



# CRESTA/A

Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability

## CONTEXT

The United Nations in Somalia, through its Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) stabilization team, supports the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its Federal Member States (FMS) to implement the National Stabilization Strategy. The strategy promotes coherent responses around community recovery, social reconciliation, local governance and rule of law. The core of the CRESTA/A team's work is to build confidence in state structures and improve the lives of Somali communities, including by promoting human security-based approaches in stabilization programmes.

CRESTA/A, along with stabilization partners, supports the Government's broader civilian-led efforts under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), in conjunction with State Ministry of Interior counterparts in Jubaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, as well as Banaadir Regional Administration. Each of the State Ministries of Interior has developed state-level plans to adapt the principles and policies in the strategy to their respective contexts. Collectively, these interventions intend to remove conflict drivers that are exploited by malign actors, particularly al-Shabaab, and replace them by developing more inclusive, accountable and democratic structures. For example, the development of effective and responsive local reconciliation efforts and governance structures are critical to ensuring that local conflicts, service delivery and other government functions are managed in support of wider state-building and peace-building goals.

CRESTA/A's stabilization work is anchored in existing frameworks: the stabilization strand of the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) architecture, the Somalia Transition Plan (STP) and the Security and Justice Pillar of the National Development Plan. The Stabilization Strategy recognizes that the extension of state authority is predicated on components such as the presence, capacity and legitimacy of Somali institutions. In order to bolster confidence in the Government, efforts will continue to support expanding its presence in areas where State and district administrations represent the normative and legal order, and delivery of related services brings legitimacy and credibility in the eyes of the population. These efforts provide an important balance in the broader security-peace-development nexus tied to the operational, institutional capacity and support elements of the STP.

## INTEGRATED APPROACH

The National Stabilization Strategy is built upon a horizontal coordination platform to help stabilization stakeholders discuss mutual areas of interest and linkages between activities, policy and strategy. In doing so, the team works with a range of Somali and international partners: principally MoIFAR and its state counterparts, core stabilization programmes including USAID TIS+, UK Early Recovery Initiative, EU stabilization programme with International Organization for Migration and the Nordic International Support Foundation (NIS) Foundation, Norwegian stabilization programme with NIS Foundation, as well as AMISOM and UN joint programmes on police, justice and governance.

The CRESTA/A team supports MoIFAR, as the chair of the CAS Stabilization Strand, with the coordination of upstream policy architecture and advocacy around the goals of the National Stabilization Strategy. This includes support to promote stabilization in the broader security and development architecture and support the coordination and implementation of activities with the State Ministries of Interior. The national stabilization coordination meeting provides the platform for the FGS, FMS and other national and international partners to discuss strategic thematic and geographic priorities, while similar coordination structures exist at state level for the implementation of the State Stabilization Plans. The team also supports MoIFAR's use of evidence-based policy approaches through the Fragility Index & Maturity Model (FIMM), which monitors progress of the National Stabilization Strategy. MoIFAR and its State counterparts utilize the FIMM data to determine prioritization and sequencing of stabilization initiatives and advocate for linkages to development programmes.

## FACTS AT A GLANCE



**32**  
of the priority  
districts covered  
in FIMM\*

\*Fragility Index and Maturity Model, a dashboard that tracks progress on stabilization