



# **Social and Human Development in Somalia**



**Asalamu Aleykum Warahmatullahi Taalah Wabarakatuhu.**

**Chairman Sir ,**

**Distinguish Ladies and Gentlemen protocol observed .**

**Participating our first time ISKUR - SESRIC meeting representing Somalia .**

**Presenting**

**Social and Human Development in Somalia**

**Presented By Mr Abdibasid Shariff Abdinoor**

**Chief Executive International Development Affairs Federal Government**

**Republic of Somalia & Legal Advisor and recognize the presence of my senior colleague –**

**Hon . Eng.Hassan Shariff Osman, The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.**

# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The objective of the social and human chapter of the NDP is to progressively accelerate universal access to basic social services with the aim of building human capabilities and upholding the dignity of all people of Somalia. The sector , which consists of health, nutrition, education, labour, employment, water, sanitation, hygiene, youth, sports, culture and gender will help to advance simultaneously the physical, social, cultural and spiritual development of Somalia. As such, it will critically contribute to the overall vision of the NDP, which is to **“Enhance peace and stability, economic prosperity and national cohesion”**.
- ▶ The NDP aims to define how humanitarian and development interventions in the social and human spheres will complement each other, being greater than the sum of the parts.

# LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

- ▶ The labour and employment sector aims to create the right environment for the generation of decent jobs for the productive workforce of the country and is responsible for provision of employable skills that are critical for socioeconomic transformation of the country through public and private training institutions as well as through the introduction of firm-based training programmes, apprenticeship, leadership, internship and placement programmes. The sector comprises four sub-sectors (i) employment creation through employment intensive investment programmes using labour-based technology, (ii), skill development, (iii) social protection and welfare, (iv) labour and industrial relations.

# SITUATION ANALYSIS

- ▶ A strong, dynamic and empowered labour force is critical in catalysing and driving the transformations required in making Somalia a competitive and growth-oriented country providing quality jobs to her growing labour force. The ILO estimated Somalia employment to population ratios for Somalia at 41%. The labour force participation rate was estimated at 65.9% and 37.6% among males and females, respectively.
- ▶ Amongst the youth, male youth aged 30-34 years had the highest labour force participation rate of 83.3% compared to females (44.0%). Among the adults, male adults aged 45-49 years and 35-39 years had the highest labour force participation rates at 86.6% and 86.4%, respectively. This was about twice the labour force participation rates for females in the same age cohorts. Also, the urban population had the lowest labour force participation rate at 40.1% compared to 56.7% for the rural areas. The labour force participation rate among the nomadic community was estimated at 68.7% compared to 44.9% for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

- ▶ In overall terms, Somalia suffers from high unemployment and under-employment. The country has relatively high vulnerable unemployment estimated at 59%, and a considerable unemployment rates for persons with upper primary level of education at 20.9% and those with secondary level of education an unemployment rate of 34.6%. Also, 41% of the employed in Somalia are in elementary occupations. The largest proportion of employed persons are elementary occupations (41%) followed by professional (15%), Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (10%) and craft and related trades workers (9%).

# GOALS

- ▶ Support the labour market to create employment opportunities, increase productivity, economic growth and national competitiveness;
- ▶ Provide all individuals for improved skills to access and gain decent employment and contribute to economic growth and competitiveness in the region;
- ▶ Develop the policy, legal and institutional framework of the labour and employment sector to harness effective, healthy and safe work places and promote standards and equity in the labour market;
- ▶ Establish a robust social protection system and promote social security and employee welfare;
- ▶ Promote labour relations, improve dispute resolution mechanisms, enhance collective bargaining, mediations, and social dialogue;
- ▶ Establish national labour market information system to better plan and manage the labour and employment sector based on better quality, up-to-date, timely, reliable, and accurate data, analysis and reporting;

# TARGETS

- ▶ Reduce vulnerable unemployment from 59% in 2016 to 50% by 2019;
- ▶ Reduce time-underemployment from 24 hours per week in 2016 to at least 35 hours per week;
- ▶ Reduce cases of occupational accidents by at least 10% per year up to 2019;
- ▶ Increase workplace inspections by at least 5% per year up to 2019;
- ▶ Reduce open unemployment rate by at least one percentage point per year from 12.1% in 2016 to at most 9.1% by 2019;
- ▶ Increase employment to population ratio from 39.4% in 2016 to at least 50% by 2019;
- ▶ Increase the share of women in the labour force from 35% in 2016 to at least 40% by 2019;
- ▶ Reduce child labour from 11.2% in 2016 to at most 8.2% by 2019;
- ▶ Reduce youth unemployment rate from 22% in 2016 to almost 17% by 2019;
- ▶ Create at least 50,000 formal jobs per year up to 2019;

- ▶ Reduce the share of formal employment in total employment from 10% in 2016 to at least 20% by 2019;
  - ▶ Reduce the cost of doing business by at least 5% per year between 2016 and 2019;
  - ▶ Reduce industrial disputes by at least 10% per year up to 2019;
  - ▶ Put at least 20,000 students from universities on industrial attachment/internship annually;
  - ▶ Put at least 30,000 students from middle level colleges on industrial attachment/internship annually;
  - ▶ Increase the number of collective bargaining agreements negotiated by trade unions and employers by at least 10% per year up to 2019;
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- ▶ **Insha Allah will be submitting full detail report to ISKUR- SESRIC covering all sector of National development Program of Somalia.**



# CONCLUSION

Lastly on- behalf of the Federal Government Republic of Somalia and the People of Somalia in general and H.E Hon. Abdiwali Sheikh Mudey and my self, I thank the hosting country Turkey and Turkish Government specially His Excellency President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan who visited Somalia to launch several development projects, including a new terminal for the Aden Abdulle International Airport and Mogadishu Seaport in Mogadishu. Also initiated scholarship program for Somali student to study in Turkey, Open Hospitals, Turkish NGOs, His Excellency President Erdogan was accompanied on his second visit to Somali country by First Lady and several ministers.

Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud thanked Turkish President His Excellency Recep Tayyip Erdogan for his country's investments in Somalia, which is working to rebuild critical infrastructure and institutions after decades of internal conflict. His Excellency President Erdogan first visited Somali in 2011 while still serving as Turkey's Prime Minister. He is lauded and appreciated by Somalis for being the first world leader to set foot in the country in 20 years.

We are grateful to Turkish President and Turkish people in standing with Somali people side by side during their times of need , We say thanks you and may Allah reward you for what you have done for your Somali brothers and sister engaging in development and humanitarian activities.

Finally I wish to also recognize the Organizing committee of this important meeting ISKUR -SESRIC with the warm hospitality accorded

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

**Asalamu Alaikum Warahmatullahi Taalah  
Wabarakatuhu**