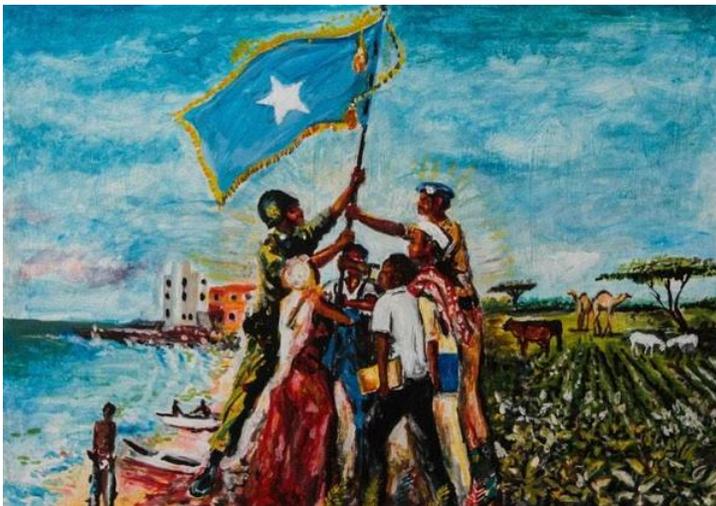




Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Directorate of Planning: 2015 Achievements

National Development Plan



The National Development Planning process was officially launched by H.E Mohamed Omar Arteh the Deputy Prime Minister and H.E Abdirahman Aynte, the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation of the Federal Government of Somalia on 17th October 2015 in Mogadishu.

The purpose of the National Development Plan is to

provide guidance to the national authorities, the international partners and other stakeholders (private sector, civil societies and citizens at large) to Somalia in shaping a medium term strategic framework to build upon achievements of the past few years, further strengthen the (emerging) state structures, create a favorable environment for private and non-government sector development, and more importantly bring the benefits of the development efforts to the citizens.

The National Development Plan has four keys interrelated objectives:

- Articulate Government development priorities: to set out a clear vision for Somalia's security, social and economic development priorities. In addition, to define the key state building and peace building priorities including democratic governance and align with the SDGs as much as possible
- Provide a structure for resource allocation and management: to guide the NDP priorities within the annual budget allocations in 2017 and beyond

- Guide Development Partner support within the defined FGS priorities in the coming three years: in terms of structure and well defined funding priorities, whilst ensuring FGS leadership of the development agenda and existing and new development Trust Funds
- Serve as an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy for Somalia and align it with the global SDG initiative. The Plan will also meet Somalia's on-going commitments as set out in the Somalia Compact as re-prioritized within the NDP.

The National Development Plan will cover the period from January 2017 till December 2019.

The National Development Plan will set the vision, the goals, the desired strategic outcomes, and will set specific annual targets for these outcomes. The plan will not provide a detailed and project-wise action perspective, for instance in the form of specific sector investments program or specific projects.

The specific response to the Strategic Outcomes in the form of specific investments and projects will be developed through the Management and Coordination structures (in similar terms as with the present New Deal and the PSG Working Groups) that are outlined in the plan. However, during the New Deal implementation a series of concerted development efforts has been put into operation and where relevant reference to these efforts will be made on the basis of lessons learned.

The National Development Plan will be Staged in Annual (2017, 2018 and 2019) Development Plans in which each year establishes the building blocks for the following year.

Somalia is one of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and is seeking to qualify for debt relief and as a result, Somalia is committed to meet a range of economic management and performance targets and will undertake the necessary required economic and social reforms. These economic and social reforms and development efforts will be articulated in the plan, in such a manner that the national development plan is compliant with the requirements for an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRSP).

The Sustainable Development Goals have recently been endorsed by the international community. Somalia is committed to contribute to the realization of the goals, and they are therefore integrated in the present national development plan. As far as feasible, the outcomes and the associated indicators/milestones of the National Development Plan will be aligned with the SDGs.

Somalia has made good progress in recent years in its institutional and economic reconstruction with significant international support. Significant efforts in the Federal

Government and Federal Member States building have been made and these are step-by-step approach leading to the envisaged federal state structure. The momentum in these developments – for instance the establishment of the new Federal Member States – is to be maintained. The security situation has improved over the past years, but still requires significant attention to realize the goal of a fully stable and peaceful country.

The economic activity in Somalia is estimated to have expanded with real GDP growth of 3.7% during 2014 and CPI rising by as little as 1.3 percent, but we are still far from releasing the economic potential of our country. In areas of social service little progress has made at this stage more need to be done to improved access to health and education. In order to bring the benefits of development to the citizens, the service delivery will prominently figure among the priorities in the plan.

The plan will further clarify the overall political vision (Vision 2016, Somali Six Pillars, constitutional processes). Our underlying strategy is clear: well-functioning and efficient state structures will be pre-condition to drive forward the peace process and stabilize the country security. Internationally, there are no examples of lasting peace, stability and positive development in the absence of well-functioning state structures that provide a peaceful forum for political debate, guide the investments in the development arena, and provide tangible services to the citizens, in line with the expectations of the citizens.

The National Development Plan will build upon the development partnership arrangements established through the New Deal (Somali Compact, HLPF, SDRF, PSG Working Groups) and it will adhere to the internationally agreed principles of international cooperation (Busan, Accra Action Agenda). The NDP will build upon an update of the existing plans (Economic Recovery Plan (ERP), PSG action plans, etc.). The plan will provide an accurate macro-fiscal framework (annual budget planning process, dialogue with IFIs, Aid Flows mapping), provide up-to-date national poverty data and will incorporate existing sector strategies and policy documents as appropriate.

The National Development Plan will be drafted with the following questions as overall guidance:

- Where have we come from? The years of instability, the lives lost, the quest for rebuilding Somalia
- Where are we? An honest assessment of our current situation;
- Where do we want to go? A vision statement and a clear, prioritized statement of FGS's development priorities, accompanied with a clear set of outcomes;
- How do we get there? The National Development Plan will refer to ongoing and newly planned policies, investments, programs and projects that are required to realize the overall objectives and specific outcomes and meet citizen's expectations.

- How will we know when we are there? A structure of Annual Milestones will lead to the targets to be achieved by 2019 across FGS, a new performance management plan to keep us on target.

The Development Plan will draw upon, update and expand existing policy, planning and budgeting documents. It will not be necessary to reinvent the wheel.

The plan will be prepared as much as possible through using existing structures and resources, while mobilizing and utilizing international assistance prudently.

National consultations will be held throughout the territory of the Somali Federal Republic, with three-day consultations being held in the regional Capitals of the Somali Federal entities over three day periods.

Participation in the consultation process will be broad based, being led by the FGS Ministry of Planning in conjunction with Civil Society and the ministries responsible for planning of the regional administrations. Participants in these meetings will represent a broad base of sectorial knowledge, experience and societal representation, participants will include:

- Regional Chamber of Commerce representatives
- Academia
- Women's representatives and civil society associations
- Trade unions and cooperatives representatives
- Youth representatives and civil society associations
- Retired government functionaries and holders of institutional knowledge
- Internally displaced persons and representative civil society associations
- INGOs and LNGOs represented in the regions

Separate consultations will be held with the Somali diaspora a critical economic driver as well as opinion leader in locations with large diaspora populations such as Nairobi, London and Toronto.

The consultation process will follow the same agenda over the three days period, with the first day dedicated to a broad historical view of the Somali national development planning process, presentation by experts on what and how participants will contribute to the National development plan, with the following two days dedicated to participant breakout sessions with guided discussions by moderators from the dedicated MoPIC team.

The resultant document will be a product of broad based consultations, taking into account the federal nature of the political dispensation in Somalia as well as fulfilling the stringent consultative requirements for PRSP compliance.

Directorate of International Cooperation: 2015 Achievements *Strategic Objectives Achieved in 2015:*

NGO Governance Act Research & Draft

- ✓ The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation's Directorate of International Cooperation has achieved to draft NGO Policy that is currently under consultation.
- ✓ Ongoing: Preparation of a study on the existing civil society institutions in Somalia. The study includes a list of the organizations and NGOs that operate in Somalia in terms of their inception, core functions, and medium to long-term objectives.

Establishment of National Authorizing Officer (NAO) for European Cooperation:

- ✓ The Directorate of International Cooperation has successfully managed to process regaining Somalia's National Authorizing Officer signatory rights in regards to the European Union.
- ✓ After 25-years absence where the EU envoy to Somalia was signing the projects on behalf of Somalia, NAO Somalia Unit was established to regain the signatory authority of NAO in 2016. The NAO team received trainings in Kenya and Ethiopia on the Preparatory Identification of Programs under the 11th EDF Framework.
- ✓ The NAO team hosted several events: a Ministerial meeting sponsored by the Deputy Prime Minister and co-led by MoPIC and EU; and several workshops for the FGS Ministries.
- ✓ NAO team has successfully achieved on how to prepare Tender Dossier and attended number Tender Evaluations regularly for Somali Projects as a voting member.
- ✓ Minister of Planning and International Cooperation along with EU Ambassador signed Resilience Programs under the EU Fund in Baidoa with South West State of Somalia as part of efforts to regain NAO signature rights.

Strengthening Technical Cooperation

DIC experts provided leadership and technical expertise in strengthening international cooperation, advancing MoPIC's strategic partnerships, and integrating cross government actions.

- JICA's current cooperation for Somalia
- German Cooperation
- EU Somalia Delegation

Introduction

The Directorate of National Statistics (DNS) of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) is the key provider of statistical data requirements for decision makers, and researchers for planning in an effort to address socio-economic development and welfare of the nation. It supports wider Somalis and international communities to plan, implement and monitor development and humanitarian activities for all sectors. DNS helps stakeholders including Government, private sector, civil society and development partners understand progress of development initiatives by creating knowledge and benchmarks for sustainable development t.

The Directorate of National Statistics aims to produce comprehensive set of integrated statistics and provide high quality of information for evidence based decision making. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the national statistical system and enhance capacity for sustainable development. The Directorate of National Statistics is committed to improve data collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination for accurate and reliable statistical information through capacity development and training. Thus, the Directorate of National Statistics focuses on the following six thematic areas:

1. **Planning and Policy:** to review and update Statistical Act, develop process for National Strategy for Development of Statistics and engaged stakeholders to form a Task Force.
2. **Organizational Development:** As part of the reorganizational efforts in the government and in the ministry, the Directorate of National Statistics is developing organizational structure and capacity development.
3. **Statistical Products and Service:** The Directorate of National Statistics has been collecting data from various sources to develop weekly, monthly and yearly reports.
4. **Information Technology:** To reform and enhance national statistical system, the Directorate of National Statistics is in the process of building sustainable statistical system by establishing effective technological environment.
5. **Communication:** Through collaboration with stakeholders and strategic partners, DNS will improve capacities to manage and distribute statistical information. In an effort to improve and strengthen communication with stakeholders at all levels and strategic partners.
6. **Infrastructure and Equipment:** Directorate of National Statistics is working with key development partners and Somali Diaspora to undertake the following:

What shaped our year 2015

The central objective and mission of the development agenda as outlined, is to set the country on a higher and sustainable trajectory of economic growth, which is supported by an expanded and more diversified economic base with unemployment, poverty and inequality being critical to address. The following are the key highlights achievements of 2015 in each of the thematic area:-

1. Planning and Policy:

- **Statistical Law:** The Statistics Act is an “old” piece of legislation, having been promulgated in 1970, since then no amendments have been made but its substance has not been altered. National consultative meeting was held in Mogadishu with stakeholders to review and draft an amended Act. The review of the legislation is therefore timely. Simultaneously, the other pieces of legislation that impact upon the work of the Institute and the collection and production of statistics in general, needs to examine and recommendations made for their review. The Directorate of National Statistics led the review of the Act and the revised statute will be a modern Statistics Act that will support the work of the national statistics system while not reducing the role and responsibility of DNS. The process will follow the channel used for the amendment of other legislation. The consultative process of obtaining the views and comments of the major stakeholders will be the start of the Road Map process and will be used to drive the change in the National Statistics System for Somalia.
- **High Level Task Force on Statistics:** HLTF Conference on Statistic used to take place every month with development partners to discuss current status of the Statistics Office, strategic priorities for the coming months, activities/initiatives to improve coordination and resource mobilization.

2. Organizational Development:

- **Post-PESS High Level Task Force Workshop:** The workshop aimed to improve understanding of ongoing and planned activities on population and development, develop consensus and chat the way forward, and to present and discuss challenges of locating nomads and their changing life patterns and provide inputs for developing a concept note and TOR for a consultancy to support the development of a methodology for estimating population of nomads.
- **Data analysis and analytical report writing workshop:** Directorate of National Statistics supported by UNFPA technical team conducted workshop to provide the ministry’s staff with practical experience of census/survey analysis, interpretation of data and analytical report writing. The objectives of the workshop was to build the capacity of government staff through hands-on analysis of data on the Somali population size and distribution, education

characteristics, labor participation, population mobility, household asset ownership, fertility and mortality, and to present and discuss the importance of using info graphics; graphs, charts, diagrams, in analytical reports.

- Data editing and table generation: Training-workshop took place on 20th July-8th August 2015 at the Entebbe in Uganda, the main focus of the workshop was to strengthen and increase capacity in the use of the SPSS, CSPro software and Data Editing and table generation. Participants were trained in the use of two of the core modules, Create and Process, which were used for database creation and data processing, respectively. Participants were introduced to the full functionality of each module and had opportunities to generate results and get hands-on practice in database creation and analysis. As a means of ensuring relevance, participants were allowed to work with a sample of the datasets from the Population and Housing Census conducted in Grenada in 2013-2014.

3. Statistical Products and Service:

- Consumer price index (CPI): During 2015, DNS implemented significant changes in its economic statistics, notably in the form of a reweighted and rebased consumer price index (CPI). In line with its programme of continuous quality improvement, the CPI was updated to reflect more accurately price changes that impact on households and to ensure that the Somalia consumer data has accurate information at its disposal for purposes of setting inflation rates, amongst others. In addition, the Consumer price index (CPI) was completely overhauled to align with international best practice using the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) system. The new suite of the 12 categories replaced the previous single index to allow analysts to better understand the transmission of prices through the economy. Subtle improvements to other releases such as improved techniques were also implemented during the last quarter of 2015, which was a big achievement for the country.
- Population Estimation Survey: The Federal government officially launched the final report of the population estimation survey, the first of its kind since 1986 before the Central government collapsed. The results of the survey were launched on 26 May 2015, in a ceremony attended by officials from the Federal government of the Somali Republic, International Partners, the public and civil society.

The PESS provides crucial information on Somalia population estimates by geographic and administrative divisions. It classifies the population by characteristics such as age, sex, internally displaced persons (IDPs) mobility

status, electoral population, household size, fertility and mortality rates, vulnerable groups, access to basic services, education, employment, among others.

- **Somalia High Frequency Survey:** An agreement reached with world Bank regarding Somali High Frequency Survey and Altai Consulting, the Somalia High Frequency Survey (SHFS) aims to collect socioeconomic, the Project consists of three data collection components: a) Household Survey, b) Market Survey, and c) Exchange Rate survey. The surveys will be implemented using Mobile Data Collection Devices (MDCDs). Hence, the survey will cover urban and rural areas as well as IDP camps in Somalia.

The Somali High Frequency Survey will:-

- Establish a household and market survey system that can be used to regularly collect data in Somalia and make this data open and available to the government, development partners and the public
- Collect consumption expenditure and socio-economic household characteristics data for a representative sample in Somalia to provide social and economic indicators to inform policy making and to develop a nation-wide poverty profile
- Establish a baseline for the government to assess performance against some of the Peace building and State building Goals (PSGs) outlined in the Somalia Compact and collect regular performance data to measure progress against these goals;
- Inform the design of development projects and monitor their impact on communities.

4. Communication:

- **Somalia celebrated World Statistics Day:** On 20th October the Directorate of National Statistics celebrated World Statistics Day acknowledging the fundamental importance of sustainable national statistical capacity to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators measuring a country's progress for informed policy decision-making and for monitoring the development at the national and Zonal level.

5. Infrastructure and Equipment:

- **Vehicle for the Directorate of National Statistics:** with the support of UNFPA through the Post-PESS annual work plan, the directorate was able to purchase vehicle with the transportation activity in the work plan

- Office space: with the staff of the Directorate of National Statistics contribution and that of the minister, more office spaces was added and furniture and computers were provided

Conclusion

Good progress has been made in 2015 but still there is need for strengthening the structure of DNS, its Human Resource, coordination among producers and users of statistics. In order to meet the current and emerging demand for data in the country, the National Statistical System needs to be strengthened to make it more robust, more transparent and much better coordinated by a well structured, highly professional, strategy focused and IT-driven national statistical agency.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Somalia has entered a new phase of peace building, stability and recovery as Somali Government is in the initial stages of leading the reconstruction and rebuilding of the country. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) outlook is more positive than it has been in a generation. However, the situation remains extremely fragile. Joint and concerted national and international efforts need to be sustained and enhanced to ensure national reconciliation, durable peace, and stability and state building. The Purpose of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is to create a functional National Monitoring and Evaluation system, which provides critical evidence for informed decision making for the Federal Government, Regional and member States, at policy level and to provide information for accountability and performance improvement.

Therefore, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has established a National Monitoring and Evaluation Department to provide an integrated National policy framework of Monitoring and Evaluation. The new M&E department' activities will center on the principles, practices and standards that will be used throughout the country and in all levels of regional, state and Federal Government functions through a consultative and as a nationwide process.

The demand for information about the impact of national programs and policies is increasing, Linking planned activities and anticipated results to actual achievements is therefore important and it is the essence of the time that a monitoring and Evaluation system should be developed. The process should be activated to achieve this objective. Therefore Monitoring and Evaluation practice assist the Somali government as an internal actor to evaluate the performance of all programs including the public, social and economic sectors while promoting regular overview of how aid effective has been in reducing conflict, strengthen the wellbeing of the Somali people, but also supportive to the building of the trust between the Somali people.

Information Management systems are designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by Executives, they are formal systems for providing management with accurate and timely information. They provide information on the past and present on relevant events inside the Ministry. They are defined as a planned and integrated system for gathering relevant data, converting it in to right information and supplying the same to the concerned executives. The main purpose of MIS is to provide the right information to the right people at the right time.

Based on these advantages the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation succeeds to build and deploy two different management information and database systems in year of 2015. These systems are Employee Management Information System (EMIS) and Electronic Document Management and Archiving System (EDMAS).

EMIS has user-friendly graphics and it is maintainable, upgradable, access controllable and easy to use. Some of the advantageous features of this system are: -

- Add, edit and view Employee Information Module, which will facilitate adding new staff (Basic information, Qualifications, Work Experience and information of Next of Kin), updating information of existing staff and viewing the status of the current registered staff
- Employees leave Management Module, which will keep track employee leave.
- Attendance Management Module, which will record employee daily attendance with Biometric device.
- Employee performance appraisal Management Module, which will record employee appraisal information individually.
- Employee Training Management Module, which will store, displays in attractive way of reporting and integrate with simple Staff CV for his/her training information.
- Disciplinary procedures can be tracked.(Oral warning, Written warning, Salary deduction and etc)

EDMAS is an easy-to-use solution for storing and indexing, processing and retrieval of documents through a friendly user interface over network server to manage documents and images uploaded, which has quick and easy search mechanism in the browser. This System is web based application. System can upload, download, read, and search documents and users can access via Microsoft Windows, Linux and UNIX based platforms supporting TCP/IP through web browsers over the world.

In 2016, Mopic aims to build NGO Management System for assembling, processing, storing and retrieving their information to evaluate and to keep track their activities.

The capacity to communicate effectively with constituents is a fundamental function of modern governance. Government communication capacity is not just about efficient and effective information dissemination. The ability to push out information is necessary. The willingness and ability to speak with citizens must be coupled with a willingness and ability to listen to them, incorporate their needs and preferences into the policy process, and engage local patterns of influence and trusted sources of information. These information intermediaries include various forms of media at the national and local levels. In today's national contexts, with population of more than 12 million Somalis and skillful use of multiple modes of mediated communication is thus a necessary condition for local stakeholders cultivating a sense of ownership of and engagement in the political process.

In an effort to fill capacity gaps to effectively communicate with citizens and other stakeholders, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation hired ICT advisor early this year to develop ICT infrastructure and communication standard of procedure for the ministry, review and make recommendation on programme documents for advocacy and civic education and develop ICT management plan.

In that regard, MOPIC has achieved number of things that enhanced the communication and information sharing with public.

- Mopic has established interactive website that is up to date with ministry's publications and reports including monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Somalia, Population Estimation Survey PESS, Ministry's mission, vision, mandate and structure as well as central data catalog that keeps researches and surveys. For More Info, Please visit www.mopic.gov.so
- Responsive social media accounts that cover every major activities as they happen like events, meetings, agreements and workshops. For More Info, Please visit on our Twitter: https://twitter.com/MoPIC_Somalia and our Facebook account: <https://www.facebook.com/mopicgov>
- The ministry accomplished to set up official mailing addresses for the staff.
- Mopic developed Internal communication policy and procedure of correspondence which plays essential role for incoming and outgoing communications.
- The Ministry developed communication strategy and TOR for the National Development Plan, this strategy seek to emphasis the inclusive and consultative nature of the NDP and advocate for support of the donors in the implementation of national development priorities.
- Mopic also established to publish monthly news bulletin to increase our ability to engage our communications with citizen who happens to have growing insistence on greater transparency, proactive discloser and accountability.

In conclusion, The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation is grateful for and appreciate the constant support of our International Partners who without them none of the above mentioned achievements won't happen, specially UNDP- Somalia for supporting us with ICT equipment as well as Internews and Chemonics for supporting us with number of communication workshop that enhanced the capacity of our staff under SSG program.