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United Nations Development Programme



UNDP SOMALIA ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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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

When reflecting on the major milestones for Somalia in 2012, the standout moment is without a doubt the country's transition from an interim to a new federal government. This historic achievement brought with it new hope; new promise for a nation that has been wracked by over two decades of conflict and instability.

The transition was the culmination of years of commitment on the part of the Transitional Federal Government, with support from civil society and the international community, to build a more stable Somalia - starting first with the institutions that provide the foundations for peace, stability and development.

Between August and September last year Somalia witnessed a number of significant markers of progress: the finalization and adoption of the draft provisional constitution; selection of a parliament, Speaker, President and Prime Minister; and finally, the establishment of a small cabinet of Ministers tasked with bringing key institutions back to life and beginning to shape the country's development plans.

Looking forward to 2013, Somalia is poised to make even greater progress towards peace and development. Already, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud has introduced himself and his government into the international sphere – in the first weeks of his presidency, he presented the country's development framework – the Six Pillar Policy – to the United Nations General Assembly, and soon after this began to rebuild relationships with neighbouring and allied nations.

The Federal Government of Somalia has already begun work on strengthening its security and justice sectors – which is at the core of ensuring lasting stability and sustainable development. In these areas, UNDP has proven itself to be a trusted partner, working closely with the new government to develop plans to strengthen these core sectors and other government institutions.

Institutional strengthening is at the core of UNDP's mandate, and with almost 50 years' experience working with governments, UNDP is well placed to support these processes, providing technical expertise, training and logistics support to all to the transition processes, from legal expertise for the preparation of the draft provisional constitution to providing security for the National Constituent Assembly during the presidential selection processes. UNDP has also established itself as a key supporter of the development of parliament, and is assisting the Ministry of Finance and Planning to develop long term plans to strengthen federal level civil service and public financial management – essential components in improving service delivery to all Somalis.

While much focus was on Mogadishu in the latter part of 2012, both Somaliland and Puntland achieved significant milestones, demonstrating increased stability in these two regions. District Council elections in Somaliland in November 2012 proved to be largely free and fair, and saw an increase in the number of female candidates and women elected as Councilors: this rose from two in the previous election to 10. In Puntland, preparations began for District Council elections in 2013.

Complementing the increased women's presence in electoral processes in Somaliland, which claimed independence from Somalia in 1991, an increasing number of women have begun working in the justice sector, the police force, or have been able to pursue tertiary education thanks to UNDP-supported scholarships.

In Puntland, 2012 saw a decrease in piracy, which has led to increased security, opening up the possibility of expanding UNDP's work into coastal towns such as Eyl and Bander Beyla. Building on its counter-piracy work, UNDP entered into a new agreement with the international shipping sector to provide vocational training and employment alternatives to young Somalis tempted by a life of piracy.

In both Somaliland and Puntland, UNDP worked at the community level to create sustainable livelihoods, from providing boat motors and nets to Berbera fishermen to providing livestock to increase business production in Puntland. This was complemented by upstream policy development, and in both regions UNDP supported administrations to develop private sector development policies and strengthen Chambers of Commerce in order to improve conditions for building or growing a business.

In short, 2012 has been a year of immensely positive change. I moved to Mogadishu in December, the first UNDP Country Director to be able to do so since 1993 and we have developed a plan to gradually relocate most of our programmatic functions to the capital. UNDP is committed to working even more closely with the government authorities in Mogadishu, Hargeisa and Garowe to build on this positive momentum.

In 2013, UNDP will continue its work in all three regions, supporting administrations to improve the services they are able to deliver to their citizens, to create more work opportunities for men, women and youth, and to support Somalia as it moves along its development path.

I would like to thank all of our donors for their support during the political transition, and for their continued support in 2013.

David Clapp
Country Director
United Nations Development Programme
Somalia

YEAR IN REVIEW: KEY POLITICAL AND DEVELOPMENT EVENTS IN 2012

At the beginning of 2012, Somalia was still experiencing famine in parts of southern and central Somalia, which had been officially declared by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FAO) and Famine Early Warning System (USAID) in July 2011. This classification was lifted in February, but the ongoing drought took a devastating toll on people and their livelihood assets, especially livestock and cereal stock. This already dire situation was compounded by continued insecurity in many parts of the region. Well into 2012, food insecurity continued to claim lives, and according to OCHA estimates, 2.34 million people were still in crisis¹.

In December 2011, the UN launched a Consolidated Appeals Process to bring the international community together to help save lives and reduce the impact of the crisis. These efforts continued through 2012. 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 the Afgooye corridor in Southern Central Somalia. The impact of these collective efforts was the lifting of the famine classification and a reduction of the number of people whose lives were directly at risk.²

In spite of these immense challenges, the Transitional Federal Government, supported by the international community, continued to move the transition process along, and in July 2012 the draft provisional constitution was finalized. On 1 August 2012, the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) approved the draft provisional constitution. Following the approval, the NCA was dissolved, the Transitional Federal Charter expired and the Provisional Constitution came into force, marking the beginning of a new phase of governance in Somalia.

Puntland also played an important role in the political transition, hosting the First Somali National Consultative Constitutional Conference (Garowe I) in December 2011 and Garowe II Conference in February 2012. These events 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.

The broader transition process included the election of a new Speaker of Parliament, Mohammad Sh. Osman Jawari and President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, as well as the appointment of Prime Minister Abdi Farah Shirdon and a leaner 10-member cabinet, which includes two women ministers.

Through these processes, UNDP played a supporting role to the TFG and new federal government in close partnership with the United Nations Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS), key donors including the European Union, Denmark, Sweden, USAID, and political institutions such as the National Democratic Institute, to provide technical expertise and resources to ensure the process took place as planned.

1 <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/emergency-relief-coordinator%E2%80%99s-key-messages-somalia-horn-africa-4-february-2012-issue>

2 <http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia%E2%80%99s-humanitarian-crisis-must-stay-global-agenda>

Also on political processes, Somaliland conducted largely peaceful local council elections on 28 November that were considered by external monitors to be free and fair. This election was significant in that it shaped Somaliland's political landscape by determining which three parties contest national elections for the next decade. Election observers noted wide participation by female voters, a boost in numbers of female candidates and, due to the lowering of the qualifying age to 25, younger candidates.

In Puntland, the Puntland Election Commission opened the registration process for political parties on 12 September. District Council elections are planned for 2013, and the three political organizations that earn the most seats across 21 districts will then constitute the region's official parties. On November 12, members of the Puntland State Parliament amended the Puntland Electoral Law, lowering the minimum required number of votes each political association must secure per province from 500 to 300. On November 14, President Abdirahman Mohamud Farole announced the launch of his new political party, Horseed.

Looking forward

The year 2012 was defined by significant political developments in all regions, as well as by the lifting of the famine and a marked reduction in piracy activities.³ However looking forward to 2013, the international community must continue to support Somalia to overcome both enduring and emerging challenges.

In 2013 UNDP will deepen its work on building resilience to future shocks at the governmental, community and individual levels through policy development and local economic development, including strengthening the productive sectors for vulnerable working populations. Complementing this, UN humanitarian agencies will work to improve basic services to protect human capital and introduce safety-nets to provide better social protection. UNDP will continue its work towards improving household income and food security through cash for work interventions to rehabilitate basic social and productive infrastructure; rehabilitation of basic productive and water infrastructures; and skills development through vocational and business training for vulnerable groups.

In the area of aid coordination, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the President and key international partners including the European Union, the World Bank and UN agencies to launch the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, a Somali-led development framework that is tailored to local needs, context and capacities. The foundation of the New Deal is a fragility assessment, which enables the Government and the People of Somalia to identify their development priorities and jointly design the path to peace and recovery in Somalia. The New Deal Compact – the agreement between stakeholders on the priorities and processes of the framework – will be signed in Brussels in September 2013.

It is also a UNDP priority to improve gender equality and women's empowerment in Somalia. UNDP will fund tertiary scholarships for women in non-traditional fields such as business, law and information technology, as well as encourage increased political participation of women in the upcoming elections in Puntland, both as candidates and voters. UNDP will continue to work closely with CSO partners to reduce sexual and gender based violence in all regions, and will work at the ministry level to encourage the introduction of more gender-sensitive policies.

Following the successful launch of the *Somalia Human Development Report: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development* in September, UNDP will advocate for greater inclusion of youth in political, social and economic spheres and continue debates in Somalia around the key findings of the report. It will also increase its commitment to expand employment opportunities for youth by supporting vocational training and tertiary education in all regions across a number of its projects.

While much progress has been made by the Somali National Armed Forces and the African Union's AMISOM troops in pushing back militant group Al Shabaab and recovering strategically important towns such as Merca, Kismayo and Baidoa, the group continues to be a threat to stability that the new government must address.

3 In 2012, there were 75 reported incidents of piracy off Somalia's coast and a total of 250 hostages taken, according to the International Chamber of Commerce.

Strengthening of the police and justice sectors is an urgent priority if the new federal government and regional administrations are to deepen peace and stability for all Somalis. In his first international address in September 2012 at the United Nations General Assembly, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud called on the international community to support Somalia to enact and achieve its Six Pillar Policy, which outlines the country's development goals. The first – and central – pillar addresses rule of law and good governance.

It is UNDP's priority in 2013 and beyond to work with the new federal government and regional administrations to achieve this goal, which lays the foundation for stability and lasting development.

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 programmes 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.

GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

The Governance and Rule of Law (GROL) programme contributes to two Pillars under the Federal Government's new Six Pillar Policy: *Pillar One: Stability - Supremacy of the Law and Good Governance* and *Pillar Three: Peace Building and Reconciliation*. These in turn align with two of UNDP's four Outcomes: *People-centred Governance and Law*, and *Peace Building and Conflict Management*.

In order to build a programme approach that more coherently works towards achieving the above outcomes, the previously separate Governance and Rule of Law programmes were merged in 2012. The new programme expands areas of assistance to include support to parliamentary and political party strengthening, as well as transparency, accountability and integrity initiatives. It is better placed to enhance the quality of political institutions and citizen participation to forge sustainable peace that will foster human development, enhance the quality, impact and coherence of UNDP programmes on the ground, and enable improved monitoring and evaluation of programme impact and outcome-level results.

Through a number of projects under this portfolio, covering constitution development, justice, police, local governance and institutional strengthening, UNDP has made progress towards achieving these outcomes in 2012. Key areas of support included to the federal level political transition process, the establishment and expansion of federal institutions, strengthening the justice and security sectors in Somaliland, Puntland and at the federal level, and strengthening local governance structures.

In Somaliland, UNDP supported civil service reform, increased government ownership of aid management systems, and improved visibility of police with the provision of new police uniforms. The Somaliland justice sector was also strengthened through scholarships to law students, support to internships in justice institutions and provision of legal aid.

In Puntland, public financial management of tax revenue was a priority area of UNDP support. To strengthen the region's security sector, UNDP supported the training of police officers in crime investigation procedures. Notably, in 2013 Puntland will see its first ever law graduates as the first batch of students supported by UNDP scholarships graduate from Puntland State University. Mobile courts provided legal aid to 2,500 beneficiaries in remote areas of Puntland and Gardo Prison was completed and management of the facility handed over from UNDP to the Puntland Government.

PROJECT-LEVEL RESULTS

Civilian Police Project

In 2012, UNDP worked with authorities in Somalia to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Somalia's police forces to provide efficient, effective and professional policing services to the public – bringing the number of officers who have completed the basic three-month police training with UNDP support since 2008 to a total of 12,000 (5,000 in Somaliland, 1,500 in Puntland and 5,500 in South Central Somalia).

A key achievement for 2012 was the introduction of police uniforms in Somaliland and Mogadishu, in order to more clearly distinguish between police and military forces and increase the visibility and recognition of police in these areas.

UNDP also worked to introduce a sharper focus on gender equality in Somalia's police forces through supporting the training of women officers, training of all officers in gender-based violence issues, and reviewing the two Women and Children's Desks in Hargeisa in order to develop a new gender-responsive policing strategy. In December, 150 female police recruits began their basic police training at Somaliland's Manderu Academy.

In Puntland, 100 criminal investigators were trained and deployed to police stations and the Puntland criminal investigations department in 2012. Eighteen advanced criminal investigators received specialized training in basic forensic techniques and prosecution to improve quality of investigations into criminal activities; 20 Crime Investigation Department (CID) staff and 10 Puntland law faculty students also completed advanced prosecution training designed to strengthen the links between the police investigators and the Attorney General's Office and result in more successful prosecutions.

The UNDP police project supported the Ministry of Interior and the Somali Police Force to develop and implement an operational security plan for the National Constituent Assembly, the Parliamentary and the Presidential elections. This plan was effectively put in place and ensured that the National Police Training Academy was able to host the transition in a secure fashion. During the NCA there was one attempted attack on the facility, which was successfully defeated as per the SOPs of the security plan and the outer perimeter was not breached.

UNDP also continued to support the payment of stipends through an effective Somali led accountable payment system to 5,300 police who have completed UNDP-supported training, including human rights, in Mogadishu.

Access to Justice

Strengthening the justice sector is a key priority for UNDP Somalia in 2012. Security and justice sector strengthening were identified as a top priority for the new federal government by President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud at the Somalia Mini-summit held on the sidelines of the 67th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2012. The new federal constitution provides for the formation of additional judiciary structures including a constitutional court and formation of anti-corruption commission, truth and reconciliation commission and national human rights commission.

Local courts bring justice to rural Somali communities

For the residents of the Xaaji Kheyr village in Puntland, Somalia, it's a two-hour drive to the nearest court. And due to the cost and time involved, most residents do not have a chance to seek justice.

But in 2009, the Puntland Supreme Court, with the support of UNDP, set up four mobile courts in order to bring justice to the region's rural communities.

"Those living in remote areas leading nomadic lives and in country villages find it difficult to access the courts", says Puntland Chief Magistrate Abdinoor Jama Hussein. "Generally a mere five percent of people use courts so the mobile courts serve them well."

The courts consist of a judge, prosecutor, chief registrar and paralegal lawyer and adjudicate primarily civil and family cases, but also criminal cases.

"The way the mobile courts work is that traditional elders and leaders call the chief justice and the main judges of the mobile courts telling them: We have so many cases, can you come to this village," explains Simone Boneschi, UNDP Somalia's Access to Justice Project Manager. Judges and prosecutors apply a mix of Shariah and customary law in solving the cases that are brought before them.

For Xaaji Kheyr resident Halima Hassan, having access to such mobile courts has been life-changing. She was in an abusive marriage and unsuccessfully tried mediation to resolve the conflict between her and her husband. When she found out about the mobile courts she approached them to seek a divorce.

"I did not have any transport to take me to town", she says "I called the court officials and they came to me. The case was heard and judgment was determined. It ended in a good way".

Since mobile courts were launched in 2009, the annual caseload has doubled from 200 to 1750 in 2012. These mobile courts have proved to be very crucial in a society where even simple cases like stealing a goat can turn quickly escalate into conflicts between individuals and sometimes even between clans. They have thus proved to be very efficient conflict solution mechanisms.

168 female law students have now benefited from UNDP scholarships since they commenced in 2005. This includes seven women who will be graduating along with 23 students from Puntland State University in February 2013 – the first law graduates in Puntland. A further 50 law graduates from across Somalia are undertaking internship programmes. By the end of 2012, 43 had been appointed to positions in the Judiciary, Attorney General's Office and to senior positions in the Courts including 13 women in Somaliland. There are also now over 60 female law graduates (many who have benefited from scholarships) currently providing legal services in Somaliland- a region that previously had just a handful of women working in the justice sector. This is also due to the advocacy and lobbying from the Somaliland Women Lawyers Association, supported by UNDP since its inception in 2008.

In Puntland, construction of Gardo Prison was completed and management of the facility was officially handed over from UNDP to the Puntland Government. Gardo is the first detention facility constructed in Puntland in the last 40 years which will hold 264 inmates and be staffed by more than 100 Custodial Corps Officers.

Minorities and disadvantaged groups now have improved access to legal services and better representation in the government. In 2012, 18,000 people accessed UNDP-supported legal aid services whilst mobile courts are now operational throughout Puntland, Somaliland and now in Mogadishu. Since mobile court services began in late 2008 they have dealt with 3,329 cases including 1,750 in 2012. A four month pilot in Mogadishu demonstrated a large demand for their services with over 800 cases being dealt with in 20 IDP camps.

Under the Piracy Trials Programme 2011-2014, UNDP 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, particularly the right to a fair trial. So far 157 suspects of piracy have made use of legal aid in Puntland. Twenty-seven legal practitioners from Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu have also now completed a comprehensive legal training programme designed and implemented by the French National School for the Judiciary and United Arab Emirates Judicial Services Institute. This is designed to enhance their skills in dealing with serious crimes including piracy. In addition, almost 80 percent of the current judiciary has now undertaken UNDP certified judicial trainings run by local university law faculties.

Somali Institutional Development Project

On 7 October 2012, the President nominated a Prime Minister who selected a Council of Ministers, comprised of 10 ministries, which was endorsed by Parliament in November. Following this, new opportunities have opened up for UNDP and the international community to engage with the new government at a strategic level, and to provide coordinated support to the implementation of well-defined government priorities. The first pillar of the President's Six Pillar Policy stresses good governance, and UNDP worked with a core team from within the Office of the President to elaborate immediate priorities in support of this pillar. UNDP also began working closely with the Office of the Speaker (in conjunction with partners NDI and AWEPA) to establish parliamentary priorities. UNDP provided strategic advice on priorities for the Parliament, collaboration processes between the Parliament and branches of the Executive, and on establishing the parliamentary committees.

UNDP provided technical advice and logistics support to the election of the parliamentary leadership and the President, together with UNSOA, AMISOM, UNPOS and NDI. Officials in the TFG Ministry of Finance, Planning and the Civil Service Commission completed a survey of 24 transitional government institutions called the Public Institution Continuity Assessment Survey, and developed individual reports, with UNDP assistance.

UNDP has supported the improvement of customs revenue generation, accounting and financial reporting, internal and external audit, as well as training and capacity building in all the above areas, in Mogadishu, Puntland and Somaliland. Notable achievements include increased efficiency of the customs clearance process in Puntland (restructuring the customs department, producing SOPs for the new procedures, and training staff in their new roles), the processing of audit backlogs of national accounts since 2008 in Somaliland and, in Mogadishu, training 17 Ministry staff in accounting, financial and cash management procedures, and a further 36 staff on direct and indirect taxes and tax. UNDP has improved tools and procedures in accounting and financial reporting, in setting up an internal control unit in Somaliland, and in external audit (including funding field inspections.) UNDP has provided internationally accredited accounting training to civil servants in partnership with UK-based ACCA, and the first UNDP sponsored student qualified in the middle of 2012.

In Somaliland, UNDP concentrated on building consensus among government institutions, and between the government and SIDP, on key tools and approaches to public sector reform, holding workshops for all government partners. This improved understanding of the roles and responsibilities of government actors in a complex reform process, and how that can be facilitated by international tools and expertise. UNDP also contributed to key progress in civil service management through the restructuring of the Civil Service Commission and the creation of a personnel database. UNDP, in partnership with the government, trained 854 civil servants in public administration, accounting, management and other key areas.

At the federal level, UNDP has supported the Ministry of Finance and Planning to coordinate the implementation of the “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” for the government through a regular institutional dialogue with all government institutions responsible for the various aspects of the New Deal. Somalia joined the g7+ group in 2012, developed by seven fragile states and agreed upon by the international community in Busan (South Korea) in 2011.

Development assistance has become more transparent and easier to coordinate since the launch of the country-wide Development Assistance Database (DAD), establishment of standard operating procedures for DAD and training of 130 government and international community officials on this system in 2012.

Somali youth voices: Social and political exclusion key barriers to their empowerment, UNDP report finds

Twenty-one year old Su’di Mohamed is one of many young Somalis who believe they have the power to bring peace and positive change to a country that has been plagued by conflict, poverty and famine over two decades.

“Somali youth can bring change if they are educated. They can contribute to communities,” says the Mogadishu-born Garowe resident, who is currently completing tertiary education in order to increase her chances of finding a job.

“I am finishing a diploma course and I will start my first degree soon ... I hope to become well educated person and contribute to the welfare of my people and country,” she says.

Like Sudi, the majority of Somali youth want access to a better education. They also want to be included in economic and political spheres. This was one of the key findings of the Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering youth for peace and development, a research-based study on the situation of youth in Somalia produced by UNDP and launched in September 2012.

The report contains a Youth Charter which aims to serve as one collective voice for the youth of Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. Both the charter and the key recommendations of the report are based on priorities which emerged during surveys and interviews conducted in more than 3000 households across the three regions.

It reveals that although the majority of Somali youth believe they have a right to be educated and a right to decent work; they also feel disempowered by multiple structural barriers built into the family, institutions, government and society at large.

Despite these challenges, Somalia’s youth want to play an active role in shaping the future of their nation. Fortunately decision makers are beginning to see the potential that they hold, and the need for them to be placed at the core of the development agenda.

“If we are going to see a peaceful Somalia, empowering the youth is crucial,” says Said Salim, Dean of Law, Puntland State University.

The charter calls on the government, civil society, private sector and the international community to more actively include young people in developing national youth policies; to create more job opportunities for the youth; and ensure that they are provided with quality education to pave the way for a more stable nation. There is also a need for a platform for young Somalis to express themselves freely at all levels, while strengthening the capacity of local authorities to support youth programmes.

“Harnessing the full potential of Somalia’s youth is the key to new dynamism and hope,” said Sima Bahous, UNDP’s Regional Director of the Regional Bureau for the Arab States at the report’s official launch. “Opportunities could come through providing quality education and decent jobs— channeling the demographic dividend into economic gains and social transformation.”

Constitution-making Project

UNDP support to this transformational change was provided in close collaboration with the UN Political Office (UNPOS) and other partners. It included finalizing the provisional draft constitution (approved by the National Constituent Assembly, NCA, on 1 August 2012) and supporting the convening of the NCA under extremely difficult political and security conditions. The convening of the 825 member NCA on 25 July and the adoption of the Provisional Federal Constitution on 1 August were a significant step towards achieving the tasks of the road map to the end the transition in Somalia. NCA delegates adopted the new constitution with a landslide vote – 96 percent of the 645 delegates present voted in favor of the new constitution with only 2 percent voting against it.

Puntland's participation in the final stages of the constitution-making process was instrumental in legitimizing the new provisional constitution which was passed by the NCA on 1 August. Puntland also advocated for some provisions in the final draft of the constitution to ensure that federalism and powers of member states are clearly stated in the constitution.

Under the guidance of UNPOS, the project took the technical lead and worked closely with the principal signatories of the road map, TFG, IFCC, and Committee of Experts in reviewing the Consultative Draft Constitution (CDC) before it was adopted. The project also worked with the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Constitution to facilitate the NCA convention and deliberations on the constitution in accordance with established protocols. The project worked with the Joint Implementation Unit set up by the TFG to manage the NCA. The project further collaborated with the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) and United Nations Mine Action Somalia (UNMAS) on security and provision of equipment to the NCA.

Community Security Project

The Youth at Risk Programme (Y@R), a social and economic rehabilitation and reintegration initiative targeting at-risk youth in the three Somali regions, was piloted in 2012 in partnership with UNICEF and ILO. In 2012, 1623 youth (926 over 18 and 697 under 18) received social rehabilitation, vocational and business training, as well as basic literacy education through the programme.

The successful implementation of the Youth at Risk joint programme demonstrated that an alternative to DDR can be implemented in countries facing high levels of violence, organised crime and conflict. Lessons learned and good practices acquired through this programme led to three new initiatives which will be implemented in 2013: 1) Phase 2 of Y@R, now called Youth for Change; 2) introduction of restorative justice (alternative dispute resolution and alternatives to detention for youth in conflict with the law) in collaboration with UNDP's Access to Justice project; and 3) support to the national programme for disengaged combatants.

The project supported governments to formalised a common framework under a Community Security and Peacebuilding Policy led by the Ministry of Interior in Somaliland and the Ministry of Security in Puntland. Both policies institutionalise partnership between state actors and civil society, strengthening coordination and policy development, and by providing a structure for a common monitoring and assessment in the sector of peace and security. At the end of 2012 there were 25 District Peace/Safety Committees (including nine established in south central Somalia in 2012), 11 Resource Centres for Peace, three regional peacebuilding committees and two ministerial peacebuilding and community security units in the Somali regions.

Through the Observatory of Crime and Violence Prevention (OCVP), the project piloted a monitoring framework to support evidence-programming and a comprehensive Monitoring Framework for the Governance and Rule of Law programme. The approach measures indicators looking at the public's perception across four thematic areas: policing and justice (i.e. public's trust and use of services), conflict (i.e. witnessing and victimisation) and local governance (i.e. inclusion). The OCVP produced five Rule of Law and Security Baseline Assessments and nine District Conflict and Security Assessments in 2012.

The Women's Civilian Protection Unit was piloted in 2012. A total of 500 women, including 100 police officers and 100 IDPs, were identified as role models from within the community in five districts of Mogadishu (Wadajir, Waberi, Hamar Weyne, Hamar Jab-jab and Wardhigley). They provide support to coaching and monitoring of the youth being reintegrated in the community, report crime and conflict incidents, and strengthen women's participation within the peace and security sector.

Joint Programme on Local Governance

Through the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG), implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNCDF and ILO, UNDP works to improve service delivery to communities,

strengthen local-level administrations and support policy and legislative reforms for functional, fiscal and administrative decentralization.

In 2012 the current JPLG programme came to an end and a new JPLG II 2013-2017 programme was designed. The new programme includes districts in south central Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, as well as (political and security conditions permitting) engagement in newly accessible areas. The overall objective of the second phase of the JPLG is to promote improvements in local governance quality that can contribute to peace consolidation, development and equitable service delivery.

UNDP assisted governments in Somaliland and Puntland to establish Inter-Ministerial Committees on Local Government, to be chaired by the Vice Presidents. These inter-ministerial committees ensure government ownership of the process to decentralize public service delivery and to ensure decisions on public services are made nearest to the people being served. In both these regions UNDP also supported the finalization of Public Expenditure Management policies which guide how local administrations plan, manage and deliver public services and manage public resources.

UNDP supported four additional district administrations (one in Somaliland and three in Puntland) to produce annual development plans for the first time in partnership with the communities they represent, bringing the total to 13 across Somalia. This resulted in the rehabilitation of vital community infrastructure that improved access to services such as health centres, water boreholes, irrigation systems, roads, market places and garbage collection points for 140,000 people, creating economic opportunities and stability as well as establishing confidence in the local governments.

UNDP also supported the training of 454 local government officials including district councilors, staff of the Ministries of Interior and Security, and representatives of sector ministries at regional and district level on local governance topics such as participatory planning and public expenditure management and gender, including 232 people (15 percent women) in Somaliland, 202 (14 percent women) in Puntland, and 20 (25 percent women) in south central Somalia. The impact of these trainings was that local government staff are better equipped to ensure higher standards of local service delivery, for example through procurement audits, data collection and monitoring and evaluation of services.

In Somaliland, local government elections were held on 28 November 2012. Most of the local councilors and mayors were replaced through the elections, and while this has a short term impact on the existing capacities of the districts, the successful elections underscore the significant progress that has been made in promoting local governance. In Puntland, the government has set multi-party elections in 2013 - a positive step in further legitimizing local governments and its progress in promoting decentralization. UNDP also supported a gender advocacy campaign to encourage women to run for political seats and vote in the election.

POVERTY REDUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection (PREP) programme contributes to two Pillars under the Federal Government's new Six Pillar Policy: *Pillar Two: Economic Recovery – Livelihoods and Economic Infrastructure; and Pillar Four: Service Delivery – Health, Education and Environment.*

In 2012, a key achievement under this programme was the expansion of its economic recovery initiatives in all three regions. This included: vocational training/ skills development, short term employment under the Cash for Work scheme, technical and financial support for small businesses, rehabilitation of basic economic infrastructure and poverty eradication through the utilization of pro-poor investment policies. Such activities work to strengthen economic foundations at the local level in Somalia, create employment and build individual and community level resilience to shocks.

Notable also was the launch of the Somalia Human Development Report, Empowering Youth for Peace and Development in September 2012. The report was the first of its kind in 11 years and presented insightful survey-based data on the condition, needs, challenges and aspirations of youth in all three regions of Somalia. The report contains recommendations on how to ensure greater inclusion of youth in social, political and economic spheres and in 2013 UNDP will work to address a number of these recommendations through its existing programmes.

UNDP also partnered with the United Nations Environment Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization support the federal government to develop of a charcoal-use reduction programme. Charcoal use in Somalia is contributing to land degradation and the programme aims to reduce dependence on charcoal and promote the use of alternative energy.

Somalia also received funding from the Global Environment Facility with UNDP support to prepare the National Adaptation Plan of Action in response to Climate Change (NAPA). In 2013, NAPA will support the implementation of interventions in the areas of land management, water resources management and disaster risks management that will help in achieving the targets under this outcome.

University Scholarships help Puntland women break cycle of poverty

The spark in Hamdi's eyes is a testament to her determination. She is studying economics at Puntland State University thanks to a UNDP scholarship – an opportunity that she believes will help her break the cycle of poverty her family is living in.

Born and brought up in Garowe, 21 year old Hamdi is the fifth born out of 15 children. Her father, who was the primary breadwinner, died when she was 15 and her family could no longer afford to keep her in school. Hamdi convinced her cousin to pay her school fees and she graduated against all odds with a B+ in science.

Despite knowing that she didn't have money for tuition fees, she scraped together \$20 to cover the registration fee for university, and enrolled. Hamdi began attending classes, but it wasn't long before the university started demanding tuition fees. "They would come into the classroom and yell, naming those students that hadn't paid – and then they would kick them out." She approached the Ministry of Education (MoE) and learnt about university scholarships for young women. Hamdi is now one of 30 scholarship recipients supported by UNDP in partnership with the MoE across Puntland. The scholarships not only aim to provide the tuition and other expenses required for a four-year programme of study, but will also support the recipients to fulfil their leadership ambitions through training, mentorships, networking opportunities and career development counselling.

Because her own problems are related to financial hardship, Hamdi chose to study business because she wants to understand the root causes of poverty, with the goal of helping her community. She says, "there are 'bad' economics that keep people in poverty, and I want to be able to help them." Hamdi hopes to work in the economics departments of one of the ministries in Puntland, to be able to care for her family, and also the wider community.

Hamdi knows that it is women that often bear the brunt of hardship in Somalia. She has seen her mother struggle to provide for her 15 children. Hamdi thinks that if she was educated her mother would have been in a better position to provide for her family. "The biggest problem in Somalia is conflict, fighting and guns being used to solve problems", she says. "If women were educated, mothers would raise boys differently – to be intelligent, and not to fight." She knows many girls like her who want to study but cannot afford it and she hopes that there can be more opportunities for them. She dreams of setting up a fund to help girls in similar situations, and hopes that she can inform girls about opportunities and fundraise on their behalf. Hamdi has nine sisters – the younger ones are currently in primary school, but the older ones never studied beyond primary and don't have jobs. She hopes that the younger ones don't end up having to leave school early.

Hamdi has, in her own words, "a big and positive hope for Puntland" – she hopes that thousands of students graduate from university and work towards making the lives of women better. She says that while she is studying at PSU she will encourage her female classmates not to drop out when they get married – they have already come such a long way.

Project-level results

Private Sector Development

In 2012, the Private Sector Development Project adopted a four-pillar approach to deliver its support in Somalia. Pillars include: 1) Creating an enabling policy environment for private sector development and expansion; 2) private sector capacity building; 3) training and skills enhancement for sustainable livelihoods, and 4) piloting of livelihood activities.

Under the first pillar, UNDP supported the design of a Private Sector Strategy by conducting an initial inception report. The strategy will address the institutional, legal, regulatory and financial constraints that exist in the Somali context and strengthen the coordination of development partners support to the private sector in Somalia.

In Somaliland, UNDP conducted a mapping exercise to identify policies and regulations that support private sector growth and propose new policies supportive to the sector. The exercise identified six laws that need to be introduced or updated. New laws to be introduced include the Contracts Law, while the Company Law needs to be updated. UNDP also worked with Ministries of Planning and relevant line ministries to develop draft road maps to institutionalize Islamic Micro-finance in Puntland, Somaliland and south central Somalia.

UNDP helped establish a Private Public Partnership (PPP) Unit within the Ministry of Planning in Somaliland. The unit works to expand the role of the private sector in development and increase the number of PPP activities in the region.

In Somaliland, 120 youths were trained in five vocational skills and 160 trainees were trained in micro- and small business management. In Garowe 320 youths started training in November/December 2012 guided by a rapid assessment study on employable skills. In Mogadishu 750 youths including 360 women were trained in six vocational skills including tailoring, masonry, computer skills, plumbing, electrical installations and mechanics. Within the first six months after graduation almost 40 percent of graduates were able to obtain employment, while another 30 percent were able to establish their own service provision oriented micro-enterprises.

In Puntland, UNDP supported four fish market studies to enhance investment in the fisheries sector and to inform the establishment of Garowe Fish Market. The Puntland Chamber of Commerce was also supported to produce monthly market information data reports on livestock prices which are used by industry businesses.

In Puntland a total of 200 micro-enterprises were created either on individual basis through loans and grants or on group basis. Most of these enterprises focused on retail trade with the remainder focusing on service provision. In Somaliland an equal number of micro-enterprises (200) were also established. At least 10 percent of the micro-enterprises established were for People Living with HIV AIDS. They were provided with support through a joint project implemented with the UNDP Somalia HIV AIDS Unit.

Environmental Protection Project

With UNDP support, Somalia accessed the Global Climate Fund for the first time in two decades. Funds will help to: 1) Enhance the coping capacities of vulnerable communities against climatic disasters, 2) introduce alternative energy as part of a Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative and 3) formulate the Joint Programme on Sustainable Use of Charcoal.

The charcoal programme was developed in 2012 to respond to the Security Council Resolution to ban export of Charcoal from Somalia was finalised in consultation with UNEP and FAO. The initiative will include regional cooperation for reducing charcoal trade from Somalia, promote alternative livelihoods for charcoal value chain beneficiaries and promote alternative sources of energy to reduce the local dependence on charcoal.

Somalia also received funding from the Global Environment Facility with UNDP support to prepare the National Adaptation Plan of Action in response to Climate Change (NAPA). In 2013, NAPA will support the implementation of interventions in the areas of land management, water resources management and disaster risks management that will help in achieving the targets under this outcome.

In Somaliland, cross-sectoral contingency plans for disaster management are now operational in three disaster-prone regions of Somaliland - Maroodijeex, Gabiley and Hawd – with UNDP support. Flood protection works were conducted along the Biji River in Gabiley to protect the surrounding communities and water supply infrastructure for Hargeisa under the disaster risk reduction initiative.

In Puntland, community-based infrastructure for disaster risk reduction in Karkaar region was provided or rehabilitated. In this area 3,500 households were provided with energy efficient stoves; community members were trained in manufacturing and marketing of stoves, and local enterprises are being developed around alternative energy products.

To reduce dependence on charcoal in South Central Somalia, 1,700 households in Lower Juba were provided with solar cookers as an alternative source of energy.

Local Economic Development

Productive and social infrastructure was rehabilitated in 13 districts in Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia to improve market access, local employment creation and restoration of health and education infrastructure. In 2012, 33 infrastructure facilities were rehabilitated/constructed and 5,641 people were employed for an average work period of 37 days per worker. The total generated workdays were 208,700 and the average household income of workers was estimated at USD 220. Works included rehabilitation of two previously non-functional schools in Mogadishu (Hasan Qaridi School in Howlwadaag district and Mahmoud Warseme School in Heliwaa district), providing access to education for more than 1,200 students. A 21-room health centre in the highly populated Hodan district was rehabilitated in partnership with the Ministry of Health and consultation with WHO and now is fully operational.

In south central Somalia, UNDP supported the rehabilitation of 15 facilities including schools, health centres, catchments, canals and a market in 2012. More than 100 short-term jobs, each for an average period of 38 days per worker generating a total of 117,800 workdays, were created. Eight hundred medium- to long-term jobs were also created. In Somaliland, seven facilities were rehabilitated resulting in short-term employment for 667 workers, while 301 youth and women were provided with skills training and assets to maintain regular income. In Puntland, nine facilities were rehabilitated in 2012, creating 1,200 short-term jobs. Also, 110 farmers and fishermen in Bander Beyla were provided with training, assets and grants to maintain their regular income.

UNDP also supported upgrading of vocational training centres in Burao, Bosasso and Galkayo and provided training in non-natural resource-based livelihoods to diversify livelihoods options. A total of 875 youth were trained in skills such as carpentry, car mechanics, computer software and office administration, plumbing, hair dressing and metal fabrication, giving these youth a greater chance of finding jobs, as these skills are in high demand on the job market.

In partnership with UNDP HIV/AIDS project, two initiatives are underway to build the capacities of persons living with HIV/AIDS. One initiative targeted 60 people in Garowe and 60 in Bosasso. The activities under these initiatives consist of four components: human rights awareness; business training; provision of micro grants, and; follow-up on adoption of businesses.

UNDP and representatives of the international shipping sector, namely Shell, BP, Maersk, Stena and Japanese shipping companies NYK, MOL and K Line, signed a USD 1 million agreement to fund activities in 2013 and 2014. Through the initiative, youth in Puntland and Central Somalia will receive start-up grants and basic tools necessary to establish new businesses or expand existing ones in livestock, fisheries and trade sectors. In addition, youth who wish to develop their knowledge and skills can receive management, marketing or business related training in the target areas of Gar'ad, Eyl, South Galkayo, Adaado, Hafun and Bander Beyla.

The project completed its contribution to the activities for the rehabilitation of Burao Airport under a cash-for-work scheme, which provided short term income for local residents.

A new Somalia: the National Constituent Assembly builds momentum to a new political dispensation

Somalia has ushered in a new political era, demonstrating the civil and political will of Somalis to transform their country into a nation known for peace, not conflict. The process has been years in preparation, but 2012 saw some of the most significant milestones towards peace and stability that the war-torn nation has witnessed in decades.

On 1 August 2012, the National Constituent Assembly, selected by a Council of Elders, approved the draft provisional constitution, bringing to an end to the eight-year transition period. This was followed by the selection and inauguration of a more streamlined new federal parliament, the election of a new Speaker of Parliament, Mohamed Osman Jawari, and President, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. A new Prime Minister, Abdi Farah Shirdon, and a leaner 10-member cabinet including two female ministers were also appointed.

With the provisional constitution as a foundation, Somalia is able to introduce governance that is more responsive, representative and accountable to its people. Fundamental issues such as human rights and women's participation in the political arena are included in the provisional constitution.

The NCA delegates who voted on the provisional constitution were selected by a representative group of Elders and comprised of Somali clan elders, religious leaders, women and the diaspora. The delegates convened at the Police Training Academy in Mogadishu for nine days to deliberate, vote and ultimately adopt the new provisional constitution.

The Joint Constitution Unit, comprised of UNDP and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), worked with the transitional federal institutions throughout the constitutional process to provide technical support on drafting the constitution and ensuring the Somali public was informed – and able to share their opinions – on the process.

UNDP also provided support to the Ministry of Interior on the security planning for the event and support to the Ministry of Constitution and the Technical Facilitation Committee on the convening of the Assembly. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) also helped to provide security at the venue.

The provisional constitution will be the basis for further constitutional refinements, and once reviewed will ultimately be put to a referendum. It will also provide a legal framework that will support the new federal parliament, president and government to continue the much needed political and social stabilization in Somalia.

Human Development and Economics Unit

UNDP launched the *Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development* (HDR) in New York on the sidelines of the Somalia Mini Summit at the UN General Assembly in September 2012. The report advocates for Somalia's stakeholders to recognize the potential of youth, and encourages investment in young Somalis. The report presents information collected for the first time from young women and men in Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia through a comprehensive survey conducted by local research institutions in each administrative zone, as well as focus groups discussions and interviews conducted with youth.

The report also provides Somalia's status in terms of human development, shedding light on inequalities that need to be addressed to improve overall development in Somalia. The findings of the report are an important reference point for taking forward a national development agenda for Somalia that is based on the principles of youth empowerment.

Also on the theme of youth, UNDP supported a tri-region international youth day celebration in Mogadishu on 12 August, where over 120 youth from south central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland came together to discuss common challenges, aspirations, and what actions they can take to contribute to achieving the MDGs in Somalia.

UNDP supported an MDG awareness campaign in eight districts of Puntland: Garowe, Bossaso, Galkayo, Galdogob, Dangorayo, Bander Beyla, Gardo and Eyl. The campaign directly targeted 480 workshop participants comprising: 144 youth (30 percent), 144 women (30 percent), 192 others (40 percent) including business men, elders, religious leaders, government representatives. These individuals were then encouraged to raise awareness within their own communities about what the MDGs are, how the goals can improve living standards of communities, and what individuals and communities can do to help achieve them.

In Puntland, UNDP supported the drafting of Statistical Act for systematic development planning based on statistical data. In Somaliland, an MDG progress report was initiated to measure progress in Somaliland toward the MDGs achievement. Also, Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Systems (PMAS) were introduced at the Ministry of Planning in Somaliland in order to collect data to measure poverty trends.

Improving Aid Effectiveness in Somalia

UNDP has continued to play a key role in supporting the setting up and improvement of the Development Assistance Database (DAD) that is accessible to authorities in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu.

UNDP provided the authorities of Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland with an aid information management system (the 'Development Assistance Database' or 'DAD' developed by Synergy, one of the world leaders in aid information management systems.). The DAD is a software application which records information about aid flows coming into the country. DAD was publicly launched in Somalia in March 2011 and already contains information on 576 projects. Over 250 civil servants were trained in the use of DAD. Further updates are underway.

The DAD is an essential decision making tool for the government authorities, allowing them to have an overview of all aid in the country, to assess the alignment of aid projects with government priorities, to identify gaps and duplication in aid delivery, to track results and to hold all involved parties accountable. Operationalising DAD was therefore a strategic first step for a Somali aid effectiveness agenda. Having the DAD in place allows UNDP to develop further support to effective aid management in Somalia, addressing broader issues around alignment, harmonisation, transparency and results based management. This is already illustrated by the fact that the government of Somaliland produced two 'aid effectiveness' reports based on DAD data, assessing donors' and implementing partners' compliance with international aid effectiveness principles. These reports served as a basis for discussion at the 'high level coordination forum'.

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Gender

The UNDP Somalia Country Programme Document for 2011-2015 provides a strong foundation through which to mainstream gender across its programming and implement gender specific interventions. To this end, a Gender Unit was set up in the fourth quarter of 2011 to expand UNDP's gender work responding directly to the acute challenges faced by Somali women and working in close collaboration with all projects to ensure effective gender mainstreaming within the country office.

In 2012 UNDP held capacity building trainings for Somali women active in politics and civil society to be able to determine and lead their own agendas, as well as inspire others. Meanwhile, through wider engagement with young people, communities, and institutions, UNDP identified positive role models as well as engaged influential men and women, such as religious leaders and elders, and provided training for them to take the lead in promoting gender equality and women's rights.

In all regions, UNDP worked with the ministries responsible for women's development to increase women's representation in political institutions (through advocacy for women's quotas or implementing already agreed quotas), and to provide advice and technical support to integrate gender equality standards from CEDAW and Security Council resolutions 1325, 1888, and 1889 and other relevant frameworks into national strategic plans and policies. At the same time, UNDP strengthened the capacity of women's organizations to mobilize and advocate for change around Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision (FGM/C), as well as assisted institutions and authorities to improve their abilities to provide better access to security and justice for women.

UNDP's economic recovery efforts advocated wider participation and inclusion of women in restoration and recovery activities but also provided equitable opportunities to strengthen employment and other economic activities for women, such as short term employment opportunities (33.5 percent women, 22 percent IDPs) to rebuild basic infrastructure in the recipients' communities, as well as skills training and providing start-up 'tool' kits to assist new businesses (50 percent women beneficiaries). UNDP has also provided scholarships for girls to pursue tertiary education in law and 'non-traditional' professions for women in Somaliland and Puntland. Targeted at minority, IDP and financially disadvantaged girls, the scholarships allow these students to continue their education, and will also provide them with further training on leadership and empowerment, networking and mentoring opportunities. State authorities drew on technical advice from UNDP to improve the abilities of regional authorities to plan for gender sensitive development and management of natural resources.

Sheikh community harnesses alternative energy for livelihoods

The livestock industry is the economic backbone of Somaliland, providing livelihoods for approximately 75 percent of the population. Yet the developing region is also prone to natural disasters such as flooding and drought, which threatens food security.

But the residents of Sheikh district in the Somaliland highlands have introduced an innovative approach that addresses environmental degradation (a contributing factor to flooding and drought), increases economic potential for the livestock industry and provides an alternative source of energy – biogas.

“The positive impact . . . is not only a financial one, but it also has natural resource management implications; the natural trees are cut and not replaced,” says Thomas Bazarusanga, principal of the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School where the biogas is being produced.

The initiative is a joint venture by Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (STVS), conducted in partnership with Terra Nuova, UNDP and Japan. The school was opened in 2005 to ensure quality control of the Somali livestock industry, and trains its students on international trade rules and regulations and how to apply these when exporting livestock.

The biogas project uses animal waste from local livestock to produce energy to the residents of Sheikh. Women are direct beneficiaries of this project as their exposure to the harmful emissions from fuel wood and charcoal will be minimized. Furthermore the burden on household income is reduced as bio-gas replaces the use of fuel wood and charcoal which both retail at very high prices.

It is a model that has potential for replication in other parts of Somaliland. The use of biogas could prove vital to the economy as it provides an alternative source of energy in a region where lack of access to sustainable energy services is the leading cause of deforestation for firewood and charcoal. By exploring other sources of energy- such as biogas- the community is provided with the opportunity to stall further land degradation, contribute to long-term environmental protection, mitigate climate change at the local level and increase livelihood opportunities.

“Everybody in Somaliland needs energy to use; I recommend that this project is replicated and extended to all corners of Somaliland”, he said. “We need to benefit from the different uses of the biogas such as power generation, fertilizer and energy for cooking,” says the Mayor of Sheikh district Ibrahim Abdillahi Absiye.

UNDP supports STVS to maintain its food hygiene laboratory in order to monitor local food production, exports and relevant imported foods. As a result, this project contributes to enhanced food safety among Somali consumers as well as consumers of Somali livestock products in importing countries. Food security is not only about ensuring food availability and accessibility, but also quality and safety. This means that food, whatever its origin, should provide the required nutrients without harming its consumers or the recipient environment.

The project is funded by the Government of Japan, the European Commission, the Royal Danish Embassy and USAID.

HIV/AIDS

UNDP is the lead UN agency to help ensure that countries put HIV & AIDS at the centre of national development; build capacities of government, civil society organisations (CSOs), as well as networks of people living with HIV & AIDS (PLHAs).

In 2012 UNDP worked closely with AIDS Commissions in Somaliland, Puntland and south central Somalia to help strengthen their capacity to better manage and coordinate the response to HIV in Somalia. To complement this, UNDP supported a training course called 'Leadership for Results' for 80 participants from a variety of government ministries and CSOs in HIV awareness.

UNDP also worked in partnership with BBC Media Action to facilitate training sessions for 30 journalists on issues relating to HIV. As part of the training, journalists worked in partnership with the three AIDS Commissions, PLHIV and religious leaders and produced 15 short dramas/messages on HIV. These public service announcements were aired by Radio Hargeisa, Radio SBC (Bosasso) and Radio Garowe over a six month period. As a result 1,374 HIV radio messages were aired, reaching several thousand people.

In 2012, 13,858 persons (over 60 percent women) benefitted from HIV awareness sessions known as Community Conversations on HIV supported by UNDP. These gatherings often take place outside at a community centre or under a tree, where communities come together with the help of a facilitator to discuss how HIV is affecting their community. PLHA, healthcare providers, religious leaders and local government representatives all work as resource people for this project, and as a result by strengthening the Greater Involvement of People living with HIV & AIDS (GIPA Principle which UNAIDS advocates) it is helping to reduce stigma and discrimination. In addition healthcare providers such as voluntary counseling and Testing (VCT) Clinics continued to provide services to community members living with HIV/AIDS and for those requiring testing.

UNDP also supported a series of workshops on 'Knowing your Rights' for 300 PLHA in Somalia. The training was jointly delivered with the Law Faculty at the University of Hargeisa and the University of Mogadishu Law Department. These meetings acted as an entry point for PLHA to access legal aid. The UNDP HIV Unit worked with the Poverty Reduction and Environment Programme (PREP) to start an Income Generating Activity (IGA) Project for PLHA, which resulted in approximately 240 beneficiaries in Somaliland and Puntland receiving small grants to start their own business.

Using Radio Programmes to Increase Community Awareness about HIV/AIDS

Through the programmes he airs as a producer on Radio Hargeisa, Sakariye Ahmed Muhumed, 19, has the opportunity to broaden listeners' knowledge on certain issues – and his greatest satisfaction comes from producing programmes that impact people's lives positively.

Sakariye's most recent shows have focused on HIV/AIDS-related issues, a topic he was inspired to cover in greater depth after participating in a UNDP-supported series of trainings for radio producers in Somaliland.

"My experience in this training has been rewarding. The most interesting part was to interact with people living with HIV and hear their stories and the challenges they face due to stigma and discrimination by their families and the community. Now I know that I have to treat them the same way I would like to be treated", says Sakariye.

Sakariye was one of the ten radio producers selected from Puntland and Somaliland to take part in the project, which was organised by UNDP and BBC Media Action. Participants were required to develop radio spot messages on HIV/AIDS for their own audiences. BBC Media Action, a world leader in training reporters to contribute to civic education, led the training.

The objective was to promote supportive attitudes towards people living with HIV and highlight human rights and gender issues linked to HIV/AIDS in Somalia. The project also addressed the stigma and discrimination all too often associated with HIV/AIDS in Somalia.

Through the radio spots that were produced, the media project raised awareness about existing services such as voluntary counseling and testing, anti-retroviral therapy and prevention of mother to child transmission.

Sakariye's involvement in the training improved his own understanding of HIV/AIDS related issues. Grateful that he is in a position to share the knowledge with others through his radio programmes, Sakariye believes that the use of radio is one of the most effective means of communication when reaching out to a wide audience.

In the future, he intends to use the producing skills he gained through the trainings to make more programs that have the potential to change his listener's perceptions of important issues, such as HIV and AIDS.

Peace building

UNDP undertook an evaluation of the long-running 'Security of Land Tenure' project in Somaliland which demonstrated UNDP's ability to contribute to conflict reduction and peacebuilding through development initiatives. During the project's lifetime 12,000 farms were surveyed and demarcated with the participation of farmers, community leaders and local government authorities. The evaluation found this had been effective in reducing land conflicts by providing certainty over ownership, establishing clear boundaries between farms. The project was also found to have supported local economic development by encouraging increased farm investment and production.

UNDP aspires to build the capacity of Somali men and women to manage conflict and build peace through all its programming. To this end, throughout 2012 the office reviewed its programmes from a peace and conflict perspective, developing fresh approaches that allow each project to maximise its peacebuilding impact and ensure it is doing no harm. The office also provided advisory support to the Ministries of Security and Interior in Puntland and Somaliland on the development of dedicated policies on peacebuilding and community security. The Somaliland Ministry of Interior formally launched its Community Security and Peacebuilding policy in December 2012 after wide public consultations. Consultations were still ongoing in Puntland in late 2012, with a view to launching a Puntland State policy in early 2013.

Consultations were held to identify ways in which UNDP could support reconciliation and dialogue processes, land dispute resolution and promoting conflict-sensitive journalism.

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 Federal Government of Somalia, Governments of Puntland and Somaliland, civil society, local and international non-government organisations (NGOs), as well as other UN bodies including: FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNODC, UNOPS, UNPOS and UNSOA.

UNDP develops its annual work plans in partnership with relevant government ministries and donors. Work planning sessions are coordinated by Ministries of Planning and UNDP, with input from line ministries and donors.

UNDP collaborates with a large number of bilateral and multi-lateral partners, and in 2012 received contributions from 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 transaction cost 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.

To ensure dialogue between UNDP and donor partners, donor meetings were held fortnightly by UNDP in 2012 to cover issues and challenges relating to programming.

Joint programmes

The Joint Programme on Local Governance remains a model in terms of strong collaboration between five agencies (UNDP, UN Habitat, UNCDF, ILO, UNICEF), based on clear division of roles and responsibilities. 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 was approved in 2012 following an extensive review and the formulation of JPLG Phase II. JPLG activities in 2012 included: local leadership training for district councilors and community leaders, Local Economic Development data collection, and supporting Local Economic Development Forums to provide vision and strategic leadership to drive sustainable private sector-led growth.

HOW WE WORK

For the past two decades, the situation in Somalia has obliged UNDP to run its operations from the Kenyan capital Nairobi. However, the political and security situation following the political transition in 2012 has meant that in 2013, the UNDP Somalia main office will start relocating to Mogadishu, focusing on critical programmatic functions. Sub-offices in Hargeisa, Somaliland and Garowe, Puntland, will remain. By the end of 2012 out of a total of 184 staff there were 103 staff working in Somalia: 18 international, 19 national and 70 service contract holders.

Sub Offices ensure continuous presence of UNDP inside Puntland and Somaliland providing 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 increasingly work in the capital. This was of particular importance during the political transition and establishment of new federal government in the last part of 2012. The UNCC has become the major hub for UN activities outside the International Airport. As UNCT members increasingly relocate to Mogadishu, there is a demand to expand these premises.

While the security situation still remains unpredictable in the South, the UNDP-managed UNCC in Mogadishu also provides a base from which the UNCT can extend initiatives and activities to newly recovered areas in South Central Somalia, such as Baidoa.

UNDP Somalia has already begun the process of office relocation to Mogadishu, with the Country Director relocating in December 2012. It is expected that most programmatic functions will be relocated first, while a liaison office comprised of operations and donor relations functions will remain in Nairobi until such time as the situation in Mogadishu permits full relocation.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Annual Delivery for 2012

PROGRAMME	DONORS	EXPENDITURE (\$)
GROLS	Counter Piracy Trust Fund, Denmark, European Union, Italy, Japan, Norway, Peace Building Trust Fund, South Korea, Sweden, UNDP (Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) and BCPR United Kingdom (DFID and FCO),), USAID,	45,347,433
PREP	FAO, GEF, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, UAE, UNDP (Match Against Poverty), United Kingdom (FCO)	7,350,667
HIV	Global Fund, IOM, UNHCR	1,425,132
RC OFFICE	DFID, Norway	3,600,905
COMMUNICATIONS	No Non-core funding	85,764
GENDER	Denmark, Norway, UNDP (BCPR	708,926
GRAND TOTAL		58,518,827

UNDP Somalia has set up partnership agreements with some of its donors which allow for greater flexibility in fund allocation to individual projects, and allow for multi-year funding. Therefore some of the funds represented in the below table are for multi-year funding, and not just expenditure in 2012.

Donor contributions 2012

DONOR	AMOUNT (\$)
Japan	11,610,606
European Union	9,592,641
United Kingdom	7,531,916
- DFID	5,177,128
- Foreign Commonwealth Office	2,354,788
Sweden	3,824,096
Multi-Donor Trust Fund (for JPLG)	3,148,627
Denmark	2,547,449
UNDP	1,898,701
- BCPR	1,798,701
- Match Against Poverty donations	100,000
UNODC (Anti-Piracy Trust Fund)	1,698,637
United States (USAID)	1,500,000
UNICEF (Global Fund)	800,097
Peace Building Fund	620,600
Italy	620,146
IOM	52,698
GRAND TOTAL	45,446,214

ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
A2J	Access to Justice
AVR	Armed Violence Reduction
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)
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
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK)
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
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
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JPLG	Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
LED	Local Economic Development
Mol	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
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
UNSOA	United Nations Support Office for AMISOM
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing for HIV/AIDS



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Somalia**

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