing partner activities are designed to show representation and inclusion in beneficiaries and participants to avert potential conflicts.	
	Comment	In 2014 programming will include mechanisms to ensure the needs of vulnerable groups and women are better met.	
ALL	Indicator	1.2.4.1 Number of cross-zonal and cross clan initiatives focused on strengthening cooperation, security, environmental protection, and/or stability	G
	Result	2 initiatives: (1) Via the Somali CSPB Working Groups in SL and PL and head of agencies in Nairobi. Initiative (2) the OCPV supported the East African University in developing three DCSAs in PL & SL.	
	Comment	The CSPB working groups include INGOS, LNGO and Government counterparts, UN agencies in SL PL. In Nairobi (Head Quarter level) managed by the Somali NGO Consortium and attracts regular donor presence.	

RESULTS

ALL	Indicator	3.1.2.5 Number of people reached through HIV & AIDS awareness raising	G
	Result	268 (F:40, M:228) total results for 2013: awareness raising/ trainings were provided for Y4C beneficiaries in SL and PL, supported by UNDP HIV/AIDS unit partners.	
	Comment	Awareness raising/ trainings were conducted for Y4C beneficiaries on basic knowledge, risk factors and prevention of HIV/AIDS other sexually transmitted infections. Activities were completed in Q2.	
SL	Indicator	Number of Community Volunteer Mentors (50% women) to support Youth for Change	G
	Result	22 Mentors (F:3, M: 19; F: 13%) Hargeisa M:3, F1; Boroma M:4, F:1; Burao M:8, F:0; and Las Anod M:4, F:1. These mentors remained in contact with the youth up until respective graduations.	
	Comment	Student and facilitator mentorship manuals were drafted and translated into Somali. 50% female participation was not met due to cultural preference to have M:M mentorship.	
SL	Indicator	Level of outreach engagement with the community is 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: 2 youth debates were held in Borama and Hargiesa with Y4C youth (F: 4, M: 5). Overall promotional and outreach campaigns were problematic due to the lack of approved communication strategy by the government.	
	Comment	Debates held on topics involving challenges faced by the youth and reached an estimated 1,500 community members. Y4C beneficiaries (209) and women (15) participated in peace dialogues/debates (2X month), Drama, song and sports.football for peace tournament was held for Y4C reaching 1500 people.	
SL	Indicator	Number of prisoners engaged through the Youth for Change Joint initiative (supports CPD 2.4.1. and 2.4.3).	G
	Result	87 prisoners (all male) completed the social rehabilitation component.	
	Comment	Continuation onto the economic integration component was problematic for those released from prisons, as they wanted to avoid being associated with prison life and related programming.	
SL	Indicator	Number of Male and Female beneficiaries (in support to Outcome 4: Somali Women and Men Attain Greater Gender Equality and are Empowered)	G
	Result	546 youth (M: 396, F: 150) enrolled to social rehabilitation. Intake 1. 246 youth (M: 112, F: 47) from the communities and 87 prisoners (M:87, F:0) were provided with Social rehabilitation in Prison. Intake 2. 197 youth (M: 197, F:103) all from the communities.	
	Comment	SL target locations included Borama, Hargeisa, Burao and Las Anod. All youth graduated and were handed over to ILO for the economic reintegration.	
SL	Indicator	Number of cases handled by parole and probation Units (supports 1.2.1. and 2.4.3).	R
	Result	0 Formal parole/ probation cases handled. Parole/Probation Unit established. 9 Y4C case managers (F: 4, M: 5), trained on case management software and supported Y4C social rehabilitation process.	
	Comment	Provisions for parole/probation are dependent on a ratified Prison Act, which is expected by Q1 2014.	
PL	Indicator	Number of cases handled by parole and probation Units (supports 1.2.1 and 2.4.3).	R
	Result	0 formal Parole/ probation cases handled. 9 youth (F: 0, M: 9) released from prison joined Gardo and Bossaso Y4C social rehabilitation in the Resource Centers for Peace and continued on to economic reintegration.	
	Comment	Intentions were to vet technical expert to support the development of the legal framework / revive the Prison Law from the 1970s, however parole/probation is not prioritized by the MOJ.	

RESULTS

PL	Indicator	Number of Male and Female beneficiaries (in support to Outcome 4: Somali Women and Men Attain Greater Gender Equality and are Empowered)	G
	Result	439 youth (M: 342, F: 97) enrolled in social rehabilitation. Total for intake 1. 189 youth to include 139 (M: 139 F: 0) from the communities, and 50 prisoners (M:48, F: 2); and intake 2: 250 youth (M:155, F: 95) from the communities.	
	Comment	PL target locations included Garowe, Eyl, Gardo and Bossaso. Graduated youth and were handed over to ILO to attend the economic reintegration component.	
PL	Indicator	Number of prisoners engaged through the Youth for Change joint initiative (supports 2.4.1 and 2.4.3).	G
	Result	50 prisoners (M:48,F:2) completed the Y4C social rehabilitation process for 2013.	
	Comment	Engagement for prisoners was only carried out for intake 1. Completion of the entire programme was problematic for those released from prisons, as they wanted to avoid being associated with prison life and related programming.	
PL	Indicator	Level of outreach engagement with the community is 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'	R
	Result	LOW: On-going outreach and engagement with the community was limited to direct Y4C project activities through community volunteer activities.	
	Comment	Overall, promotional and outreach campaigns were problematic in PL due to the lack of government interest and approval of communication strategy. The Y4C joint review stakeholders stressed the need for local campaigning to mobilize the youth in each target district.	
PL	Indicator	Number of Community Volunteer Mentors (50% women) to support Youth for Change.	Y
	Result	43 mentors (M:41 F:2 or 5% female); Bossaso (F:0, M:8); and Gardo (F:1, M:7). In PL, an additional 27 mentors (F:1, M:26) were trained to support the second intake of youth.	
	Comment	The 50% target was not met due cultural preference for male: male mentorship.	
PL	Indicator	Level Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes are integrated into programming and legal frameworks is 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'.	G
	Result	HIGH: Institutionalization of ADR is in process (supported by the MOJ-RAR). Consultations to review ADR concept and mapping carried out in Q3 in 4 Districts. Training provided for 27 ADR practitioners (M: 25, F:2) and the Regulatory Framework was drafted.	
	Comment	Buy in to ADR is high from the Government's side.	
FL	Indicator	Level of outreach engagement with the community is 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low'	Y
	Result	MEDIUM: Somali Reconciliation Festival reached 2,000 people live audience 300,000 through broadcasting and consisted of 6 music and arts events. Partners began outreach and identification processes in Q2, then activities were placed on hold.	
	Comment	Activities were placed on hold in July 2013 and did not recommence. Agreement with implementing partner was ended in 2013.	
FL	Indicator	Number of monthly refresher trainings provided for Trauma Healing	G
	Result	5 monthly refresher trainings were held from February to June 2013, reaching 260 community mentors (M: 100, F: 80). They have provided 400 youth M: 268, F: 132) with mentorship across the 16 districts of Mogadishu.	
	Comment	Implementing partner identified youth in need of personalized attention and care.	

RESULTS

FL	Indicator	Number of additional Capacity Building trainings provided.	G
	Result	5 capacity building trainings were conducted over 2013: 3 on mentorship, psychosocial, trauma healing and counseling, referral mechanism, reconciliation, social integration and good governance (240 mentors). 2 ministerial level trainings (one in Barcelona, Spain and one in Cape Town, South Africa)	
	Comment	Agreement with implementing partner ended in June and activities for this initiative were completed in Q2.	
FL	Indicator	Number of Community Volunteer mentors engaged in the community	G
	Result	300 mentors (F:300, M:0) were engaged in Mogadishu and Baidoa.	
	Comment	Agreement with implementing partner ended in June 2013, and activities for this initiative were completed in Q2.	
FL	Indicator	Number of families engaged by mentors through Trauma Healing	G
	Result	474 families have benefited from the services provided by mentors in total for 2013.	
	Comment	Trauma healing is provided to families identified by community members as having suffered from psychological/emotional effects of living in conflict and insecurity. The process teaches coping skills to victims. Agreement with implementing partner ended in June 2013.	
FL	Indicator	Number of local Mediation and reconciliation (supports 1.2.2. and 1.2.3).	G
	Result	368 cases of family and individual conflicts related mainly to personnel issues were resolved through mediation and reconciliation in total for 2013.	
	Comment	Agreement with implementing partner ended in June 2013.	
FL	Indicator	Number of incidents of insecurity reported through community volunteer mentors .	G
	Result	142 Security cases were recorded and easily referred to the security departments.	
	Comment	Agreement with implementing partner ended in June 2013.	
ALL	Indicator	Number of youth engaged in Youth empowerment trainings (supports 4.4.1. and 3.2.3.).	Y
	Result	66 Youth (M: 66, F: 0) were engaged in Youth Empowerment trainings held in PL as part of the Y4C.	
	Comment	Youth empowerment is a fundamental principle behind the Y4C.	
ALL	Indicator	Number of Resource Centres for Peace (RCPs) established (Support to Sub Outcome 1.2.2: Improved capacity of religious	G
	Result	12 RCPs (total for 2013): 4 in SL (Hargiesa, Borama, Las Anod and Burao); 4 in PL (Garowe, Bossaso, Eyl and Gardo); and 4 in South central Somalia (Wadajir, Karan, Hamar Jajab in Mogadishu and one in Baidoa).	
	Comment	The RCPs host Y4C social rehabilitation and other CSPB activities. The RCP space allocated in Garowe is part of the Garowe orphanage. In Eyl the center is jointly used with the Local Economic Development Project.	

RESULTS

ALL	Indicator	Number of youth who graduated from the Youth at Risk (Y@R) pilot project (2012) and developed a positive lifestyle and did not revert to conflict with the law.	G
	Result	The Tracer study was conducted in order to determine the employ-ability of the beneficiaries who participated in the Y@R with Burao only showing 3 % increase; Bossaso showing a 35 % increase; and Mogadishu a 1 % decrease.	
	Comment	The official study report will be completed in early 2014.	
ALL	Indicator	Number of hits on practitioners site.	G
	Result	3987 hits in total for 2013. The Somali peacebuilding website had a total of 950 hits over Q4. Practitioners' site is fully functional. There are 316 members.	
	Comment	Discussions are on-going to transform site into an interactive and broader scale conflict mapping tool. The MOI and OCPV are currently working together to develop this concept.	
ALL	Indicator	Level District assessment methodology is enhanced with lessons learned (reviewed, new indicators are developed) is 'High', 'Medium' or 'Low' (supports 1.2.1. and 1.2.3.).	G
	Result	HIGH: The Agreement with OCPV to enhance the DCSA methodology was finalized and implementation commenced.	
	Comment	The methodological guidelines for the assessment were prepared and validated by civil society, government and UN partners.	
ALL	Indicator	Number of site visits from project staff to project locations.	G
	Result	2 site visits per month were conducted to each Y4C site in SL and PL. 4 weekly site visits conducted in Hargeisa. The Joint mid-term review was carried out in September by UNICEF, ILO and UNDP.	
	Comment	On-going project monitoring. A joint agency review and monitoring mission was carried out in Burao, SL (10-13 September) and Bossaso, PL (15-17 September).	

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ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

FEDERAL LEVEL

SC Reconciliation Music Festival was held between 20 March and 5 April in Mogadishu and Baidoa. Activities were put on hold on 9 July 2013. Under the CSP, a legal consultant developed recommendations for the legal framework for the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaging Combatants and at Risk Youth in Somalia. DCSA data collection was conducted for Baidoa. The OCPV started negotiations in Q4 to open a satellite office Mogadishu and registered the Institution with the FGS. Relationships between the CSP and the new government were strengthened in the last quarter of 2014.

PUNTLAND

A total of 439 youth (M: 342; F: 97) underwent social rehabilitation. The PL CSPB Policy was endorsed by the MOS-DDR. Support provided to the technical working group helped to coordinate practitioners for better information sharing on CSPB issues. The OCPV completed 4 DCSAs in partnership with the East African University (EAU). A programme for ADR and restorative justice was developed through consultation with traditional and formal justice practitioners, accompanied by trainings on Human Rights and standard procedures. A comprehensive training manual and the Regulatory Framework was developed to ensure that traditional practices are used to complement the formal justice system. The CSP engaged with new locations to include Eyl, Gardo and Garowe to tackle youth violence.

SOMALILAND

A total of 546 youth (M: 396, F: 150) underwent social rehabilitation from the first and second intake. The roll-out of the CSPB policy and support to the technical working group led to an increase in coordination and information sharing/ forum for community security issues. Relationships with the MOI remain strong however capacity support to the CSPB Unit remains limited. A new relationship with MOJ developed in 2013 in order to increase interventions to include: (a) engaging youth in conflict with the law and providing them with social and economic alternatives to criminal activity; and (b) support to policy development (i.e. Prison act, Madum Act, Police act). The OCPV completed 8 District Conflict and Safety Assessments (DCSA) for all three regions.

PARTNERSHIPS

Y4C the key partners are UNICEF, ILO and UNDP PREP. The CSP worked in close collaboration with the MOI and MOJ SL; the MOS-DDR and the MOJ in PL, and MOI and MOJ at the Federal level. Other partnerships engaged included: (1) DFID has supported the OCPV in the development of three years of research support. (2) UNIDIR supported the CSP team with training on Evidence based programme design. (3) ACTION Support Centre Coordination and Support Action for Conflict Transformation Centre partnered with the CSP and provided Applied Conflict Transformation course to two members of the FGS in Cape Town, South Africa. (4) UNFPA and PL Youth Peer Network (Y-PEER) supported youth empowerment training of 66 male youth in Ghardo. (5) The UNDP HIV/AIDS Unit provided HIV/AIDS training to CSP beneficiaries. (6) Humanitarian Bazaar, Wayaha Cussub, developed a documentary of the Mogadishu Reconciliation Music Festival which was partially supported by CSP through the Bill Brookman Foundation (BBF). (7) The CSP works with JPLG to integrate security priorities into the Annual Work Planning under the District Development Frameworks for 2014. (8) BCPR worked closely with the CSP on developing the larger scaled programming for youth reintegration. (9) The CSP partnered with Access to Justice and UNICEF in support to the Juvenile Justice Act.

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PEACE AND CONFLICT

The CSP directly supports to Peacebuilding efforts in Somalia. CSP's overall aim is to increase community security through supporting traditional conflict resolution and providing alternatives to actual and potential actors of violence and at-risk youth. According to local authorities and community members, the work in these areas over 2013 greatly contributed to the increase of the overall security within the target districts. The data collected in the DCSAs serves as baseline for comparison to measure changes in the levels of security, crime and conflict. These will be collected annually by the OCVP. Under the CSPB policies, the work of the wider CSPB community is coordinated monthly at the ministerial level in both SL and PL in order to ensure complementarity in programming and interventions are not duplicated. So far anecdotal evidence suggests that CSP activities have largely contributed to the increased security in the target districts in SL and PL.

GENDER

Although attracting females into the youth programme has been a known challenge, there was an increase of 19% in the intake of female beneficiaries from the pilot phase (6% total females) to the second phase (25% total females). With the increase in female beneficiaries, the programme has included more services, courses and vocations to suit the female caseload. 20% percentage of committee members (M: 90; F: 23) and 26% of Y4C support staff were female (M: 98, F: 35). As gender mainstreaming is prioritized in the Somali Compact where emphasis is placed on women's role in stabilization, the CSP will include this in longer term programming by incorporating females into positions of leadership and decision making. Last, data in the DCSAs is disaggregated by sex in order to analyze correlations in experiences and perceptions of crime and violence. More thorough analysis of these assessments will be made available in 2014.

UPCOMING QUARTER

In 2014, the CSP will continue its work through a social cohesion approach by providing interventions in the areas of: (1) building onto traditional peacebuilding mechanisms and supporting reconciliation efforts; (2) provide social alternatives to crime/violence, increase skill-sets and access to livelihood opportunities for actual actors of crime and violence, or those disenfranchised, at-risk youth without prospects; and last, (3) support research efforts on Governance and Rule of Law interventions and the state of conflict and security. Interventions will be tailored to the particular context of each region and district in order to ensure that they are needs-based, demand driven and aligned to the Somali Compact. While Community Security supports PSG 2: Security, 3: Justice and 4: building economic foundations, its interventions also cut across most areas of development interventions.

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REFLECTIONS / LESSONS

2013 achievements and areas for improvement include the following: (1) lessons learned from the pilot phase were successfully applied to the current Y4C joint initiative. However, the Y4C was initially designed to incorporate mechanism to engage youth in conflict with both the formal and traditional justice systems. Within the formal justice system a parole / probation mechanism was proposed, however there was no legal framework to officially support it in SL and PL. In addition, the CSP provided rehabilitation to youth in prisons, however upon their release did not complete the programme (in most cases) as they were not formally linked to a follow-up mechanism. (2) A guidance note was created for the Y4C Voluntary Enrollment Mechanism (VEM) which provided standard procedures for the identification of youth from the communities, whereby the local police were asked to engage in the identification process; however this confused the role of the authorities. (3) Initially, traditional mechanisms providing ADR were anticipated to deliver a referral mechanism (by sheiks and Elders). However, more work was needed to fully map out the existing systems and the types of cases that ADR is used for. This instead evolved into a full scale programme for standardization of ADR practices throughout PL (to be carried out of 2014). (4) Key recommendations for future youth programming provide: (a) A formal legal framework is necessary in order to ensure that the youth from this cohort are able to fully benefit from the programme with complete training. (b) The rehabilitation of at-risk youth identified by the community should be voluntary and remain outside of the formal legal system. (c) A clear set of criteria tailored to each district must be agreed with the authorities prior to commencement. (5) The recent tracer study (to be published January 2014) has highlighted the need to refine the economic reintegration component of the programme emphasizing the need for stronger linkages to relevant counterparts and increased of quality of trainings and provision of certification. (5) The DCSAs provide a valuable resource to practitioners on peace and conflict per district which can be comparatively analyzed for change in levels of peace and security. Although the research capacities have continued to increase under the OCPV, there is a gap in mechanisms to collect real time data. A mechanism is needed in order to routinely measure frequency of occurrence of incidents, in order for the CSP to draw correlations with its programming. (6) Both the SL and PL CSPB policies provided a valuable tool for guidance and coordination of actors. However, there are gaps in the proposed infrastructure where the CSPB Units within the ministries lack serious capacities, resources and the buy-in of the government. The status and role of the DSCs are unclear. In the future these will fall under the JPLG the Committees and be attached as Advisory Bodies to the DCs in 2014.

CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
APPROVED BUDGET	6,153,154
TOTAL (DISBURSEMENTS + COMMITMENTS)	5,215,425
BALANCE OF FUNDS	937,729
% DELIVERY (AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET)	85%

Community Security Project



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LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

ADR: Alternative Dispute Resolution
BCPR: Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CSP: Community Security Project
CSPB: Community Security and Peacebuilding
DC: District Council
DCSA: District Conflict and Security Assessment
DSC: District Safety Committee
EBD: Evidence Based Programme Design
FGS: Federal Government of Somalia
ILO: International Labour Organisation
JPLG: Joint Programme for Local Governance
MOI: Ministry of Interior
MOJ: Ministry of Justice
MOJ-RAR: Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation
MOS-DDR: Ministry of Security and DDR
OCVP: Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention
PSG: Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
RCP: Resource Centre for Peace
SC: South Central Somalia
SL: Somaliland
PL: Puntland
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDIR: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
VEM: Voluntary Enrollment Mechanism
Y4C: Youth for Change joint initiative
Y@R: Youth at Risk pilot project