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United Nations Development Programme

UNDP SOMALIA ANNUAL REPORT

2011

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Caption: UNDP supports the Peace Caravan, a troupe of poets, musicians and artists who aim to educate through performance and spark discussion on issues affecting community safety and security. Pictured here at Liberty Garden, Hargeisa.

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COUNTRY DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

As outgoing Country Director, I am pleased to present our 2011 Annual Report. For UNDP Somalia, 2011 was a year of significant change and progress, and I wish all my colleagues all the best as they continue to roll out the new, and I believe more focused and synergized, country programme.

In 2011, we commenced the first year of the 2011-2015 Country Programme Strategy for Somalia. It was an important foundational year for setting key strategic priorities, and emphasis was placed on rolling out the United Nations Somalia Assistance Strategy 2011-2015 (UNSAS) and UNDP Country Programme Document 2011-2015 (CPD), based on the articulation of five-year outputs, baselines and indicators - setting the foundation for a stronger M&E structure and results-based planning for the Country Office. Stronger internal systems were also introduced, such as quarterly reporting and reviews, and CPD-based workplanning, to ensure accountable, transparent and high quality programme delivery.

Recommendations stemming from the Assessment of Development Results, an independent country-level evaluation of UNDP programmes undertaken in 2010, in support of the development of the new CPD, were also implemented. These included a series of alignments across the Country Office to ensure the objectives set out in the CPD can be met, such as the merger of the Governance and Rule of Law programmes into a combined unit, and the Recovery and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme and the Human Development and Economics Unit into the Poverty Reduction and Environment Protection (PREP) programme.

UNDP and UNPOS also established a Joint Constitution Unit to ensure more harmonized provision of technical support under the overall political leadership of UNPOS. In terms of consolidating the mergers, much of the work initiated in 2011 will continue into 2012 and informs some of the key priorities around finalization of programme documents, building up of our gender and peacebuilding portfolios, and continuing to strengthen internal systems to support the results-based focus in our work.

One of the key management priorities in 2011 was also to upgrade the existing accommodation facilities in Mogadishu to help the UN Country Team to meet the demands of the crisis unfolding in the Horn of Africa and in particular in south central Somalia, including the capital. Safe accommodation and armored

transport allows UN staff to operate more from Mogadishu. Despite security and logistical challenges, UNDP procurement ensured that comfortable, secure facilities were provided and vehicles delivered within 12 weeks.

In Hargeisa, UNDP also continued to improve the security and the overall infrastructure of the common compound and services, and in Garowe, UNDP has committed to double the capacity of the common premises and accommodation space through joint management with UNPOS.

In response to the famine, declared in July 2011, UNDP proved itself to be an important partner on the Humanitarian Country Team, helping boost government coordination efforts to promote resilience in drought-affected areas and enhancing protection of vulnerable groups such as IDPs in Mogadishu and other newly-recovered areas. In 2012, UNDP will be a lead player in reconstruction efforts in Mogadishu and will aim to support similar stabilization efforts in newly liberated areas.

Finally, I would like to say thank you to all of our government partners in Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland, to our development partners, NGOs and all Somalis for making my experience with the Somalia Country Office so enriching and rewarding.



Alvaro Rodriguez
Country Director
United Nations Development Programme
Somalia

2011 IN REVIEW: SOMALIA CONTEXT

Events in 2011 presented major challenges to UNDP's development support to Somalia. Most notably, a deepening drought affected a population whose livelihoods and coping mechanisms were already weakened because of the protracted conflict and displacement, and famine was declared by the United Nations in July and August in several regions in the country's south. By August, four million people were in crisis and 750,000 people were at a risk of starvation and living in famine conditions. The drought and continued internal strife generated displacement on a large scale within Somalia as well as refugee outflows into Kenya and Ethiopia. By December 2011, the overall number of internally displaced persons in Somalia was estimated at 1.5 million people, and refugees at 770,000 [Source: UNHCR Somalia <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483ad6.html>]

2011 also saw continuing political transition in Somalia. The Kampala Accord was signed in June, which extended the Transitional Federal Government's (TFG) transitional phase by one year to August 2012 and mandated the development of a 'roadmap' for ending the transition. This outlined how the Executive and Parliament should work with the international community, and identified benchmarks and mechanisms for implementing key tasks. While the roadmap remains a key transition tool to ensure priority actions are undertaken before August 2012, the deliverables will require significant review in 2012 so that the process remains on track.

The Garowe Conference on 21-23 December brought together governments and key stakeholders to develop a set of principles to guide and direct the finalization of the constitution and add further provisions to ending the transition period.

Governance in Somaliland has progressed following 2010 democratic elections. Despite Cabinet reshuffles and initial challenges, President Silanyo and the Somaliland government are continuing to follow a reform agenda as part of the region's development. A National Human Rights Commission Act was passed and a five-year judicial reform strategy was finalized. In addition, an Anti-Corruption Commission was established and Parliamentary oversight of the security sector increased. Somaliland put new policies and procedures in place to increase tax revenue and new ministries were established to balance clan representation.



Residents of Burao, Somaliland, celebrate the launch of the Youth at Risk programme, a joint initiative by UNDP, UNICEF and ILO which seeks to contain and prevent violent conflict through engaging at-risk youth at the community level.

In Somaliland and Puntland, the Development Assistance Database is now being used by governments to access development financial information and inform their own budgeting process.

In Puntland, the government has issued a Puntland State Constitution and established the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission and aims to hold district level elections in 2012. However, there were a number of targeted assassinations of justice officials or Members of Parliament in Puntland in 2011, with the majority taking place in Bosasso and Galkayo. Press freedom also continues to be restricted across Somalia, with journalists also being targets of assassination and imprisonment in 2011.

In terms of overall security, civil strife increased, with the number of recorded security incidents up from 2010 in all regions. A state of emergency was declared in districts vacated by Al Shabaab in early August 2011, including Mogadishu, to limit activities of clan militias. The withdrawal of Al Shabaab presents an important window of opportunity to roll out stabilization plans and expand the reach of

UNDP Somalia Country Programme 2011-2015

Outcome One: Peace building and conflict management

UNDP will diversify its participation in strategic peace-building activities, such as the constitutional process, ensuring that civil society organizations are included, particularly women's groups and the private sector, to deepen peace within their own communities.

Outcome Two: People-centred governance and law

UNDP commits to strengthening governance and rule of law institutions, systems, practices and services. Transitional governance and rule of law institutions within Somalia are very fragile. Outcome two is critical for the assertive management of conflict, the protection of human rights, the advancement of gender equality, and progress towards achievement of localized MDGs.

Outcome Three: Economic recovery and environmental protection

UNDP will strive to improve livelihood opportunities for the most poor and strengthen institutional arrangements and policies for better management of natural resources. Despite years of intense conflict, there are pockets of opportunities where communities can engage in activities for early recovery, community empowerment and the revival of sustainable livelihoods. There will be greater focus on area-based community-level planning to promote localized, integrated, gender-sensitive MDG-based interventions for human security and human development.

Outcome Four: Protecting and Empowering Women

UNDP's intent is to make women's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programs in the political, economic and social spheres of life. Special focus will be placed on expanding the leadership role of Somali women, particularly in the area of peace-building and conflict resolution, tackling some of the most extreme and recurrent aspects of abuse and discrimination as well as addressing the causes of gender equality thereby transforming the unequal power relations between men and women.

UNDP's work in these areas. On 16 October 2011, Kenyan forces entered Somalia at Dhobley following the kidnapping of two NGO workers from Dadaab refugee camp in north-eastern Kenya. However due to the rainy season, they have not made significant progress towards their intended target of liberating Kismayo of Al Shabbab presence. The troops remain in Somalia and will be absorbed into AMISOM forces. On December 31, Ethiopian forces captured the strategic town of Beledweyne. This move has created a window of opportunity to stabilize this region, and increase the level of engagement through local NGOs and increased staff presence.

In Galmudug, decreased tensions were observed following the signing of a peace agreement between conflicting parties.

While 2011 saw a reduction in hostages and ships held, piracy off the coast of Somalia has become an entrenched criminal enterprise with a growing geographical area of operations, larger scale attacks, increase levels of violence and higher ransoms. Approximately 30 vessels and 400 persons were detained for piracy-related offences in 2011.

Vulnerability continues to escalate. Increased displacement due to the famine and insecurity contributed to further conflicts for limited natural resources. Food and water prices increased by approximately 200 percent and fuel prices also rose. The TFG acknowledged the need for much stronger environmental management as part of disaster risk management. In terms of local income, diaspora receipts declined due to the global economic recession. The continued deforestation and land degradation in southern areas of Somalia as a result of the charcoal trade increased exposure and vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards and climate change, such as drought and floods.

The women of Somalia bear an unequal brunt of hardships occasioned by poverty, conflict and clan-based patriarchal culture; as a result, many women remain excluded from decision making and asset ownership.

UNDP in 2011

In the context of drought, famine and protracted insecurity, a massive multi-sectoral response by governments and the international community was critical to prevent additional deaths and total livelihood and social collapse. In coordination with other UN agencies as well as humanitarian and development partners, UNDP contributed US\$ 3 million to the relief and recovery effort, expanding its emergency employment generation activities to include affected areas.

2011 was also a significant year for UNDP's core programming. It was the first year of its new Country Programme (2011-2015), which marks an important shift from yearly planning to longer term development planning. Under four outcomes (see Box 1), the framework is designed to maximize synergies and collaboration between UNDP's programming interventions in Somalia, with a focus on peace building, gender and increased engagement with youth. The priorities of the UNDP Country Programme are also aligned with the key outcomes of the UNSAS 2011-2015 and the UN Integrated Strategic Framework.

GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

The Governance and Rule of Law Programmes respond directly to three of the four outcome areas outlined in the new country programme: capacity-building for peace and human security, strengthened governance and rule of law institutions, systems, practices and services, and gender equality.

Under the new country programme, UNDP in 2011 began to merge the previously distinct Governance and Rule of Law programmes to build stronger links and synergies between these two programmes. Project areas currently include local governance, institution building, constitution-making, access to justice, police and community security.

PROJECT-LEVEL RESULTS

Civilian Police Project

In 2011, UNDP focused its support on enhancing policing at the institutional level through support to policies, headquarters and management capacities, and matching this with training to officers at all levels to deliver high quality policing services to communities.

In Somaliland, UNDP continued its support of the police reform process and drafted a new Police Act which is currently with the Cabinet for approval before submission to Parliament. This was complemented with rights-based partnership policing training which will be delivered to all officers within the Somaliland Police Force.

In Puntland, a new Police Headquarters was built in Garowe as part of a process of professionalising policing in the region. Capacity assessment training (CAT) for Puntland Police Force personnel was begun and will become mandatory for all personnel. The CAT combines a thorough assessment of police personnel with refresher training on basic policing and human rights issues. Once completed, officers are registered and issued with a photo identification card.

In South Central Somalia, UNDP worked closely with the Somali Police Force (SPF) to re-establish policing across Mogadishu and to provide improved security under very tough conditions during the



UNDP supports the rehabilitation of police stations throughout Somalia, including the provision of essential equipment such as OB books to ensure all complaints are officially recorded.

famine. UNDP provided core support to the SPF Headquarters to continue their operations, and to rehabilitate four police stations in the city. UNDP continued to pay police stipends to officers who have been trained under the international community's supervision.

UNDP helped improve the oversight capacity of the Mogadishu Police Advisory Committee by ensuring regular monitoring of police activities, including the conditions of detention in the city's police stations. In 2011 this included collaboration with legal aid providers supported by UNDP's Access to Justice project to ensure women and other vulnerable groups receive fair treatment in detention. Approximately 600 women and children including IDPs were assisted through UNDP support to NGOs in 2011.

Governance and Rule of Law Key Achievements 2011

- The implementation of the Constitution moved forward in 2011 with the creation of a joint UNDP/ UNPOS unit, the Joint Constitution Unit, to facilitate strategy and activities. Additionally, UNDP was an active stakeholder in the roadmap, acting as the lead for good governance and JCU leading on the constitution benchmark.
- The 1st National Constitutional Conference was held in Puntland in 2011. The meeting, known as Garowe 1, was led by the TFG and hosted by the Puntland government. Through the JCU, UNPOS and UNDP provided logistical and technical support.
- UNDP contributed to the development of national, sub-national, and community capacity to build peace and manage conflict, through the establishment and strengthening of community safety committees and peacebuilding units within the Ministries of Interior and Security.
- UNDP's work with the Civil Service Commission in Somaliland has resulted in improved performance of Ministerial functions and an overall improvement in the provision of public services.
- UNDP's work in local governance and public financial management enabled the Offices of the Auditor General to improve the quality and depth of the audits in Somaliland and Puntland. For the first time in 2011, the auditor generals in both regions completed central government and local government audits. The local government audits are a precondition for allocation of local development funds. Communities now actively participate and prioritize projects for local development.
- Legal aid is now available outside regional capitals – a direct result of UNDP's work. In 2011, 1236 people accessed legal aid services, including through nine mobile courts, to resolve disputes in Puntland, as well as 6403 in Somaliland and 692 in South Central.
- In Somaliland, the judicial reform strategy was finalized which will ensure greater accountability and making judiciary and court systems more effective in their work with the population.
- UNDP, in collaboration with UNICEF and ILO, worked to promote community security by supporting local engagement with youth at risk including some 700 associated with armed groups. Alternative employment and livelihood opportunities are now being identified.
- Active UNDP support for civilian policing in Mogadishu has resulted in an increase in the levels of citizen security. New modalities of interaction with the population were introduced through community security initiatives.

Access to Justice

The Access to Justice Project supported both technical assistance and capacity development at the government and local community level in all three regions of Somalia in 2011. This included support to the Attorneys-General and Ministries of Justice. As part of an outreach campaign and to bridge different justice systems, UNDP also supported engagement with traditional authorities to enhance their understanding of modern human rights and women's rights.

UNDP provided scholarships for female students at the Faculty of Law at the Puntland State University, Hargeisa University and Amoud University. Currently, 79 female students have been supported

Somaliland's first female prosecutors

Aswan Mohamoud Jibril leads by example for women in Somaliland. At 26, she is one of the region's first female prosecutors.

Born and raised in Borama, which lies on the Ethiopian border, she has become a pioneer for women's equality in a region where just 36 percent of women are literate (UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006). Aswan's determination to fulfill her dream of becoming a lawyer led her first to apply for a scholarship to study law supported by UNDP.

"I was alerted of the UNDP-sponsored scholarship programme for women. I applied, and was lucky enough to be accepted. I graduated and secured an L.L.B in 2009. Two days only after my graduation, I enrolled in a 10-month internship programme, together with other female law graduates, through the Somaliland Women Lawyers Association, thanks to UNDP support," she said.

UNDP's Access to Justice project also supports an internship programme that helps place the law school's top graduates in key judicial institutions. Through her participation in this programme, in 2010 Aswan was appointed as a prosecutor with the Somaliland Prosecutor's Office, and spends her days in court prosecuting those convicted of a range of crimes, but mainly of crimes against women and children. However, the job is not without its challenges and even dangers. She says she faces real risks to her personal safety by those who she has prosecuted.

"Sometimes I get threats after the court," she says. "The accused threaten me that they will kill me after they come out of prison. When I am in court I look around myself and when I am in the marketplace I put on a veil and cover my face so that those criminals don't see me when they are out of prison."

But despite the challenges, Aswan remains positive.

"I have to be strong. I see this to be a step forward for women, because women were looked down upon and people used to think we could not hold these positions" she said. "I have a dream of becoming a senior prosecutor."

Editor's note: In March 2012, Aswan Jibril realized her dream of becoming a senior prosecutor when she was appointed Deputy Attorney-General along with six male and three other female lawyers by the High Judicial Council of Somaliland.



Aswan Mohamoud Jibril was appointed one of Somaliland's first female prosecutors in 2010

through scholarships, and 51 students also completed internships with UNDP support. Through this programme, the Office of the Attorney-General in Somaliland recruited the first female prosecutors (5) and established a dedicated unit for cases involving women and children.

At the community level, the project supported the provision of free legal aid to vulnerable groups, through support to universities, NGOs and mobile courts and paralegals. In 2011, 1236 people in Puntland accessed legal aid services to resolve disputes, as well as 6403 in Somaliland and 692 in South Central. Furthermore, it partnered with the Civilian Police project to include legal studies as part of a crime investigators' training to ensure cases are prepared to a standard that is satisfactory to both the prosecution and courts. Access to Justice also linked with the Armed Violence Reduction project to support the prosecutor's office to select youth offenders to participate in alternative sentencing (parole and probation) through its Youth at Risk programme.

In Somaliland, the judicial reform strategy was finalized which lays the foundation for an accountable, functioning and accessible judiciary and court system. At the beginning of 2011, Puntland approved the first code of conduct regulating the Judiciary, Attorney General's Office and legal profession. This is the first such provision in Somalia providing a framework for accountability for Justice Actors. It is expected to be approved in Somaliland and South Central in 2012.

With UNDP support, nine mobile courts are operating in Somaliland and Puntland and dealt with 859 cases in 2011 compared with 739 in 2010.

Armed Violence Reduction (Community Security)

UNDP worked closely with communities and local counterparts to develop community safety and security activities in 2011. The project conducted safety and security assessments at the community level in five districts (Galkayo, Bossaso, Mogadishu, Burao and Las Anod) which are now used to inform not only the development of community safety plans, but also support policy deliberation at the highest levels of government. This was supported through the establishment of National and Regional Peacebuilding Units and District Safety Committees. The UNDP-supported Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention provided training on peace building and conflict reconciliation at each level.

Through the Youth at Risk component of this project, UNDP works with UNICEF and ILO to steer at-risk youth away from criminal activities such as participation in piracy and armed violence. In 2011, 1300 youth participated in a social rehabilitation programme, which included theoretical (social skills, rule of law, and peace building) and practical (Quranic studies, drama, and sports) classes. These were complemented by economic reintegration activities (labour intensive short term employment and vocational, enterprise and apprenticeship training).

In 2011, this project established important synergies with other UNDP projects, namely:

- Civilian Police and Access to Justice projects used data provided by AVR crime and victimization survey to consider options for addressing security and justice needs
- Civilian Police cooperated with AVR to establish a Women's civic protection unit in Mogadishu
- A2J and AVR collaborated with the prosecutor's office in the selection of youth offenders to participate in alternative sentencing (parole and probation) through AVR's Youth at Risk

Social reintegration programme turning young Somalis' lives around



Youth participate in a skills training session as part of the Youth at Risk social reintegration programme in Bosasso, Puntland

At just 27, Bosasso resident Mohamed Ahmed Jama has already spent three years in jail for piracy-related activities. Like many young Somalis, the lure of prosperity associated with piracy outweighed the risks. After his release from prison, Mohamed may have been drawn back into such a life, were it not for his participation in a UNDP-supported reintegration programme.

Initially reluctant, he now credits the programme, which aims to reintegrate at-risk youth back into the community, with giving him the confidence to turn his life around.

“At the initial stage it seemed to be similar to any other humanitarian project, providing only short term opportunities, such as access to food and employment,” he said.

“But through the social and legal rehabilitation I feel I have gained skills that I had never had before. I believe now I have a chance for a brighter future since the social skills has been factored in my life and I have socially grown up.”

Mohamed Ahmed Jama is one of hundreds of young Somalis who have participated in UNDP’s Youth at Risk initiative since the project began in 2011. Conducted in partnership with UNICEF and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the project aims to bring about a change in mindset, behaviour, attitude, opportunities, and interaction with the community in individuals who are currently engaged with criminal and violent activities.

Under the economic integration component of the Youth at Risk initiative, participants receive vocational and skills training, including business entrepreneurship skills, which empower youth to find a job or create their own businesses.

Mohamed has been attending the afternoon sessions of the skills training three days a week for the last three months. He now has a basic business concept to initiate his own ideas to start his business after he completes the programme – a contrast from the life he once led.

“The course had equipped me to think more on developing my small business plan which I will use to generate income for myself and community,” he said. “My future is brighter than ever and I am a role model to my peer groups especially, to those who did not get this opportunity.”

rehabilitation/ reintegration activities

- The Local Economic Development project of UNDP's poverty reduction programme also linked with AVR by providing short term work to youth who participated in AVR's Youth at Risk activities in Bosasso, Puntland.

Somali Institutional Development Project

Interventions under this project have sought to boost institutions' ability to create and implement policies and laws, develop human resources, and improve financial management and infrastructure. In 2011, SIDP underwent a project redesign to increase its effectiveness, and activities were reformulated around four pillars: (i) Public Financial Management, Accountability and Transparency; (ii) Development Planning and Aid Coordination; (iii) Public Sector and Parliamentary Reform and (iv) Good Governance in Political Transition.

In the area of public financial management, the most significant gains in 2011 were made in revenue collection. In Somaliland, there was a 90 percent increase in revenue collection (from USD12,500,000 in 2010 to USD24,000,000 in 2011). SIDP helped contribute to higher compliance with tax regulations by supporting a public awareness campaign explaining the role of government in providing public services and the responsibilities of citizens to pay taxes.

Participation in the budget process in Somaliland improved with Ministries participating for the first time in discussions on their budget submissions with the Ministry of Finance. The budget classification, presentation and the overall coverage of information included in the budget for 2011 also improved. In Puntland, the Ministry of Finance conducted a review of the Inland Revenue collection system and identified potential new tax sources.

UNDP continued supporting efforts to improve development effectiveness and aid management through the provision of the Development Assistance Database (DAD), which is a tool the government can use to access development finance information on aid provided by the donor community. UNDP assisted regional administrations to formulate aid coordination policies to regulate aid information management, data sharing within the government, and to foster dialogue between the government, donors and development partners. To date, DAD Somalia has recorded 80 percent of overall aid flows to Somalia for 2008-2011 (aligned to the Somali Reconstruction and Development Programme). This represents 442 projects with USD856 million and USD559 million of committed and disbursed funds, respectively.

In Somaliland, SIDP worked closely with the new administration to strengthen the machinery of government (including public financial management) and support the professionalization of the civil service in 2011. Emphasis was placed on work with Parliament, particularly in the exercise of parliamentary oversight and outreach responsibilities. In Puntland, the Civil Service Commission and the Ministry of Labour started a survey to identify all civil servants and cross check them against civil service registers and payrolls, with the aim of identifying ghost workers.

UNDP support to the TFG focused on facilitating completion of priority transitional tasks in the governance benchmark of the roadmap – including improving aid coordination mechanisms and improving financial transparency through improved revenue collection systems.

Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery

UNDP is one of five UN agencies partnering on this joint programme, working alongside UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, ILO and UNCDF to ensure local governance contributes to peace and equitable, priority service delivery in selected locations. In 2011, UNDP continued its work under the joint programme to support 10 district councils (six in Somaliland and four in Puntland). Through its activities, local councils are being empowered to effectively manage funds and respond to citizen demands.

UNDP's work in local governance enabled the Offices of the Auditor General in Somaliland and Puntland to audit the districts - a precondition for allocation of local development funds. UNDP provided support to enhance the capacity of a) the districts to plan and set priorities, prepare district development frameworks, annual work plans and identify investments/public service delivery projects, and b) the Ministries of Interior to implement decentralization in line with their respective local governance law, to establish new district councils (in Puntland), to mentor the districts, to monitor and evaluate the work of the districts ensure their practices are in line with the public expenditure and planning process.

As the lead in the provision of government capacity development on local governance and decentralized services, UNDP also developed the local government public expenditure management (PEM) cycle/process and managed the related training to district and MOI staff in Somaliland and Puntland.

UNDP also supported MOWDAFA and MOLSA in promoting and advocating gender equality in district councils and district administrations, and increased women's engagement in the local government political process and service delivery planning and implementation processes. As of December 2011, there were two women councillors in Somaliland, and 44 in Puntland (representing 17.5 percent). Of the 16 District Commissioners in the Benadir Region in Mogadishu, one is female.

Constitution-making project

The Constitution Project is now being implemented through the Joint Constitution Unit, in collaboration with the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS). The merger into a joint programme is expected to harmonise support at both technical and political levels. The process will contribute not only to the development of a constitution and better governance systems in Somalia, but also engages in a process that builds peace and reconciliation among Somali constituents, especially through the public consultation and civic education process.

In 2011, UNDP was an active stakeholder in the transitional roadmap, acting as the lead for good governance and co-lead on the constitution benchmark in partnership with UNPOS.

The first National Constitutional Conference was held in Garowe, Puntland, on 21-23 December 2011, led by the TFG, hosted by the Puntland government, and facilitated by the UN. The Joint Constitution Unit assisted in convening the meeting, which resulted in the outlining of the Garowe Principles, which guide and direct the finalization of the constitution and add further provisions to ending the transition period. A follow up meeting was scheduled for early 2012.

With technical assistance from UNDP, the Independent Federal Constitution Commission (IFCC) increased public consultations with citizens and civil society organizations on the draft constitution document and the constitution process. UNDP supported the IFCC to increase political outreach with Somali authorities, such as the Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Constitution, TFG Cabinet, Chief Justice, judges, Attorney General, integrity institution and National Reconciliation Commission.

POVERTY REDUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection Programme responds to three of the four outcome areas: capacity-building for peace and human security, increased livelihood opportunities and improved natural resources management, and gender equality. Its core work is divided into three pillars:

- i) Supporting formulation and implementation of strategic economic development policies with focus on small and micro-finance for inclusive growth;
- ii) Empowering local communities to analyze, participate in and advance recovery and development through encouraging local enterprise, managing conflict and fostering sustainable environmental management; and
- iii) Ensuring environmental and natural resources are utilized in a sustainable, equitable, gender- and conflict-sensitive manner by supporting formulation and implementation of strategic policies.

PROJECT-LEVEL RESULTS

Local Economic Development

UNDP carried out its activities in 2011 for this project under two areas: area based early recovery (ABER), and employment generation for early recovery (EGER). The former supported the recovery of Somali communities in regions affected by conflict, hazards, disasters and the movement of populations, and the latter addressed the urgent need for income generation and job creation in Somalia through community-based approaches. In 2011, EGER activities were increased as a result of the famine in south central Somalia.

The project generated employment opportunities and income for vulnerable populations in Somalia, particularly women, marginalized groups and youth. In 2011, UNDP facilitated the provision of short term employment to 18,907 beneficiaries through Cash for Work, of which 6,643 were women (34 percent) and 3,781 IDPs. This generated around 600,000 workdays. Activities were implemented through labor intensive rehabilitation of productive and basic social infrastructure such as irrigation canals, garbage collection, environmental health, access roads, market places, and public buildings.



A livestock trader at the Bosasso Livestock Market benefits from UNDP's support to the Ministry of Commerce to collect price data in order to regulate market prices.

UNDP provided vocational training for youth and other vulnerable populations to address the need for longer term job creation and skills development. In 2011, 260 youth in Mogadishu were trained on carpentry, metal fabrication/welding, masonry/brick building, plumbing, electrical installation, mobile repair and computer application and basic management. In Gedo 200 farmers were trained on basic agricultural techniques and methods and maintenance and operation of water pumps.

A further 200 youth in Adado/Galgadud were trained in basic computer skills, electric works and plumbing. In Bakool, 40 youth were trained on construction of bee hives and energy saving stoves.

This project linked with the Armed Violence Reduction project to provide short term work to youth who have participated in AVR's Youth at Risk activities in Bosasso, Puntland.

Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection Key Achievements 2011

- In response to the drought/famine UNDP allocated US\$ 3 million (including 1 million from Central Emergency Relief Fund - CERF) to rapidly expand its emergency employment generation activities to include affected areas. This included cash-for-work initiatives to rehabilitate community and rural assets, and improve purchasing power of food and other essential items for households.
- UNDP facilitated the provision of short term employment to 18,907 beneficiaries through Cash for Work, of which 6,643 were women (34 percent) and 3,781 IDPs. This generated around 600,000 workdays.
- UNDP engaged with the TFG Ministry of Environment to prepare a National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change which covers gender equality, disaster and conflict-sensitive natural resources management strategies.
- UNDP commissioned a disaster risk reduction (DRR) assessment to find appropriate ways of mainstreaming DRR in relevant sectoral policies of Somaliland (which has been integrated into the National Development Plan 2012–2016).
- UNDP initiated advocacy on International Conventions on Bio-diversity and Climate Change in Somaliland.
- Supported the preparation of draft microfinance strategies and policies for both Somaliland and Puntland.
- Technical support provided to line ministries to draft laws and policy instruments guiding investments, private public partnerships, commercial and business activities in Puntland.
- Support provided to the Ministry of Planning to draft the Somaliland Development Plan
- UNDP steered the production of the Somalia Human Development Report (HDR), focusing on Empowering Youth for Peace and Development. Due for publication in 2012.
- UNDP facilitated the development of a Youth Charter for Somalia, designed by Somali youth. The Charter serves as a set of guiding principles for stakeholders to engage with youth effectively, while highlighting the youth's aspirations that will lead to their contributing to peace and development in the country.

Private Sector Development

This project supports initiatives aimed at reducing poverty and hastening Somali economic recovery and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2011, the project encouraged the emergence of a viable private sector in Somalia by promoting inclusive market development through business councils and entrepreneurs and supporting inclusive financial and microfinance sectors. It also supported the Somali livestock and meat export sector to advocate for private sector development and increased opportunities for public private partnerships.

In 2011, UNDP supported Ministries of Planning to conduct public private dialogue (PPD) and public private partnerships (PPP) baseline surveys in Somaliland, and to develop PPP and PPD frameworks in Puntland. Investment Climate Units in Puntland and Somaliland revised and updated commercial and foreign investment laws. This support linked with the Somali Institutional Development (SIDP) project in its activities to improve good governance and ensure better public services.

Support was also given to Chambers of Commerce and Ministries of Fisheries establish and maintain Fishery Livestock Management Information Units in Somaliland and Puntland. These units now collect, analyze, and disseminate livestock information to local markets.

Hargeisa shop owner makes a small loan go a long way

Before taking a \$300 loan through UNDP's microfinance initiative, Canab Abdi Daud struggled to make ends meet. Her small Hargeisa shop rarely turned a profit, and as a result, she could often not afford basic essential items for herself and her family, and also at times found herself unable to afford to buy products to stock her shop.

But since taking the loan, prospects have improved for Canab.

"After I got the loan my business has expanded," she said. "My customers increased in number and the profit I make from the business increased. Some of customers are very confident now and even trust me to keep their monthly bills in advance. My profit margin is high and I am sure that I will be able to pay back the loan regularly."

In addition to being able to meet the demands of her customers, Canab was also able to start a new money exchange business with the mircogrant, enabling her to earn even more, and giving her the comfort of knowing she can afford to support her family.

Canab received the grant through UNDP's Private Sector Development project, which issues microcredit loans to low-income families to improve household income and reduce vulnerability. All recipients of the loans also receive training in record keeping, generating business ideas, marketing, costing, and business planning. Training is conducted by local NGO Committee of Concerned Somalis and loans are repaid interest-free.



Shop owner Canab Abdi Daud received a loan of USD 300 to expand her business

Environmental Protection Project

This new project, established in late 2010, supports equipping of environmental authorities, the implementation of public awareness/advocacy campaigns and implementation of community-based environmental/energy conservation activities. It aims to support Somalia's efforts in meeting the targets of MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability. It also promotes sustainability of the sources of livelihoods for the majority of the population that depends on productivity of natural resources.

UNDP engaged with the TFG Ministry of Environment to prepare a National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change, which covers gender equality, disaster and conflict sensitive natural resources management strategies.

A disaster risk reduction assessment was commissioned by UNDP to find appropriate ways of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) in relevant sectoral policies of Somaliland (which has been integrated into the National Development Plan 2012–2016).

UNDP also initiated advocacy on International Conventions in Bio-diversity and Climate Change in Somaliland. A review of the Environment Policy for Puntland was undertaken that will set the framework for the planned Environment Law for the region.

Environment activities were also mainstreamed into disaster response projects to rehabilitate degraded land and water resources, promoting energy efficiency through improved cooking stoves, improving hygiene conditions for the IDPs.

Human Development and Economics Unit

In 2011, HDEU led the research and writing of a national Human Development Report on youth empowerment, due to be published in 2012. This included wide consultations with youth groups throughout the country and in the diaspora. UNDP engaged young Somali men and women in and facilitated the development of a Youth Charter for Somalia, an output of the HDR production process. The Charter, which was disseminated among youth groups in Somalia and within the Diaspora through one-to-one communication and an online survey, serves as a set of guiding principles for stakeholders to engage with youth effectively, while highlighting the youth's aspirations that will lead to their contributing to peace and development in the country.

Also in 2011, the project engaged with relevant line ministries in the TFG, Puntland and Somaliland governments to work on an overall MDG progress report, due for publication by the end of 2012. UN agencies have also been engaged in this process, providing data and narratives. UNDP also continued its work on MDG advocacy and campaigns. A comic outlining the relevance of MDGs to Somali citizens was pre-tested and will be disseminated in 2012. In 2011, billboard advertisements featuring key messages from the comic were placed in strategic locations in Puntland and Somaliland.

UNDP also conducted poverty monitoring and analysis training with Ministries of Planning in all three zones and supported the development of poverty monitoring and analysis frameworks, enhancing Somali capacities to collect and share poverty and vulnerability-related data in a country where such information is scarce but instrumental to achieving the MDGs.

With funding from UNDP's Somalia Institutional Development Project (SIDP), HDEU provided technical support to train members of TFG ministries (at the director level) on poverty monitoring and analysis, as

part of its plan to develop the Poverty Monitoring and Analysis system framework and institutionalize it within government in 2012. With SIDP support, HDEU provided technical support to the preparation of Somaliland’s development plan, which was endorsed by the President of Somaliland in late 2011.

Highlight: UNDP’s response to the famine

In response to the famine, declared in July 2011, UNDP allocated US\$ 3 million (including 1 million from Central Emergency Relief Fund - CERF) to rapidly expand its emergency employment generation activities to include affected areas. This included cash-for-work initiatives to rehabilitate community and rural assets, and improve purchasing power of food and other essential items for households. Activities were expanded to drought-affected communities in Bakol, Gedo, Hiran, Galgudud, Banadir regions and, particularly, in the Afgooye corridor in Southern Central Somalia.

UNDP Somalia’s major achievements or milestones in response to the crisis include:

- 113,442 households (38 percent women) in humanitarian emergency and acute livelihood and food crisis benefitted from direct employment opportunities
- Basic social and productive infrastructure rehabilitated, livelihoods assets distributed and coordination mechanisms supported, including:
 - o 1,581 energy saving jikos, 36 metric tonnes of charcoal, 16 irrigation pumps distributed
 - o Rehabilitation of Yeed market in Bakool benefitting 3,516 households
 - o Rehabilitation of 32 canals measuring 49.3 km in length in Gedo, which created employment for 2,963 beneficiaries generating 88,890 workdays
 - o Rehabilitation of 59 water catchments with water storage capacity of 363,371m3 in Bakol and Gedo, which generated employment for 6,402 individuals generating 216,116 workdays
 - o Rehabilitation of 79 km feeder roads in Gedo region creating employment for 1,672 workers generating 48,810 workdays
- Mogadishu IDPs Assessment was carried out indicating demography, estimated number, and location.
- Initiation of the Humanitarian Coordination system in Mogadishu, supported through the office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Interior and National Security
- Demo project implemented in Garowe, Puntland, to restore the productive potential of degraded land by increasing the vegetative cover and tree plantations
- A feasibility study on biogas in Puntland and Somaliland initiated. The study aims to introduce alternative sources of energy at a wider scale and cut the demand for charcoal in major urban centres of the country.

As a member of the Humanitarian Country Team – a joint UN body established in times of sudden or protracted crisis to manage a concerted response – UNDP’s activities included work on Disaster Risk Management, including finalization of a Joint Programme led by UNDP; strengthening the capacity of the Office of the TFG Prime Minister for humanitarian coordination through a Humanitarian Liaison Unit; and building stronger links in protection between UNDP, OCHA and UNHCR through work on IDP mapping in Mogadishu. This has included establishment of a Women’s Civilian Protection Unit in Mogadishu to assist in boosting safety and security in IDP camps.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

While the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment is mainstreamed to the extent possible across the country programme, one Outcome is also dedicated to responding directly to some of the acute challenges faced by Somali women today.

In 2011, a gender strategy (2011-2015) was finalized and a Gender Specialist recruited with further plans to establish a gender unit. UNDP mobilized funds (USD 3.6 million) over a three-year period for gender initiatives. UNDP will continue fundraising in this regard, with the following priorities identified to date: (a) Leadership and advocacy on gender equality by men and women (b) increased women's participation in peace-building, public life and decision-making (c) economic and social empowerment for women; and (d) legal and policy frameworks supporting GEWE developed and implemented in line with CEDAW and other relevant UN gender standards.

In all regions, UNDP worked with ministries responsible for women's development and the Ministries of Interior to increase women's representation on district councils, and to provide training and mentoring to ensure they can perform effectively. UNDP also assisted institutions and authorities to improve their abilities to provide better access to security and justice for women.

Meanwhile, UNDP's economic recovery efforts in 2011 provided equal opportunities for women, including access to assets, such as land and credit. In partnership with all stakeholders, UNDP involved women in peace processes wherever possible.

UNDP was also an active member of the Gender Based Violence working group and the Protection Cluster in 2011. During the humanitarian crisis, UNDP contributed to highlighting the increase of Sexual Gender Based Violence in the IDP camps to the GBV working group and the Protection Cluster. The incidents were reported by UNDP's legal aid partners in Mogadishu. As a result, there was consensus among the Protection Cluster that a task force be established to examine the issue of SGBV in IDP camps more closely. It was also prioritized in the Protection Cluster response.

Response to HIV/AIDS

Over the past five years, UNDP has become one of the main actors in the response to HIV/AIDS in Somalia. As a trusted development partner and cosponsor of UNAIDS, UNDP's main focus is to build the capacity of government at all levels as well as work closely with civil society to support a well-coordinated and effective response to HIV/AIDS.

In this respect, UNDP works closely with the three AIDS Commissions in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central and supports these institutions to strengthen their relationships with other key partners such as religious leaders and the media who can play a strong role to support each AIDS Commission to spread messages about HIV prevention, care and treatment.

In 2011, UNDP initiated the Community Conversations Project on HIV/AIDS in four HIV 'hot spot' districts in Somaliland and Puntland (Berbera, Togwachale, Bosaso and Garowe), and reached a total of 3,375 people. Doctors and nurses from local health care facilities were invited to the meetings to encourage people to use their services. As a result there was a noticeable increase in the number of people going for VCT tests in these areas in 2011. The HIV Unit partners with NGOs that already work with the Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG) to roll out this project, with the intention that in the future activities and issues to address HIV/AIDS will be integrated into District Development Plans.

In 2011, in collaboration with the Access to Justice Project, the HIV Unit also supported several workshops on 'Knowing your Rights' for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in partnership with the University of Hargeisa Law Department in Somaliland and with the University of Mogadishu in South Central Somalia. These workshops reached approximately 500 people and as a result UNDP legal Aid services supported several people living with HIV to take up cases in court.

Peace building

In all of its projects and programmes, UNDP works towards creating an environment of increased peace and stability in Somalia by supporting institutions, civil society and communities to manage conflict peacefully. However, the Armed Violence Reduction (Community Security) project is noteworthy for the impact it has had in the area of peace building.

At the national level, through this project, UNDP has supported the establishment of peace building units in Puntland, Somaliland and Mogadishu. These units were established under the umbrella of lead ministries or institutions (Ministry of Security in Puntland, Ministry of Interior in Somaliland, Benadir Administration in Mogadishu) to coordinate the development of peace building systems and activities in Somalia. In Somaliland and Puntland, peace building units have developed strategies that outline roles, responsibilities and partnerships among authorities at the regional, district and village level and civil society. The units also analyze trends in conflict and crime which can be used to inform national policies.

In addition, District Safety Committees (DSC) have been established in Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu to empower communities to monitor and reduce violence in their own communities. DSCs are inclusive in nature – through regular community-level consultations they bring together local authorities, police, justice, elders, religious leaders, women, youth, and IDP representatives. Responsibilities of the DSCs include developing District Safety Plans, advising District Councils on safety issues, and coordinating activities of CBOs, NGOs and UN agencies in district-level peacebuilding.

UNDP will expand its peace building activities in 2012.

EMERGING AREAS AND NEW INITIATIVES

Model Police Stations

To enable more effective policing delivery at the community level, including support in rural and coastal areas, UNDP is rolling out a programme of model police stations in 2012. This will be a comprehensive programme delivered over an initial time frame of two years (2012-2013), and will support UNDP's new area-based programming approach, which aims to more closely link the work of different projects and programmes to deliver more cohesive and comprehensive support.

Model police stations aim to ensure that policing is developed and delivered in consultation with the community and that it responds effectively to the needs of the community. This is a critical element to ensuring police services play a key role in the wider comprehensive rule of law approach. Human and technical capacities will be built in tandem with the police station model so that newer and younger officers, particularly women, with sharper skill sets and new ways of thinking can better interact with local actors.

The station design and architecture will be fashioned in such a way as to facilitate external community engagement, including district safety committees, legal assistance groups and provide specialist support for women's security concerns, including in cases of sexual offences and gender-based violence.

The stations will introduce key roles, functions, and procedures and other supportive elements needed to create an accountable and transparent rights-oriented community based police service. The stations will be designed to link core policing units (CID, serious crimes, piracy and human trafficking, etc), with state prosecutors, District Safety Committees, and community-based policing. The police will be better enabled to prioritize attention to women's and juvenile matters.

The complete role, functionality and performance of the police station will be governed by a set of clearly written and published 'standard operating procedures' which will be prepared and sanctioned by the Police Commissioner of each region. These procedures will ensure that each station and its component parts operate effectively and will also provide a baseline for the introduction of a station review and oversight mechanism.

Land-based Solutions to Counter Piracy

Piracy off the coast of Somalia has become a growing national, regional and international problem. Attacks have increased from 35 in 2005 to 219 in 2010. Pirates earned an estimated \$238 million in 2010, an average of \$5.4 million per vessel highjacked, up from \$150,000 in 2005.

International efforts to combat piracy on the high seas have been restricted by what to do with those captured at sea and suspected of acts of piracy. This has resulted in a haphazard response with many of the accused being released shortly after capture. Any sustainable solution to the problem of piracy requires a significant level of investment in the criminal justice system in Somalia to develop the legal frameworks, the investigative and prosecutorial capacity and the ability to enforce any judgments.

UNDP is responding to Special Advisor to the Secretary-General Jack Lang's report and in particular "Proposal 25" which recommends the establishment of a court system including specialized courts in Puntland and Somaliland.

UNDP has developed an overarching three-year strategy, the Piracy Trials Programme, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). UNDP is uniquely placed to perform this role as it is the only agency with a long-term presence in the regions and has a well-established rule of law programme which works across the criminal justice chain on policing matters and access to justice. UNDP also works with the line ministries to develop their capacity and professionalism which provides comprehensive institutional level support to this strategy. UNDP's response will build upon these foundations.

UNDP will ensure that the Piracy Trials Programme will develop in a way that strengthens the judicial system as a whole. The strategy will focus on improving decision making across the criminal justice chain with a focus on serious crimes – including piracy. The overall objective of this is that countries wishing to transfer piracy suspects to Somalia have confidence in the ability of the Somali justice system to deliver fair trials and prosecute suspects according to due process. UNDP will work towards achieving this goal through i) technical and material capacity building, ii) judicial and court reform, iii) legislative reform, iv) legal defence, v) prosecution, vi) protection of judiciary personnel and vii) monitoring.

PARTNERSHIPS

Working Together

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

UNDP Somalia works through partnerships with the Transitional Federal Government, Ministries in Puntland and Somaliland, civil society, local and international non-government organisations (NGOs), as well as sister agencies including: FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNOPS, UNPOS and UNSOA.

UNDP collaborates with a large number of bilateral and multi-lateral partners, and in 2011 received contributions from Belgium, Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), Danida, UK Department for International Development (DFID), European Commission (EC), Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Korea, Sweden, UAE and USAID.

UNDP Somalia has set up partnership agreements with some of these donors which allow for greater flexibility in fund allocation to individual projects, multi-year funding and reduction of transactions through consolidated reporting and review at policy level. Donor consultations are organized on a regular basis and focus on overall performance under the partnership as well as a shared risk analysis.

Joint Programme

UNDP partners with UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, ILO and UNCDF on the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, which is a joint five-year effort (2008–2012).

The overall objective of the joint programme is that local governance contributes to peace and equitable, priority service delivery in selected locations. The specific objectives are that: i) communities have access to basic services through local government, and ii) local governments are accountable and transparent. A five-year extension of the programme is foreseen based on a programme formulation exercise scheduled for 2012.

HOW WE WORK

UNDP supports the people of Somalia in the following key areas: peace building and conflict management, people-centred governance and law, economic recovery and environmental protection, and protecting and empowering women. It carries out its work through two main programmes - Governance and Rule of Law and Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection, and incorporates issues of peace building, HIV/AIDS and gender across all of its work.

The situation in Somalia obliges UNDP to run its operations from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, but development interventions are active throughout most of Somalia. UNDP has sub-offices in Hargeisa, Somaliland and Garowe, Puntland, and staff in Mogadishu. Currently there is a total of 112 staff working in Somalia: 9 international, 15 national and 88 service contract holders. As the security situation allows, UNDP will increasingly decentralize its operations from Nairobi to the Sub Offices and Mogadishu.

Under the overall guidance and supervision of the Head of Sub Office, Sub Offices ensure continuous presence of UNDP inside Puntland and Somaliland; provide support, policy advisory services and capacity building to counterparts in the field; plan, implement, and monitor project activities at the field level; hold responsibility for project implementation and accountability for the achievement of project outputs; provide support for the coordination of the UN agencies present in the area, in liaison with the office of the Resident Coordinator; and are responsible for the implementation of UNDP security measures and contingency planning in the geographic zones in liaison with the UNDP Field Security Advisor (FSA) and UNDSS.

In Somalia, UNDP works with local partners - NGOs, civil society and government - towards a peaceful and secure nation for all Somalis. Together with 23 other UN agencies, funds and programmes, UNDP is helping Somalis recover from 20 years of conflict, build peace, rebuild their institutions, and set Somalia on the path to development.

Working in Mogadishu

In 2011, UNDP upgraded the existing accommodation and work facilities at the UN Common Compound in Mogadishu to help the UN Country Team meet the demands of the crisis unfolding in the Horn of Africa, and in particular in south central Somalia. While the security situation still remains unpredictable in the South, the new UNCC in Mogadishu (managed by UNDP) is now functional, creating opportunities to extend UNDP initiatives in South Central Somalia. The UNCC has become the major hub for UN activities outside the International Airport. A number of important conferences are also expected to be held leading up to transition in 2012, and UNDP is in the process of increasing the number of staff based in Mogadishu.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

UNDP Somalia Delivery 2011		
Programme	Funders	Total Expenditure (USD)
Governance	Denmark, DfID, EC, Japan, Norway, SIDA, USAID	19,549,076
Rule of Law and Security	BCPR, DfID, EC, FCO, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, SIDA South Korea, UNODC	21,203,639
Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection	BCPR, CERF, DfID, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, SIDA, UAE	5,131,875
Gender	BCPR, Denmark	35,260
HIV/AIDS	Global Fund, UNDP HIV/ AIDS Regional Programme for Arab States (HARPAS), IOM	1,020,510
Other: Civil Aviation, Somaliland Secure Land Tenure	DfID, Norway, SIDA	5,045,477
Total Expenditure		51,985,837

UNDP Somalia has set up partnership agreements with some its donors which allow for greater flexibility in fund allocation to individual projects, and to allow for multi-year funding. Therefore some of the funds represented in the below tables are for multi-year funding, and not spent in 2011

Donor Contributions 2011	
DONOR	AMOUNT (\$)
EC	15,932,332
GERMANY	934,611
ITALY	726,744
CERF	1,000,000
DENMARK	2,633,930
NORWAY	7,468,989
JAPAN	12,406,224
DFID	7,300,297
SWEDEN	1,302,749
USAID	1,800,000
UNODC	1,270,875
UAE	302,998
GREECE	750,000
SOUTH KOREA	273,500
BCPR	931,010
GLOBAL FUND	630,164
Total	55,664,423

ACRONYMS

ABER	Area-based Early Recovery
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
A2J	Access to Justice
AVR	Armed Violence Reduction
CAT	Capacity Assessment Training
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CPD	Country Programme Document
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EGER	Employment Generation for Early Recovery
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HARDO	Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDEU	Human Development and Economics Unit
HDR	Human Development Report
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFCC	Independent Federal Constitution Commission
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JPLG	Joint Programme On Local Governance And Decentralized Service Delivery
LED	Local Economic Development
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOWDAFA	Ministry of Women's Development and Family Affairs
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PLHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PPD	Public Private Dialogue
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PREP	Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection Programme
SIDP	Somali Institutional Development Project
SPF	Somali Police Force
TFG	Transitional Federal Government
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ONOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNSAS	United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy
UNSOA	United Nations Support Office for AMISOM
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing for HIV/AIDS



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