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A New Deal
for a New Somalia

2013



United Nations Development Programme Somalia Annual Report

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Cover Photo: Internally displaced people in Burao, Somaliland pose with rickshaws they bought as part of a small grants programme with UNDP. Entrepreneurship and employment can be a catalyst for economic growth and poverty reduction. Recognizing this, UNDP supports initiatives which benefit vulnerable communities across Somalia by strengthening economic foundations at the local level.
© UNDP / Gavin Roy





Rehabilitating markets and access roads creates jobs and stimulates the local economy. © UNDP Somalia



Youth take part in a rehabilitation and reintegration training in Bosasso. © UNDP Somalia / Alastair Lyne



Singers perform at Human Rights Day event outside of Mogadishu Central Prison in Somalia. © UN Photo/Tobin Jones

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Foreword:

UNDP Resident Representative for Somalia, Philippe Lazzarini



2013 was an important year for Somalia. The country remained focused on consolidating peace and improving security for all Somalis. The establishment of the Federal Government and the signing of the Somali Compact and New Deal in November 2013 set the stage for cautious optimism with partners. Building on the promises of the New Deal, the country is preparing for the Vision 2016, which guides Somalia's

commitment to a new constitution and elections by 2016. These positive changes offer better prospects for enhanced stability and development in Somalia than those seen in two decades.

However, serious challenges remain. While Somalia's humanitarian situation has slowly stabilized since the devastating famine that killed 260,000 people three years ago, it is still extremely fragile. Half of the population has experienced abject poverty. More than one million people remain displaced in often appalling conditions and more than one million people are refugees in the region. One serious or a series of shocks – such as failed rains, increased insecurity or reduced access – and Somalia could slip easily back into a deep crisis.

UNDP Somalia began relocating the Country Office from Nairobi to Mogadishu in 2013. This decision followed the successful political transition in 2012, as well as increasing levels of security and stability across the country. It was, however, challenged by a tragic and devastating attack on the UN Common Compound (UNCC) in Mogadishu on 19 June 2013. Following the attack, operations were constrained by extremely restricted travel, heightened security risks and access restrictions within Mogadishu and South Central Somalia, interrupting the full relocation of UN operations from Nairobi and delaying the implementation of activities. This was a stark reminder that Somalia remains one of the most challenging environments in the world for international cooperation.

But we are moving forward – stronger and more determined to help the people of Somalia. A decision to reopen the UNCC in 2014 was made. This move will enable UNDP and other UN Country Team members to intensify their efforts to assist the government in reaching its post-transition benchmarks, such as the extension of state authority into South Central Somalia, the constitutional review and referendum, and first post-transition national elections scheduled for 2016.

This is the time for UNDP to harness support for our Somali partners to deepen democratic reforms, strengthen service delivery, expand good governance, advance human rights and promote economic development. We must actively, consistently, and strategically engage with all partners to encourage the development change necessary to guide Somalia into peace, stability, and growth.

Globally, UNDP is focused on making the next big breakthrough in development: to help achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. In Somalia, significant progress in the peacebuilding and state building agenda (as defined in the Compact) will be necessary to make this goal a reality.

The expectations of the new Government, and of the people of Somalia, are very high – and UNDP must operate at its very best to ensure that it is capable of living up to these expectations. We can never be ambitious enough. This year and the next will see significant challenges – especially given the unstable security situation and the nascent capacity of the new Government.

But these obstacles will not deter us from assisting Somalia to make good of the tremendous opportunity with which the country is now presented – the best opportunity for peace, security and prosperity that the country has seen in more than a generation. With inspiration, motivation and commitment, we can assist the government and other Somali stakeholders to live up to this opportunity, and bring positive change and sustainable development to the people of Somalia.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized 'P' followed by a cursive 'L' and 'Z'.

Philippe Lazzarini
UNDP Resident Representative for Somalia

The New Deal:

Aligning UNDP strategic support and the Somali Compact

The Somali Compact, signed on 16 September 2013 at the New Deal Conference in Brussels, is seen as a roadmap for promoting statebuilding and peacebuilding over the next three years. This framework provides a strategic plan towards stability and peace across Somalia. To this end, the New Deal lays out five Peacebuilding and State-Building Goals (PSGs) which focus on inclusive political processes, security, justice, economic foundations and revenue and services.

Further to the New Deal's goals, the Vision 2016 outlines Somalia's commitment to a new constitution and elections by 2016. This means that the Vision 2016 will guide Somalia to reach its post-transition benchmarks, such as the constitutional review and referendum, and first post-transition national elections scheduled for 2016.

Building upon the successes of the past, learning from disappointments, and keeping in mind the flexibility required for Somalia's unique context, UNDP is currently working with national bodies and international partners to develop the next generation of capacity development support for central, state and local public sector institutions. UNDP will continue to be a central actor in supporting Somalia's shift towards post-conflict recovery and long-term development.

The changes introduced by the New Deal will improve UNDP's strategic role as a development partner. Each UNDP project developed strategies to align to the country's PSGs, providing robust support which will spur transformative change and lasting peace. UNDP's cross-cutting programmes cover many areas, and contribute to a holistic support to bring about equitable and sustainable development in Somalia.

Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals Groups (PSGs)

1	2	3	4	5
PSG1: Inclusive Politics Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes. Strengthening state structures and supporting stable and peaceful political processes is one of the core priorities of UNDP in Somalia. Our projects support capacity building, strengthening government institutions, and support to constitution. UNDP Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support to Institutional Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament• Somali Institutional Development• Joint Programme on Local Governance	PSG2: Security Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens. UNDP supports the fundamental need for a well-trained and competent protection force for citizens . UNDP Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civilian Policing• Community Security	PSG3: Justice Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all. UNDP is driving the support for towards fostering a strong and fair legal system. UNDP Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to Justice	PSG4: Economic Foundations Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth. UNDP supported initiatives have benefitted vulnerable communities across Somalia through strengthening economic foundations at the local level, creating employment, and building community resilience. UNDP Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Economic Development Recovery• Private Sector Development• Environment	PSG5: Revenue and Services Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation among Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources. UNDP works towards equal and equitable access to rights and resources for all Somalis. UNDP Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender• HIV

UNDP in Somalia: Moving Forward in 2013

Over the next year, the evolving nature of the Somali political field will continue to create new opportunities for development. Empowered local authorities are taking responsibility for the protection of their citizens and development of their communities. Newly accessible territories are emerging across Somalia. This requires strong Somali leadership, and sustained commitment from UNDP to ensure the equitable, sustainable growth necessary to reduce the chronic poverty experienced over the last two decades.

Understanding these dynamics, and in line with the partnership principles in the New Deal, UNDP promotes a narrative of Somali-driven development and positive change. UNDP understands that development cannot be delivered to Somalis by outsiders. It must grow from within – the people of Somalia must be at the very center of their development.

Even under the best circumstances, state building isn't easy. It requires the interaction and coordination of multiple layers of government bodies and a robust and independent civil society to provide services and develop a functioning and legitimate state which can provide social protection and inclusive public administration. Strengthening state structures and supporting stable and peaceful political processes is one of the core priorities of UNDP in Somalia.

In the unique case of Somalia, the task of building a state is even more complicated. Government and local authorities must navigate complex political, cultural, and social arenas to provide equal and equitable services to all Somalis. Despite the many challenges, government is working to rebuild justice and security institutions, foster solid foundations for economic stability, and increase opportunities for all Somali men, women and children. Security restrictions, limited financial resources, and a lack of public policies or procedures means that institutions and lawmakers must often start from scratch.

UNDP has been there every step of the way – helping the Federal Government of Somalia set up a functioning Parliament, establish a constitution, and is currently working closely with the government in the preliminary planning for the upcoming 2016 elections. To help achieve these goals, UNDP's Somalia Institutional Development Project supports internal coordination arrangements and coordination with the international community.

In places that have experienced chronic fragility, such as Somalia, the path to stability – through state building and peacebuilding – cannot be done in isolation. Development in Somalia will be determined by how well state institutions respond to the people and in what way the voice of people guides what institutions are able to achieve.

Thus, UNDP Somalia will continue to build local ownership of programmes through awareness, dialogue, and consultation and influence policy and behavior using contextually sensitive approaches across Somalia.

Across our work, UNDP uses a set of institutional arrangements that give policy makers, providers and citizens the incentives to adopt the solution and adapt it to local conditions. In the context of fragile countries like Somalia, political agreements need to be translated effectively into peace and state building, with inclusion and national ownership embedded in strategies used.

UNDP's strategy in Somalia focuses on making progress towards peace and meeting people's humanitarian and recovery needs by addressing gender issues, boosting access to social services, improving livelihoods, reducing poverty, promoting good governance and improving human security. Using evidence-based project design, UNDP works with government to build support that will link together to create the strong foundation that Somalia needs.

By the end of 2013 in Somalia, UNDP's efforts extended access to justice to over 15,000 people, helped train 12,000 civilian police officers, and created new jobs for nearly 4,000 people, over 40% of which were women.

However, challenges remain. The MDG report for 2013 commissioned by UNDP shows that progress towards the MDGs is slow, and the country is unlikely to meet any of the MDG goals and targets. As a central actor in supporting Somalia's shift towards post-conflict recovery and sustainable development, UNDP must act.

UNDP will help make this happen through long-term assistance that builds the skills of authorities to deliver essential public services, basic security and conflict resolution processes. As the political and security situation in each region develops differently, UNDP adapts its approach based on different needs and accessibility.

PSG1: Inclusive Politics

Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes

Strengthening state structures and supporting stable and peaceful political processes is one of the core priorities of UNDP in Somalia. Building democratic institutions, such as a functioning parliament with a robust constitution, is crucial for Somalia's transformation to a peaceful and prosperous nation. With UNDP's strategic and technical support, fundamental shifts in the way that government works will encourage growth and stability in Somali institutions to deliver better security, services and opportunities for all.

2013 was the first full year of a functioning Federal Parliament in Somalia. With sustained support from UNDP this democracy can thrive and foster a new generation for Somalia. One of the objectives of New Deal PSG 1 is the development and ratification of a reviewed Federal Constitution by the end of 2015. With support from key donors Belgium, Sweden, European Commission, DFID, and Norway, UNDP's Support to Parliament Project has been integral in the New Deal process, and aims to help make this objective a reality.

In 2013, UNDP helped Parliament initiate law-making and oversight functions. Parliament began to effectively engage in the federal budget cycle, and exerting oversight of key ministries. Support was also provided to set legislative priorities. The Parliament Constitutional Oversight Committee was launched in 2013 with participation from civil society, youth and women's groups and the media and a law establishing the Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission was passed in July. UNDP also supported the Vision 2016 conference, building consensus for PSG 1 and Jubbaland Reconciliation Conference in November 2013, which saw the establishment of the Interim Administration in the Jubba area.

Only 38 out of the 275 Members of Parliament (MPs) in the Federal Government of Somalia are women. In



Youth in Somaliland. © OCHA Rita Maingi

Puntland, there are only 2 women of 66 MPs sitting in legislature. In Somaliland, only 2 of 82 MPs are women. To combat this reality and set the stage for a more inclusive elected body, UNDP supported coordination on gender mainstreaming in government in each of Somalia's regions. Efforts to promote women's political participation increased nationwide through workshops, consultation and advocacy forums.

At the federal level, a dedicated project to support female MPs to become effective members of the legislature is being implemented through a national non-governmental organization. UNDP provides female MPs and civil society organizations with training on gender sensitive legislation and how to effectively influence the legislative process.

A lack of trained staff, infrastructure and equipment remains a major hurdle for Somali institutions at every level. In light of this, a capacity assessment plan was approved and a graduate scheme introduced. A workshop was organized by the Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP laid out the key principles around positive capacity development in Somalia, established a shared understanding and framework for capacity building.

Through UNDP support, 45 young Somali professionals – including 5 women – have been integrated into the re-organized administration of the Federal Parliament, through a merit based competitive recruitment. This support has brought about a visible change in the functioning of the administration, becoming the backbone of committee operations, and has been lauded by government partners.

UNDP's Somali Institutional Development Project supports the federal and regional public sector institutions with capacity development strongly focusing on the 'core of government' including internal coordination, harmonization of cross-cutting work processes like civil service management, planning and aid management, capacity development of individual ministries and other government institutions, the development of legal instruments as well the coordination with the international community. This project is supported by funding from Sweden, the European Commission, Norway, and Switzerland.

UNDP provided support to statebuilding functions of government such as the development of five-year development plans, operational planning at ministerial levels, a Road Map for development of a National Gender Policy and UNSCR 1325 Action Plan, civil service management instruments, accounting structures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements and coordination structures.



“Now, we have a constitution.”

“There are 3 classical powers. Each of them are well defined in the constitution. There is the legislative parliament and there is the executive with the president. And then you have the judiciary.

The result of their work must coincide and be the elements that take the country forward.”

—Mohammed Osman Jawari
Speaker of the Federal Parliament of
Somalia and former President of Somalia

Through support to the Ministries of Labour, the civil service commissions and other relevant government institutions, UNDP supported the development and implementation of civil service management reform processes, laying the basis for a professional civil service. Over the past few years, thousands of government staff received training in their specific fields of expertise. By the end of 2013, the Civil Service Institute in Somaliland had trained more than 3,700 civil servants.

Support to the Civil Service Commission and the Central Bank allowed government to complete a payroll verification exercise, against which the Somali Financing Facility piloted their first automated payment process.

Like most Somali institutions, local administrations face a myriad of challenges. Roles and responsibilities are unclear and there is an urgent need to increase the capacity of institutions to enable them to deliver basic and necessary services to their people. As part of the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) with UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNCDF and ILO, UNDP helps address these fundamental challenges, enhancing the capacity of local governments, particularly to deliver public services effectively. This is largely funded through Sweden, European Commission, DFID, Norway and Denmark.

UNDP continued to improve policy and legal frameworks to enable local governments to effectively deliver equitable services in 2013. UNDP provided technical support in producing a draft decentralization policy and roadmap for Somaliland and Puntland, which will be implemented in conjunction with a capacity development strategy. Also, UNDP continues to facilitate dialogue on decentralization between ministries of the Federal Government of Somalia which will inform the drafting of a policy. Furthermore, 13 District Councils and 513 administrative staff – including 70 women – were trained on Public

Planning and Expenditures Management processes. Also, UNDP supported a change management process to improve coordination and effectiveness of the Municipality of Mogadishu with the Federal Government of Somalia

UNDP facilitated planning and coordination workshops with local and central governments in order to harmonize political and administrative processes in Puntland and Somaliland. Local authorities in six districts in Puntland and seven districts in Somaliland are now managing their public expenditure and planning. This means local authorities are leading construction of vital infrastructure such as roads, schools, local markets, and waste management centres.

UNDP's engagement with four priority districts in south central helped lay the groundwork for public planning and expenditure management training that was successfully conducted in the district of Adado.

UNDP support has helped institutionalize systems, and local governments in Somalia are increasingly taking the time to listen to their citizens; consulting them, and assessing and responding to their needs. They are making relevant and better informed decisions, and communities are beginning to understand their roles and rights as citizens.

Key Results

UNDP is helping Somali authorities developing relationships with their constituents by giving citizens a chance to engage understand who they are and what their roles are.

As per a study conducted by the Observatory on Conflict and Violence Prevention, in Somaliland's Burao, the number of people who are aware of who the local council representatives are has gone up from 45% to **99%** in two years.

PSG2: Security

Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens

UNDP recognizes the importance of a well-trained and equipped police force to protect civilians and promote peace. Our programmes support a police force which is more responsive to the security needs of communities. Simultaneously, through targeted community security activities, UNDP supports an empowered citizenry which can take their needs and concerns to authorities and can deal with their situational challenges.

UNDP's Civilian Police Project works with law enforcement personnel particularly at the regional level to ensure that they are properly equipped to protect citizens, especially in violent and insecure areas. Working closely with law enforcement authorities, UNDP is ensuring critical support – such as thorough training and payment mechanisms – which will ensure the loyalty, commitment, morale, performance and retention of skilled police officers and security forces at this pivotal time in Somalia.

With support from Japan, the European Commission, DFID, Denmark, and the Counter Piracy Trust Fund, UNDP helps Somali law enforcement institutions deliver better policing services through recruitment, international-standard law enforcement training that stresses human rights and gender issues, improved management capacities, internal governance and oversight. Strategies have been designed to improve access to inclusive, equitable and accountable forms of security and protection for all Somalis.

There is a focus on capacity development for key institutions that deliver civilian policing. This includes public accountability and parliamentary oversight mechanisms. Enhanced capacity and development of staff through UNDP trainings, workshops and joint working group mechanisms is an ongoing process.

The Somali Police Force (SPF), while still being financed by donors, is increasing its workforce to meet the demands of police in newly recovered areas. The SPF expects an increase of up to 2,300 additional members in 2014 as they provide services for newly recovered areas.

Individual capacity development for police officers has been complemented with support for policy and strategy development, infrastructure support and provision of operational support and equipment throughout the country. By the end of 2013, UNDP cumulatively supported the training of 14,500 civilian police officers — including 5,800 in south central Somalia, 5,000 in Somaliland and 3,700 in Puntland.

In 2013, UNDP focused on strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of the Somaliland Police Force to promote human rights and introduce a sharper focus on gender equality. The Action Plan for Gender Responsive Policing and police response for sexual and gender-based violence was developed and adopted by the Police Commissioner. The recruitment and training of 150 qualified female police officers into the Somaliland Police Force shows the growing commitment within the armed forces to increase the gender balance.

Supporting robust and reliable institutions on the ground is key to UNDP's work. UNDP is engaging the Ministry of National Security, responsible for the SPF in south central Somalia to support the police in setting up a police legal framework for a new Police Act that will result in restructuring the police organization and developing the individual capacity of police personnel.

Construction of police infrastructure, including local police stations, was ongoing in 2013, to help build



Key Results

Community-based policing pilot projects are increasing trust in the protection services in Somali society. According to a survey by Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention in Burao alone, the percentage of citizens who trust the police increased from 47.5% in 2011 to **66%** in 2013.



“I have learned how to deal with disputes without resorting to violence.”

“My motto in life was fight, steal, and chew Khat. I did whatever to survive. I did not care about who I hurt in the process – the most important thing was that I got what I wanted,” Bashir, 21, says. UNDP youth reintegration programmes helps young people, like Bashir, to opens up their options in life by changing their mind-sets.

Today, at 21, Bashir is excited about his future. Through the reintegration project, he was able to find a new passion and gain the confidence and skills he needed to make a change. “Thanks to the youth empowerment programme, I discovered in the art and drama classes that I have talent for painting. More importantly, through the rehabilitation programme, I have learned how to deal with disputes without resorting to violence.”

Youth are also paired with mentors, which provide them with guidance and support. Participating in the programme helps build confidence and empowers young people to take control of their lives.

localized security forces. Building infrastructure builds the capacity of the police force to help them do their jobs professionally and in line with international standards. UNDP also works with national and international partners to conduct specialised training – based on need assessments.

UNDP provided training resources to officers attending police academies in Somaliland and Puntland. Feedback showed they were encouraged and inspired by their training, and currently use the lessons on human rights and the importance of civilian accountability in their everyday work.

A strong police force must emphasize community security and have linkages with those mechanisms. This means empowering communities to use tools to target their unique challenges and environments.

In Somalia, over 70 % of the population is under the age of 30. However, the unemployment rate for youth in Somalia is 67% - one of the highest rates in the world. These realities guide UNDP’s work to ensure that youth employment, empowerment and integration initiatives are key to our strategic support in Somalia. Unemployment and social exclusion are the gateways to terrorism, crime, and piracy. UNDP works with at risk youth and vulnerable groups in Somalia to mitigate the impact of poverty and reduce the potential for criminal behavior.

As part of a joint Youth for Change Joint Initiative with ILO and UNICEF, UNDP’s Community Security Project social rehabilitation activities focus on holistic change in the lives of young adults – this includes a change of attitude. Through non-formal education tools and trainings on basic social skills, peacebuilding, rule of law, civic education, ethics, sports, arts and drama, community volunteer activities and literacy and numeracy classes, participants are enabled to explore their options and lead to economic rehabilitation and skills development.

All social rehabilitation and reintegration activities (funded through Japan, Sweden, DFID, Denmark, and Germany) support local government priorities towards

poverty reduction and increased security. By the end of 2013, 940 youth (including 219 females) were successfully identified, registered and socially rehabilitated through the UNDP component of the programme and referred to the economic integration component. In Mogadishu, 240 female Community Volunteer mentors and 60 female mentors in Baidoa were provided with trauma healing and mentorship trainings. Throughout 2013, UNDP supported the development of the Prison Act, which will ensure newly released prisoners have alternative livelihoods options and can reintegrate into society.

UNDP provided further support to the informal and formal justice systems by standardizing the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) 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 pilot project began in 2013 with training on basic human rights and international standards of ADR practitioners in Puntland and will continue with the establishment of Community Dispute Resolution Houses in 2014.

Somalia – like many parts of the developing world – lacks consistent, timely, accurate data on social and development issues. In 2013, UNDP supported evidence -based programme design (EBD) through engaging with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and developed a prototype for an EBD tool for use by reintegration practitioners. This tool helped to design other social and civic engagement rehabilitation programmes by utilizing evidence gathered from the field — such as the results mindset assessments, tracer studies, district conflict and safety assessments.

In line with this, the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (funded by UK AID) is now regularly collecting evidence on the ground and robust security research, which is assisting in refining research methodology and participated in the publications data collection across the three Somali regions. Their work supports UNDP’s technical support to research efforts and ongoing evidence-based programme design.

PSG3: Justice

Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all

Access to a functioning and fair legal system is one of the pillars of sustainable peace and development. In Somalia, access to qualified and competent law enforcement and legal aid is particularly challenging. To improve credibility, efficacy and independence of the judicial system, UNDP and local partners have established and strengthened access to justice and legal empowerment for vulnerable groups including women and IDPs.

UNDP plays a unique role in the justice sector – working with the Ministry of Justice to build the legal system into a competent and trusted public body. This requires working closely with Somali authorities to improve the capacity and effectiveness of the courts and the judiciary. To this end, UNDP focuses on long-term legal education and job placement to fill the justice sector with qualified legal professionals. UNDP also supports the Somali justice system to deliver trials and enhance the capacity to prosecute suspects of serious crimes, including piracy, in accordance with due process and international standards and with respect to human rights.

UNDP's donors — Sweden, the European Commission, DFID, Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Counter Piracy Trust Fund — are instrumental in the efforts to strengthen government and civil society institutions to deliver fair and rights-based justice services.

After years of civil war, traditional justice mechanisms were eroded. The justice sector needed to be rebuilt from the ground up. Increasing the number of qualified law enforcement officers, lawyers and judges will build a robust legal system from the ground up. As part of an ongoing process to increase the number of officials with formal legal education UNDP has helped strengthen legal and judiciary institutions across Somalia. In 2013, 33 judges and prosecutors

completed a six month judicial training at the East African University in Kenya. They will now enter the Somali justice system, where they will use their new skills to deliver fair and rights-based trials.

Since 2011, UNDP has supported legal internships, ensuring half the interns were female. For one year, students are provided with exposure in the public sector, including key ministries, courts and the police, where they gather on-the-job work experience. These graduates are now working with the Attorney General's Office, the Higher Judicial Council, the police, legal aid centres, local human rights NGOs, regional ministries and the Parliament.

In 2013, 338 lawyers including 89 women, graduated from Somaliland's Hargeisa University Law Faculty. There are now 75 women working in the legal sector in Somaliland, compared to only 5 women in 2008. In Somaliland, the regional government recruited 15 female lawyers in 2013 after they completed a UNDP-supported one year legal internship programme. As a direct result of this programme in the last 18 months, a total of 32 women completed UNDP supported graduate internships are now serving in various positions in the justice sector. This includes Chief Registrars, Deputy Attorneys General, Prosecutors and government advisors in the Judiciary, civil service, Attorney General's Office and Law Reform Commission.

In February 2013 - for the first time in Puntland's history - 23 law students graduated, seven of whom were women and they have already secured jobs in both public and private sector. In Puntland, UNDP supported 35 female law students with scholarships for law school. At this time last year there was only one female lawyer in Puntland. The female graduates have now formed a Puntland Women Lawyers

"I am the first female National Deputy Prosecutor for Somaliland."

Khadra Hussein Mohammad, 28, is Somaliland's National Deputy Prosecutor – the first woman to hold such a position in Somaliland. As part of an ongoing process to increase the number of officials with formal legal education in Somaliland, UNDP supports long-term legal education and job placement to fill the justice sector with qualified legal professionals, like Khadra.

There are also now over 75 women working in the legal sector in Somaliland compared to less than 5 in 2008. UNDP supported this change with gender-balanced scholarships and internship opportunities.





Mobile courts, like this one in Puntland, adjudicated 1,824 cases in 2013. © UNDP Somalia

Key Results

In Borama, Somaliland, courts are now the most trusted service provider for justice.

Respondents noted their fast decision making of the courts, which UNDP contributed to through a caseload management system. People expressed confidence in the formal justice system: **79%** felt confident.

Further, a greater proportion of female respondents indicated they felt more confident in the formal justice system.

* Data from the Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention

Association. UNDP also supported the establishment of paralegal network and recruitment of a further 10 paralegals in Bosasso who will focus on providing advice and support to vulnerable groups including women. At Mogadishu University, UNDP provided 37 scholarships for law students, including 13 women.

Furthermore, to promote effective responses and consistent reporting on sexual and gender-based violence, UNDP supported two civil society organizations in Somaliland and Puntland to train non-governmental organizations and service providers, conduct sensitization workshops, and develop a paralegal manual. In Puntland a women's organization developed a judicial monitoring tool to facilitate systematic and consistent data collection on sexual and gender-based violence cases.

By the end of 2013, 15,299 people accessed UNDP-supported legal aid services to resolve disputes across the country. This includes people who received legal aid services from legal aid lawyers, and mediation and legal advice from paralegals.

A growing number of people are also accessing UNDP-supported mobile courts, designed to reach people in rural and hard to access locations across Somalia. Mobile courts adjudicated 1,824 cases in 2013, nearly half of the total 3,650 cases heard since the project was launched. The increased caseload proves that there is a growing demand and respect for this kind of formalized justice among citizens, communities and local authorities.

Overall UNDP contributes to peace building through the strengthening of justice sector institutions thereby providing the people with reliable fora for peaceful resolution of disputes. Legal aid lawyers, paralegals as well as the mobile courts continue to contribute to the resolution of community disputes through mediation.

In 2013, UNDP supported 5 legal aid centres in Puntland which provided legal services to 2,589 Somalis, including internally displaced people. In Somaliland, UNDP supported the establishment of 'women and children desks' in the Hargeisa Group Hospital to support survivors of sexual violence in accessing medical, psychosocial and legal aid services.

In addition to the women and children desks, improvements are ongoing to mainstream gender issues in the justice sector. Political commitment as well as commitment by UNDP and the international community to support long-term interventions raised awareness on issues of gender-based violence in Somaliland. There are a significantly higher number of cases now going to court as well as survivors coming forward for treatment and support at the Hargeisa Group Hospital. This is largely due to efforts by UNDP to raise awareness on sexual and gender-based violence and the services available.

PSG4: Economic Foundations

Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth



A shopkeeper in a clothing and shoe store in the Somali capital Mogadishu.
© UN Photo / Stuart Price

Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita income of \$226. To reverse this reality, Somalia must build an economy that generates opportunities for investment, entrepreneurship, skills development, job creation and sustainable livelihoods.

Reducing risks for communities means ensuring a holistic approach to poverty reduction which addresses all areas of social protection: including rebuilding infrastructure, promoting youth employability, increasing educational opportunities and enhancing community resilience.

UNDP encourages local government and the private sector to build more resilient and self-reliant communities. In 2013, UNDP's Local Economic Development Project supported the construction and rehabilitation of 23 basic infrastructure facilities. These initiatives provided jobs for 2,180 workers - 32% of which were women. The workers rehabilitated vital infrastructures including roads, markets, vocational training centers, water and irrigation sources, schools, the Burao airport in Somaliland, and the Baidoa Hospital. In the long term, the projects also helped build the capacity of the community and local authorities to identify and manage local economic development needs and priorities and create sustainable projects.

Entrepreneurship and employment can be a catalyst for economic growth and poverty reduction. Recognizing this, UNDP supports initiatives which benefitted vulnerable communities across Somalia by

strengthening economic foundations at the local level. Understanding the local dynamics of the job market allows UNDP to support local economic growth through demand driven investments in skills and capital to micro-enterprises (small businesses that often have less than five employees).

Based on recommendations of two labor market surveys in Puntland, UNDP's Local Economic Development Project implemented micro-grant activities as part of actions to prevent piracy. Activities were funded by Greece, Italy, DFID, and Shell. By providing small business management training and seed money to help people

start small businesses, UNDP helped community members increase their economic power.

These activities helped 1,680 beneficiaries (over 60% of which were women) gain employable skills in micro business management, tailoring and computers to increase their opportunities for sustainable employment and support their families.

UNDP worked at the community level to create sustainable livelihoods, from providing boat motors and fishing equipment to fishermen in Berbera and Bander Bayle.

Young people are often the worst-afflicted groups to suffer social, economic and political exclusion. In Somalia, this is painfully true. As identified in the 2012 Human Development Report for Somalia, youth unemployment and isolation are some of the most urgent obstacles to the country's development. However, by offering alternatives and support to disenfranchised youth, there is an opportunity to change these dynamics.

In particular, piracy-related crime will continue to be a concern as long as Somali communities are unable to secure sustainable economic opportunities. UNDP provides viable options to Somali communities and livelihoods training to at-risk youth to reduce the potential for crime and piracy. This critical work is being funded largely by the Counter Piracy Trust Fund.

These alternative livelihoods activities include vocational trainings for young people, rehabilitation of basic social and productive infrastructure, and initiatives to increase market access. Project beneficiaries were involved in projects including the rehabilitation of access roads and the renovation of three markets, four vocational centers, four business centers, and one youth facility.

In Somalia, women face a number of barriers that limit their abilities to fully participate in social and political life. UNDP understands that these dynamics foster a greater negative impact of piracy on the women in the target communities. To address these challenges, UNDP's Private Sector Development Project directly supports and empowers women in the target communities through consultation, specific skills training, and providing women access to microfinance and entrepreneurship opportunities.

For example, in Puntland 150 women received training in literacy and numeracy, basic business skills, and developing business plans. They were also provided with micro-grants to establish or enhance a small business.

This support buffers the effects of piracy on women and involves them in community decision-making, thus increasing their capacity to influence positive change in their communities.

Local communities must have a say in the use of the natural resources around them. They must be empowered to analyze, participate in and advance recovery and development, local enterprise, conflict and sustainable environment management. UNDP's Environment Project has been working with local government to ensure that Somali men and women benefit equally from improved natural resource management. With support from Japan, Norway and the Global Environment Facility, UNDP works directly with communities on projects like water harvesting schemes to enhance the resilience of communities to alleviate the impact of seasonal droughts and floods.

In response to a devastating cyclone in November 2013, UNDP supported employment generation and economic early recovery activities with affected communities in Puntland. Projects will rehabilitate basic infrastructure following labour intensive techniques to provide cash injections to at least 653 households in the most affected areas by the cyclone in Hafun and Bander Bayle. This support will provide jobs for 162 women and 376 men in Hafun and 35 women and 80 men in Bander Bayle.

UNDP's close partnership with the Federal Ministry of National Resources resulted in the formulation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action. This helped Somalia mobilize USD 8.0 million from the Global Environment Facility Least Developed Countries



Anand's story

Together with local authorities and UNDP, local women's groups in Somalia's Puntland region identified the need for small grants and training to help women set up their own businesses. Building on their recommendations, UNDP provided small business training and \$250 grants to 150 women in Puntland to expand their businesses and increase their income.

Anand, 37, runs a small shop in Puntland's Eyl District. She established her business through this small business support from UNDP. Before this opportunity, Anand had few options. "I knew a small shop like this would help me make a living, but I could not afford the start-up costs," she said.

The grant from UNDP helped Anand start her small shop. Today, her shop makes as much as \$15 dollars a day and supports her and her five children.

Long-term employment fostered through the provision of grants and microfinance schemes like those that support Anand will benefit up to 1,880 entrepreneurs.

Climate Fund to help the country deal with the environmental and economic impact of climate change. UNDP's interventions also helped facilitate draft action plans for the National Environment Policy for Somalia, National Environment Action Plan, and National Plan of Action against Desertification.

Somalia is now included in the UNDP global programme on 'Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development' and regional programmes on 'Economics of Land Degradation' and 'Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme'.

Partnerships with the government resulted in breakthrough initiatives in policy development for environment as well as the introduction of solar technology to cater for energy requirements of government health facilities. Further, thanks to policy support and partnership with UNDP, Somalia is now part of the global initiatives on energy including 'Sustainable Energy for All' and a member of the International Renewable Energy Agency.

PSG5: Revenue and Services

Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources



A community group meets in Bosasso. © UNDP / Noor Khamis

Expanding the reach of central and local governments to deliver equitable services, and opening up access to even the most marginalized citizens is critical to UNDP's work in Somalia. Gender dynamics play a critical role in many of Somalia's development issues. Throughout all of its projects, UNDP supports the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment in all development results. This also means providing guidance to Somali institutions to mainstream gender into their policies and programmes. Further, understanding that HIV and AIDS are key issues in the region, UNDP is raising awareness at the institutional and community level to mitigate its impact and support the basic human rights of People Living with HIV (PLHIV).

Mainstreaming gender sensitivity into every level of society will be critical to changing the dialogue on gender issues and women's empowerment in Somalia. In 2013, UNDP's Gender Unit provided technical and financial support to national gender machineries in all three regions to develop gender policies and strategic plans; and coordinate better on gender issues across all government sectors. This work is funded with support from Norway and Denmark. Through ministries or directorates of education, scholarships were provided to enhance women's education at the tertiary level. Working with local partners UNDP raised awareness of women's rights in local communities, supported advocacy for women's political participation and promoted livelihoods for women.

UNDP works to strengthen the knowledge base and capacity for authorities to understand the dimensions

of gender issues. This includes supporting mapping exercises about women's rights activists, NGOs focusing on gender equality, women's organizations and support networks in Somaliland and Puntland. In Somaliland an Implementation Plan for the Somaliland National Gender Policy was developed and an inter-ministerial gender coordination mechanism established.

UNDP also impacts social change on gender issues through awareness raising, community dialogues and advocacy. In 2013, UNDP provided \$308,000 in grants to civil society organizations across Somalia to conduct advocacy and awareness-raising on gender issues. Somali women's rights activists received trainings and fostered strong ties with regional and international debates on women's rights. They used this exposure to create and conduct advocacy and awareness-raising on issues ranging from sexual and gender-based violence, livelihoods, gender justice, female genital mutilation and women's political participation.

To continue to strengthen and expand the pool of qualified female candidates for roles in government and the private sector (in addition to the transformative change on gender-balance in the justice sector), UNDP continued provision of scholarships and internships to women. In Puntland and Somaliland, 60 scholarship recipients are now in their second year of studies in fields including medicine, business administration, economics, and IT.

According to 2012 UNAIDS estimates, 31,000 people are living with HIV in Somalia – over half of which are women. UNDP's HIV Programme works with Somali institutions and stakeholders to understand and respond to the development dimensions of HIV and health, recognizing that action outside the health sector can contribute significantly to better health outcomes.

At the policy level, UNDP supports coordination efforts of the 3 Somali AIDS Commissions. As a trusted development partner and co-sponsor of UNAIDS, UNDP's main focus is to build the capacity of government at all levels and work closely with civil society to support a well-coordinated and effective response to HIV and AIDS. Thus, UNDP will support the

development of the new HIV National Strategic Plan for Somalia 2014 - 2018, which will form the basis of the next application to the Global Fund for funding from 2015 onwards for Somalia.

Community involvement plays a central role in the fight against HIV and AIDS in generating social change. UNDP is harnessing this power by implementing 'Community Conversations on HIV' in Somaliland, Puntland and recently in South Central Somalia. Community Conversations on HIV offer an opportunity for communities to identify and discuss social norms and values, as well as issues that make women particularly vulnerable to HIV infection.

Community Conversations have helped to break the silence about HIV and gender issues. They provide a forum to discuss critical gender issues, which include is conceptions and harmful traditional behavior that can contribute to the spread of HIV. They also provide an opportunity for women to openly share their experiences and gain information on HIV and AIDS services, such as the Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT). In 2013, approximately 73 'Community Conversations on HIV' took place in Somaliland and Puntland which reached 2610 people – 77% of which were female who benefited from participating in these sessions, raising awareness on HIV, human rights, and discrimination to pave the way for equal access to services for PLHIV.

UNDP also helps people living with HIV alleviate poverty by increasing access to economic opportunities and providing valuable career training. people living with HIV/AIDS. By the end of 2013, UNDP

provided small grants and business skills training to 120 people living with HIV who received a small grants to start their own business, as well as technical support from UNDP. Indirect beneficiaries of this project – including family members and children – was estimated to be over 7,200.

UNDP understands that gender and HIV awareness must be mainstreamed into all UNDP programmes. Mainstreaming gender across all UNDP projects remained a priority in 2013, with a focus on building the capacities of national stakeholders and partners to embed gender into activities and workplans. In 2013 UNDP also mainstreamed HIV awareness into other areas of UNDP's work. For example, 40 members of the Special Protection Unit of the Somali Police Force and 150 police women received training on HIV and AIDS, (noting that uniformed services all over the world remain a high risk group), and in collaboration with UNDP's Access to Justice Project, UNDP provided Legal Aid services to People Living with HIV, to protect human rights of those living with HIV.

UNDP supported an HIV Media project by working with a total of nine local radio stations in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia in 2013. This was based on the fact that radio has the potential to reach a significant number of people with correct information on HIV, as well as help bring about positive change and development. UNDP also supported training for local journalists in order to strengthen reporting on HIV and gender issues in Somalia, from wards a more human rights perspective.



"I was very happy when I was told that there was a grant for me."

Before UNDP's small grants initiative, Bisharo struggled to make ends meet. Discrimination towards people living with HIV closed many doors for Amran, and makes life extremely difficult for her and her children.

The lack of economic opportunities available to her meant that she could not cover her family's basic needs, and they were falling deeper into poverty. Just when she was beginning to lose hope, Bisharo found out she was going to receive a \$500 UNDP small business grant. She knew her life was about to change. "I was very happy when I was told that there was a grant for me," she said.

Working through local partners, UNDP provided Bisharo with training on setting up a small business, designing a marketing strategy and business plan, basic accounting, and ideas on how to spend her small-business grant.

Empowered with her new skills, Bisharo established a small clothing business. She is now importing clothes to sell in her community in Hargeisa. Bisharo's business is growing, and her success has given her confidence.

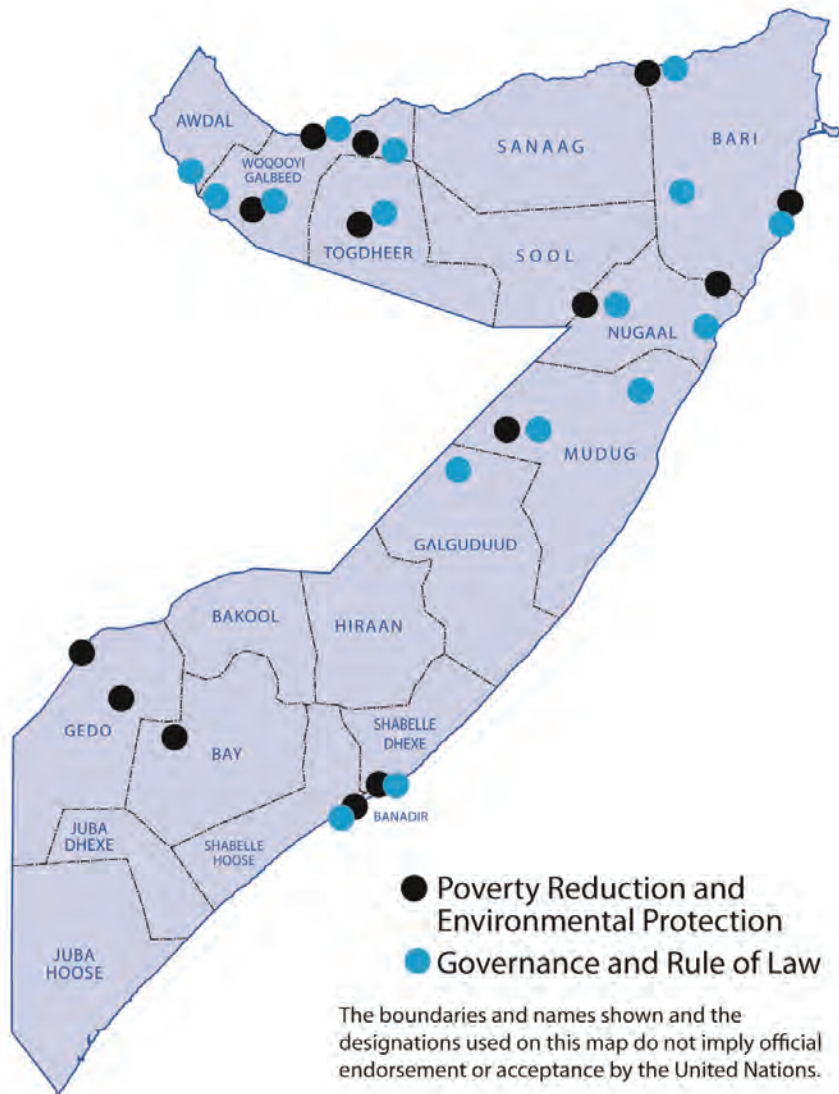
The Numbers Behind the Stories in 2013



Old port of Mogadishu. © UN Photo / Tobin Jones

- **317 local government staff** - including 38 women - trained on Public Expenditure Management
- **45 young Somali professionals** - including 5 women - placed with key government bodies to strengthen institutional administration
- By the end of 2013, **14,500 police officers** trained
- **2,175 people** - including 329 women - benefitted from UNDP's social rehabilitation and integration programmes for at risk youth
- **1,824 cases** adjudicated by mobile courts
- **15,299 people** received UNDP supported legal aid services
- Over the last 18 months, **85 law students** including 32 women graduated thanks to UNDP's legal internship and scholarship programmes
- **75 women** working in the legal sector in Somaliland in 2013 – compared to less than **5** in 2008
- **2,180 workers** benefitted from short-term employment through the construction of **23 basic infrastructure facilities**
- Long-term employment fostered through the provision of grants and microfinance schemes to **1,680 entrepreneurs**
- Over **7,200 people** — including children – indirectly benefiting from UNDP small business grants to people living with HIV / AIDS
- **35,000 youth** reached with behavioral change communication tools about sexual gender based violence and rape in Somaliland
- **2,610 people** - nearly 77% female - participated in 'Community Conversations', which help break the silence about HIV/AIDS and discrimination
- **541 youth** - including **70** women - and **165 police** trained on HIV awareness and protection of human rights

Where We Work



Livestock market in Burao, Somaliland.
© UNDP Somalia / Danielle Botti



Cudbi Yousuf Ali lives in the Mohamed Moge camp in Hargeisa. © UNDP / Noor Khamis



A lifeguard sits watch on Lido Beach in Mogadishu.
© UN Photo / Tobin Jones



Students at the UNDP-supported Burao Technical Institute learn vocational skills. © UNDP Gavin Roy

Funding and Partnerships

UNDP and its national and international partners are dedicated to working together in support of a peaceful and prosperous Somalia

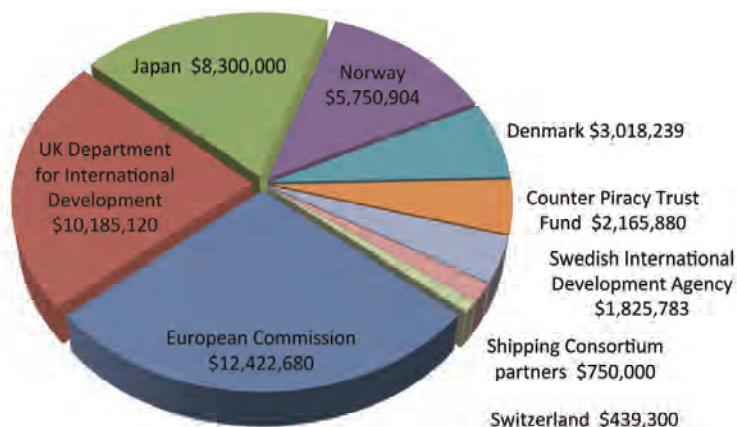
Working together, UNDP and its donors support implementation of the New Deal Compact and a strong partnership between the international community and the Federal Government of Somalia. Collaboration between UNDP and our partners works to boost Somalia's economy, create new jobs, increase access to justice and security for civilians, strengthen service delivery and expand good governance.

Our most important partnerships are those with the Somali authorities, institutions and civil society. By integrating UNDP support at every level, we add technical support and expertise to the evolving political environment and development agenda. However, Somalia's priorities have always been set by and for Somalis. UNDP respects and commends this, offering our full support to work with Somali stakeholders and the international community to uphold the goals of the Somali authorities and people.

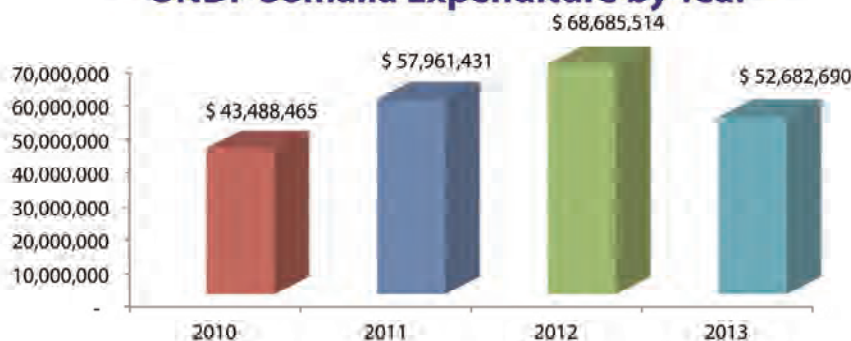
UNDP Somalia Key Donors:

Counter Piracy Trust Fund	Government of Italy
Government of Denmark	Government of Japan
Department for International Development (UK)	Government of Luxemburg
The European Commission	Government of Norway
Global Environment Facility	Swedish International Development Agency
Government of Germany	Switzerland

Donor Contributions in 2013



UNDP Somalia Expenditure by Year

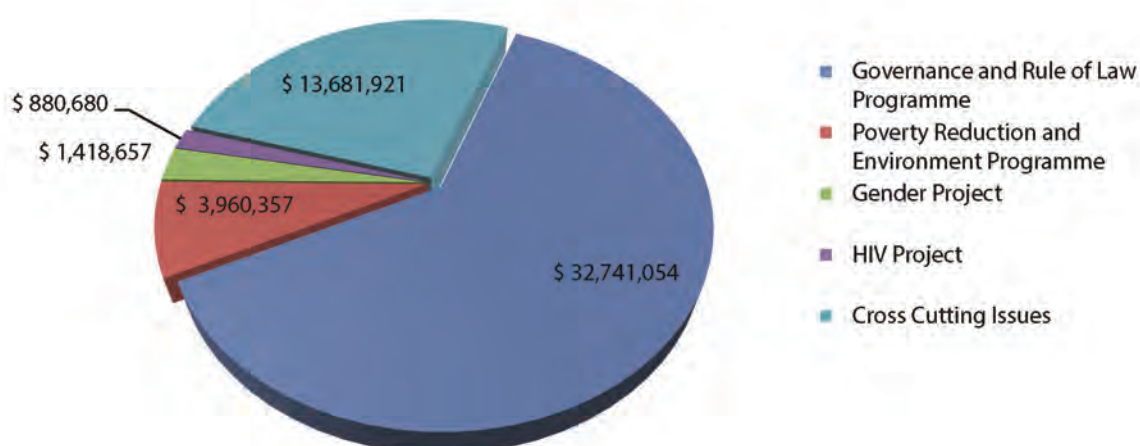


* The decrease in expenditure in 2013 was a direct result of the impact on implementation of activities following the June 2013 attack on the UN CC in Mogadishu.

Expenditures for 2013

UNDP Thematic Area	Project	Expenditure (in USD)
Governance and Rule of Law Programme	Joint Programme on Local Governance Project	\$ 3,237,039
	Somalia Institutional Development Project	\$ 6,590,112
	Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament Project	\$ 1,505,052
	Access to Justice Project	\$ 5,198,346
	Civilian Policing Project	\$ 11,243,410
	Community Security Project	\$ 4,967,096
	Governance and Rule of Law Programme Total	\$ 32,741,055
Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme	Environment Portfolio	\$ 1,437,749
	Local Economic Development Project	\$ 2,279,249
	Private Sector Development Project	\$ 243,359
	Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme Total	\$ 3,960,357
Crosscutting Issues	Gender Programme	\$ 1,418,657
	HIV Programme	\$ 880,680
	Resident Coordinator's Office	\$ 2,870,355
	Programme Support Services (security, programme operational support, M&E, communications, etc)	\$ 10,811,586
	Total 2013 Expenditure	\$ 52,682,670

2013 Expenditure by Thematic Area



In Memoriam

This tribute is for those who lost their lives in a tragic attack on the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu on 19 June 2013. One UNDP staff member, three contractors, four security guards, and numerous civilians lost their lives that day.



Rita , our UNDP Operations Specialist, was a young, dynamic, committed woman who joined UNDP Somalia in January 2005. She was an open, friendly and fun-loving colleague, and was respected and well-liked by UNDP colleagues and across the UN family.

To echo the words of the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, "I believe that her legacy will live on in the people of Somalia she has touched through her work, her friendship and her family life."

Fallen Colleagues

UNDP:

Rita Muchucha, Kenya

UNCC Guards:

Ibrahim Adow Alasow, Somalia

Said Mohamed Hussein, Somalia

Dahir Abdulle Mo'alim, Somalia

Abdiqadir Abshir Mohamud, Somalia

Mechem International:

Morne Lotter, South Africa

Isaaq Mohammed Osman, Somalia

Alan Simpson, South Africa





*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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