Somalia South Central Non – State Actors (SOSCENSA)

<u>Minutes:</u>

Title: CONSULTATION MEETING ON "PROMOTION OF PEACE AND SECURITY"

Venue: City Palace Hotel, Mogadishu - Somalia.

Date: August 13, 2013

Participants:

1. Col-Yusuf Mohamed
2. Aadan Khaliif Maah
3. Liban Bille Hirey
4. Hawa Hussein Jimale
5. Abdulkadir Mohamed Halane
6. Mohamed Hassan Aayow
7. Huubey Abdulle
8. Abdulfatah Abdulkadir Addo
9. Abdulahi Yalahow Moalim
10. Hashim Sh. Mahdi
11. Ahmed Iikar Xaaji
12. Hassan Siyad Toogane
13. Shukri Ahmed Mohamed
14. Mohamed Abdulahi Aden
15. Osman Muhuyadin Moalim
16. Fardowsa Hassan Ibrahim
17. Hassan Mohamed Hussein
18. Hassan Dahir
19. Mariam Ahmed Hilowle
20. Eng. Mohamed Ahmed Nur "Porro"
21. Hassan Moalim Yusuf
22. Sh. Omar Mohamud Wardhere
23. Hassan Cali Axmed
24. Ali Yusuf Dahir
25. Axmed Farah Dini

Introduction:

This consultation meeting was designed to contribute the SOSCENSA's strategic goal of actively engaging in policy dialogue with Somali authorities and key members of the international community on issues relating to peace building and state building. More specifically, the meeting relates the **SOSCENSA** activity plan to carry out regular consultation meetings in order to develop platform policy positions on country priority issues.

THE MEETING PROCEEDINGS:
The meeting was started with Quranic verses read by Sh. Omar Mohamud Wardhere, one of the participants. The official opening remarks was made by SOSCENSA deputy chairman Mr. Liban Bille Hirey who welcomed the participants and told that search for peace security of the country has been continuing more than 20 years. He went saying that civil society should play significant role in bringing the country's peace and security instead of expecting everything to be done by the government.

Also SOSCENSA brief information and program introduction was made by SOSCENSA lobbying and Advocacy officer Siad Birmad Egal who told that SOSCENA which was founded in 2008 consisting of 60 networks that work at 11 regions in south and central Somalia. He also presented that SOSCENSA has adapted new advocacy strategies that focus on the National Constitution, Local governance (judiciary, police and custodial forces), Service provision (aid effectiveness and public service delivery) and Rights of Marginalized groups.

Then SOSCENTA thematic working group on peace-building and state-building has made short presentation of research findings that was carried out recently on the challenges and their root causes for the peace and security in south and central Somali. During their presentation they told that there are differences among the regions of the nature of both conflicts and causes. The TWG divided the conflicts into two main categories: social and political conflicts according to their findings. The discovered researched root causes of the conflicts included:

Unresolved underlying issues among some communities, historical grievances, corruption in national institutions, impunity, marginalization and discrimination which led the popularization of regional state building that every community tries to have its own regional state, the participants generally agreed the findings though some clarifications were added into some discussion issues.

Then participants were divided into three working discussion group to discuss the how to promote peace and security by giving each group one theme. The discussed topics were 1) what are the country's peace and security challenges that hinders to peace building efforts; 2) why the public did not collaborate with the government security forces for peace and security? And 3) what is the civil society role in peace and security improvement?

After discussions, the following peace and security challenges were agreed:

a) **Current Peace and Security challenges**
- Inadequate or lack of capacity and facilities of government security instantiations like skills and psychology of public servicing, low living standards of security forces and less government supervision on its security institutions which let high level of corruption and tribalism culture this has greatly compromised the credibility of Security Institutions.
- Inadequate collaborations among government Security Institutions
- Lack of collaborations between the public and the security institutions towards peace and security due to mistrust among them

B) **Civil society role in peace building security?**
- Civil Society groups should increase their level of peace and security engagement by organize public debates on peace and security and capacity building for both public and security institutions.
- Advocacy for improving relations between public and Security Institution through meetings to enhance collaborate between them.
- Conduct research on peace and security and provide recommendations to improve it.
- Act as public watchdog to prevent corruption and other mismanagement
- Conduct civic education programs to create the sense of corporate responsibility
- Engage media houses and professionals to enhance their level of corporate responsibility and following media ethics in order to positively contribute promotion of peace and security.

C) **Recommendations:**
- Review government's recruitment procedures for its Security force by setting up new criteria that include the knowledge and personnel responsibility of applicants before recruitment and enhance living conditions of security institutions
- Provide trainings of expected public servicing standards to the government security institutions.

- Organize regular meetings between organized community sectors and security institutions and set up communication channels that facilitate information sharing.
- Establish special police unit that will be responsible corruption among security institutions

End.