# Community Security Project

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PROJECT:
Community Security Project

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PROGRAMME:
Governance and Rule of Law

REPORT PERIOD:
Q4 - 1 October to 31 December 2012

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Final

DONORS:
UNDP TRAC
Japan
European Commission
Norway
Denmark
Germany

## CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

### FEDERAL LEVEL

Security and safety of people in Mogadishu is gradually improving. During the reporting period, the Federal Government ordered the removal of illegal checkpoints in Mogadishu and in the newly liberated areas. Although the checkpoints were removed, the militia, mostly belonging to government security forces, are said to still extorting money from the public transport. The National Intelligence and Security Agency has been carrying out house to house search of suspected Al-Shabab militants in the last two month.The operation is part of strategy announced by the President to secure the Capital before the end of March this year. The strategy includes removal of checkpoints, encampment of security forces in 3 barracks and eliminating of freelance militia in the city. The fact that there is new government working on security in place and prevailing peace has allowed for expansion of CSP activities to Baidoa and the 16 districts of Mogadishu.

### PUNTLAND

The last quarter of the year 2012 saw a gradual degradation of the security and political context in Puntland. Although no major incident was recorded, tension continued to rise at two levels. First the political context deteriorated as the term of the current President ended early in January. The Puntlanders were divided on the continuity of the current presidency, and the allocation of a one year extension to the term of the current President. In turn, this provided an entry point for armed groups such as Al-Shaabah to target Puntland. Being gradually expelled from south central Somalia, by force, they are now redirecting their focus on Puntland.

### SOMALILAND

The forth quarter of 2012 is marked by the democratic process implemented at the district level. Local elections held on the first week of December 2012 brought all activities of the community security project at the district level to a halt. This was further compounded when local authorities effectively focused on their campaign for reelection one month prior to the ballot. Hence it is only late in December that we could re-engage at the district and regional level.

However, this also opens a new cycle in the community security project as the District Safety Committee's members are aligned to the cycle of the local governance process. As a result, a new DSC should emerge early in 2013 to replace the previous members that have completed a cycle.

## RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SL | Indicator | 2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented | G |
| | Result | Somaliland CS&PB Policy completed and endorsed on 16th December at ministerial level SL Conference. | |
| | Comment | Launched on 16 December 2012 by Vice President of Somaliland. Attended by MOI, MOJ, MOP, MOE, MOLSA, MOY, Governors, INGO's (DRC, DDG & FCA) and LNGOs. | |
| 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 | CS& PB Policy completed and finalised through consultative process and representative of Gov & CS. | |
| | Comment | Policy is owned by MOI and serves as coordination tool for all actors that is translated into monthly coordination meetings lead by CS&PBU and attended the PB&CP working group: CARE, DDG DAI, SWorld | |
| SL | Indicator | 2.3.2.3 Number of government policy and practice changes consistent with CSO advocacy | G |
| | Result | CS&PB framework is formalised through policy supporting National, regional and district structures | |
| | Comment | Policy written to formalise structures and bodies at the national (Peacebuilding Unit), Regional (Regional Peace Committees) and District (District Safety Committees) and Community Level Committees | |
| SL | Indicator | 3.4.2.1 Number of basic services and economic infrastructure rehabilitated, functioning and effectively sustained, disaggregated by type | G |
| | Result | Y4C programme prep activities completed: agreements, trainings for IPs, and locations identified. | |
| | Comment | 1st and 2nd installments for MOI, MOJ, Horn Peace, OCVP and KMC. Parnters trained on implementation modalities and reporting in Oct 2012. IMCS activated, selection criteria & locations endorsed (MOJ) | |
| SL | Indicator | 3.2.3.1 Number of women and youth engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises and have access to micro-finance | G |
| | Result | 200 Youth identified for the Y4C caseload in the SL region | |
| | Comment | Selection criteria has been established by the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, locations endorsed. | |
| 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 | PL CS&PB Policy Draft has been completed through consultative process. | |
| | Comment | Consultations have been conducted in all regions, policiy to be finalized in Q1 of 2013. | |
| PL | Indicator | 2.2.1.2 Number of policies / reforms designed, enacted, and implemented | Y |
| | Result | CS&PB Policy draft finalised at the ministerial level and ready to be endorsed at PL conference. | |
| | Comment | Policy will be presented at a PL conference in Feb 2013 after the debate on the extension of the presidential mandate on 8 Jan. | |

## RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PL** | Indicator | 3.2.3.1 Number of women and youth engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises and have access to micro-finance | G |
| | Result | Legal mechanism in place under MoJ to identify caseload for Y4C. This utilises community correction | G |
| | Comment | Community correction includes parole and probation which provide an alternative to detention. Thus it alleviates pressure on the prison system and provides rehabilitation and reintegration. | |
| **PL** | Indicator | 3.4.2.1 Number of basic services and economic infrastructure rehabilitated, functioning and effectively sustained, disaggregated by type | G |
| | Result | Y4C Prepatory activies taken place, agreements signed and partners trained. | G |
| | Comment | Funding allocated and partners trained on the new phase of the Youth for Change. | |
| **FL** | Indicator | 3.2.3.1 Number of women and youth engaged in micro, small and medium enterprises and have access to micro-finance | G |
| | Result | 240 WCPU mentors indentified (of 200 target women) and Y4C (300 Youth). | G |
| | Comment | Identification of 240 female Mentors (WCPU) complete (15 mentors /district at 16 districts). Identification of Y4C beneficiaries will take place in Januadry 2013. | |
| **FL** | Indicator | 1.1.2.2 Women's organizations develop a shared agenda for women's rights | G |
| | Result | Women's rights are incorporated into the trainings | G |
| | Comment | All participants have been trained in Women's rights in preliminary stages. Specific Gender and Y4C module has been developed and partners yet to be trained. | |
| **FL** | Indicator | 1.2.2.2 Level of women participation in formal and informal peace building processes is "high", "medium" or "low" | G |
| | Result | Women's participation is HIGH | G |
| | Comment | Women encompass 100% of core members of Women Civic Protection Unit (WCPU). | |
| **FL** | Indicator | 4.4.2.1 Number of reported incidences of sexual and gender-based violence | G |
| | Result | Incidents of GBV (75%) is reported through the WCPU. | G |
| | Comment | The rate of GBV incidents reported through the WCPU project is now being documented and information disaggregated. | |
| **ALL** | Indicator | 1.1.2.1 Level that key partners development interventions are conflict-sensitive is "high", "medium" or "low" | G |
| | Result | OCVP leads district assessments conducted and feed data into conflict sensitive programming. | G |
| | Comment | Assessments have been conducted and published for 5 regions of PL, and 4 regions of SL. Research/ data collection begun in 16 district of Benadir Region, SC. | |

## RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALL | 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 | research/ evidence based findings are incorporated into programming (high, medium, low) | |
| | Comment | Assessments driven process for identification of locations and contextualisation of programming for Y4C and development of safety Committees. This information is shared with GROL parnters and JPLG | |
| ALL | Indicator | 1.1.3.1 Number of south-south partnerships and relationships developed and sustained | Y |
| | Result | 3 additional south to south partnerships developed. | |
| | Comment | Parnterships established between OCVP and East African University and with SOCDA in SC. OCVP is working towards developing partnerships with other academic/research institutions. | |
| ALL | Indicator | 1.1.3.2 Number and ratio of male to female participants | G |
| | Result | Male to female ratio in DCSA reports is accounted for showing high levels of female participation. | |
| | Comment | Women focus groups take part in discussions, and reported over 1/2 of questionnaire respondents are female (e.g. 66.3% in Berbera and 63.8% Odweyne) | |
| SL | Indicator | % of DSC's functioning without external support | G |
| | Result | DSCs are functioning at 80% independently from external support. | |
| | Comment | The SL PB&CS policy and implementation plan will also support the level of functioning of the DSC. | |
| SL | Indicator | Level of integration between DSCs and Local Government is "high", "medium" or "low" | G |
| | Result | in SL collaboration is High | |
| | Comment | in SL, DSCs are working in collaboration in decision making and programming. | |
| SL | Indicator | # of beneficiaries in 'Youth for Change', disaggregated by location, enrolled, active, and completed / graduated | Y |
| | Result | Selection criteria, number of youth / location endorsed by the MoJ and the IMSC. | |
| | Comment | The identification of the new caseload was discussed in conjunction with the establishment of the community correction mechanism. This shall provide a strong legal framework but takes longer. | |
| SL | Indicator | Developed and operational legal framework for parole and probation mechanisms | Y |
| | Result | Partnership with MOJ established. | |
| | Comment | The expert has yet to be recruited for this component. However, mapping of formal and informal court mechanisms in key districts of Somaliland went ahead. | |

## RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PL | Indicator | % of DSCs functioning without external support | G |
| | Result | Garowe and Bossaso DSCs are functional with minimal support (DDG). Ghardo DSC is newly established. | |
| | Comment | The PL PB&CS policy and implementation plan will support the level of functioning of the DSC. | |
| PL | Indicator | Level of integration between DSCs and Local Government is "high", "medium" or "low" | G |
| | Result | PL DSC and Government Collaboration is Medium | |
| | Comment | collaboration is limtied to the Ministry of Security, where the PBU supports and coordinates activities with the DSCs. | |
| PL | Indicator | # of beneficiaries in 'Youth for Change', disaggregated by location, enrolled, active, and completed / graduated | Y |
| | Result | Criteria developed. Legal mechanism pending from MoJ. | |
| | Comment | Preparatory activities for Y4C took place to include agreements developed, locations identified and selection criteria established. However, this activity was delayed due to political tension. | |
| PL | Indicator | # of beneficiaries targeted for alternative sentencing, disaggregated by location | Y |
| | Result | Alternative sentencing mechanism is being defined through the agreement establihed with the MOJ. | |
| | Comment | Identification of caseload to follow in Q1 2013. | |
| PL | Indicator | Developed and operational legal framework for parole and probation mechanisms | Y |
| | Result | Parntership with PL MOJ has been established | |
| | Comment | The expert has yet to be recruited for this component. However, mapping of formal and informal court mechanisms took place in key districts. | |
| FL | Indicator | 16 DPCs are established in 16 districts | G |
| | Result | DPC have been established in the 16 districts of Mogadishu | |
| | Comment | 16 DPCS have been trained on their roles and basic conflict resolution and mediation | |
| FL | Indicator | # of beneficiaries targeted for alternative sentencing, disaggregated by location and sex | G |
| | Result | 372 youth affiliated with non-state armed group graduated from Y4C from 8 districts | |
| | Comment | Graduation ceremony held in October in Mogadishu | |

## RESULTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FL | Indicator | # of patrols conducted monthly by the protection units | G |
| | Result | WCPU patrolling has continued in the five districts of Mogadishu. | |
| | Comment | In addition there there has been 2 GBV awareness campaigns organised to encourage reporting of GBV incidents. WCPU has also facilitated 3 community outreach & debates on peace and security issues. | |
| ALL | Indicator | Conflict mapping developed and adapted: quarterly at district level; biannual at regional level; and annually at national level | G |
| | Result | Through support of OCVP and JCCP the CEWARN system has been designed | |
| | Comment | The CEWARN is a sophisticated system designed to encourage the collaboration of all CS actors in the Mapping, monitoring and response to conflict. Support ongoing conflict mapping and inform sharing. | |
| ALL | Indicator | # of hits on the Somali Peace Building website, disaggregated by location and length of time spent on the website | Y |
| | Result | Website undergoing re-structuring and re-design | |
| | Comment | Website will be completed in Q1 2013. | |
| SL | Indicator | # of planning sessions between Community Security and other GROL projects | G |
| | Result | FCollaboration meeting with other ROL project initiated (Nov 2012) | |
| | Comment | Collaboration meetings will be held at GROL level every month | |
| PL | Indicator | # of planning sessions between Community Security and other GROL projects | G |
| | Result | Monthly GROL coordination meetings are taking place | |
| | Comment | | |
| ALL | Indicator | Level of stakeholder participation with Community Security is "high", "medium", or "low" | G |
| | Result | Level of Stakeholder particiaption is 'High' in SL, PL and SC. | |
| | Comment | Through established coordination and partnerships with Civil society and State organs stakeholders have bought into programming supported by CS. | |
| ALL | Indicator | Report submitted on time | Y |
| | Result | Number of report submitted on time by implementing partners | |
| | Comment | IPs have been traditionally very weak with reporting progress in a timely manner. However, effort by the CSP unit help improve the situation. Nonetheless, pressure must be maintained. | |

## RESULTS

| ALL | Indicator | # of site visits by project officers | G |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Result | Support focused on the coordination units for CSP in PL, and SL. | |
| | Comment | Focus was on finalising the policy framework to community security and peace building.  This required staff presence within the MoI (SL), and MoS (PL) | |

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# ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

## FEDERAL LEVEL

1) Successful piloting of of Women's Civilian Protection Unit for 12 months.
2) Expansion of District Peace Committees into 16 districts of Mogadishu.
3) Establishment of the Resource Center for Peace in Baidoa and the third RCP for Mogadishu.


## PUNTLAND

1) Draft complete of PL Peacebuilding and Community Security Policy.
2) The MoS lead clan conflict mediation in Karkar.
3) Initiation of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee led by the MoS with MOPIC, MOLYS, MOWDAFA, MOI, MOJ and MOE to coordinate youth activities in Puntland.
4) Publishing Districts Conflict and Security Assessment Reports on Bossaso, Eyl, Bandar, Bayle and Jariban

## SOMALILAND

1.Completion and endorsement of SL Peacebuilding and Community Security Policy as a ministerial policy with the support of Civil Society
2.Initiation of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee led by the MoP, participated by MoJ, MoI, MoLSA, MoE to coordinate youth activities in Somaliland.
3.Publishing Districts Conflict and Security Assessment Reports on Burao, Berbera, Odweyne, and Boroma


# PARTNERSHIPS

Under the Y4C main partners have been UNICEF, ILO, UNDP PREP. The project conducted synergies with UNDP PREP and ILO in undertaking joint assessment to Baidoa to assess complementary activities for the Y4C.This is expected to maximize results in various stages of the project. In addition the project worked with A2J in supporting linkages of informal judiciary mechanism at the community level and JPLG in baseline establishment through the District Conflict and Security Assessments in JPLG targeted districts. This is to promote identification and inclusion of security needs in the DDF.

Capacity of partners supported through all partners' meeting and training on implementation modalities for the Y4C in Hargeisa. ISSAT training Phase I on research and analysis for UNDP field staff and OCVP and case administrators' training in Mogadishu and Baidoa was done. New partnerships with ISSAT to support research and analysis skills was undertaken in 3 missions . MoJ in PL and SL to support the establishment of the legal framework towards alternative dispute resolution mechanism. In Q4 new partners were selected: In Baidoa KYDO for social rehabilitation and case management, TCC for reconciliation, trauma healing and community volunteer mentoring and monitoring, in Garowe PDO for social rehabilitation and East African University for training, in Hargeisa and Boroma Horn Peace for social rehabilitation and in Mogadishu Elman Human Rights Center for social rehabilitation.

## PEACE AND CONFLICT

The CSP contributes directly to peace at different levels; (1) First trend analysis conducted at the district levels on annual basis (quick safety and security assessment) provides information on the status of the police, justice, governance, and conflict. In turn, this allows for (2) strengthening MoI (SL), and MoS (PL) for the coordination and response by national and international actors to prioritised issues.  As part of this response, the CSP targets remnants of armed conflict; actors of violence and perpetrators of crime.  In 2013, the CSP targets 1000 at-risk youth and armed youth associated with armed groups such as pirates, criminal, and extremist groups. Last, (4) the CSP strengthen the programmatic framework through formalising lessons learned, tools, and processes piloted over the last 3 years under the Community Security & Peacebuilding Policy. The policy is endorsed in SL, finalised and ready for endorsement in PL, and in development in south central Somalia.

## GENDER

In South Central Somalia the Women's Civilian Protection Unit continued training 508 women on literacy and numeracy and peace-building. The newly formed DPCs have minimum three women members in Mogadishu and Baidoa.  In turn, this strengthened women's participation in the security sector, as well as allowing to promote their socioeconomic development. In Somaliland and Puntland NAGAAD and WAWA (women organizations) led consultations for the CSPB policy. 9 women's groups were consulted throughout the development of the Peacebuilding and Community Security Policies. Their contribution is incorporated into the policies.

## UPCOMING QUARTER

CSP will support the MOI/CSPB Unit by providing incentive and technical support to perform monitoring and coordination, develop indicators and assessment, and policy development. Review of DCSA to identify common sex disaggregated indicators for conflict, police, justice and governance. Support the OCVP:  develop (a) database (b) resource library  material.  (c) Hire Technical support to develop interactive platform for information sharing (d) undertake tracer survey for youth beneficiary (Y@R Pilot) (e) deliver trainings for Y4C. Also CSP to provide technical support to MoJ to develop the mechanism needed to support the voluntary enrollment of at-risk youth (such as those perpetrating violence against women), and to provide ADR. In Y4C Social rehabilitation training will be conducted and community volunteer activities initiated. Puntland Policy will be launched, and establishment of the Community Corrections mechanism (parole and probation Unit).

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# REFLECTIONS / LESSONS
Challenges remained in the following:

(1) Establishing partnerships between  south to south  organisations whereby, the capacity of identified  potential partners for the OCVP lack the capacity to function at the same level, therefore required levels of support from UNDP and OCVP remain high, and activities for partners limited (e.g. Research capacity of EAU is limited to data collection).

(2) Through the development of the CS&PB policy, new national and international partners such as Saferworld and Finish Church Aid (FCA) have come on board to support, however there are still community level committees that are not consistent and receive support from various INGOs with varying objectives.  This is both positive in light there are structures that exist at this level, yet a challenge for the development of a robust conflict monitoring and response system.

(3) Throughout the process for preparing phase 2: Y4C, the number of civil society partners has increased, and therefore activities require a greater degree of synchronization and collaboration.  The Youth for Change Steering committees have been established in order to enhance communication and coordination.

(4) The Women Civilian Protection Unit (WCPU) has increased in type and number of reported incidents.  This information coming in from the partner on the ground is however difficult to verify and therefore draw conclusions.   Nonetheless, the role and focus of the WCPU shall be focused towards a community-led mentoring and coaching mechanism for the youth registered in the Youth for Change programme.

(5) Lack of longer-term commitment to financing community security makes it challenging to plan ahead and deliver outcomes.

(6) The above challenge on lack of financial resources may lead to the 'loss' of the progress made over the last three years in strengthening a coordinated response by state and non-state actors, and national and international actors to peace and security.

## CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| APPROVED BUDGET | USD:6,809,851 |
| TOTAL (DISBURSEMENTS + COMMITMENTS) | USD:  6,999,540 |
| BALANCE OF FUNDS | USD -189,689 |
| % DELIVERY (AGAINST APPROVED BUDGET) | 103% |