WELCOME NOTE

Rector
SIMAD University

Assalamu Alleykum and welcome to the 1st conference on Public policy and Administration Development in Somalia (CPAD2014). It is great honour and privilege for SIMAD University in General and the faculty of Economics and Social Science in particular to organize this special event. It is our intention to provide a stimulating and an enjoyable experience that will bring together cutting edge knowledge and best practices in order to cope with the latest issues and challenges in Public policy and Administration Development in Somalia.

This conference is a knowledge avenue for exchanging of ideas and discussions, dissemination of research findings and a platform for Academician, practitioners and government delegates.

I wholeheartedly hope this conference will pave ways for academician and public practitioner’s collaborations expending further research and contributing for better public policy practices.

I wish you an interesting, informative, and instructive conference

Thank You
Thank you so much for attending this public policy and Administration Conference in Somalia organized by the faculty of Economics and Social Science at SIMAD University.

We are proud to have been able to bring together some of the researchers, practitioners, and government to discuss and share the ideas of public policy, As you know, the Conference brings you the unique opportunity to interact with the men and women who have dedicated their professional lives to serve the public with young scholars and Academicians.

This 1st Conference on Public Policy and Administration Development in Somalia, will serve as platform that contributes ideas and strategies in overcoming the challenges associated with public policy and administration development faced by the Nation as in whole and institutions of the government as in particular.

The Conference reflects developments by providing a meeting place for the discussion of Public Policy and Administration related research, developments methods, tools and experimental results. Its main goal is to foster Public Policy and Administration talk by bringing together researchers, scholars and public servants.

It is an academic conference with an attendance of 150 participants, presenters and guests, and has a length of one day proceeded by days of registration.

The objectives of the conference are to foster education and to advance professional knowledge and standards in various areas of Public Policy and Administration development by:

1. Facilitating the exchange of information and ideas among Educators, Professionals, Students, and Bureaucrats, and between the Politics and Academic fields;
2. Encouraging and assisting basic and applied research activities that advance knowledge of Public Policy and Administration development and operations, and increase the available body of teaching materials;
3. Facilitating Research and Development dialogue concerning Politics and Administration issues as they relate to academic, Policy and government sectors.
4. We envision to be growing into one of the leading academic organizations on the country stage investigating and analyzing contemporary Public Policy and Administration.

Thank you again for being part of such a wonderful conference experience. There is nothing more powerful than when this community comes together to share ideas, stories, and hope. We are so happy to have you as part of the CPAD-2014 family.

Enjoy the experience of the conference!

Warm regards;

AbdiHamid Hassan Weheliye
Dean, conference Chair
Keynote Speaker I

(The Journey of Federal System in Somalia “Constraints and Opportunities”)

**Abdi Aynte** is the founder and executive director of HIPS. He’s an award-winning journalist with 10 years of experience, working for some of the best names in the industry, including, most recently, for Al Jazeera English, where he was a Senior News Editor and Producer. He also worked for the BBC and the VOA. As a widely published writer, Aynte’s articles have been published by the New York Times, Foreign Affairs and African Arguments.

Aynte has advised the UN, AMISOM and a number of international organizations on Somalia. Aynte has a B.A. in professional writing and political science, and an M.A. in government from the Johns Hopkins University.
Keynote Speaker II

(Reforming Constitution, regulations and Law practices “The Hope of Justice in Somalia”)

Farah Sheikh Abdikadir, Studied Comparative studies in Islamic and secular law at International Islamic University, Islamabad; Former Director of African Muslim Agency- Somali office, Civil society activist, Member of parliament; He is the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of Somalia.
Is Federalism the only available option for Somalia?
Abdurahman M. Hussein
Rector
SIMAD UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

Since its independence, Somalia used a unitary system of governance in which all the powers lied in the central government. This has produced a mode of governance that is based in Mogadishu. This mode of governance has failed to provide public services in other parts of the country. The concentration of power and resource in Mogadishu has forced the people to immigrate to Mogadishu, which ultimately caused a civil unrest that pushed the collapse of the central governance. In 1991, Somalia ceased to exist as a state in the contemporary nation states. Somalia lost all functions and mechanisms for social control and political administration. The consequences of these events have resulted in total disintegration of Somalia into clan-based fiefdoms. As a result of that the cohesion and collective consciousness of the Somali nation was fragmented into smaller units.

After the collapse of Somali central government, a lot of efforts has been made to re-establishes a central Somali government, most of these efforts was driven by foreign governments and international organizations. The centre of the dialogue was which form of government is suitable to Somalia. The objective of this paper is to analyze whether the federal system is the only option for Somalia. This is a conceptual paper using critical review as a method of analysis. Federalism is a mode of governance that can handle the issue of power sharing, service delivery and balance of power. Nevertheless, this paper argues that federalism is not the only option for Somalia.

This paper suggests that the decentralize system in which the central government has the constitutional powers but it delegates some of its powers to the other units of the state will a better option for Somalia, because the kind of federalism that is on the ground now will create more problems in the near future.
الصومال
الطريق الخطأ نحو الفيدرالية
محمد أحمد عبده الله جوسار
كاتب صحفي ومحاضر في جامعة مودرن للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

ملخص الورقة
في عام 2004م اتفق السياسيون الصوماليون على اعتماد الفيدرالية في الصومال، لكن بسبب الظروف الأمنية لم يتم إجراء تعداد سكاني واستقراء شعبي على الفيدرالية. هذا الإخفاق الحكومي صاحبه محاولات جنوبية للعشائر ومفهومة ألمانية في تطبيق الفيدرالية دون تنسيق مع الحكومة.

لقد تلاشت الصومال في طريقها نحو نظام حكم يليبي حاجتها من الدولة، وطيلة ثلاثة عقود من عمر دولتها لم تعرف سوى تسعة سنوات من التجربة مشوهة من الدولة المدنية وواحد وعشرين سنة من حكم عسكري دكتاتوري. استخدم الباحث في ورقته منهج الوصف التحليلي وقام بتحليل ودراسة الوضع السياسي الصومالي والمساعي الحكومة والأهلية نحو فرض الفيدرالية واعتمادها كنظام حكم.

وصل الباحث إلى أن الدعوة إلى الفيدرالية ليست وليدة اللحظة وإنما تسبيق مرحلة الاستقلال، ندرة البحوث والدراسات المتعلقة بالمسألة الفيدرالية، غياب التنسيقة السياسية للمجتمع خلفت انتباعات خاطئة عن المسألة الفيدرالية ومساعي العشائر نحو الفيدرالية من جانب واحد يقوض دور الحكومة المركزية، وتوجج حرب أهلية.

من أهم توصيات الورقة:

1. تكثيف الجهود الأكاديمية والبحث العلمي المتعلقة بالمسألة الفيدرالية.
2. ضرورة استكمال جميع الخطوات التمهيدية لتطبيق الفيدرالية
3. على الحكومة أن تتفاوض متشددا من أي محاولة جنوبية للعشائر.
4. ضرورة وقف الاصطفافات الإقليمية والدولية وراء المحاولات الجنوبية للعشائر.
ISQOONSIGA QABIILKA IYO QARANKA FEDARAALKA

Sade mahad Dirir- Arday Qalin jabiay
Kuliyadda Dhaqalaaha iyo Culuumta Bulshadda, SIIMAD University

Abstract
Qaqbqab dhaafay waa waxay laba qabiil, qaran ku waydaaye
Qaabiilba haabiil intuu, qoonsaduu dilaye
Qar hadumo qiyaamana hadhaco, qoysna yuu hadhine
Qacda waaga labadeena qolo, ha isu qaateene
Walee Faarax qooqaan ku dilay, qoomamayn mahayo! (Raage Ugaas)

Qabiilku miyiga markii la joogo waxa uu ahayn Ceym (insurance ) layskugu habar wacdo sida tola`ayee yaa malii jiray ee, aalaabana wuxuu dagaalkiisu kusaleynaa baad iyo biyo laysku dilay, geel lakala dhacay dumar lakala qaaday waana la dirir jiray waana laga heshiin jiray wuxuuna lahaa xeerar iyo qaab laysla yaqaano oo dhibaatooyinkaa lagu xaliyo, dhibaatawaxay dhacday markii uu magaalso soogalay inle baad iyo biyo toona lagu dagaalami maayo mar hadii magaalalo lajogoo geelna lakala qaadi maayo ee waxaa loo adeegsay qoob nololeekii magaalada ka jiray siyaasadii, cadaaladii, is dhexgalkii, arimihii bulshada, shaqaaleynsiintii, waxbarashadii, awood qeybsiggii dawlada, waxaana lagu xiray nolashii asaasiga ilaa ay kagaartay in qofkii shaqo karaba dowlada iyo ganacsiyada goonida loo leeyahayba uusan rajo kaqabin kuna kalsooneyn shaqaadadiisa iyo xirfadiisa uu mudada dheer soobaranayay inuu wax ku heli ilaa oday dhaqameed qabiilkiisa ah inuu shaqo geeyo maahanee, sidoo kale haduu cadaadel daro tirsanayo inuusan ku kalsooneyn laamaha dawlada loo igmaday inay bulshada kala xukunto ilaa uu ka raadsado qof ku heyb ah oo xaqissa raadsha soona dhiciya

CPAD-2014
Creating a Better Future
CONCEPT FRAME WORK: WHICH TYPE OF FEDERAL SYSTEM IS APPLICABLE IN SOMALIA?

ABDIKAFI MOHAMED HASHI

Faculty of Economics and Social Science
SIMAD University

Abstract

As a result of many years of civil war and the emergence of a number of armed rival "clans" seeking to establish federal system, some countries had success used for federal system because of they followed applicable type system. While some others had failed to implemented federal system, because they don't flow up applicable system. Former Somalia governments failed to expanding their governance to local regions. This paper considered importance of different forms of federal system. Importance of federal system suitable in Somalia is cooperative system; because of the condition of Somalia is in recovery time, homogeneous people as well as one country. This type is approach of federal government; also used different regions within one country had common culture. Federal system is a necessary in Somalia that contributes to develop the country.

Keywords: federalism, Somalia, cooperative system, concept of governments, types of governments
IS FEDERAL SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO SOMALIA?

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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Deputy Director, Centre for Postgraduate Studies

SIMAD UNIVERSITY

Abstract

As a result of many years of civil war and the emergence of a number of armed rival "clans" seeking to establish hegemony, Somalia is considered a "failed" state. But, in 2012, Somalia formed a world-wide recognized government and adopted ‘federalism’ as a form of governance. This paper takes the standard requirements of what constitutes federalism and compares it with the political form currently used in Somalia. As a result, this study found out there is much discrepancy between true federalism and current federal in Somalia. Also, the precise roles and responsibilities of each level of government are not specified in the Somali constitution. In addition, Somalis are pastoralist society—they are a mobile society. This makes the applicability of federalism in Somalia complicated because this system is formulated for multi-cultural society.

Keywords: federalism, Somalia, theories of governments, forms of governments
IS SOMALI FEDERALISM BASED ON CLAN?: CONCEPT NOTE

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Abstract

Federalism is a decentralized system of governance in which powers and responsibilities are divided between a National authority and constituent political units. In Somalia, after decades of civil war, the first attempt of federal government were taken 2004 in Kenya as the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and later, in 2012, a legitimate government was elected with new president; provisional federal constitution was adopted; and new federal parliament were formed. As federal government in Somali, the expectations are stable, democratic, united and secure Somalia with its self, neighbor and world at large.

The purpose of this paper is to describe how federalism is practiced on both conceptual and constitutional dimension after Somalia adopted federal form of governance. The paper further elaborates proponents of federalism in country and view of practicing clan grievances. The paper follows a conceptual and constitutional consideration of the issue of clan federalism as one of the hot topics of true federal practice across the country. This research desk information employed, articles and electronic sources was the main secondary source of the study. Strong evidences were found that clan federalism is practiced across the country. Finally, the paper recommends that any Somali citizen should understand and learn what federalism really is: rather than converting the system into a political crisis and creating instability in Somalia and the whole region.

Keywords: Somalia, Clan federalism, federalism, constitution
THE FEDERAL SYSTEM IN SOMALIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Federalism is a highly decentralized form of governance in which two or more states or provinces agree to form and share a central federal government and institutions while retaining some of their powers. The federal constitution defines and distributes these powers and functions between the central government and the constituent states or provinces with the necessary guarantees. Recently Somalia has adopted a federal system that is now heading challenges among the people of Somalia. The constitution is provisional, flexible and ambiguity in some areas especially federal articles. Nowadays there was a misunderstanding and lack of cooperation between national government and Puntland state of Somalia. The purpose of this study was to understand the opportunities and challenges of the federal system in Somalia because Somalia has recently chosen that form of governance

The study was conduct quantitative through survey. The researchers used this approach in order to describe the opportunities and challenges of the federal system in Somalia. The study utilized stratified sampling technique with sample size of 100. The study found that Federal system elimination political tyranny in Somalia, supports democracy, respondents agreed that Federalism is good for serving the people because sub national officials are closer informative than Mogadishu officials.

However the paper found also challenges of federal system faces, respondents indicated that Federalism enhances the love of regional governments rather than the nation (patriotism) , federalism creates non corporation between the two governments, Federal system may create resource conflict between Somali society and finally study showed that Federal system is obstacle to unity of the Community. Researchers recommended the government of Somalia should protect the national sprit of the country since there is much concern about unity due to federal system.

Key word: Somalia, Federal system, Opportunities and challenges
POLITICAL PARTIES AND DEMOCRACY DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA: THE ABSENCE OF LEGITIMACY

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General Secretary
Peace and Development party

ABSTRACT

Somalia has all the challenges that are applicable to any post state collapse environment, where mending broken social relations, healing bitter memories of the past and restoring trust to state institutions are among the long-term challenges. This complex web of challenges is compounded with other persistent obstacles to the recent state building efforts such as wide spread insecurity, rampant corruption, and lack or limited transitional justice due to weak or non-existing state institutions.

In this paper, discussion was take place on the remarkable functions of political parties which include recruiting candidates for various levels of political competition, nominating candidates as their representatives, registering, mobilizing, and recruiting and educating voters, and influencing national government policies.

In the contemporary political landscape of Somalia, local politics are drifting away from political violence. This trend is emerging because of two decades of using violence as the only means in achieving political ends. There is consensual understanding in which the society perceives political violence is a tool only for the spoilers. This has given prominence to the emerging nonviolence politics and encouraged civilian politician to join Somali politics. This trend is not new as it started in the Arta process of Djibouti 2000. Since then new civic politicians were joining the political struggle of Somalia. The unity of these civic politicians in terms of political agenda and institutions is highly questionable but the tendency of individualistic culture is gradually changing.

New Political parties and other organized civic groups are emerging inside and outside Somalia. Although they are still in the infancy stage, these groups are getting momentum and mostly stand for a nationalistic agenda in which they are trying to sideline the localized interest of political clanism and factionalism.

However, there are serious challenges that undermine the role of the civic participation in the political interplay. Among the major barriers include limited engagement of enough civilian politicians and mostly their roles are undermined by the external initiatives. In response to these challenges, the emerging civic politicians are focusing on grassroots mobilizations programs that empower the citizens to have a voice and a role in the unfolding political matters. Furthermore the current paper investigated political parties in Somalia which work in absence of legitimacy, lack of resources, glaring of political environment. In addition, paper recommends acceleration of political party’s law because political parties have formed the cornerstone of democratic society and serves a function like no other institution. In a modern society, democracy cannot function without political parties.

Keywords: political parties; legitimacy, democracy, Somalia
العدلة الانتقالية، الطريق إلى تحقيق السلام و المصالحة : نموذج مقترح لحالة الصومال

بشير عيد/القادر معلم
مسؤول شؤون الأكاديمي
جامعة هريزون

ملخص المقال

الصومال - يصنف كدولة فاشلة أو منهارة - تعيش في حروب أهلية و فوضى بلا قانون لمدة عقدين من الزمن. لم تكن هناك حكومة مرزية فعلية في العاصفة. بجانب عدة محاولات لإيجاد سلام، البلاد يزخر تحت مشكلات الأمن و فساد حكومي و غياب ثامن لحكم القانون. لذا واجدت الحاجة لشكل من الأشكال للعدلة الانتقالية.

العدلة الانتقالية هي العدالة المطلوبة في الفترة الانتقالية مثل: الانتقال من مرحلة صراع سياسي مسلح بين أبناء الوطن الواحد إلى مرحلة السلام و التصالح. أو الانتقال من حكم سلطة إلى حكم ديمقراطي. أو المرحلة ما بعد التحرر من احتلال أجنبي. وذلك لإجراء الاصلاحات اللازمة و تعويض الضحايا المتضررة من الانتهاكات الخطيرة.

العدلة الانتقالية هي حزمة من الاستراتيجيات و أساليب لاستجابة و معالجة الانتهاكات الممنهجة لحقوق الإنسان و جرائم الحرب التي وقعت في مرحلة الحرب الأهلية. أو الحكم السلبي أو الاحتلال الأجنبي. وذلك لتعزيز إمكانية تحقيق السلام و المصالحة و الديمقراطية. تأسس حالة سياسية جديدة يسود فيها حكم القانون و الاستقرار السياسي.

شهد العالم تجارب كثيرة ناجحة للعدلة الانتقالية في أواخر القرن الماضي من أهمها تجربة تشيلي والأرجنتين وبيرو والسلفادور ورواندا وسيراليون وجنوب إفريقيا وتيمور الشرقية وصربيا وقرومان.

يرجع هذا المقال لنظر موضوع و آليات و أنواع و أهمية العدالة الانتقالية، و يكشف أحدث عمليات السلام و معرفة أي مفهوم للعدلة الانتقالية طرحت في تلك العمليات إن وجد. المقال أخيرا يقدم للصومال نموذجًا للعدلة الانتقالية قائم على الشريعة الإسلامية.
Impact of financial accountability on reducing corruption in federal institutions of Somalia

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ABSTRACT

The existing financial accountability of Mogadishu-Somalia is in poor condition. Consequently, the paper intended to assess the impact of financial accountability on reducing corruption in Mogadishu Somalia as a general objective.

The researcher used purposive sampling techniques to choose sample in some of Somali Federal Integrity Institutions, Questionnaires and field observation were used as data collection instruments. The financial Institutions were found to have inadequate fiscal infrastructure and insufficient facilities, both petty and grand forms of corruption are prevalent in Somalia, with widespread misuse of state resources and disregard for ethical conduct by public office holders. A nepotistic job culture, poor book and record keeping and unclear internal procedures and regulations exacerbate corruption challenges and create many opportunities for misusing public resources for private gain. Unethical conducts and misuse of resources can range from unnecessary and extravagant foreign travels to Western capitals to massive mismanagement and misappropriation of state resources.

Finally, the researcher forwarded the possible mechanisms in which the problems are solved. Giving awareness for the community, local resource mobilization, setting appropriate rules and regulations and working closely the local government with regional and federal government are among the possibilities that are recommended in the paper.

Keywords: Accountability, finance, corruption, Federal government
Behavior of Exchange Rates in Somalia’s Post-Conflict Economy:
Empirical Analysis and Implications for Monetary Policy Reform

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Abstract
Somalia has been working for more than 20 years without effective government. During this period, basic public services were lacked, financial institutions operated without regulatory control and almost every aspect of the life has been privatized. Historically, the monetary system of Somalia was stable and its national currency (Somali Shilling) had very strong value but Somali shilling started to depreciate after 1980s and its value reached to a very low level. Following the collapse of the government, the national currency continued to circulate without sovereign support and the country’s FX market has been operating without regulation. The purpose of this study is to examine the volatility of Somalia's exchange rates and its implication for monetary policy reform. This study utilized Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) to model the volatility of Somalia’s unregulated exchange rates. The overall results indicate that exchange rate of Somalia is volatile (as measured by coefficient of variation). When measured by conditional heteroscedasticity models, the volatility of the exchange rates in Somalia is influenced by its own shocks as well as external shocks. Though the volatility of Somali exchange rates is highly persistent, it is not explosive as it reverts to its mean over time. This study implies that though Somali shilling circulated without regulatory authority during the absence of effective government in Somalia, this circulation is not accompanied by healthy and stable bilateral exchange rates. These results suggest the need for reforming the exchange rates and monetary policies of the country and introduce a national currency that can support Somalia's postwar re-building.

Keywords: Exchange Rates, Monetary System, GARCH, Reform, External Shocks

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY POLICY IN SOMALIA: THE MISSING GAP

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Abstract

The involvement of the ICT debate by the private sector, civil society organizations and the universities is increasing significantly. As with other countries in the world, ICT is governed by the government. The Telecommunications policy is a framework of law directed by government and the Regulatory Commissions. Telecommunications policy outlines antitrust laws as is common for industries with large barriers to entry. Other features of the policies addressed include a common carrier law which controls access to networks.

However, the current paper is conceptual and looks in more depth at the state of telecommunication policy in Somalia. The study began with a review of the literature complemented with interviews to collect quantitative data, the finding of the study shows that the private sector especially the telecom industry is the major stakeholders of the telecommunication in the country. They have influences on the formation of the policies and regulations regarding the operations of the telecommunication. Despite the absence of the common carrier law which controls access to networks, most of the carriers avoid accessing others for reasons of profit so that citizens should take three or four carriers.

In addition, Most of the carriers provide mobile money services to their customers. Despite the fact that there is no financial regulation in place, none of them is subject to the government policy; these services may cause economic and social problem plus money laundry and corruption issues.

There is no complete policy framework for the telecommunication sector in Somalia. A number of legislations and policies have been introduced in the cabinet and in the parliament, but none have been implemented. In 2007, the government introduced the Somali Media Law intended for regulating the media through the national media council. Despite the formation of different review bodies by the successor governments, yet there is a concern from the media groups. The government carries endeavors on forming telecommunication policies to watch over the telecom activity in the country.

Despite the lack of the institutions capacity on formulating or regulating the telecommunication policies, the absence of national policies and regulations on the telecommunication is one of the biggest challenges facing the government.

Keywords: telecommunication policy; ICT, Mobile money, dual carriers
E-GOVERNMENT SERVICES: SOCIETY UNDER THE ANARCHY OF INTERNAL CONFLICT  
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Abstract
The purpose of this study is to examine whether E-Government services exist in Somalia or not. How this technology was provided and what are the barriers related to this technology in this country. In this study, a qualitative research approach was used to explore e-Government current situation in Somalia. To fulfill the purpose of the research, questions were designed and data was collected using non-probability convenience sampling which included Somali government authority, private sectors, higher education institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

The study found that there is no E-government service in Somalia, due to numerous barriers facing Somali government to develop this technology in Somalia; the most important missing barrier is the government disorganization and lack of collaboration inside the government itself.

Creating effective coordination and re-organization among Somali government is needed; having government internal coordination and collaboration could minimize the barriers affect on e-government development.

Keywords: e-government, society under anarchy, internal conflict, e-government barriers
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LEADERSHIP STYLES: SOMALIA PUBLIC SECTOR

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Abstract

Leadership is the process of influencing the activities of an individual or a group in efforts toward goal achievement in a given situation. Nowadays, public organizations face several challenges to be more responsive to the needs of citizens all over the world. These challenges force organizations to have a new style of leadership that clearly encourages and fosters innovation by providing the appropriate organization culture by enhancing employees’ involvement and participation indecision making effectively.

In Somalia after the collapse government of Somalia there are innumerable obstacles that brought the lack of a legal leadership style in Somalia, due to insecurity and poverty. Moreover, the lack of proper leadership style in Somalia effects all conditions of the civilians either poor or even rich ones. The purpose of this study was investigated gender differences in leadership style for public sector in Mogadishu Somalia, by using independent samples T-test analytical technique analysis and collecting data through questionnaire, with sample size of 90 of civil servants.

The study found that the differences between male and female in transformational style was (m=3.5078, f=3.6250). This indicated that there is slightly difference between male and female, female are appropriate transformational style than the male as indicates table 4.6 ; also we found that there is difference between male and female in transactional style (m=3.5536, f=3.4952) this identifies there is somewhat difference between male and female, male are appropriate transactional style than the female. The study recommends using transformational style both male and female rather than transactional style in public sectors of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Keywords: leadership styles, transformational style, gender differences
EFFECT OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ON PERSONNEL COMMITMENT: SOMALI PUBLIC SECTOR

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Abstract

The Somali State collapsed in 1991, and the country has never had a proper functioning central government, there is lack of training capacity development, provision of basic operational equipment and infrastructure in all developed and tested a number of training tools for general awareness and worked with populations that are most at risk, In the absence of a functioning central government, Somalia has not developed a national development strategy, The long-standing political instability and the absence of an effective government was had a negative effect on human development, particular in Mogadishu local government, In Somalia training the required personnel were destroyed, vandalized or closed down

The purpose of this paper is to find the influence of human resource development on personnel commitment. Questionnaire was employed for data collection, correlation techniques used for data analysis. The results show that there is a strong relationship between human resource development and personnel commitment in the public sector. Strengthen public sector capacity for effective and efficient service delivery and increased levels of decent and economically productive employment recommended to federal government.

Keywords: human resource development, Personnel commitment.
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: BANADIR REGION ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of good governance dimensions on socio-economic development of Banadir region. The good governance issues are very important all over the world that about how the government and social organizations interact with each other, and how they relate to citizens, and decisions are taken in the complex world.

Implementation of accountability, transparent and participation in government areas can lead to achieving more development of socio-economic like infrastructure, peace and stability. This is a characteristic of good governance and its role in socio-economic development. The main aim of this study is to explore the impact of good governance on socio-economic development in Banadir region administration. Particularly, this study investigates the effect of 1) participatory 2) accountability and 3) transparent of good governance on socio-economic development. By using a purposive sample, 250 workers of local government of Banadir region contribute in this study. The findings indicated that participatory ($\beta = .696, t= 13.650, P<.000$), accountability ($\beta = .849, t=22.510, P<.001$) and also transparent ($\beta = .530, t=9.530, P<.001$) were found to have strong statistically significant relationships on socio-economic development.

Keywords: Good governance, participatory, accountability, transparent, socio-economic development, Banadir region.
IMPACT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PRACTICE ON ENHENCING CITIZEN’S EXPECTATION IN SOMALIA

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Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
SIMAD University

ABSTRACT

Public administration practice is one of the essential instruments which guide the relationship between the state, and citizens. It’s essential for societies the measurement of public administration performance as reiterated the resolution 57255 of General Assembly on Public Administration and development that dated on 20 December 2002. The resolution states “an effective, efficient, accountable, and transparent at both national and international levels, which plays a key role of international implementation goals, for example the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2012 H.E. President Hassan Sheikh was elected by Member of Parliament as a new president, the president announced public policy priorities those are named six pillar policies. Somali citizens were expecting to implement some those policies in the first two years of president’s term but nothing so more were done. Therefore it questionable is the reason of civil servants does not ensure policy implementation.

This paper attempts to provide the six pillars; what they are and will provide the achievements, challenges faced and what is not done yet; some recommendation will provide.

Keywords: Public Admin, six pillars, citizen expectation
Conference Schedule

Conference on Public Policy and Administration Development

(CPAD-2014)

Saturday, August, 02, 2014

08.00 – 09.00 AM  Conference Registration

09.00 –10.00 AM  Conference Inauguration (Main Hall)

1. Quran And Du’a by Sheikh Abdiwali Mohamud Warsame

2. National Anthem; SIMAD Anthem and Video presentation

3. Welcome Speech by Basheer Abdisamad Hareed; Deputy chair CPAD-2014

4. Keynote Welcome by H.E. Ducale Adan Mohamed; Minister of Culture and Higher Education of Somalia

5. Opening Speech by Honor Abdurahman Mohamed Hussein; SIMAD University Rector

10:05-11:10 AM  Keynote Speakers:

1. The Journey of Federal System in Somalia “Constraints and Opportunities” by Abdi Aynte; founder and executive director of HIPS


11:10-11:40 AM  Debate

Is federal system applicable in Somalia? By Group of SIMAD Students
11:45-12:40 Academic Sessions I (Main Hall)

1. Is federalism the only available option for Somalia? by Abdurahman M. Hussein, Rector, SIMAD UNIVERSITY
2. Somalia, The Wrong way of Federalism by Mohamed Ahmed Goosar, Lecturer, Modern University of Science and technology, Mogadishu, Somalia
3. ISQOONSIGA QABIILKA IYO QARANKA FEDARAALKA, Sade mahad Dirir- Arday Qalin jabiyay, Kuliyadda Dhaqalaaha iyo Culuumta Bulshadda, SIMAD University

Session Chair: Dr. Fadumo Abukar

12:40-2:00: Lunch Break

2:00-4:00 Academic Sessions II (Main Hall)

1. Concept frame work: which type of federal system is applicable in Somalia?, By Abdikafi Mohamed Hashi- Student, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, SIMAD University
2. Is federal System Applicable to Somalia? A Conceptual Framework by Abdiwali Mohamud warsame, Deputy Director, Centre for postgraduate studies, SIMAD University
3. Is Somali federalism based on clan?: Concept Note, Mohamed Okash Sugow-Graduate Student, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, SIMAD University
4. The federal system in Somalia: opportunities and challenges by Sadia Hussien Ahmed and Abdirizak Mohamed Abukar, Graduate Students, Faculty economics and social science, SIMAD UNIVERSITY.
5. Political parties and democracy development in Somalia: The absence of legitimacy by Hamza Abdi Ar Barre, General Secretary, Peace and Development party
7. Impact of financial accountability on reducing corruption in federal institutions of Somalia, Abdimahad Hussein Abtidoon, Faculty of economics and social sciences, Simad university

Session Chair: Dr. Mohamud Omar Adam (Sahane)
2:00-4:00    Academic Sessions III (Hall B)

1. Behavior of Exchange Rates in Somalia’s Post-Conflict Economy: Empirical Analysis and Implications for Monetary Policy Reform by **Mohamed Ibrhim Nor**, School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Malaysia

2. Information and communication technology policy in Somalia: the missing gap by **Abdikarim Mohaidin Ahmed**, Director, Public relations, SIMAD UNIVERSITY

3. E-government services: society under the anarchy of internal conflict by Eng. **Mahmoud Mohamed Alassow** , Director of centre of postgraduate studies, SIMAD University

4. Gender differences in leadership styles: Somalia public sector by **Khadija Abdullahi Ahmed**-Graduate Student, Faculty economics and social science, SIMAD UNIVERSITY

5. Effect of human resource development on personnel commitment: Somali public sector, **Gulled Ali Mohamed**-Graduate Student, Faculty of Economic and Social Science, SIMAD University

6. Good governance and socio-economic development: Banadir region administration, **Shafici sheikh Ali Roraye**-Graduate Student, faculty of economics and social science, SIMAD University.

7. Impact of public administration practice on enhancing citizen’s expectation in Somalia, **Abdulkadir Hassan Nor**-Graduate student, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, SIMAD University.

**Session Chair: Dr. Abdullahi Sheikh Rashid Ibrahim (Maki)**

4:00-4:15    Closing speech by: **Abdihamid Hassan Weheliye**, Director of CPAD-2014
Organizing Committee of the Conference

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