



**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS:
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA**

**ANTI-CORRUPTION AND POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT:
LESSONS OF SOMALIA**

Background



- ❖ The central government of Somalia collapsed in 1991, and the country went into turmoil and civil war erupted. The collapse of institutions hindered delivery of services to the community.
- ❖ Various political efforts to address the conflict led to the adoption of a federal system,
- ❖ The country has made efforts to strengthen its efforts to combat corruption through adoption



Effect of Corruption in Somalia

- The pernicious economic, social, and political effects of corruption have been well- documented. Corruption is arguably the single most important threat to stability, justice and development in Somalia.
- It undermines reform efforts, exacerbates poverty and economic disparities, diverts aid, discourages foreign direct investment, and erodes the confidence and trust of Somalis in their leaders and institutions. Its implications for national security cannot be overstated – corruption plays into the hands of violent extremist groups, legitimizing their agendas and threatening the critical peace-building gains made over the last few years. On the whole, it is a systemic issue that urgently requires a systemic response.

Against this backdrop. Somalia took..

- The FGS is committed to tackling corruption and improving overall governance.
- State- building in Somalia has made tangible progress. With the assistance of its international partners, the last few years have seen the implementation of an ambitious set of reforms aimed at enhancing the business environment and supporting higher, more inclusive growth while curbing corruption.



Government Key achievement on integrity

- Through reforms to the Public Finance Management (PFM) system, the Somali Government has completed key areas under the PFM Roadmap.
- Importantly, it has integrated anti-corruption measures into NDP-9, signaling a renewed commitment to a more accountable, transparent government.



Achievement One:



A. The Ministry of Justice's National Integrity Coordination Department (ICD)

- As the central coordination department, the ICD has the following functions:
 - a. Serve as the Government's policy arm in the fight against corruption by developing and reviewing anti-corruption laws, policies, and strategies
 - b. Support public sector institutions in the development, implementation, and monitoring sector and institution-specific anti-corruption plans;
 - c. Serve to mainstream ethical values and standards across public institutions through education, training, and capacity building.

Achievement Two:

A. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS)

- The NACS is the first Somali government policy on anti-corruption that reflects its aspirations for combating and addressing endemic corruption effectively and efficiently.



Achievement three



A. Accession to United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

- Somalia became the 188th State Party to the UNCAC on 11 August 2021 and preparing the ground to undertake the multi-staged comprehensive Implementation Review Mechanism ('IRM') to the UNCAC,

Achievement four

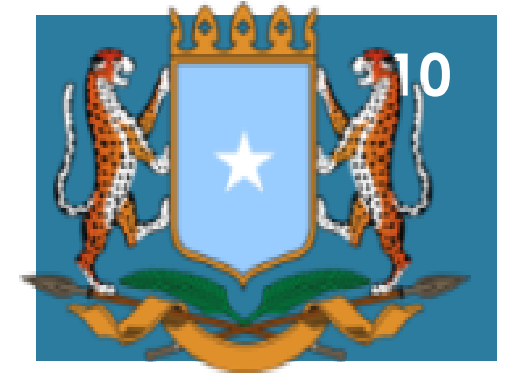


A. Establishment of the Anti-corruption Commission.

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- The Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (IACC) was created through an Act of Parliament signed into law on 21 September 2019. The IACC elected its commissioners on 4 May 2021. The powers of the Anti-Corruption Commission include:
 - To prevent, investigate and publish corruption allegations;
 - To freeze, seize, confiscate or return any gains from criminal activity;
 - To support the adoption of such laws and other measures necessary to prevent and prosecute effectively criminal offenses relating to corruption.

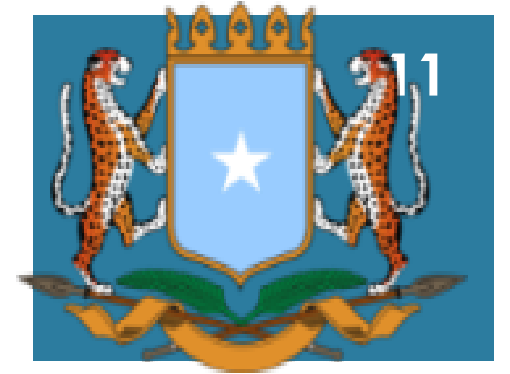
Achievement five

- The Ministry of Justice has equally established integrity coordination units at the federal Member States. The Units at the FMS will enhance integrity units
- The FMS Integrity unit will further implement NACS at the FMS.



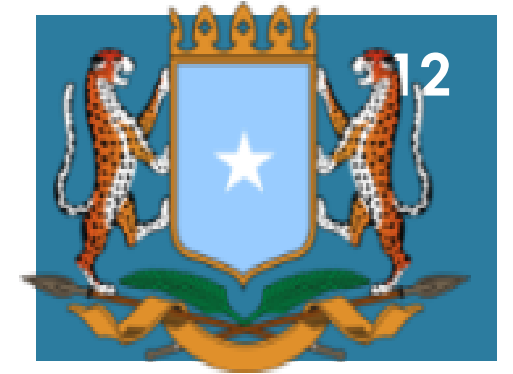
Achievement six

- Socialization of National Anti-corruption strategy/
- The Ministry of Justice has equally disseminated the socialization of NACS to the various civil society and the private sector for awareness raising.



Achievement seven

- Increased awareness raising. The MoJ has raised the impact of corruption through the youth and trained them on their role to fight against corruption/
- Furthermore, the MoJ has held International anti-corruption Day for the past 5 years, and used this platform to raise political and community will fight and strengthen the policies.





Lessons Learnt:

- With the achievement made, Somali Government (MOJ) has learnt the following lessons:
 1. That is essential to mainstream anticorruption, including integrity, transparency, and accountability, into state building interventions. We have noted that as the state-building process, it is essential to mainstream the process of ant-corruption in the institutions.
 2. That it is important to embed micro-measures within and along with key national reforms as early as is practically possible. This measures are important as they will Ingrid integrity from the onset. This measures include putting measures in the penal code.
 3. strengthening the capacity of states to fulfil their core functions such as ensuring security, justice service provision as the first principle of engagement

Cont..

- Furthermore, to address corruption it is essential to in parallel the support of the legitimacy and accountability of the state by addressing issues of good governance, human right and peace building across the demographics.
- It is equally, essential to include in the decision making the youth, as an important stakeholders in the fight against corruption, the youth in such environment are usually neglected and are seen as the perpetrators of the conflict.



Next steps In Somalia's Anti-corruption efforts:

- Continue implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and enhance overall integrity and good governance of institutions. Start the implementation of UNCAC and address the legal and policy gaps and collaborate with other institutions in this endeavor. Strengthen the systems and capacity of staff while increasing public awareness of the challenges of corruption.



Thank you for listening

■ End

