

REQUESTED INFORMATION ON THE TARGET GROUP AND ONGOING/PLANNED (ECONOMIC) REINTEGRATION SUPPORT

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Target country: *Somalia*

Number of children groups associated with armed groups: *Since 1991 the fall of the Siad Barre regime child soldiers are deployed by various factions. Since 2006 Al-Shabaab (means youth) has targeted children young as 9 years old. However children are also engaged by the TFG (government) forces, and clan militias. More children and youth are involved in crime related activities in urban centers in the more peaceful areas of Somalia which includes Somaliland and Puntland.*

By age: *children up to 13 years of age and children aged 14-17: 2000-3000¹*

By sex: *95 % male; 5 % female*

By location (province/state/region): *by Al-Shabbab in South-Central Somalia; by ASWJ in Galgudud and Mudug regions; by the TFG in south – Central Somalia; by different clan militias in Puntland, Somaliland and South –Central Somalia*

Number of those already released and home and those still in the armed force/groups: *in the framework of the Youth at-Risk programme 500 children associated with crime and violence have been integrated into the communities in Bossasso (Puntland) and Burao (Somaliland). UNICEF has also supported a child soldier rehabilitation centre in Mogadishu that has reintegrated about 300 children since 2006.*

Number of young people aged 18-24 (formerly) associated with armed forces and groups in the country: *Estimated to be tens of thousands of youth all over Somalia involved in Al-Shabaab, the TFG and clan other militias such as the madanis in Mogadishu. (Official data does not exist). According to the Escola de cultura de Pau over 53.000 youth was awaiting for DDR in 2001-2007. In urban centres criminal groups are rampant in all major cities of Somalia.*

By sex: *95 % male; 5 % female*

By location (province/state/region): *Al-Shaabab in south – Central Somalia; ASWJ in Galgudud and Mudug regions; clan militias in Somaliland and Puntland.*

Number of those already released and home and those still in the armed force/groups: *In the framework of the Youth at-Risk programme 270 youth were reintegrated in Burao (Somaliland), 270 in Galkayo, 270 in Bossasso (Puntland) and 500 in Mogadishu. Over 400 youth have defected from Al-*

¹ IRIN March.2011 <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=92249>

Shabaab and kept in the TFG controlled Marino Camp in Mogadishu. In previous DDR programmes over 1500 youth have participated 2001 – 2008 in Mogadishu.

Are children / young people to be reintegrated mainly in urban or rural areas: *About 90 percent are reintegrated in urban areas.*

At what stage is the country programming for children and youth (adult) reintegration? Design? Implementation?

The Youth at-Risk programme started in 2011 and has been supported by the Ministry of Interior in Somaliland and Ministry of Security in Puntland. The various administrations are also supporting the programme in Mogadishu.

Previously a home-grown DDR took place 1996-1998 in Somaliland that has demobilized and disarmed thousands of clan militias in Burao and Hargeisa. However the R component of the process was not emphasized.

In Puntland a ministry is dedicated to deal with DDR called the Ministry of Security Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

*Neither Somaliland and Puntland policy nor strategy exists for DDR in 2005. **Draft Policy Framework for DDR – Proposals for Government of Puntland***

DDR policy framework proposal for Puntland by UNDP ROLS/DDR project in 2005²:

An informal meeting of key Government Ministries involved in DDR, chaired by the Ministry of Interior, was held on 6 April 2005. UNDP participated in order to provide technical assistance, and bring to bear lessons learned and experience from elsewhere.

The meeting discussed in detail the possible objectives of DDR for Puntland and the results required, key policy guidelines and approaches, and developed a short term action plan to launch activities as soon as possible. DDR was reiterated to be a major priority for the Government of Puntland.

DDR Objectives

The Meeting agreed that the overall objective of DDR in the context of Puntland was to **contribute to Peace and Security**. In this, it was felt that Puntland could be a both a model, and pilot for the rest of Somalia.

² Mission report on DDR in Som and PL in April 2005. UNDP ROLD/DDR.
https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:CRdXGrtEHEJ:www.somali-jna.org/downloads/Mission%2520Report%2520on%2520DDR%2520-%2520Som-punt%2520April.doc+DDR+in+Puntland&hl=en&gl=so&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESh427gMqAqn0Nb0SQAw1J0B1mS3ftNfK5JPO4-UiPCi1PbdgNZvezXii6g1UK1oilGLtENjV7T2s-ZHkS0_pDXuzv3CNgaY4imTO6n7PnEZFAD1AMeFjvwDRbMFBSYV7Bd4Kpsa&sig=AHIEtbSyPM3q8IFJY5C7zqfB62RCgwarbA (accessed in January 2011).

The Meeting highlighted that a DDR process could contribute to meeting this objective through the achievement of the following outputs:

1. **Downsizing size of security forces** and providing socio-economic reintegration to ex-security force staff – a 60 percent reduction is targeted.
2. **Reduce Government Expenditures on security** in order to transfer resources to productive sectors of the economy
3. **Contribute to Security Sector Reform** and Efficiency
4. **Eliminate Small Arms and Light Weapons** Availability

It was noted that progress has already been made on some of these issues by the Government of Puntland, and new initiatives should aim to build on both these efforts, and those of local communities.

Government Priorities

In achieving the above, the meeting agreed that the priority focus should now be on moving forward quickly on *regular* security forces, which are both on the payroll of government (causing a significant burden), and included in the UNDP/GTZ registration.

It is essential to lower the financial and security burden of these expenditures and shift greater levels of government funding to the productive sectors..

A longer term priority should be to reduce the civilian ownership of weapons, especially clan based militia, which can be started in parallel to DDR.

Policy Orientations

The Meeting recommended several principles for DDR:

- Demobilization be **voluntary** in nature (at least at the outset)
- Criteria are set for individuals' entry into the programme that are **coherent** with security sector reform processes undertaken by the Government.
- **Proportional coverage** of security organs (police, Darawishta, custodial etc.)
- A balanced **regional** approach
- **Comparable nature and level of assistance** be provided to each demobilized person.
- **Arrears due to security staff are cleared up before DDR**, so demobilization can provide a clean break.

Individual criteria for entry could include:

- **Health**
- **Disability**

- **Age**
- **Community support** (to be consulted prior, especially where group interests/security are involved)
- **Volunteers**
- *** Other priorities to be identified by **security sector reform processes**, and individual ministries forward planning.

Conditions for entry/benefits may include (and may call for termination if broken):

- **Registered security staff** on the Government payroll only
- **Agreement to fully demobilize** from security forces with no further claims nor possibility of reentering the forces (i.e. a formal declaration, witnessed, could be signed).
- **Surrender of one weapon** (type of weapon and condition to be defined by Government) and its ammunition
- **Full participation in all mandatory** activities during the DDR programme
- **No criminal acts** committed during period of programme support

Implementation Strategies and DDR Programme Design

The participants agreed to continue to develop a Government endorsed policy framework for DDR. This policy will inform implementation strategies, and guide the design of DDR programmes. It will also serve as the basis of Government communications on the issue, and can be used to seek support from the donor community for Puntland's efforts.

Have reintegration and/or institutional mapping been conducted as part of the DDR programme or other relevant programmes/projects?

Five District Baseline Reports are currently being published that covers Burao, Las Anod, Bossasso, Galkayo, and Mogadishu. (Find attached). It is not specific to DDR however contains relevant data about crime and violence based on the Crime and Victimization Survey conducted in the above locations in 2009-2010.

Are there any other documents relevant to economic reintegration of children and are children / young people to be reintegrated concentrated in communities or are they scattered around vast territories?

Children are mainly reintegrated in urban centres.

Is there a significant number of children / young people with disabilities?

No. About 1 percent according to the official database of the Youth at-Risk programme.