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ISSUE 1 | VOLUME 1 | SEPTEMBER 2006

# PDRC Newsletter

A Periodical Publication by Puntland Development Research Center



1. PUBLIC POLICY DIALOGUE - DISCUSSION FORUMS AT PDRC AS A NEUTRAL BODY TO PROMOTE PEACE, RECONCILIATION, GOOD GOVERNANCE, GENDER ISSUES, AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
2. ENGAGING AND TRAINING TEAMS OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS - TRAINING TO CREATE A SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH INSTITUTION IN PUNTLAND.

## PDRC : Dedicated to Peace and Democracy

*Hadafka PDRC waxa weeye, ka qaybgalka dib u soo noolaynta nabadda iyo dib u dhiska Soomaaliya, gacan ka gaysashada hirgalinta xukunka dimoqaraadiga ah, horumarinta arrimaha bulshada iyo dhaqaalaha, dhawridda xuquuqda muwaadanka.*

PDRC is a successor institution of former War-torn Societies Project International (WSPi), which operated in Puntland during 1997-99. On October 30, 1999, the center was founded as a National Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), governed by a Board of Directors (BoD) of seven members. The Board, also called "Founders", consists of five men and two ladies. Abdurahman Abdulle Osman (Shuke) is the executive director of the organization. Founders lobby for fund-raising and promote Puntland Development Research Center's policies and programmes.

### MISSION

To participate, as actor and beneficiary, in peace

building and reconstruction of Somalia; and contribute to the creation of a democratic system of government, economic and social



### Traditional elders meeting at PDRC yard

development, and respect for human rights of all, based on equality of all citizens.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To contribute to peace, human security, and development in the reconstruction and development of Puntland and other regions of Somalia.
2. To provide a neutral forum for peace-building and reconciliation through dialogue among key actors (government authorities, civil society, private sector, and international development actors)
3. To assist in the identification of reconstruction problems and priorities facing the Puntland government and its people
4. To develop possible strategies and options for future development, and for efficient utilization of resources



**PDRC Compound**

### THE PDRC COMPOUND

Puntland Regional Administration, in late 2000, gave 3,500 square meters of land with its rundown physical structures at a nominal lease to PDRC for 50 years. The facility, consisting of a single building that hosted both the administration and programme, was renovated through the contributions of the following organizations:

WSPi -US\$23,822, Puntland Diaspora US\$18,000 and Diakonia (A Swedish NGO) US\$ 6,000. The construction of a modern and spacious Meeting Hall and training rooms complete with necessary equipment, and a library facility. The center hosts and accommodates almost all major conferences and other events that take place in the area both at local and national levels.

# The role of Non-state Actors (NSA) in the community development

*In the NSA mapping exercise, the following seven sectors were identified: Women's groups, Youth associations, Media, Elders/religious groups, professional associations, private sector and NGO's.*

A mapping exercise to identify existing Non State Actors in Puntland region was undertaken in June, 2005, jointly by PDRC/SAFERWORLD. Since then the Puntland Non State Actor's voice and role has been enhanced substantially.

Following the mapping of the Puntland Non State Actors, sixteen Working Group members were selected and had been given a training on advocacy and networking. Among these Working Groups, a Committee of eight members was formed as a Zonal Working Group, to represent Puntland Non State Actors and to participate in the up coming Somali NSA National Forum.

At present, the Puntland NSA are playing a leading role in the three partite dialogue [NSA/Government and the donor community] as recommended by the Cotonou Agreement of the EU/ACP Countries. The Puntland Non State Actors, guided by the framework of Cotonou Agreement are contributing greatly in solving the issues of poverty reduction, peace building, good governance and promotion of democracy as well as human rights and development.

The most noticeable contributions so far realized by the Puntland NSA are their active participation in the EU Annual Operational Review consultation meeting which was held in PDRC Conference Hall in Garowe on March 12th and 14th 2006. The working group put forward significant comments and recommendations to EU aid and development programs toward Somalia, particularly to Puntland workshop organizers. Another not less important contribution by the Puntland NSA was made during the Joint Needs Assessment [JNA] consultation meeting recently in Garowe.



**EC, Saferword, PDRC and NSA country strategy paper participants**

However, even though Puntland NSAs have achieved all that, there are some serious constrains facing the NSA, which needs to be addressed in order to avoid unwanted setbacks in future.

Firstly, Puntland Non State Actors as institutions need to be legalized by Puntland regional government (there is no apparent conflict of interest or threat facing the NSA from the government). Both of them are working for the well-being of the society.

Secondly, Puntland Non State Actors need to establish strong representative and legitimate networks based on all the pre-identified sectors in order to be an effective institution with full trust from the public.

Lastly, NSA needs more capacity building and technical assistance in order to consolidate and enhance their position as an entity.

-PDRC-NSA DEPARTMENT



*Adurhaman Abdulle Osman (Shuke)  
Executive, Director PDRC*

## ...FROM THE DIRECTOR

*Dear readers:*

*This Newsletter is intended to provide information about the current social, political and security trends of Somalia and to convey messages about peace-building and reconciliation. The Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) is a national institution dedicated to peace-building, good governance, democracy and human rights for the Somali people.*

*I am confident that this new initiative of spreading information through this Newsletter will provide a platform for all stakeholders-regional, national and international and our local and international partners to build a lasting cooperation in our common efforts aiming at social, political and economic reconstruction of a peaceful, democratic and stable Somalia.*

*We welcome the valuable inputs and contributions from our readers through their constructive expressions in the opinion section of this periodical.*

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# The democratization of Puntland political process

*PDRC waxay dawlad goboleedka Puntland ka caawisaa sidii lo heli lahaa maamul wanaag iyada oo la dhisaayo lana habaynayo laamaha dawladda ee kala sareeya.*



## Constitutional Review Committee

In July 2004, the Dialogue for Peace (DFP) program was created by PDRC to help in the process of democratization of Puntland politics and to propose ways of establishing a good governance in the state. Soon after, the program conducted a survey in which it interviewed the members different social groups, including traditional elders, civil society groups, women groups, intellectuals, politicians and administration officials in some of Puntland's major towns - Bosaso, Gardo, Galkayo and Garowe. As a result, it was identified that the most challenging issue which required prompt intervention in Puntland was a weak democratic political system in the state. On the basis of the findings it was decided that:

1. **The Puntland Constitution to be reviewed- to create an environment of good governance**
2. **Local Councils to be established- to decentralize the government authority**

**The Review of the Provisional Constitution** - Following the DFP's proposal, PDRC hired a private lawyer as a consultant to prepare comparative study of Puntland Provisional Constitution and the TFG Charter. The lawyer submitted his findings and for further analysis, a workshop was held for the members of Puntland House of Representatives on 28 Feb 2005. The workshop participants elected a Seven-Member

Constitutional Review Committee (Constitution Working Group) to study the issue further. The Constitution Review Committee ended its work in July 2005 and submitted its conclusions to House of Representatives.

**The Establishment of Local Councils** - With aim of decentralizing the authority, the creation of local councils started in April 2005. Soon after councils were established for Garowe and Bosaso districts and seven other district councils followed - Gardo, Bayle, Burtinle, Taleh, Eil, Galkayo and Galdogob. The process of establishing the local councils for all Puntland districts is ongoing and it is expected to be completed in the near future. The following is the number of Puntland's approved districts, the established local councils and the gender composition of each council:

- a. Number of approved Puntland Districts - 29
- b. Number of established councils - 9
- c. Gender representation - two women in each council

The goal of reviewing the State and TFG constitution and establishing local councils is to empower the local communities in Puntland and to delegate to them the authority to administer their own affairs to achieve a rapid socio-economic developments. Furthermore, the decentralization of the central authority would no doubt play a major role in the revival of the destroyed ecology, protect environment, manage grazing land and halt desertification.



**Former Puntland vice president addressing the titled traditional elder's conference at PDRC Conference Hall**

In October 2004, the president of Puntland was elected the president of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, which was born in Nairobi, Kenya. This had threatened to create a dangerous power vacuum in Puntland. Luckily, PDRC and WSP agreed to collaborate on an initiative for a series of groundbreaking regional conflict resolution efforts as part of the Dialogue for Peace programme. A general community elder's conference was convened at PDRC's Main Hall. The then vice president, Mohamed Abdi Hashi, and the director of the center, Shuke, addressed the meeting and urged the elders to defuse the tension. The conference paved the way for a smooth transition that led to the election of former opposition leader as president who, in forming his new cabinet, had accommodated both his and old regime supporters.

*Markii madaxweynihii Puntland Mudane Abdillahi Yusuf ahmed loo doortay madaxweynaha dawladda Soomaliaya, 2004; dawlad goboleedka Puntland waxaa soo wajahay khalkhal siyaasadeed oo xaliitiisa PDRC ka qayb qaadatay.*

## 2004: The critical year

(In December 2004, PDRC jointly with Center for Research and Development (CRD) and with the support of WSPI (now Interpeace) held the National Project Group Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya. This meeting gathered various actors of the Somali reconciliation process. Members of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFI), representatives of Puntland community as well as those of South Central regions

communities met in Nairobi to identify the major TFI challenges that might require in-depth research and analysis. Several prominent political figures took part in this meeting that became an eye-opening for the just born transitional federal government of Somalia and an opportunity for other participants to discuss controversial national issues vis-à-vis the ongoing national reconciliation process.



**TFG, CSO, Interpeace and Partners in group photo in Nairobi**

## The dialogue for peace project for "National reconciliation" is an attempt to reunite the Somali society

*PDRC (Puntland Development Research Center) has been implementing the "Dialogue for Peace" Project sponsored by WSPI (War-torn Societies Project International), a Swiss based International NGO.*

The main goal of the project is to advance and strengthen processes of peace and state building in Somalia through inclusive, research-based, consensus-driven consultations and actions. The project is also intended to directly contribute to local and sub-national conflict resolution efforts, while supporting the national peace process and

the emerging Transitional Federal Government. The "National Reconciliation" Entry Point is composed of three main topics for further in-depth research and enlightening: Public Dialogue, Challenges to Federalism and DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration).

**Continue on page 7**

## Mudug house of peace



**Galkayo Office Opening Ceremony**

The Satellite office (Mudug House of Peace) in Galkayo was established in early 2006 and it is an offshoot of the WSPI/PDRC Dialogue for Peace Programme. The goal of establishing this office was to implement the DFP programs and to 'Consolidate 1993 Mudug Peace Agreement'. Politically Galkayo is an important town. It is also an important trade centre for the inhabitants of Somali Region 5 (Eastern Ethiopia) and it is also a transit post to the people living on coastal areas of central Somalia (Jiriban, Garad Hobyo). In addition, it is located halfway between Bosaso and Mogadishu. Even though, the 1993 Mudug Peace Agreement between the communities in the North and South Mudug was holding, PDRC felt the need to institute its presence in the area and monitor and appraise the situation closely. The main justifications for creating the Satellite Office were:

1. Support PDRC's peace-building efforts and consolidating of 1993 peace Mudug agreement
2. To assist and encourage the local communities to engage in dialogue on issues concerning peace building.

So far, the office has successfully held and facilitated several workshops on training in peace brokering mechanics and it has facilitated other activities for the communities residing in the area.

# PDRC achievements: 2000 - 2006

*Laga soo bilaabo sannadkii 2000, hawlaha ay qabatay PDRC waa kuwo gacan weyn ka gaystay himilada dadweynaha ee dib u diska dalka, hirgelinta iyo adkaynta nabdgyada, horumarka dhaqaalaha, dhismaha dhimoqraadiyadda iyo ilaalinta xaquuqda muwaadinka.*

## METHODOLOGY

The center has adopted "**Participatory Action Research - (PAR)**" as a strategic tool for peace-building, reconstruction, development, and democratization of government systems, both traditional and modern. PDRC conducted wide-ranging Participatory Action Research (PAR) throughout Puntland, leading to a build-up of confidence, ownership of processes and, above all, consensus on issues discussed.

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The main product of WSPI programme, ahead of the birth of PDRC: "Rebuilding Somalia: Issues and Possibilities for Puntland"; became the basis of reflection and reference for the newly established organization. The following years, through close cooperation with International Organizations, the local community and the Puntland Administration, the center steadily progressed by realizing vital and genuine exertions for the area. The following timeline of PDRC activities represents obvious evidence and source of verification:

**2000:** In this year, PDRC, taking advantage of WSPI's experience (now renamed Interpeace), has carried out the following activities:

1. Conducted interactive research on "**Personnel Mine and other Explosives (De-mining-EXO)**" under the auspices of Somali Civil Protection Programme - SCPP of United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
2. Facilitated two workshops for Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) on drought prevention and preparedness.
3. Facilitated a workshop on "**The Water Sector Task Force: Toward a Water Policy and Institutional Framework,**" jointly organized by SAWA, an international EU sponsored NGO specialized in water sector and Puntland Ministry of Public Works (Garowe, September 2 000). The workshop led to the establishment of: Puntland Water Policy and Strategy.

**2001:** This year marked the onset of

Puntland constitutional crisis, between the then administration and opposition groups.



The center thus spearheaded the Puntland Peace Mission (PPM) that aimed at preventing the escalation of hostilities and saving the area from disintegration. The mission, under the sponsorship and funding of Diakonia (Swedish) and Puntland Diaspora, organized peace rallies across the whole area and shuttled between the main protagonists of the crisis. Other activities in this year included:

*Interactive research on "Demobilization and Integration of Militia and Armed Groups". Funded under the auspices of the Somali Civil Protection Program - S CPP/UNPD, a comprehensive report, which now serves as a reliable reference material, was produced.*

Interactive participatory research into the "Harmonization of Legal Codes" (Customary, Sharia, and Secular) in Puntland, as part of a broader civil

*"in early this year (2004) a "Conflict Mapping Exercise" was done, whereby four Entry Points (EP), that required in-depth research were identified: 1) Democratization of Puntland Political System, 2) The Public revenue Management, 3) Consolidation of 1993 Mudug Peace Agreement and 4) National Reconciliation".*

protection program under the auspices of Diakonia-Swedish, an INGO, and UNDP, the output of which: "Pastoral Justice-Book One"; Four workshops on the issue with total participants of 199 (30% were female). In August 2000.

Evaluation on the Puntland Community College, a two-year tertiary education college for management and administration. The output is the present flourishing "Puntland State University" (former PCC). The center's Reading Team participated in the assessment of the draft "Human Development Report 2001" under a UNDP contract. Mark Bradbury, the study coordinator and consultant, said on the final report: "thank you" The contribution from PDRC was particularly impressive".

**2002:** The center activities were hampered by the tense political and security situations that prevailed in Puntland. However, the center carried out:

*Second Phase of "Harmonization of Somali Legal Traditions," - Book Two; the programme was funded by Diakonia.*

*One survey and four workshops: Total participants: 300 (100 women).*

**2003:** Based on the above surveys and the subsequent workshops, the center implemented the Judiciary Training Program. The programme was funded by UNDP through the partnership with Diakonia and the Center. In October 2003 through to December - 2004: 45 judges were trained. Also during this year the center started the implementation of the following works (most of these were completed in year 2004:

Socio-economic Assessment and Macroeconomic Studies on Puntland: funded by World Bank and UNDP.

Conflict Analysis Framework Study (CAF) for World Bank.

Puntland Judges' Training Program. Funded by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through Diakonia.

**2004:** The organization acquired experiences that lent it capacity rapidly to implement more engaging and fashionable programmes. Through the partnership with WSPI (now Interpeace), the center started the implementation of an ambitious Project: "Dialogue for Peace - DFP".

*Dhibatooyinka dalkeena haysta waxa ugu horeeya xaalufinta degaanka. Haddii dhirta iyo baadku dhamaado, xooluhuna kama dabaynayaan. Waxa ku xigaya dadka oo iyaguna dabar*

# Xaalufinta dhulku waa qarax khatar ah oo la sugayo

Waxaa dhowaan safar shaqo ku tegey goobo ka tirsan gobolka Sanaag hawl wadeeno ka socda PDRC iyo hay'adda Taakulo. Safar-hawleedkani wuxuu ahaa mid loogu kuur-gelayo tacadiga iyo xaalufinta lagu hayo deegaanka, siiba dhibaataada la xiriirta jaridda dhirta iyo ka ganacsiga dhuxusha oo gobolka Sanaag uga soocota si xad-dhaaf ah.

Guud ahaanba waxaa Soomaaliya gaar ahaanna Puntland waqooyi iyo koonfurta iska horimaadyadaku salaysan khayraadka [resource based conflict.] waxaa si xun laysugu haystaa dhulka oo ah dhibaatooyinka ugu waa-weyn ee ka jirta magaalooyinka, waxaa laysku haystaa khayraadka badda iyo ciddii ka kaluumaysan lahayd ama qandaraas ku qadan lahayd dalka shirkadaha isheeyaha, waxaana xaalufin xun lagu hayaa deegaanka oo aad mooddo in ay



**Dhulkii xaalufinaye, dhasheenu maxay inaga dhaxli?**

dakku ugu dhaaf ay berri ka guurayaan iyadoo dhirta la gubayo oo dhuxul loo bedelayo.

Haddaba safarkan oo ku koobnaa dhibaatooyinka ka taagan xagga deegaanka waxay koox-hawleedda NSA-da Puntland iyo PDRC ku booqdeen meelaha ay ka mid yihiin:

Degmada Dhahar oo ku taal bartamaha dhulka loo yaqaan Soolka iyo tuulooyinka la xiriira iyo weliba dooxooyinka daaqsinta ee caanka ah ee ay ka mid yihiin: Booxaaro, Bicil, Weydle, Hiriido, Lama-looyo, garabka-cad, Boodda-cad, Balli-busle, Sayriye, iyo Dildishii. Dhamaan dhulkan oo loo yaqaan Sool wuxuu caan ku yahay ama ahaan jirey

geedka loo yaqaan "galoolka" iyo kobaha duur-cawseedka.

Waxay kaloo booqdeen suuqyada dhuxusha ee Bosaso, Dhahar iyo Garowe si ay sawir wanaagsan uga helaan ganacsiga dhuxusha. Waxay dhibaataada deegaanka ka waraysteen xoolo dhaqatada, odayaasha dhaqanka, dhuxul-shideyaal, dhuxul-ka ganacsadayaal, dhuxul-isticmaalayaal, culimada diinta,

xaaluftay oo aan geedkii galoolka ahaa iyo cawskii duurka midna ku harin, haddii aan si deg-deg ah wax looga qabanna ay inta hartayna xaalufi doonto waqti aan fageyn taas oo saamayn weyn oo toos ah ku reebi doonta nololsha dadka reer-guuraaga ah ee deegaanka.

Jaridda dhirta iyo ka ganacsiga dhuxushu wuxuu kaloo deegaanka ku hayaa ammaan-darro xun, taas oo salka ku haysa

iska-hor-imaadyo dhexmara dadka deegaanka difaacaya iyo kuwa gubaya, bilihii ugu horreeyey ee sannadkan 2006 oo keli ah ayaa la sheegay in deegaankaas ay ku dhinteen ilaa 9 ruux.

**Dadka dhuxusha ka ganacsadaa waxay isugu jiraan saddex qaybood:**

1. Koox gaadiid iyo shaqaale wadada oo arrinta ugu jira ganacsi ahaan
2. Kooxo dhallinyaro ah oo xoogooda isu geystay oo ay u muuqato in ay arrinta shaqo ahaan ugu jiraan
3. Iyo qof-qof iyaguna

**nolol ka raadin ugu jira oo u badan dadkii kucayroobay abaarihii lasoo dhaafay**

Xaalufinta deegaanku waxay durba saamayn weyn ku yeelatay dadka deegaanka oo ay xoolihii dhaafeen markii la gubay wixii nololshoodu ku tiirsanayd oo ahaa cawka iyo geedka dhuxusha loo jaro ee galoolka. Waxaa safarkan koox-hawleedda NSA-da Puntland iyo PDRC kula kulantay nin xoolo dhaqato ahaan jirey oo la yiraahdo Mohamed Boobe iyo labo wiil oo uu dhalay oo hadda waashay markii ay abaartii 2004 ku waayeen 750 halaad oo ay lahaayeen

gudiyada dad-weynaha iyo maamulada deegaamada.

## Haddaba maxaa cusub oo lagu ogaaday safarka?

Waxaa la ogaaday in xaalufin xad-dhaaf ahi ka socoto deegaanka Soolka oo maalintii la gubo 30-50 geed oo galool qoyan ah [accasia tree] iyo weliba in iyagana kobaha duurka ah loo isticmaalo deminta dhuxusha la shido. Waxaa degmada Dhahar oo keli ah maalintii ka baxa 6-9 gaari oo sida dhuxul oo u baxa magaalooyinka waa-weyn ee Puntland. Waxaa kooxda safarka ku tagtay deegaanka ku qiyaastay in saddex-meelood oo labo meelood ay deegaanka

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**PDRC achievements ...**

In early this year 2004, a "Conflict Mapping Exercise" was done, whereby four Entry Points (EP), that required in-depth research were identified: 1) Democratization of Puntland Political System, 2) The Public Revenue Management, 3) Consolidation of 1993 Mudug Peace Agreement and 4) National Reconciliation.

**2005:** The Dialogue for Peace Project continued to progressively develop, where a number of workshops on the selected "Entry Points" or topics of research and other related activities, such as:

Hosting of Media Forums. Here the administration and the media had settled their differences on media role vis a vis administration's policies on national and local issues.

Provided a neutral space to the independent parliamentary selections committee, and

Assisted in the materialization of Puntland presidential elections.

In this year another major project was launched in Puntland. In partnership with Saferworld, an international NGO based in Britain; PDRC started the implementation of Non-State Actors Project. The aim of the project is the:

Institutionalization and establishment of representative body of Non-State Actors (NSA) groups, and Improvement and strengthening of relationships among the stakeholders (Government, Donors and NSA).

**2006:** The first half of this year the Dialogue for Peace and Non-State Actors project continued to evolve. The final products on the researched entry points-topics or research- on Dialogue for Peace have been completed and expected to be published soon by Interpeace. Meanwhile, preparation for the launching of second phase of the project is also underway. Nevertheless, major events, other than the Dialogue for Peace or the Non-state Actors project that took place in this period included the hosting of a number of Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) workshops, which concluded in a large validation meeting that was held at PDRC in July.

PDRC has succeeded to establish a sustainable Audio Video facility that produces documentary films on groups' activities and other issues

of public interest. The facility is also used by the Administration, International Organizations and local NGOs.

**For further information on PDRC, please contact:**

**PDRC@interpeace.org**



from page 4

**The dialogu for peace...**

**Remarks and lessons**

**Public Dialogue:**

Dialogue is the best way to defuse hostility among warring parts. The process must be genuine and should involve grass-roots and popular movement to give room for the affected people by the conflict to come to terms with their reciprocal recrimination and grievances.

Key actors, major contentious issues and neutral environment must be identified in order to achieve a meaningful dialogue which can produce result. Public dialogue initiatives, intensive awareness peace campaigns must be organized and launched. Envoys and peace ambassadors from one part must tour other parts of the country bringing peace messages among the people. Elders, political leaders, intellectuals and other groups should partake and lead the campaign, so as to show good will and break the walls of suspect and mistrust created by the civil conflict.

Puntland community, because of the relative peace and stability they enjoy and because of the experience they acquired in setting up local administrations, can play a crucial role in this regard. More over, civil society, as organized bodies and independent entities can transcend the borders of clanism and play a catalysts and gap-bridging role in the dialogue process between the clans. Indeed, civil society can provide neutral avenues and platforms where contending parts can discuss issue with serenity and purpose.

In reconciliation and peace building efforts, people have to develop the courage and will to forgive those they blame and learn to forget the past.

Puntland community is eager to forgive their southern brethren for the common interest : rebuilding the country, bringing about a durable peace and reconciliation that paves

the way for the establishment of credible and legitimate government.

**Challenges to Federalism:**

In Puntland, people of all walks express different views about Somalia going for Federalisms. Some sections put across their disapproval and argue that Somalia whose population practice pastoral life with high illiteracy rate cannot succeed in adopting federalism. They believe that the form of unitary and centralized government in Somalia is the most adequate. They argue that Somali people cannot afford further divisions. The country must be kept together to avoid centrifugal forces that can concur to its fragmentation.

The proponents of federalism argue that it will remove mistrust among clans and resolve contentious issues of governance as it would foster consensus agreement on resource and power sharing matters and discourage the return to the highly centralized system of government experienced previously. It is believed that in the federal form of government, regions and local people will have ample room for self-expression, self governance and a major say in their destiny.

In spite of the contradictory public opinions on the subject, "Federalism" is the political system endorsed by the Somali peace conference in Nairobi, to be adapted in the country after the complete collapse of the state institutions. Though transitional - depending on an eventual national referendum - it is now by all effects - the law of the land.

**Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration:**

DDR program is one of the most sensitive issues in Somalia today. Without an effective DDR program peace, security and stability of the country would be impossible. The subject of disarmament of militias, their reintegration into the civil society and the control of the weapons in circulation are essential steps towards the ending of the civil war. DDR is also important for the effort of reconstruction, because it will provide a secure framework for the rebuilding of Somalia. However they express the fear that, if a third and neutral hand is not involved in the custody of the weapons

collected, then the issue of mistrust will resurface and prevent voluntary surrender of weapons.

Following are some of the challenges of DDR program:

- 1 -The weapons are considered valuable assets by their owners
- 2 - The disarmament must be simultaneous to avoid suspicion and mistrust
- 3 -The disarmament must be done by a third, trustworthy and neutral hand
- 4 - Financial assistance and technical know-how will be in high demand

The "Dialogue for Peace" Project and particularly the National Reconciliation Entry Point is designed to play a supportive role to the challenges facing the TFG.

**Hassan A. Mohamed**  
**PDRC Researcher**



ka yimi bogga 6aad

**xaalufinta dhulku ...**

Waxaa badanaaba dhiirri-geliya ka ganacsiga dhuxusha qiimaheeda. Dhuxusha ugu qalisani waa tan galooka oo iminka dabargo'ku dhow.

Marka lasoo koobo sababaha nabaad-guurka dhiirri-gelinaya waxaa la oran karaa:

1. dawlada oo aan xakamayn gaynta dhirta.
2. dadka oo aan fahansanayn dhibaataada ay degaanka u gaysanayaan.
3. Ururo degaanka ilaasha oo aan jirin.
4. baahi dhaqaale oo dadka ku khaysbaysa inay dhirta shidaan.

**Maxaa la qaban karaa?**

1. In tamar kale la helo.
2. In mashaariic deegaanka ilaalisa la sameeyo.
3. In laga hortago xaalufinta dhulka.
4. In wacyigelin la sameeyo.
5. In dhuxulayda mashariic loo abuuro.

Si dhib yar looma joojin karo ganacsiga dhuxusha, hase ahaate, haddii aan tallaabooyin deg-deg ah la qaadin waxaa dhab ah in iuu dhacyo qarax weyn oo xagga xaalufka ah oo aan laga soo kaban karin

PDRC-NSA DEPARTMENT

Sudoku

MASKAXDA TUUJI

Waxbarsho

Sudoku waa xalxiraale xisaab ku dhisan oo adduunka oo dhan iminka caan ku ah oo ka soo askumay dalka Maraykanka, hase ahaate ay soo shaac bixisay dalka Jabaan.

Halxiraaluhu wuxu ku dhisanyahay 9 x9 god oo u sii qaybsama 3 x 3. Si aad u xaliso halxiraalaha, waa inaad 9ka god ee jiiifka ah iyo 9ka god ee taagan aad gelisaa tirooyinka u dhaxeeya 1-9. Sadarna tiro mar ka badan lama gelin karo sadar.

Tuusale

		5	6		4			
		7			3	4	9	
		3			9			7
					6		8	
	9	4				5	2	
	8		4					
1			5			3		
	4	9	3			8		
			9		2	1		

Xalka

9	1	5	6	7	4	2	3	8
8	6	7	2	5	3	4	9	1
4	2	3	1	8	9	6	5	7
3	5	1	7	2	6	9	8	4
7	9	4	8	3	1	5	2	6
2	8	6	4	9	5	7	1	3
1	7	2	5	6	8	3	4	9
5	4	9	3	1	7	8	6	2
6	3	8	9	4	2	1	7	5

Isku Day

	7			3		6		
1				7		8		
		3					4	5
	6		5			3		
		1	9			3	5	
		2				8		6
3	1					4		
		4		9				1
		8		1				5

Erayga qarsoon sheeg

Shaxdan xuruufta ka kooban waxaad ka heshaa erayada ku hoos yaal, kadibna gobaab. Xuruufta soo harta ee aan goobaabaha gelin qaar ka mid ahi, waa eray qarsoon. Xuruuftaas isu gee oo ku dul qor xariijimaha hoos ku yaal. Erayada waxa loo baadhayaa gudub, kor, hoos, dib.

C	A	D	A	A	L	A	D	I	N
T	D	N	A	A	N	I	S	E	N
R	N	C	O	T	O	N	O	U	G
P	A	E	A	C	E	P	E	M	O
D	L	R	O	W	R	E	F	A	S
A	T	N	A	B	D	G	E	L	O
S	N	F	E	C	I	N	U	S	M
N	U	P	D	N	U	U	V	I	R
O	P	C	O	M	I	N	D	I	M

Erayada shaxda laga raadinayo waa:

- 1. CADAALAD
- 2. COTONOU
- 3. ISLAM
- 4. MIDNIMO
- 5. NABDGELYO
- 6. NGO
- 7. NSA
- 8. PUNTLAND
- 9. SAFERWORLD
- 10. UNDP
- 11. UNICEF
- 12. SINAAN

Erayga sirtu wuxu ka kooban yahay 10 xaraf ee markaad hesho xariijimaha hoos ku yaal, xarafba mid ku dul qor

Raadi labada sawir 6 wax cooyku kala duwanyihiin.

BARXADDA CARRUURTA



Tobanka haamood ee hoos ku yaal waa weer waxbarashada ka hadlaysa oo la jejabiyay. Haamaha isku bedbedel, erayadana isku xidhxidh oo soo saar weerta.

Word puzzle using hexagonal tiles:

- AAR
- NB
- AAQ
- RTA
- WAX
- OG
- E
- AA
- BA
- ARW

'LAX' waa imisa

Haddii tirada:

- hal = 21
- sac = 23
- orgi = 49
- lax = ?

Tirada aad ku sheegto 'lax' da waa inaad caddayn kartaa sida ay ku timi.

Smile

A police officer arrests a man called Mr. Ali who always threatened the football fans.

Officer: Why do you disturb people?

Ali: That is my job

Officer: Your job? Do you do anything else?

Ali: Of course I do

Officer: What?

Ali: This and that

Officer: And when do you do "this and that"?

Ali: Now and then

Officer: Where do you work "now and then"?

Ali: Here and there

After long silence

Ali: When do I get out of here?

Officer Looked at him for a moment and then said, " Sooner or later".

Halxidhaaluhu wuxu kobciyaa maskaxda, wuxuna kordhiya xasuusta gaar ahaan carruurta. Jawaabaha halxidhaalayaashan waxaan soo gudbin doona caddadka bisha danbe ee dhanbaalka PDRC.

XHCP XARUNTA HORUMARINTA CILMI BAARISTA PUNTLAND

PDRC PUNTLAND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER

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