

# UN SOMALIA

## COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

### 2019



UNITED NATIONS  
SOMALIA  
TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT



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# UN ENTITIES OPERATING IN SOMALIA

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FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization


# CONTENTS

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UN ENTITIES .....	4
FOREWORD .....	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	8
KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2019 .....	10
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:</b> Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections .....	13
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:</b> Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law and safety of Somalis .....	17
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:</b> Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect .....	23
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:</b> Strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions, society and population .....	28
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:</b> Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis .....	35
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES .....	45
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW .....	48
COMMUNICATING AS ONE .....	51
LOOKING FORWARD .....	53
ABBREVIATIONS .....	58
Annex I: Outcome level indicator results reporting .....	62
Annex II: Detailed UNSF Common Budgetary Framework reporting .....	75

# FOREWORD

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This Country Results Report describes the UN's collective contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and state-building achievements and development goals in 2019. It reports against the second full year of implementation against the United Nations Strategic Framework 2017–2020 (UNSF). Much was achieved over the course of the year which placed Somalia in a strong position to advance on the next stage of the country's path towards sustainable development.

Indeed, 2020 commenced with great promise following the finalization and endorsement by the Federal Government of its ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9) to run from the beginning of 2020 until the end of 2024. The formulation of the NDP-9 was a major achievement, not least due to the scope of consultations undertaken in its development. This milestone contributed to Somalia fulfilling the necessary conditions for reaching the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Decision Point in March of this year, with the expectation of reaching Completion Point by 2023 when the country's external debt will be significantly reduced.

While much progress has been made across Somalia's political, security, development, and humanitarian agenda in 2019 and the beginning of 2020, the world has since been gripped by the rapid onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Now spreading across the country, the virus threatens to overwhelm Somalia's nascent structures and institutions and further impact the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable that already face acute hardship from climatic shocks, armed conflict, and protracted displacement, affecting over 5 million people who need humanitarian assistance.

Through the Somalia COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), the UN is working with Government and other partners to respond to the immediate impact of the virus on individuals and health systems. The CPRP will act to mitigate the indirect humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences that threaten to undermine hard-won

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development and political gains. This collective cross-pillar response typifies the manner in which the UN will need to operate if systemic fragilities and structural impediments to the most pressing challenges facing Somalia are to be overcome in a holistic and permanent way.

Embarking on a new Decade of Action to accelerate sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges in support of Agenda 2030, it will be essential for us to collectively endeavour to reach those left behind or at risk of being left behind. This can only be done by addressing the deep and structural impediments to sustainable and peaceful development while continuing to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to those most in need.

The UN system in Somalia has commenced the development of a new Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) in response to the newly articulated Somali peace and development priorities, as outlined in the NDP-9. Anchored in Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UNCF will take a multi-dimensional approach across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address the most pressing needs of the Somali people. The new UNCF will become operational from the beginning of 2021 and is envisaged to run until the end of 2025.

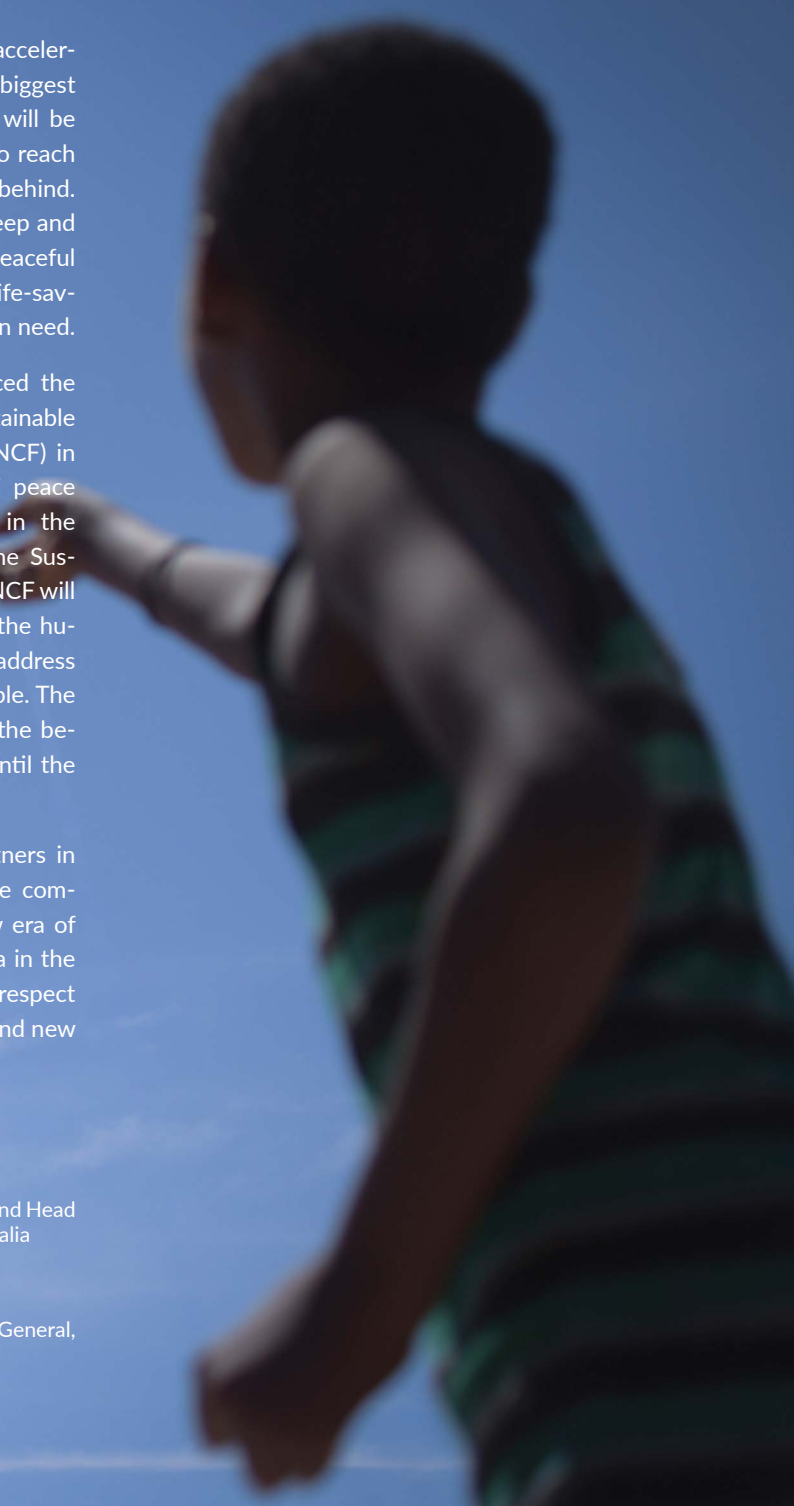
We look forward to working with all partners in the development of our new UNCF in the coming months as we collectively enter a new era of peacebuilding and state-building in Somalia in the spirit of partnership, friendship, and mutual respect while simultaneously confronting existing and new humanitarian threats.

James Swan

Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

Adam Abdelmoula

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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During the second year of implementation of the United Nations Strategic Framework 2017–2020 (UNSF), the UN supported many significant Somali achievements in advancing its peace and development priorities in 2019. While progress was delayed in some key areas, much was accomplished.

While the division of power and competencies between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMSs) remains unresolved, extensive awareness raising on the federal model was undertaken across the country. The UN supported activities to establish FMSs as formal legal entities and to develop the National Reconciliation Framework. The UN also sustained its support to resolve long-standing conflicts and enhanced the engagement of women in reconciliation processes.

A review of the 15 chapters of the Provisional Federal Constitution was completed, and a consultation strategy was developed on the proposed constitutional amendments. The UN supported the federal and state parliaments in formulating and passing key legislation, while building the capacities of legislators to undertake their functions more effectively. One key piece of legislation was passed: the draft Electoral Bill that paves the way for national elections to be held in 2020/2021, for which the UN provided extensive technical, advisory, and financial support.

Security sector and defence governance and reform was advanced with a strong emphasis on increased civilian oversight of the defence and security forces. The implementation of the New Policing Model continued with the expansion of state police services and a draft Federal Police Bill was fi-

nalized. Access to justice was expanded for 12,837 individuals. Progress on the establishment of the Judicial Training Institute continued while capacities of justice institutions to respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence were enhanced. The UN handed over the first phase of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex to the FGS.

Operationalization of the Somali National Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism and the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants continued. In total, 368 defectors graduated from rehabilitation centres and reintegrated into host communities while the UN advocated for the Amnesty Policy and Amnesty Law for defectors. The UN also backed a range of stabilization initiatives linked to FMS level stabilization plans.

With significant UN backing, the ninth Somali National Development Plan (NDP-9) was completed and launched at the end of 2019. The FGS continued to strengthen its capability to coordinate and manage aid. The aid coordination architecture was also redesigned to align with the new NDP-9. The UN also facilitated the hosting of the Somalia Partnership Forum and formulation of the updated Mutual Accountability Framework commitments. Local governments were further capacitated to engage in local service delivery, to increase their contribution from internal revenues, and to expand service coverage.

Somalia's engagement with international human rights mechanisms increased significantly. The UN continued to build knowledge and capacities of national institutions and civil society on human rights mechanisms, obligations, and monitoring



and reporting. In a significant step to enhance transparency and accountability, the UN-backed Anti-Corruption Commission Bill was signed into law in September 2019.

The UN supported the Government to develop a programme to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. The Government also finalized the National Climate Change Policy, the National Environmental Policy and Act, the Somalia National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy and Act, and also concluded a draft Energy Policy. The UN also helped establish the National Resource Management Committee within the Federal Parliament.

The UN assisted 1.9 million Somalis through provision of life-saving assistance while 2.6 million received food or cash through their participation in work or training activities. A National Social Protection Policy was rolled out to establish and strengthen social protection systems. The UN supported the development of key policies and laws as well as international instruments that enhance protection and the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, and refugee returnees. The National Durable Solutions Secretariat was established to bring together ministries, agencies, and sub-federal coordination platforms in a coherent whole-of-government approach. Of particular importance was the ratification of the Kampala Convention and the approval of a National Policy on IDPs and Refugee Returnees.

Teacher education programmes enhanced the quality of education services and 242,690 children attended school with UN's support. Key policies and frameworks were developed to increase participation in education and to ensure that schools remain safe havens during times of conflicts or other emergencies. Approximately 165,000 primary school children were provided school meals to increase attendance and retention rates.

In 2019, the first roadmap for universal healthcare was launched and a Mental Health Strategy was developed. A five-year Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Strategy was also formulated. Essential health services were provided to more than 679,342 people, including 330,170 children under 5 years of age, and 209,476 women.

Almost 1.16 million people were provided access to safe water supply, 195,512 to improved sanitation, and 946,696 with hygiene kits. In addition to the finalization of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, the UN backed the development of a National Strategy for Water Resources Management.

Farmers increased production and market access while vital irrigation infrastructure was restored. Ministries of agriculture were capacitated to regulate and apply sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Animal disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, disease reporting, and epidemiology data management were also made possible with support from UN. The formulation of a Livestock Sector Development Strategy was supported and approximately 14.8 million animals belonging to 370,000 households received veterinary treatment, while 12,700 pastoral households were able to improve livestock productivity. A draft Fisheries Policy was developed, and the Fisheries Act was reviewed to bring it into line with international best practice. The small-scale fisheries sector was supported through diversification of products, construction of fish processing facilities, and enhancement of sanitation practices.

The National Employment Policy, a national Labour Force Survey, and a revised Labour Code that complies with international labour standards were finalized. Business relations between Somali and international companies were enhanced. The creation of long-term employment opportunities for 1,334 youth and short-term job opportunities for 863 youth was supported by the UN.

Significant progress was also made in advancing the UNSF's cross-cutting issues: 1) gender equality and women's empowerment; 2) human rights; and 3) youth engagement and empowerment through strengthening and establishing key institutions and platforms, policy and legislative processes, awareness raising, mainstreaming, and programmatic interventions.

Finally, in 2019 the total budget across all UNSF Strategic Priorities was US\$ 812.7 million, of which US\$ 568 million (70 per cent) was delivered during the year, representing a 24 per cent increase from 2018.

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2019

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As Somalia continues along its road to recovery from decades of conflict and instability, the country has achieved significant progress in several areas, such as state- and institution-building at the national and state levels, military and security gains against Al-Shabaab, increased economic growth, and improved public sector management. However, the political impasse between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and some Federal Member States (FMSs) continued to impede progress, primarily due to conflicting views about the roles and responsibilities of the two levels of Government.

Truth, reconciliation, and conflict resolution remained fundamental to Somalia's state building process through 2019. Following the finalization of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and its adoption by the Federal Cabinet by March 2019, the Ministry of Internal and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) led efforts to internalize the framework within FGS institutions and developed a preliminary implementation plan which identifies key milestones for the five pillars of the NRF.

Adoption of the amended Provisional Federal Constitution was identified as a critical priority by the FGS and the international community at the Somalia Partnership Forum (SPF). On 5 November, in Istanbul, a tripartite working session brought together representatives from the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) and the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), as well as the Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) and FMSs assembly counterparts (excluding Jubaland). During 2019, the OC and ICRIC completed the technical review of the first 15 chapters of the Constitution.

Following the 2016 electoral process that featured indirect voting by elder-selected electoral colleges,

concerted efforts continued throughout 2019 to move Somalia further along the democratization path through the organization of one-person, one-vote elections in 2020/2021: the first such exercise in Somalia in over 50 years. The Federal Parliament's House of the People passed the Electoral Bill on 28 December 2019 while, following its formation in September, the National Electoral Security Task Force (NESTF) conducted its first meeting on 9 December 2019.

On 1–2 October, the Somali Government hosted the SPF which brought together officials from the FGS and several FMSs, and representatives from more than three dozen countries and various international organizations. Participants agreed on a revised Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) for 2019–2020, which details joint commitments of Somalia and its international partners in areas of political reforms, security reforms, economic development and recovery, and humanitarian assistance.

Subsequent to Cabinet approval in September 2019, President Farmajo launched the new Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9) on 23 December 2019. The NDP-9 lays out Somalia's development priorities for the period 2020 to 2024 and serves as the key overarching planning framework for the Government and international partners. The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) continued to serve as both a coordination mechanism and a financing architecture for implementing the NDP. Consultations for the development of a refined aid architecture aligned to the Government roadmaps and the new NDP-9 were undertaken between the Government and international partners.

Al-Shabaab continued to retain the capacity to launch attacks in Mogadishu and the regions.

There was also a notable increase in mortar attacks, which demonstrated improved Al-Shabaab capacity to hit strategic targets with precision and accuracy. On 1 January 2019, seven mortars were launched at the UN compound in Mogadishu, resulting in injuries to three UN staff members and consultants. On 13 October, nine mortar rounds were fired at the Aden Abdulle International Airport zone, six of which landed in the UN compound resulting in injuries to eight people, including one UN staff member and three African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) personnel.

Although Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) continued to be the key threat, with 529 recorded IED incidents in 2019, significant efforts have been made by the FGS, in cooperation with international partners, to strengthen security in Somalia. In the capital, the development of a Mogadishu Security Plan has enhanced infrastructure, training, and recruitment of security personnel, and has provided overall protection for the city.

Efforts also continued to extend territorial state control and authority through capture and hold operations coupled with the Transition Plan. The Plan envisages vesting more responsibility on national security institutions and forces that are affordable, acceptable, accountable, and able. It also calls for increased police involvement as the first link in the justice chain, including the extension of the formal justice system and increased provision of justice services to the population. The Code of Conduct and the organizational structure of the Somali National Army (SNA) were signed into law in January 2019. The Pension and Gratuities Bill for Members of the Armed Forces and Security Services Bill was also passed, and biometric registration of troops was completed in March 2019.

Armed conflicts between government forces and non-state armed groups and their allies, and clan-based violence continued to endanger the safety of many Somalis. The UN recorded 1,459 civilian casualties (1,046 male, 178 female, and 235 unspecified) in 2019. This represents a reduction compared to the 1,518 civilian casualties recorded in 2018. Of the 591 killed in 2019, 448 were males, 76 were females, and 67 were unspecified; while of the 868 injured, 598 were male, 102 were female, and 168 were unspecified.

Furthermore, the UN-led Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict verified cases in which 2,959 children (2,436 boys and 523 girls) were victims of grave violations in 2019, a sharp decrease from 5,656 in 2018.

Climatic shocks combined with other persistent drivers of need, such as armed conflict and protracted displacement, have left over 5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The operational environment remains challenging as security incidents hinder aid delivery, especially in remote rural areas.

In 2019, a delayed and erratic *Gu* rainy season resulted in the poorest harvest since the 2011 famine and extensive flooding. This was compounded by the onset of the worst desert locust outbreak in over 25 years in December, which affected pastures and threatened staple food crops of agro-pastoral and pastoral families.

While displacement caused by floods increased in 2019, displacement caused by drought and conflict-related insecurity decreased compared to the previous year. However, drought and conflict-related insecurity aggravate the protracted displace-

ment crisis, leaving an increasing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) without prospects for durable solutions. In this regard, the FGS delivered key commitments during the Global Refugee Forum, in December 2019 in Geneva, through a high-level delegation led by the Prime Minister. The commitments included addressing durable solutions for refugees, IDPs, refugee-returnees, and other vulnerable populations; creating jobs through an enabled private sector to boost livelihoods for the entire population; and enhancing the humanitarian-development nexus in a more sustainable manner that addresses the recurrent floods.

The year also saw Somalia's economy continue to recover with slight growth of 2.9 per cent from 2.8 per cent in 2018, while inflation eased to 3 per cent from 3.2 per cent over the same period. However, Somalia also remained highly dependent on aid, receiving about US\$ 1.9 billion in Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2019, which comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian and development aid.

Significant steps were taken in the area of financial governance by the FGS. The amended Public Financial Management and the Revenue Management and Companies Acts were enacted in December 2019. This followed the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Commission Law in September 2019.

Efforts by the FGS to mobilize domestic resources continued to result in increased revenue performance. The National Economic Council, formed in August 2018, held its third National Economic Policy Forum in December 2019, which discussed issues around fiscal federalism and the national anti-corruption strategy.

Considerable steps have also been taken by the FGS to address the needs of the Somali private sector through initiatives designed to address issues of productivity, competitiveness, job creation, and overall inclusiveness of economic opportunities for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Improved financial governance and reforms continuing through 2019 helped Somalia make significant progress under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. On 26 February 2020, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced that it secured sufficient financing pledges of more than US\$ 334 million from over 100 of its member countries to allow the IMF to cover its share of debt relief to Somalia. On 25 March 2020, Somalia reached the Decision Point. This will significantly reduce Somalia's total debt and enable the Government to access new resources in jumpstarting growth and alleviating poverty.



UN Photo/Tobin Jones

# STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

## Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections

In 2019, the UN in Somalia reinvigorated its support to Somalia's inclusive politics agenda with the roll out of a new generation of integrated programmatic interventions designed to advance efforts in federalism and reconciliation, parliamentary support, and preparing for the first one-person, one-vote elections in over half a century.

Many of the UN's key priorities remained on-track over the course of 2019, such as advancing the capacities of legislatures at FGS and FMS levels to function as effective representatives for their people. Strong efforts were made to build capacities of FMS and district level authorities to deliver ser-

vices to their populations as well as to strengthen local governance structures.

While progress on the draft Electoral Law and voter registration were determined to be delayed, progress was made in strengthening and expanding the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) as well as preparing for the mitigation of any potential electoral violence during the upcoming elections. While most priority areas continued to be on-track, progress was delayed on issues around federalism and improvement of relations between the FGS and FMSs.

## Federalism and reconciliation

Despite the standoff between the FGS and some FMSs, technical cooperation between the two levels of Government continued in various areas of work, primarily in the financial sector. Furthermore, state authorities of all FMSs, with support from the UN, held workshops to raise awareness on the concept of federalism, including on distribution of powers and state legitimacy. As such, more than 1,000 people (42 per cent women) enhanced their understanding of a federal model and its implications.

While FMSs exist as political entities, their status is yet to be formalized and approved by the Federal Parliament, and the distribution of competencies between federal and state levels remains unresolved. In order to address this key issue, the Boundaries and Federation Commission developed criteria, options, and tools to formalize the interim administrations into full-fledged FMSs with legal foundations.

The NRF was adopted by the Federal Cabinet in March 2019. Recognizing that reconciliation is a process that requires long- and short-term interventions to be sustainable, MoIFAR also developed a Preliminary National Reconciliation Implementation Plan in May to operationalize the NRF, which is expected to be rolled out in early 2020. The Ministry led efforts to internalize the framework within FGS institutions and held consultations in South-West State, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Benadir, and guided local authorities and representatives on developing reconciliation plans that meet local requirements.

Through continued engagement by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and UN, the de-facto ceasefire between Puntland and “Somaliland” was maintained in the Tukaraq area of the Sool region. The UN encouraged both FGS and “Somaliland” authorities to resume dialogue. Although deadly clan fighting in Mudug region in December 2019 highlighted the insufficient functioning of an early warning system, a joined-up approach by MoIFAR, the National Security Office, and SNA, in consultation with local actors and with UN support, demonstrated an improved coordinated response to conflict.

In Galmudug, the UN supported a reconciliation and electoral process aimed at forming a unified

administration and provided good offices to keep political actors engaged and to refrain from violence. A reconciliation conference was attended by all Galmudug clans, minorities, youth, and women and provided a neutral platform for peaceful conflict resolution on long standing contentious issues. The UN also supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD)-led consultation during which participants developed an action plan to realize women’s quota in the State Assembly.

National Reconciliation Framework adopted by Cabinet

National Reconciliation Implementation Plan developed



Conflicts resolved through inclusive reconciliation and mediation efforts

1,000 people enhanced their understanding of federal model

## IMPACT: STATE-BUILDING AND FEDERALISM EFFORTS STRENGTHENED AND CONFLICTS RESOLVED PEACEFULLY

Furthermore, the UN sought to strengthen the voices of women in federalism and reconciliation processes through inter-FMS engagements. For example, the Jubaland Ministry of Women travelled to Puntland for a learning mission on advocacy and mobilization strategies of grassroots women’s organizations and meaningful and effective participation of women in peacebuilding and state-building processes.

## Constitutional review

In 2019, the constitutional review process achieved considerable progress compared to the previous year. There was increased engagement by the constitutional review bodies of the MoCA, ICRIC, and the OC, along with various constituents, to ensure greater inclusivity and visibility as well as enhanced public awareness and legitimacy in the process.

Crucially, the three constitutional review bodies completed the technical review of the first 15 chapters of the provisional constitution. The OC developed rules of procedures for the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, which are currently being debated in a joint session of both Houses of the Federal Parliament.

The three bodies developed a strategy and detailed action plan for consultations on the amendments proposed under the constitutional review process. As part of the overall effort to promote transparency of its work, the OC organized its Fourth Forum in Garowe which enabled participants to gain a better understanding and insight into the proposed amendments to chapters 10–15 of the Provisional Constitution. The three constitutional bodies also organized a retreat in Mogadishu and a working session in Djibouti, where they adopted a joint work plan for public consultations on the proposed amendments.

Technical review of first 15 chapters of provisional constitution completed



Increased legitimacy in review process through extensive and inclusive consultations

## IMPACT: CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW PROCESS ADVANCED

In addition, between October and November 2019, the three bodies successfully organized a retreat in Istanbul, facilitated by Max Planck Institute, to further review the 15 chapters of the Constitution that were previously reviewed by the OC and ICRC. The retreat resulted in the adoption of a joint work plan that outlined the activities to be conducted to complete the review process on agreed timelines.

It is noteworthy that the three entities undertook a series of sensitization and consultation activities with various stakeholder groups in Benadir region and FMSs with civil society organizations (CSOs), women and youth groups, business community, religious leaders, and academia. For the first time since the constitutional review process began in

2012, Somalis from different segments of society were able to weigh in on issues to highlight in the new Constitution; as is required for a constitutional democracy to be grounded in the rule of law, human rights, political rights and freedoms, and civil liberties.

## Parliamentary support

In 2019, Members of the National Federal Parliament, as the elected representatives of the Somali people, made significant progress in moving forward its legislative agenda despite tensions between the Upper and Lower Houses. The Parliament approved a total of 19 draft bills, passed important legislations, adopted international conventions, and made amendments to existing laws. These include the establishment of Anti-Corruption Committees; Revenue Bill; Pensions and Benefits of Somali Politicians Bill; Pension and Gratuities Bill for Members of the Armed Forces and Security Services; Membership of the Convention of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; African Union Convention on IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention); 2019 Budget Review; the International Convention on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage; the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage; the 2020 Budget Bill; the Public Finance Management Bill; Company Law; Petroleum Law; the International Convention on Multilateral Investment Guarantee; Amendments to Customs Law; Amendments to Procurement Law; Health Practitioners Bill; Amendments to Journalism Law; National Statistics Bill; and Amendment to the Auditors Law.

19 bills approved by National Federal Parliament



Key legislations passed and international conventions adopted

Capacities of Parliamentarians enhanced to better represent their constituents

## IMPACT: NATIONAL AND STATE PARLIAMENTS STRENGTHENED AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOMALI PEOPLE

The UN organized trainings for new Members of Parliament (MPs) from the Puntland House of Representatives (HoRs) to equip them with basic knowledge of parliamentary procedures, practices, and processes. The Puntland HoRs approved the law establishing Puntland Civil Service Commission and Puntland Budget 2019.

Of note in 2019 was the Joint Communique of women parliamentarians, resulting from multiple consultations and training activities during the 3rd Annual Women MPs Conference, which advocates for a minimum 30 per cent women’s representation across the three branches of governance, the private sector, and independent commissions. The communique underscores the need to amend Article 3(5) of the Provisional Federal Constitution to secure full inclusion of women in governance institutions, as well as securing gender-responsive budgeting and prioritization of the Sexual Offences Bill.

### Electoral support

In June 2018, the National Security Council confirmed that the 2020/2021 federal parliamentary election would be based on a one-person, one-vote elections using the proportional representation closed list multiparty system with the country as one constituency. The draft Electoral Bill was submitted by the Cabinet to the Parliament on 20 May 2019. The House of the People passed the Bill on 28 December 2019 but changed the electoral model to a first-past-the-post system. However, the 30 per cent women’s quota guaranteeing women’s representation in Parliament was removed from the text. The bill was sent to the Upper House a week later.

The UN provided extensive support to the NIEC in drafting comments and revisions to the draft Electoral Bill, which the NIEC presented to the Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee established to review the draft bill in 2019.

The UN also provided support to the NIEC’s Office of the Registrar of Political Parties and 63 political parties received provisional registration by the end of 2019. The UN also supported the NIEC in preparing comments on the amendments to the Political Parties Law, which was sent by Cabinet to Parliament on 20 May 2019 but to date has not been tabled in the legislature. The delay in passing this Law impacts the official registration of political parties who wish to contest the 2020/2021 elections.

Following a Geographic Information System (GIS) desk study in late 2018, the NIEC undertook field verification exercises in May 2019 in South-West State, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Benadir to determine the location of potential voter registration centres. This exercise was conducted in all FMSs except Puntland and Jubaland where the process remains stalled due to political differences between the FGS and FMSs. NIEC decided on an electronic methodology using facial recognition deduplication technology for voter registration.

The FGS established the NESTF in September 2019, which held its first meeting in early December. Headed by the Somali Federal Police Commissioner, the NESTF has 16 members including Police representatives from each of the FMSs, except Jubaland and Puntland. The NESTF will have a crucial role in coordinating and providing security for all phases of the electoral process.



Electoral Bill passed

63 political parties registered

Locations for voter registration centres identified

Safety and security of electoral process enhanced through establishment of National Electoral Security Task Force

✓ — **IMPACT: PREPARATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL ELECTIONS ADVANCED**

The construction of the NIEC’s central data centre and central warehouses at the new NIEC compound commenced in late October 2019 and is expected to be completed by mid-May 2020. Finally, the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) approved two projects to support the establishment of an Electoral Dispute Resolution Centre, provide support staff, and to help the NESTF prepare for the national election.





UN Photo/Stuart Price

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

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### **Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law, and safety of Somalis**

Rule of law, including justice and security, remain critical to Somalia's path out of poverty and towards prosperity as, without peace and justice, all other development interventions will continue to remain fragile and reversible. As such, in order to advance a holistic approach to forging peace and stability in Somalia, the UN continued to provide its support in these critical areas through the Federal Government-led Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) coordination platform.

Significant progress was made against targets under Strategic Priority 2 of the UNSF. While determined to be delayed in the 2018 Results Report, progress on security sector governance, the Na-

tional Security Architecture (NSArch), biometric registration of the SNA, and code of conduct as well as payroll reform for security personnel were deemed to be on-track in 2019. The Transition Plan progressed, and police, justice, and corrections institutions and personnel as well as local district councils increased their capacities to function and provide services to the Somali people. Targets on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) and implementation of the National Programme for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants (DRP) largely continued on-track. However, progress towards an effective Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) na-

tional strategy continued to be delayed, as did a final agreement between the FGS and FMSs on a justice and corrections model.

## Security sector governance and defence

Security sector and defence governance and reform were embraced across federal and state institutions in 2019. A strong emphasis was placed on increased civilian oversight of the defence and security forces through a range of UN supported initiatives.

The importance of delivering defence sector reform to support the Transition Plan was afforded a high priority following the Operational Readiness Assessments undertaken in 2018. Biometric registration of the SNA has ensured enhanced confidence in its structures and has set the conditions for greater civilian oversight and compliance with international humanitarian law, human rights law, refugee law, and the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) requirements. The establishment of regular meetings between the FGS and international partners, through the CAS Strand 2A (Defence) process, has improved coordination and engagement. The FGS and international partners began their force generation programme and produced an additional eight battalions. Subsequent transition operations in Lower Shabelle led to the recovery of four towns from Al-Shabaab.

The ability of security sector governance institutions to deliver greater oversight has been increased through significant injection of qualified civilian staff to Somali security institutions. A total of 128 consultants and advisors, of which 31 are women, have specific deliverables linked to the main national security policy documents, and are now working within federal and state security institutions. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS), and Office of National Security (ONS) have all benefited from this direct support. With the cooperation and coordination of the ONS, FMSs established Regional Security Offices to support a decentralized planning approach in the implementation of the Transition Plan and have increased the capacities of their respective ministries of security. The Federal Parliament advanced legislative priorities, such as the bill reviewing the 1969 law that regulates the Pension and Gratuities for Members of the Armed

Forces and Security Services, which is crucial to the rightsizing of the SNA and police force.

Maritime security assumed an increasingly important role in the development of the country's Blue Economy. To this end, a Maritime Police Working Group was established in September 2019 with a strong focus on a gender responsive maritime sector, which brings together officials from the FGS, FMSs, and international partners to ensure that a coordinated and collective approach is taken to enhance maritime policing roles and responsibilities across Somalia. Efforts continued towards the effective functioning of the Somali National Maritime Administration, established in December 2018 under the aegis of the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport. The Administration will focus on legal compliance, ship registration, crew certification, and the establishment of a maritime rescue coordination centre, and will facilitate a conducive ecosystem that promotes the necessary maritime regulatory framework. This framework includes inter-ministerial information exchange on maritime information and is critical to maritime commerce and governance, thereby ensuring that the security and economic development nexus is strengthened in the maritime sector.

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Civilian oversight of security sector strengthened

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Confidence in Somali National Army enhanced through biometric registration of its troops




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Regional Security Offices established to support decentralized implementation of the Transition Plan

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Coordination of Maritime security enhanced through establishment of Maritime Police Working Group

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**IMPACT: PROGRESS TOWARDS AFFORDABLE, ACCEPTABLE, ACCOUNTABLE AND ABLE NATIONAL SECURITY INSTITUTIONS AND FORCES**

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## Police

The FGS Security and Justice Roadmap set the framework for the UN's support to the Somali Police sector in 2019. Overall, the implementation of the New Policing Model (the federated policing system) continued with the expansion of FMSs police services that now number 550 police officers in Jubaland, 850 in South-West State, 400 in Hirshabelle, and 3,500 in Puntland. The Warsheik (Middle Shabelle region) AMISOM Forward Operating Base was transferred to the Hirshabelle State Police under the Transition Plan.

The legislative and policy framework continued to progress with UN support. The draft Police Bill was finalized and presented to the Federal Parliament for consideration. This legislation will provide the legal basis for the transition from the old centralized Somali Police Force to the Somalia Federal Police as required by the NSArch.

The Somali Police Force re-established their Darwish Department and deployed an initial 300 (35 women) trained Darwish to Lower Shabelle, a portion of whom supported the ongoing operations to recover territory from Al-Shabaab. MoIS was supported to develop the federal and state Darwish police policy that now guides the recruitment, vetting, and deployment of Darwish forces. Darwish units of the Federal Police will be responsible for border policing, protecting government infrastructures and personnel, and providing assistance and relief in case of disasters. State Police Darwish units are to fight terrorism and armed insurgency within FMSs.

The existing state police plans, including human rights strategies in South-West and Hirshabelle States, were updated by their respective State Technical Committees.

The UN continued to enhance police capacity to counter the IED threat by providing specialized trainings in Mogadishu, South-West, and Hirshabelle States as well as by providing Explosive Hazard Awareness Training in all FMSs.

Enhanced Government and international community coordination continued through the FMSs Technical Committees, Somali Technical Working Group, Joint Police Programme Executive Board, and the CAS 2B Sub-working Group on Police. A positive outcome of this coordination is the facilitation of

in-service training to 1,223 Somali police and basic recruit training to 800 (35 women) police in 2019.

Recognizing that changing police organizational culture takes time, the UN supported the Hirshabelle State Police Vetting and Recruitment Committee to promote female candidates to undertake basic police training. Initially only 3 per cent of the 200 recruits were female, however, this increased to 11 per cent as a result of the Committee's advocacy supported by the UN.

## Justice and corrections

To improve access to justice, particularly in rural areas where formal courts are out of reach for most people, support was increased to make alternative justice mechanisms accessible. This expanded access to justice for 12,837 individuals in 2019. Sixteen alternative dispute resolutions centres resolved 5,051 cases (1,958 female and 3,093 male), mobile courts expanded from eight to 16 teams in more districts and registered 1,040 cases (466 female and 574 male), while legal aid services were provided by lawyers and paralegals to 4,068 people (3,012 female and 1,056 male).

Progress toward the establishment of the Judicial Training Institute continued. A pool of national trainers was established comprising judges from the Federal Supreme Court, Benadir Regional Court, and FMSs courts. Judges and prosecutors in Puntland, South-West, and Hirshabelle States completed a four-week judicial training module, some of whom are now conducting training for their peers in a Somali-led process. The capacity of justice institutions to respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was enhanced by the establishment of a fully-functional SGBV unit in the Puntland Attorney General's Office and in Benadir. Non-violent communication training has established communication between women and traditional elders on justice and security issues.

In respect to juvenile justice and child rights, the FGS drafted an inclusive and gender sensitive Child Rights Bill as well as a Juvenile Justice Bill. Both bills are currently under review by Federal Parliament. In Puntland where juvenile justice legislation has passed into law, the Government has defined diversion guidelines. As a result, 332 children in conflict with the law, including 61 girls were diverted from the formal juvenile justice system, in ac-

**112,837** Somalis provided access to justice

**5,051** cases resolved through Community Dispute Resolution Centres

**1,040** cases registered by mobile courts



**4,068** benefitted from legal aid services

**258** Custodial Corps staff capacities enhanced

Juvenile Justice Bill drafted

## IMPACT: RULE OF LAW STRENGTHENED BY BUILDING A RIGHTS-BASED AND FAIR JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS FOR ALL SOMALIS

cordance with the guidelines, to avoid the negative consequences associated with formal processing.

The UN supported the completion of the second phase and launch of the third phase of the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Programme for High-Risk (Al-Shabaab and Al-Shabaab associated) Prisoners in Baidoa. Three prisoners were released and successfully reintegrated into the community af-

ter receiving vocational and life skills training. The programme also provided training for 54 Custodial Corps staff on human rights, rehabilitation of inmates, and prison security. A total of 258 Custodial Corps staff were trained on prisons management, leadership, human rights, prisons incident management, and alternatives to imprisonment.

Finally, on 23 February, the first phase of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex was handed over by the UN to the FGS. This followed the signing of a memorandum of understanding on 3 February, which included a landmark agreement that nobody detained or convicted at the complex would be executed. On 10 December 2019, the FGS agreed on a roadmap to enable the transfer of the caseload of high-risk Al-Shabaab and Al-Shabaab-associated detainees from military to civilian courts.

## Preventing and countering violent extremism

Throughout 2019, the UN continued its support for operationalizing the Somali National Strategy and Action Plan on P/CVE.

Traditional elders play a crucial role in Somalia's clan-based electoral system and they will likely be influential in the 2020/2021 electoral process. In 2019, in an attempt to influence the electoral system, Al-Shabaab reached out to elders to re-negotiate allegiances. To address this emerging chal-

# Comprehensive Approach to Security

The Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) is an integrated concept of security reform that combines and links strategies and activities related to uniformed security forces, rule of law, justice, stabilization, and P/CVE.

The CAS, through its coordination architecture and working groups (Strands), provides a mechanism for coordinating the implementation of the NSArch and Somalia's Tran-

sition Plan to facilitate a conditions-based transition of security responsibilities from AMISOM to Somali national security institutions and forces. The CAS provides a platform to build consensus among national and international stakeholders on key security issues. The CAS continues to facilitate technical cooperation among Federal Government departments as well as between the FGS and FMSs.

lenge, the P/CVE Coordination Unit in the OPM, together with FMSs P/CVE Focal Points, launched nationwide consultations with Somalia's traditional elders to counter the Al-Shabaab initiative.

Further consultations were held with 353 elders in four FMSs to re-establish trust between elders and government representatives, and discuss the potential role of elders in a possible peace process with Al-Shabaab.

One hundred and fifty religious leaders were also engaged in the establishment of local networks of like-minded religious actors to promote Islam as a religion of tolerance and peace. Religious leaders and actors were engaged in the development of a manual on counternarratives to Al-Shabaab's distorted version of Islam for political purposes. Furthermore, mosques and madrassas in one district of Hirshabelle were registered, and a committee of religious leaders was formed to identify and address extremist views amongst religious actors. This pilot is being elevated to FGS level for further dissemination and coordination with the relevant ministries under the OPM P/CVE Coordination Unit.

Thirteen P/CVE Platform meetings were organized in 11 at-risk locations in four FMSs which helped produce a list of 39 grievances that were identified as drivers and root causes of violent extremism. The findings were reported to the respective FMSs P/CVE committees, thereby notifying respective line ministries of P/CVE-related challenges identified and prioritized by communities for further action. The priorities were also relayed to the OPM for knowledge sharing, trend identification, and follow-up action where appropriate.

The OPM P/CVE Coordination Unit held consultations with relevant federal line ministries to finalize the P/CVE communications strategy. A P/CVE Communications Task Force was established with a term of reference, detailing the roles and responsibilities of different government actors to harmonize P/CVE related messaging and to respond to Al-Shabaab propaganda in a coordinated, structured, and swift manner.

During the reporting period, the CAS Strand 4 group evolved from a sporadic information sharing forum to a platform showcasing engagement and collaboration of different actors. The meetings regularly engaged P/CVE actors from FGS line ministries, FMSs focal points, and civil society representatives.

## Demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration

In 2019, the FGS continued to seek support for the DRP. To create awareness for the rehabilitation of female defectors, PBF funds were secured for a pilot project for women associated with Al-Shabaab, while construction of two female rehabilitation centres commenced in Kismayo and Baidoa.

In reclaimed territories of Lower and Middle Shabelle, collaboration with state authorities to encourage more defections through outreach initiatives were explored. Approximately 368 defectors graduated from the three male rehabilitation centres in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu. The defectors were reintegrated into various host communities where they are being monitored to ensure that they are law abiding and contributing to their communities. In Baidoa, two new rehabilitation centres were constructed to serve male and female defectors.

To improve implementation procedures, standard operational procedures have been developed to guide the screening of female Al-Shabaab defectors and for the proper handling of child-soldier defectors. In 2019, 150 women formerly associated with Al-Shabaab received rehabilitation and reintegration support. This is the first initiative to enhance national capacity to support reintegration of women, who were formerly associated with the group.

The UN further encouraged strategic discussion and work on the Amnesty Policy and the eventual Amnesty Law, that would offer a legal framework to the DRP as well as a potential path to increased negotiations and defections.

## Stabilization

During 2019, the FGS continued to underscore the importance of National Stabilization Strategy as a critical element of Justice and Security Roadmap. The FGS incorporated the strategy's provisions in NDP-9 and the accompanying MAF commitments agreed at the 2019 SPF.

Since the start of operations in Lower Shabelle in March 2019, MolFAR and the South-West State Ministry of Interior have conducted regular coordination and planning discussions with stabilization partners to underscore the importance of Somali ownership and leadership of the Transition Plan.

This approach is based on the direction of the Government's inter-ministerial taskforce. This effort has helped prioritize early recovery activities with stabilization partners, including the UN, to consolidate community level analysis, planning, and strategic communication efforts. The UN supported MoFAR and South-West State authorities to undertake extensive community consultations and assessments in areas recovered from Al-Shabaab, which resulted in a range of early recovery investments in local infrastructure, social services, and income generation activities. The improved coordination and planning for newly recovered areas in Lower Shabelle led by MoFAR, with support from the UN, has both considerably shortened the response time compared to previous operations as well as improved coherence with security initiatives.

Throughout 2019, the UN continued to support a range of stabilization initiatives linked to the State Stabilization Plans developed by Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South-West, and Jubaland. These efforts include a diverse mixture of capacity building with the federal and state ministries of interior counterparts, through community recovery and social cohesion initiatives, such as the installation of solar streetlights and construction of community centres.

Outreach initiatives on safe behaviour practices from scattered explosive hazards reached 42,989 individuals, including vulnerable and marginalized communities. In the wake of the indirect fire attacks in Mogadishu, the UN and FGS identified potential launching areas for 81/82 mm mortars to ensure ground domination. Police forward operating bases were constructed after verification and clearance of the proposed sites.

The UN also continued to support the implementation of local government laws, including civil service capacity and fiscal decentralization efforts, which help to promote good governance and support the establishment of the district level governments in the federal system.

In July 2019, MoFAR published its stabilization dashboard reports for 24 districts, with support from the UN and donors, and outlined the reports in the MAF. These reports have bolstered ongoing efforts to support evidence-based policy discussions between the Government and its partners to identify issues and resource mobilization requirements to support the implementation of the National Stabilization Strategy and Transition Plan.



UNDP/Mark Naftalin

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:

### Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

In recent years, Somalia has made commendable progress in the re-establishment of state institutions following decades of state collapse. However, rebuilding these structures remains a long-term endeavour to ensure that government institutions at federal and state levels become effective and efficient in responding to the needs of their citizens. Transparency and accountability are essential to strengthening the legitimacy of the state and its institutions. Equally crucial is the need to strengthen the institutional capacities that protect and enhance the rights of the Somali people.

Noteworthy progress was made in 2019 in the

adoption of national and international human rights legal instruments, and the capacities of state institutions on human rights related issues were strengthened. However, establishment of the national Human Rights Commission remained delayed.

Progress on enhancing local government's capacities to provide services to their populations remained on-track in 2019. There was also progress on a number of anti-corruption policies and laws, however, civil service reform remained slow. A significant achievement in 2019 was the finalization and adoption of the NDP-9 and the associated revision of the Somali aid architecture.

## Effective, efficient institutions

Stability and a high level of commitment allowed the FGS to remain on track with the delivery against the (IMF) Staff Monitored Programme in public financial management. By the end of 2019, the prospects were good for a positive decision concerning debt relief and access to new financing mechanism within the HIPC Initiative. This was also underscored by the adoption of the new NDP-9, which serves as the interim Poverty Reductions Strategy Paper (iPRSP). The UN provided significant advisory and financial support during the NDP-9 process, which included over 50 consultations, representing a solid level of inclusion.

With overall government revenue only standing at some four to five per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), its capacity to invest in developmental interventions remains very low, particularly as security investments tend to absorb a large proportion of these financial resources. The need for further diversification of the financing architecture in Somalia, beyond government revenue and ODA, remains a priority to attract resources to finance the investment need.

The UN progressed well in exploring alternative financing modalities, including dedicated financing vehicles, *Zakat*, and crowdfunding as well as (conditional) cash transfer programmes to vulnerable households.

While advances were made on legislation, for instance in the public finance sector, civil service reform (Civil Service Law) remained largely stalled during 2019. The Human Resource Audit revealed a number of areas that need attention in the civil service management, however progress on tackling these issues has been limited. For instance, ministries remain dependent, to a large extent, on the services by advisors, most often financed through development projects at significantly higher salaries than those of civil servants.

Services remain predominantly delivered by private (for-profit and not-for-profit) institutions. Where some progress has been made concerning standard setting and oversight, the development of appropriate financing arrangements, for instance Public Private Partnerships or conditional performance-based financing, remained slow. The UN continued to support citizen-faced services delivery in the health and education sector as well as

the productive sectors like livestock, agriculture, and fisheries.

## Aid coordination and transparency

With UN support, the FGS continued to strengthen its capacity to coordinate and manage aid in an effective and transparent manner. The Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) led the management of the overall aid architecture, organizing six SDRF Steering Committee and 33 Pillar Working Group meetings in 2019. Pillar Working Groups increasingly aligned their work to Government roadmaps, reviewed progress against MAF milestones, and monitored implementation of United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) projects. The SDRF Steering Committee oversaw overall donor portfolios, discussed aid flows, mutual accountability, and main developments escalated by the Pillar Working Groups.

The ACU undertook a refinement of the aid architecture to accommodate concerns with the functioning of existing structures and to align to the NDP-9 and Government roadmaps. Multiple consultations have been carried out with FGS institutions, FMSs, CSOs, NGOs, private sector, MPs, donors, and UN agencies. An aid effectiveness survey was also carried out by ACU to capture perceptions of SDRF members and recommendations for an improved management of the Somali aid architecture.

The ACU strengthened its capacity to effectively undertake its functions. Both an independent capacity assessment and audits observed improvements in the Unit's capacity to manage external funds. The ACU's risk level as a fund recipient was assessed as moderate compared to the high-risk rating it received in 2015. The Unit is being further integrated into the OPM and is strengthening its sustainability by reducing its dependency on project funds.

The FGS hosted the SPF on 1–2 October 2019 in Mogadishu where an updated MAF was endorsed that sets key monitorable commitments for the Government of Somalia and the international community to undertake in 2019 and 2020. These commitments are in areas of inclusive politics, economic development, social development, security and justice, and partnership principles. The MAF was reactivated as the key tool to monitor must-not-fail milestones mutually agreed by the Government and development partners.



The 2019 Somali Aid Flows Report was finalized and distributed to a wide audience. Data collected and analysed in Quarter 4 has been used by the Ministry of Finance in its budgeting processes and has fed into the Aid Information Management System (AIMS), which was launched on 15 April 2020.

## Local governance

Local governments in Somalia face numerous challenges in addressing the needs of their citizens. These range from district council formation, establishing systems for local governance structures, strengthening capacity, and mobilizing revenue. As such, local governments need to be democratic, be accountable, and be able to provide improved basic services to enhance stability and peace.

With UN support, local governments have been increasingly engaging in local service delivery, expanding their contribution from internal revenues, broadening service coverage, and improving consistency.

For example, in 2019 “Somaliland” increased their Service Delivery Model (SDM) contribution by over 500 per cent compared to 2014. SDM is a process through which local governments are supported to undertake basic service delivery functions and contribute to improving the access, quality, and consistency of services available to constituents.

In 2019, a total of US\$ 1.6 million was invested in health SDM with 81 per cent contribution from the Government (70 per cent from local governments). Similarly, a total of US\$ 1.96 million was invested in education with 73 per cent contribution from Government (53 per cent local government). The local governments in Puntland increased SDM contributions by one per cent (from five to six per cent) and the central government by five per cent (from ten per cent to 15 per cent) which is a total of 21 per cent contribution.

To enhance the representation of women in district councils in the upcoming elections, the UN helped organize two conferences in “Somaliland” to discuss issues related to barriers to women’s participation and collectively outlined recommendations for concrete actions to address these impediments.

In the new FMSs, the UN initiated an outreach to trigger women’s participation in district council formation, which reached 355 people (77 per cent

women). Additionally, 200 women received targeted civic education messages about the district council formation process and the rights of women to be elected as representatives of their constituents.

Successful bids were received from female contractors for local development projects in Hudur, Baidoa, and Gardo. The first Local Development Fund initiated projects have begun in Hudur and Baidoa (South-West State) and three districts (Karaan, Hamarweyne, and Daynile) of Mogadishu municipality. All community projects utilized open procurement procedures demonstrating accountability and transparency.

One urban visioning exercise was completed in Hargeisa while preparations were made to undertake another in Mogadishu. This process will culminate in the production of master plans for the two cities. The city visioning exercise in Hargeisa included gathering views from school children on their vision for their city. The experience of the exercise was shared at a Global Platform: The First International Child Friendly Summit held in Cologne in October.

The “Somaliland” Local Governance Institute and Ministry of Interior carried out revenue assessments of Borama, Buroa, and Gabiley districts. As a result, the districts developed action plans for 2019–2022 aimed at increasing government revenue on average by 47 per cent by 2022.

## Human rights and protection

Somalia’s engagement with the international human rights mechanisms has increased significantly, not only in its submission of State Party reports as per its reporting obligations, but also in terms of participation at the Human Rights Council’s 42nd Session in September 2019. Somalia successfully submitted the State Party report on its implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and Convention Against Torture, as well as its report for the mid-term review of the 2016 Universal Periodic Review.

Throughout 2019, government institutions enhanced their capacity to defend and mainstream human rights in its programmes and services and to ensure the overall protection and promotion of human rights in the country. Understanding of human rights was improved through trainings, par-

ticularly on the source and scope of human rights commitments, thematic human rights issues, and the roles and responsibilities of duty bearers. Out of 16 ministries, ten have at least four staff trained in human rights and identified as focal points to support implementation of their respective ministry's obligations in human rights.

Other key stakeholders, particularly selected CSOs including Marginalized Communities Advocate and Institute of Education for Disabled People, were trained on human rights monitoring, reporting, and accountability. Nine CSOs were also supported with low-value grants to deliver human rights training and advocacy on different human rights thematic areas.

With the support of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Human Rights, four draft bills, one completed policy paper, and one draft policy paper were developed in line with international human rights standards. The national effort to promote and protect human rights has also been strengthened through coordination mechanisms, including the Inter-ministerial Task Force and the re-invigorated Civil Society Forum, that has started to convene regularly. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) completed consultations on the draft Child Rights Bill at the federal and state levels, as part of its domestication efforts for the ratified treaties.

Advances were also made on disability rights, particularly with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the enactment of the Disability Agency Law. Disability outreach facilitators visited Benadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South-West States for information-sharing sessions and to document issues and challenges faced by persons with disabilities. This information will be considered for the scope and content of the draft Disability Rights Bill.

In November 2019, the FGS Council of Ministers adopted the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs to address the gaps in housing, land, and property rights of IDPs. Moreover, the Council of Ministers adopted the National Eviction Guidelines to prevent forced evictions faced by IDPs.



State Party reports submitted on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Convention Against Torture

4 draft bills developed in line with international human rights standards

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ratified, and Disability Agency Law enacted



## IMPACT: POLICIES, SYSTEMS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT UPHOLD HUMAN RIGHTS, PROTECTION, GENDER EQUALITY, AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT STRENGTHENED

In September 2019, the UN released a report on IDPs which examined their rights in peacebuilding and state-building processes, their views on their roles in the public arena, and the obstacles they face.<sup>1</sup> The report makes recommendations to the relevant institutions to ensure the participation and protection of the rights of IDPs in the electoral process. This is particularly timely as Somalia is preparing for the 2020/2021 elections, and the rights of vulnerable populations, including IDPs, is an important consideration.

The UN worked with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO)-led Law and Policy Secretariat to finalize the Draft Refugee Act. The FGS also made a significant commitment to accede by 2020 to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

In June 2019, the global campaign "ACT to Protect Children Affected by Conflict" was launched in Somalia by the FGS represented by the Minister of Justice and Judiciary Affairs and MoWHRD. The Government reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen child protection legislation and mechanisms in Somalia.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) report on IDPs entitled "Voices Unheard: Participation of Internally Displaced Persons in Peace and State Building processes in Somalia" was based on responses to a specifically-tailored questionnaire administered by the UNSOM Human Rights Protection Group (UNSOM HRP) to 832 respondents (386 women and 446 men), including 657 IDPs and 175 non-IDPs. [https://unsom.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/voices\\_unheard\\_english\\_final.pdf](https://unsom.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/voices_unheard_english_final.pdf)

Somalia submitted the initial State Report to the Committee on the CRC on 16 September 2019. In addition, the PBF approved funding to prevent child recruitment and promote community-based reintegration of child soldiers in Somalia.

In October 2019, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict visited Somalia and held discussions with national and international partners on strengthening child protection mechanisms and addressing grave violations against children. The Special Representative also witnessed the signing of a roadmap by the FGS for the implementation of the two action plans Somalia signed with the UN in 2012— to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, as well as end the killing and maiming of children by the Somali National Army.

During 2019, a total of 1,315 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups (including 273 girls) and 252 other vulnerable children (116 girls) continued benefitting from UN-supported reintegration programmes.

Finally, the UN supported a training in the promotion of cultural diversity and freedom of expression for peacebuilding for 20 national media stakeholders. An additional 18 representatives of media associations and media operators, independent journalists, and representatives from the Somali Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism enhanced their knowledge on the importance of media diversity and cultural pluralism. The UN also supported the first Create|2030: Somalia debate, which brought together Somali artists and performers to discuss the importance of cultural diversity, artistic freedom, and mobility of artists, and was broadcast live on RTN Somali Television.

## Transparency and accountability

According to Transparency International, corruption is both one of the leading causes and

consequences of endemic political instability in Somalia, which has been ranked bottom of the organization's Corruption Perceptions Index every year since 2006 (Somalia again ranked last out of 180 countries in 2019). In addition, Somalia scored last place out of 200 countries measured by Trace International for its Bribery Risk Index in 2019, with an overall risk score of 94 out of 100.<sup>2</sup> As these indexes generally are based on information dating at least one year back, and sometimes more, and are often perception based, it is expected to take several years before significant improvements are actually demonstrated through these tools.

However, especially in the field of corruption or assessment of broader integrity, advances have been made in the public finance sector and procurement arrangements. On 20 June 2019, the Federal Parliament passed the long-awaited Anti-Corruption Commission Bill which was subsequently signed into law by President Farmajo on 21 September 2019.

The Ministry of Justice proceeded to establish the Integrity Coordination Office, tasked with leading the overall government effort on anti-corruption. This Office is supported by the UN to develop the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and a workplan for the next three years.

The Auditor General published some reports that generally are characterized by a good level of transparency, although the overarching Auditors Law is still awaiting approval by the Federal Parliament. The UN-supported National Economic Council and its National Economic Forum published a policy paper on corruption in December 2019, and a debate concerning causes and required action contributed to advancing the agenda.

With UN support, the Puntland Parliament developed a Fraud Risk Management Policy which will help design fraud and corruption response plans, establish investigation protocols and remediation policies, and formulate uniform disciplinary processes.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.traceinternational.org/trace-matrix#200>



UNDP/Mark Naftalin

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:

### Strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions, society, and population

Armed conflict and insecurity continued to displace thousands of people. In addition, climate-related shocks, mainly drought and flooding, have increased in frequency and intensity, exacerbating humanitarian needs and undermining resilience at the household and community levels.

In 2019, abnormally high *Deyr* rains (October to December season) triggered widespread flooding that affected over half a million people, of which 370,000 were forced to abandon their homes. Even prior to the floods, 300,000 people had already been displaced by drought and conflict during the year, adding to the 2.6 million IDPs living in 2,000 sites across Somalia. Collectively these shocks left

over six million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance through December 2019, representing a 36 per cent increase compared to late 2018.

In line with the 'New Way of Working' and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the UN in Somalia continued to implement activities through the UNSF in a manner that complemented the ongoing humanitarian response and, at the same time, addressed the underlying drivers of fragility and vulnerability. Steady progress was reported against all priority resilience-oriented interventions, namely Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and response, food security and nutrition, social protection, durable solutions, and natural resource management.

## Disaster risk reduction and response

In 2019, while coping with the successive episodes of drought and flood, the FGS and FMSs recognized the urgency to implement the National Disaster Management Policy. To mitigate recurrent climate shocks, the FGS and FMSs identified the pressing need to build DRR capacities at all levels.

The NDP-9 stresses the importance of humanitarian-development-peace nexus and has identified DRR as a priority programme to build resilience against natural disasters and climate shocks. The draft National Humanitarian Strategy 2019 emphasizes the Government's firm commitment to reduce humanitarian needs by addressing vulnerabilities and community preparedness. Several FMSs, including Puntland and "Somaliland", incorporated DRR in their new policies and plans in 2019.

The FGS and FMSs have made significant progress in building long-term capacity on DRR. A series of capacity building workshops and trainings were conducted in 2019 to establish a national operation centre and a technical facility on early warning in Mogadishu. More than 230 national counterparts (45 per cent women) including state, regional government, community representatives, private sectors, religious leaders, and women and youth organizations were engaged in capacity development initiatives on DRR.

"Somaliland" updated its Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and complemented it with the development of a disaster preparedness strategy and a tool for drought vulnerability analysis. Multi-hazards and mobile-based early warning systems have been piloted in ten villages in Puntland. South-West State has finalized its DRR priorities and plans based on the lessons learned from DRR good practices from Puntland and "Somaliland". These policies, plans, and analytical tools incorporate gender specific considerations.

The UN strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) to effectively lead, coordinate, and plan humanitarian responses; to perform needs assessments; and to monitor humanitarian responses at the federal and state levels. In addition, the UN in partnership with MoHADM, undertook a series of stakeholders' consultation workshops. As a re-

sult, a comprehensive disaster risk management programme has been designed to support the implementation of the DRM Policy of Somalia. The new DRM capacity-building programme has been identified as a priority need within the Recovery and Resilience Framework. The programme adopts a multi-hazard, gender sensitive, and government-wide approach. It aims to make a paradigm shift from the current practice of cyclical response to the recurrent droughts and famine in Somalia. The programme will support a decentralized strategy and will institute capacities, systems, and tools at the level where it matters most for the disaster vulnerable communities in Somalia.

## Food security

Food insecurity remains widespread in Somalia. From 2012 to 2019, an average of three million Somalis faced moderate food insecurity (IPC 2) and 1.6 million people faced severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above).<sup>3</sup> Food security improved after the 2011 drought, but below-average *Deyr* performance in 2016 caused food security to deteriorate. Food insecurity peaked in 2017 and 2019 because of two consecutive poor rainy seasons associated with climate variability.

During 2019, approximately 1.2 million people were categorized as being in either Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 or 4, 'Crisis' or 'Emergency', respectively. An additional 3.6 million people were classified as 'Stressed' (IPC 2) between July and September 2019. In response, the UN directly assisted an average of 2.3 million Somalis by providing aid relief, broader safety-net, and resilience-strengthening activities in 2019, in close partnership with the FGS and other actors in Somalia.

In 2019, the UN assisted an average of 1.9 million Somalis (63 per cent female) through provision of conditional and unconditional life-saving assistance to improve immediate access to food. Assistance was provided in the form of cash, vouchers, and food in-kind to populations that experienced huge consumption gaps exacerbated by prolonged dry periods, floods, and displacement.

This assistance increased the number of food insecure households that reported an improved ease of access to food by the end of 2019. Cumulative

<sup>3</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a tool for improving food security analysis and decision-making. It is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition, and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response. IPC ratings are: 1) Minimal; 2) Stressed; 3) Crisis; 4) Emergency; and 5) Catastrophe/Famine.

results showed a 32 per cent reduction of households with a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) compared to the baseline and a reduction of 26 per cent of households employing consumption-based coping strategies (e.g. skipping meals or borrowing food) to meet their food needs.

The UN delivered monthly predictable and longer-term cash-based transfers to the 125,000 urban poor and IDPs (50 per cent female) in Mogadishu as part of a safety net programme enabling vulnerable families to withstand shocks. Of those, approximately 2,000 households benefitted from complementary skills development initiatives tailored to an urban setting. Poor FCSs reduced markedly, and 65 per cent of beneficiary households reduced their expenditure on food by half over the course of the year (from 50 to 23 per cent) indicating an overall improvement in the household food security situation.

The UN implemented food and cash assistance for training and work activities benefitting 2.26 million people. For example, in urban areas of Benadir and Bari regions, food-for-training activities built vocational skills for poor young people who have limited or no livelihood opportunities. Results of an impact assessment showed that 91 per cent of assessed beneficiaries used their acquired skills to seek gainful employment. The UN and partners also supported communities through Food-for-Assets (FFA) activities aimed at increasing resilience to climate shocks and strengthening people's livelihoods. The initiative reached 250 communities in 17 regions across Somalia. In addition, more than 324,900 people (57 per cent female) received food or cash entitlement while engaging in asset creation and rehabilitation activities resulting in the recovery of 168 infrastructures. Almost 111,000 households were assisted with monthly cash transfers and a tailored agricultural livelihood package. Monthly cash transfers and a tailored livelihood package were also delivered to 15,857 pastoral households.

To improve access to water and reduce soil erosion, irrigation canals were also restored to encourage agriculture. Improved seeds were provided for pasture restoration and rehabilitation of rangelands to mitigate soil erosion.

**2.3 million** supported with aid relief, and broader safety-net and resilience-strengthening activities

**1.9 million** assisted through provision of conditional and unconditional life-saving assistance



**125,000** urban poor benefitted from cash-based transfers

**2.26 million** provided food and cash assistance for training and work activities

## IMPACT: FOOD SECURITY OF SOMALIS STRENGTHENED

Such livelihood assistance, food, and cash-based transfers improved food security situation in targeted households. Post-distribution monitoring indicated that 64 per cent of FFA beneficiaries recorded acceptable FCS compared to the baseline, despite the dry conditions. Cash-based transfer beneficiaries harvested 1.94 tons of cereals per hectare, 18 per cent higher than non-beneficiaries. Among agricultural inputs beneficiaries, those who received cash had an average yield of 1.99 tons per hectare, 6 per cent higher than non-beneficiaries.

Two beneficiaries (one man and one woman) were trained as nutrition champions in all target villages. Nutrition champions share knowledge, skills, and practices on good nutrition with their community. Cash-for-work beneficiaries in all target villages also took part in behaviour change nutrition trainings.

### Nutrition

The nutrition context remained precarious in 2019, with a national median Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.8 per cent.<sup>4</sup> More than one million children were identified as malnourished, of whom over 800,000 had Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and required nutrition support.

The UN delivered integrated life-saving health and nutrition services to 252,020 children (54 per cent girls) suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition

<sup>4</sup> Global Acute Malnutrition is the presence of both MAM and SAM in a population. SAM is defined by a very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median WHO growth standards), by visible severe wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema. MAM is defined as moderate wasting (i.e. weight-for-height between -3 and -2 Z-scores of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) greater or equal to 115 mm and less than 125 mm.

(SAM) and to 420,106 children under five years (51 per cent girls) suffering from MAM, representing 89 per cent of the overall MAM cluster target.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, 89 per cent of MAM pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls were reached through life-saving treatment in this critical period of their lifecycle and received social behaviour change communication on food, nutrition, and diet diversification. The MAM recovery rate is 96 per cent. Coverage and recovery rates are well above Sphere Standards.

A survey conducted in early 2019 demonstrated positive changes in consumption patterns among children aged 6–23 months who received Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) assistance. Results showed that 19.8 per cent of children consumed a minimum acceptable diet, which is higher compared to the national rate of 9 per cent.<sup>6</sup> Additionally, 4,500 malnourished tuberculosis, HIV, and AIDS patients (51 per cent female) under treatment were supported with nutrition services.

SAM treatment accompanied other components of the basic nutrition services package that included provision of micronutrient powders to 140,330 children aged 6–23 months and individual counselling on infant and young child feeding to 434,844 mothers, fathers, and caregivers. An estimated 48 per cent of children under five received two doses of vitamin A supplementation. Meanwhile, the innovative approach of using the simplified protocol to treat children affected by MAM in hard-to-reach communities reached over 25,000 (73 per cent of the target) since the start of the programme in August 2018.

Alongside MAM treatment and prevention support, 23,435 males (representing 97 per cent of the planned target) and 216,818 females (representing 98 per cent of the planned target) were reached through integrated package of social behaviour change communication on food and nutrition including individual counselling and nutrition education.

Under MAM and stunting prevention activities, targeting the first 1,000 days, seasonal Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) and MCHN programme provided nutrition supplies to 592,000

## 252,020

children under 5 years of age received Severe Acute Malnutrition services

## 420,106

children under 5 years of age received Moderate Acute Malnutrition services

## 140,330

children under 5 years of age provided micronutrient powders

## 4,500

malnourished adults living with tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS treated



**IMPACT: NUTRITION  
SECURITY OF SOMALIS  
STRENGTHENED**

children (51 per cent girls) under two years of age—representing 95.2 per cent of MCHN support and 96.6 per cent of BSFP target. The e-vegetables intervention provided pregnant and lactating women monthly cash transfer to promote dietary diversification alongside food and nutrition messages.

Following the 1,000 days window of opportunity, the UN supported several behavioural change initiatives, fundamental to breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.<sup>7</sup> The establishment of mother-baby areas as well as mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups played a critical role in increasing participation of local communities and building their capacities to increase the uptake and demand of infant and young child feeding services. A harmonized training package for community workers has also been endorsed by Ministry of Health (MoH) for nationwide training. UN partners also sustained capacity building of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and establishing multi-stakeholder platforms across the country to support the finalization and costing of the multi-sectoral nutrition strategy and the development of the Somali Nutrition Strategy for the MoH.

A Fill the Nutrient Gap and Cost of Diet study was conducted in 2019, led by the SUN Secretariat, to identify the barriers and gaps to a nutritious diet intake. The study showed that consuming a nutritious diet (US\$ 7) is almost four times more expen-

<sup>5</sup> Nutrition Cluster 2019.

<sup>6</sup> Somali Infant and Young Child Nutrition Assessment, 2016

<sup>7</sup> The 1,000 days window of opportunity is between pregnancy and a child's second birthday and recognizes that investing in well-tested, low-cost, and effective nutrition interventions is one of the smartest ways to save lives and enhance the intellectual, physical and social growth of children.

sive than an energy-only diet (US\$ 1.90), and only 20 per cent of people have access to a nutritious diet. To improve access to micronutrients, a national food fortification strategy has been developed and validated and is awaiting finalization in 2020.

Seeds were provided to households to promote production of diversified crops at the household level (cereal, legume, and vegetables). Nutrition education provided knowledge and skills on the consumption of the crops for improved health. The UN is also supporting IDPs in growing kitchen gardens to improve household nutrition. The UN's work in fisheries further aims to achieve good nutrition by working along the value chain, placing importance on consumption and processing through nutrition awareness, and tasting and cooking demonstrations that target both coastal areas as well as inland Somalia that is less exposed to fish products.

## Social protection

The UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to develop the National Social Protection Policy, which was completed in February 2019 and launched in September. The policy provides the national strategic vision to establish and strengthen social protection systems. It also assists households and individuals with labour capacity to access employment and productive livelihoods. Furthermore, MoLSA with support from the UN, established a national framework for operationalizing the social protection agenda through the National Social Protection Policy, communication strategy, and its five-year implementation plan through a consultative process. Similarly, UN agencies have supported the Government to strengthen its capacity both at federal and state level by providing staff and training them to implement and coordinate social protection interventions. A key senior official from MoLSA was facilitated to participate in the World Bank's Safety Nets Core Course held in Washington DC. Somalia also joined the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers.

In addition to its partnership with the Government, the UN works in close collaboration with the Donor Working Group, which set up a Technical Assistance Facility in 2019. The Facility focuses on transforming humanitarian cash transfer programmes into a safety net while looking at possible design parameters, including the shock responsive element.

National Social Protection Policy and implementation plan completed

Technical Assistance Facility established to transition from humanitarian cash transfer programmes into a safety net



## IMPACT: RESILIENCE AND COHESION OF SOMALI SOCIETY STRENGTHENED THROUGH SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

The UN was identified as a partner of choice to support MoLSA to implement a shock responsive safety net by the World Bank. The Safety Nets for Human Capital Project targets 200,000 vulnerable households with children under five through predictable monthly cash transfers of US\$ 20.

The UN also supported 20,833 urban poor households, the majority of whom are protracted IDPs in Mogadishu with predictable monthly cash transfers. Survey results showed that target households had improved food consumption even during drought. Of these households, about 2,000 were also enrolled in a complementary skills development programme, which includes a basic package of numeracy and literacy, followed by a technical training.

## Durable solutions

The number of IDPs in Somalia remains high with an estimated 2.6 million individuals living in displacement. In many cases, the displacement is protracted and mostly affects rapidly growing urban centres.

The year was marked by important achievements at the normative, institutional, and operational levels. At normative level, Somalia has passed the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, the National Eviction Guidelines, and the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs in November 2019. In compliance with the commitments made at the 2018 SPF, Somalia is also developing a Refugee Act. The FGS prepared for the ratification of



the Kampala Convention, which was ratified on 6 March 2020. Furthermore, settlement guidelines and management plans have been drafted to integrate a durable solutions outlook to the management of Mogadishu's informal settlements by the Benadir Regional Administration.

Policies and strategies that strengthen durable solutions have also been elaborated at the regional levels. Government-led durable solutions platforms were established in South-West, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and Benadir.

Advocacy for a more coherent and whole-of-government approach to durable solutions contributed to the establishment of the National Durable Solutions Secretariat. The Secretariat comprises of 14 ministries and national agencies and consolidates the regional coordination platforms. These coordination mechanisms not only demonstrate strong government leadership and commitment on durable solutions, but also facilitate operational delivery of projects, enabling activities related to relocation, local policy dialogues, events and advocacy, research and knowledge sharing, as well as liaising with populations of concern.

Research and knowledge sharing have improved evidence-based programming and policy. Important research outputs in 2019 included a stocktaking report on the Durable Solutions Initiative, a UN Somalia report on urbanization and displacement for durable solutions at scale, and a report on the political participation of IDPs.

Joint UN programming saw important advances in 2019, and for the first time a joint durable solutions project received SDRF approval. As a result, the *Saameynta* (Impact) project will leverage rapid urbanization and land value sharing to generate financing for basic urban service delivery and community and private sector engagement.

Improved coordination and promotion of the humanitarian-development nexus has been noted, based on regular meetings of the durable solutions working group that brings together UN and NGO entities. The group was bolstered by a consultative process of refining the group's objectives and operational mode to make it more strategically and practically relevant. The analysis of funding flows on durable solutions for the humanitarian and development sectors continued. The development and official endorsement of the Durable Solutions Program-

ming principles has contributed to a reinforced and more coherent durable solutions approach across UN and NGO partners. Importantly, improvement has been made in existing monitoring of processes and measurement of local integration, thanks to the elaboration of the local integration index.

The year also saw advances in area-based planning approaches. For example, the Kismayo Masterplan includes the future development of newly constructed IDP settlements, with an overarching objective to facilitate the reintegration of IDPs and social cohesion with host communities. Community infrastructure projects and inclusive community actions plans were developed in several areas in South-West, Jubaland, and Hirshabelle States and in "Somaliland".

Finally, 1,120,447 IDPs and members of displacement-affected communities were provided with basic services. In line with area-based and whole-of-society approaches, refugee returnees were included in solutions programmes. Tools to measure local integration were devised and are presently being tested, which should enable a better understanding on prospects for local integration, returns, and resettlement.

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National Policy on [Refugee-Returnees and IDPs](#), the [National Eviction Guidelines](#), and the [Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs](#) passed

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National [Durable Solutions Secretariat](#) established

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Inclusive area-based planning approaches advanced

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**1,120,447** IDPs and members of displacement-affected communities provided with basic services

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**IMPACT: COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs, VULNERABLE MIGRANTS, REFUGEE RETURNEES, AND HOST COMMUNITIES ADVANCED**

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## Natural resource management

In Somalia, ecosystem services are under serious threat from a combination of climate change, recurring droughts, and deforestation. Several damaging practices, such as charcoal production and unsustainable natural resource management, contribute to loss of soil fertility, vegetation, and grazing land. The situation is further aggravated by extreme weather and climate change impacts, most notably increasing spatial and temporal variability of wet and dry seasons resulting in floods and droughts. In addition, the energy sector in Somalia has been largely neglected for decades.

Unsustainable use of natural resources also remains a major threat to socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability, as well as security in Somalia. As such, the NDP-9 puts strong emphasis on the natural resource management, climate actions, and environment sustainability.

In June 2019, the National Climate Change Policy and Funds Mobilization Strategy was completed and translated into Somali. The policy has set a number of humanitarian response actions for Somalia to address underlying causes of climatic events, such as capacity development, technology transfer, and mobilizing global funding to promote adaptive resilience and to meet various policy recommendations. A total of 87 participants (13 women), representing top decision makers from government authorities, academia, NGOs, and CSOs, attended the finalization of the National Climate Change Policy. The final revised draft is being presented to the Council of Ministers before being taken to the Federal Parliament.

To respond to the unsustainable use of natural resources, the FGS with UN support, finalized the National Environmental Policy and Act, the Somalia National Charcoal Policy, Water Policy and Act, and

draft Energy Policy. The FGS also established the National Resource Management Committee within the Parliament.

The Charcoal Policy tackles some critical points of the charcoal value chain by supporting Somali institutions in raising awareness on its negative costs and side effects. Its design is centred on the formulation and implementation of the Charcoal Policy at the national, regional, and local level. The policy bolsters FGS leadership in coordinating capacity building initiatives, awareness raising, and implementing innovative solutions to reduce the exploitation of the rangeland biomass and illicit export of charcoal. A total of 190 officials (32 women) representing FGS and FMSs line ministries, CSOs, women and youth groups, and UN representatives participated in validation workshops of the draft Charcoal Policy and National Environmental Policy. These policies incorporate specific recommendations for gender empowerment and inclusivity while addressing the issues of unsustainable charcoal production and lack of environmental management.

The National Energy Policy facilitates regulatory frameworks in the energy sector and forges partnerships with the private sector to demonstrate the viability of reliable and affordable clean energy. Likewise, the WASH Policy will enhance water governance and equitable access to clean and affordable water. The National Environmental Policy supports climate change adaptation and sustainable natural resource management.

At the local level, sustainable energy solutions to charcoal use benefitted more than 52,330 households (95 per cent women-headed households) across Somalia. In addition, a total of 10,500 women benefitted from the solar energy installations in health facilities, including the Mogadishu Midwifery school.



UN Photo / Tobin Jones

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:

### Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

Almost 90 per cent of the Somali population is faced with deprivation in one or more dimensions of poverty. Poverty is largely driven by long-term conflict, weak government capacity, climate change, and an isolated economy that has not been able to provide sufficient employment and income. Due to insecurity and impacts of climate change, a large proportion of the population is migrating to the urban centres, most often ending up in IDP camps with limited access to social services and income-generating opportunities. Unemployment remains stubbornly high, particularly amongst youth.

While the Government, with significant and increasing international support, has put in place core policies and strategies to start tackling poverty, eradicating poverty remains a challenge. The core of the approach rests on a combination of improving governance arrangements, strengthening the economy, and improving social services, including social safety nets. The HIPC process promises to open access to new types of financing that, if well invested, could significantly contribute to improved socioeconomic infrastructure. It could also boost access to finance by economic actors as well as financing necessary for the provision of social services and safety nets.

Throughout 2019, the UN continued to expand access to social services through provision of quality health, education, and water and sanitation services. The UN targeted the most vulnerable Somalis and backed the development of policy frameworks that enhance state capacity to provide and regulate essential services. Progress was also made in strengthening and building resilience in the key productive sectors of the economy: agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. The UN also advanced key employment and labour related policies while providing skills training and employment opportunities for Somali youth.

## Social sectors

### Education

Somalia continues to have some of the lowest school enrolment rates in the world, and a particularly weak education system impacted by decades of conflict and fragmentation. Only 30 per cent of children are in primary school, and of those, only 40 per cent are girls. Access to quality education declines further for rural and nomadic children, and generalized poverty mean that school fees are a constant barrier for education, a challenge for retention, and a cause for late initiation of education for many children.

To address these systemic issues, the UN supported 242,690 children (44 per cent girls) to receive education services in 2019, which contributed to increased gross enrolment in education. Among these children, a total of 11,907 students sat for the Primary Grade 8 terminal exams. Some 64,107 children (44 per cent girls) participated in formal and alternative primary education and 68,863 (45 per cent or 27,745 girls) children participated in education delivered by local governments. Some 62,657 (46 per cent or 28,883 girls) were enabled to continue their education. In addition, the UN sustained its financial support to 2,650 children (50 per cent girls) from marginalized and poor households across all the nine regions of Puntland and spanning 370 schools.

The UN also supported 2,430 (43 per cent girls) refugee-returnee children with primary and secondary schooling. Support included the provision of school fees and education materials. Addition-

ally, 5,348 (50 per cent girls) of refugees' and asylum seekers' children benefitted from primary and secondary education, inclusive of school fees and education materials, and improved teacher training and infrastructure. In addition, 75 refugee students were supported with scholarships under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative. The scholarships cover a wide range of costs, from tuition and study materials, to food, transport, accommodation, and other allowances.

In 2019, 165,000 primary school children in 654 schools were provided school meals, thus promoting access to primary education and retaining school children. Hot meals provided up to 1,108 Kcal, meeting 55 per cent of the daily dietary requirement of the school children. The school enrolment rates increased for both boys and girls by 4.7 per cent in schools where children are provided school meals. The retention rate in school feeding-supported schools remained stable at 94 per cent. Through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model, 41,000 school children in Jubaland, Puntland, and Benadir were provided hot meals linking schools with local retailers and enabling schools to purchase fresh local produce. Through HGFS model, the UN injected about US\$ 2 million into the local economy.

The UN also continued to support pre-service and in-service teacher education programmes. In central and southern Somalia (Bay, Bakool, and Gedo regions) 447 teachers (27 per cent women) from 96 Alternative Basic Education centres for pastoralist and IDP communities received training to improve their capacities as educators for 20,107 children (43 per cent girls).

Additionally, 250 trainers were trained on the new curriculum standards to facilitate knowledge and skills sharing with other primary teachers. In Puntland, 806 teachers (14 per cent women) participated in pre-service and in-service training programmes. The FGS was also supported to respond to the educational needs of 25,491 children (45 per cent girls) affected by crisis and conflict. In addition, a Safe School Declaration Task Force was established under the FGS Ministry of Education Culture and Higher Education (MoECHE) to ensure that schools remain safe havens for teachers, students, and boys and girls from around the community during times of conflicts or other emergencies.

The UN provided technical and financial assistance throughout the country to the review and harmonization of Community Education Committee Policy Frameworks and associated training manuals. These materials were rolled out in “Somaliland” through a School-based Management Model intervention for 305 primary schools, thus reaching 68,863 students (40 per cent girls).

Finally, over 700 school children and 48 teachers and mentors in 24 schools in Mogadishu and Galkayo benefitted from a new Teacher’s Guide for Culture and Arts activities in school. This guide presents different art methods, such as storytelling, theatre, and visual arts, to encourage self-exploration and personal expression among children. In addition, poetry and art clubs were established in each of the 24 participating primary schools reaching a total of 720 students. These clubs, which included competitions and performances, exposed students to Somali cultural heritage and reinforced principles of peace and citizenship.

**242,690**

children supported to receive education services (44% girls)

**64,107**

children participated in formal and alternative primary education (44% girls)

**68,863**

children participated in education delivered by local governments (45% girls)

**2,650**

children from marginalized and poor households received financial support to continue their education (50% girls)

**2,430**

refugee-returnee children supported with primary and secondary schooling (43% girls)

**5,348**

refugees’ and asylum seekers’ children benefitted from primary and secondary education (50% girls)

**165,000** primary school children in 654 schools provided school meals



**IMPACT: EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION SERVICES**

## Health

During 2019, the UN responded to multiple health emergencies resulting from conflict, drought, and floods. The main focus was on disease surveillance, early detection and investigation, prevention, preparedness and response to communicable disease outbreaks, mass casualty incidents, and provision of support to emergency life-saving health services.

Somalia remained polio free in 2019. A polio immunization campaign was organized with an administrative coverage of 93 per cent to 98.8 per cent. Six hundred and ten HIV positive patients were enrolled in antiretroviral therapy bringing the total of people on treatment to 3,472. Tuberculosis incidence continues to drop from 264 in 2017 to 262 per 100,000 in 2019 with the mortality rate from the disease declined slightly from 68 to 67 per 100,000 during the same period. Malaria cases dropped from 257 per 100,000 in 2017 to 197 per 100,000 in 2019.

The first Somali Roadmap for Universal Healthcare was developed, endorsed, and launched with a strong commitment from the Government to achieve universal coverage for Somalis. The Somali Essential Package of Health Services was reviewed and is currently being revised under the leadership of MoH, which will define a framework for the provision of health services for all Somalis. A primary healthcare measurement initiative was undertaken, whereby a master list of indicators and country profile was developed to monitor progress on primary and universal healthcare in Somalia.

A five-year Mental Health Strategy (2019–2023) was developed and endorsed by the MoH, which will contribute to the integration of mental health and psychosocial support into primary healthcare services. A five-year Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Strategy (2019–2023) was also developed in close consultation with health authorities and other partners.

National guidelines on the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and birth spacing were developed and health care providers were trained on their implementation. An Essential Medicines List was approved, and more than 100 health professionals were trained on the use of standard treatments guidelines for hospitals and health centres.

First Somali Roadmap for Universal Healthcare launched

**5-YEAR** national Mental Health Strategy developed



**679,342** people, including 330,170 children under-5 and 209,476 women, provided with essential health services



**15,368** refugees and asylum seekers received primary health care services

Rates of immunization increased

## IMPACT: HEALTH OUTCOMES IMPROVED

During 2019, essential health services were provided to 679,342 people, including 330,170 children under-5 and 209,476 women. Over 157,800 pregnant women were attended to at least once during pregnancy by a skilled health personnel (ANC1); 70,430 women were attended to at least four times during their pregnancy (ANC4); 45,987 received assisted deliveries; and 76,090 women attended postnatal appointments. In total, 88 per cent of pregnant women received at least one antenatal appointment and 55 per cent of new mothers received at least one postnatal appointment. Obstetric fistula remains a relatively common occurrence in Somalia. In total 194 obstetric fistula cases were repaired at public health facilities in 2019. Moreover, support was provided to socially reintegrate fistula survivors.

Over 205,300 children under-1 received Pentavalent 3 vaccinations. This accounts for 74 per cent of the target population and is a substantial increase compared to the 68 per cent vaccinated in 2018. In addition, UN agencies contributed to reproductive health supplies, training of health workers, and provided technical support in areas of maternal and child health, malaria, and HIV. Supplementary

feeding programmes continued for pregnant and lactating mothers and malnourished children in health facilities.

The progressive development of the national health sector resulted in a greater access by beneficiaries to services, which led to an increase in skilled births and increase in awareness level of the Somali population regarding their health needs and rights, especially adolescents and young people. During 2019, a 3-year Midwifery Strategic Plan and a deployment and retention policy for midwives were developed. A hundred and eighty new midwives from accredited midwifery schools graduated in 2019, thus contributing towards the goal of zero preventable maternal mortality. A total of 514 midwifery students were cumulatively enrolled into the national midwifery programme at 15 accredited public midwifery schools across Somalia. Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care centres across the country continued to provide life-saving maternal health services.

UN agencies offered support to vulnerable populations, including IDPs, in partnership with inter-

## 5-YEAR

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health Strategy developed



**157,800**

pregnant women attended to at least once during pregnancy by a skilled health personnel



**70,430**

women attended to at least four times during their pregnancy

**45,987**

women received assisted deliveries

## IMPACT: REDUCED INFANT & MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

national NGOs. During 2019, a total of 15,368 refugees and asylum seekers received primary health care services throughout Somalia (7,025 in “Somaliland”, 2,300 in Mogadishu, and 6,043 in Puntland), and 654 were supported with secondary and tertiary health care services. In line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees, three primary health facilities in Hargeisa were rehabilitated and equipped with medical and health equipment to benefit over 10,000 individuals from refugee and host community, and to integrate refugee health into government systems. Trainings and capacity building conducted for health workers improved the quality of services to displaced populations, including survivors of SGBV who received post-exposure prophylaxis within 72 hours. Awareness raising on SGBV resulted in increased reporting of SGBV cases and timely assistance to survivors, including through psychosocial assistance, health, and legal support.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Implementation of WASH interventions in 2019 continued with a strong focus on building resilience and sustainable systems and providing support to government structures and local communities. The UN continued its support to federal and state governments in systems strengthening, capacity building, policy development, supportive supervision, and direct service provision.

**1,161,701** people provided access to safe water supply

**827,118** people provided access to emergency water supplies

**334,583** people received sustained water access



**IMPACT: INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE AND CLEAN WATER**

**1,268,185** individuals reached through hygiene promotion initiatives

**195,512** people provided access to improved sanitation facilities

**946,696** people were provided with hygiene kits



**54,130** women and girls received menstrual hygiene management kits

### IMPACT: IMPROVED ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES

Intensive federal and state-level consultations and reviews were undertaken on the WASH Policy that has been approved by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. The UN also strengthened the operational capacities of five FMSs ministries of water through rehabilitation and construction of facilities, and provision of vehicles and other equipment. South-West and Jubaland States were assisted in the development of water policies and public-private partnerships based on individual regional contexts.

The work of WASH sector partners with civil society and water ministries enabled Somali communities, including IDPs, to access sufficient safe quantities of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene in emergency situations through sustained means.

In 2019, 1,161,701 people were provided with access to safe water supply. Emergency water supplies were provided to 827,118 people through water trucking, water vouchers, emergency repair or maintenance of water sources, or source chlorination; sustained water access was provided to 334,583 people, including 16,022 school children and 15,600 hospital patients.

Moreover, 195,512 people were provided access to improved sanitation (123,915 with emergency family shared sanitation and 71,597 in open def-

education free communities and institutional sanitation). In addition, 946,696 people were provided with hygiene kits (892,566 people with hygiene kits and 54,130 women and adolescent girls received menstrual hygiene management kits). Key messages on hygiene practices were delivered to 1,268,185 people with an emphasis on handwashing with soap.

The UN supported the initiative of the Prime Minister for development of National Strategy for Water Resources Management. Also, UN system partners completed a 25-year Master Plan for Baidoa city, which hosts more than 250,000 IDPs. Galkayo and Boroma towns received additional large-scale water storage capacities with the support of UN. The WASH Policy was finalized and is awaiting Cabinet approval. The WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool workshop was conducted at sub-national level in Puntland, offering a systematic way of identifying and addressing challenges affecting the sector.

Finally, in “Somaliland”, the UN and its partners continued work on replacing the 40-year-old water system with a new 23 km pipeline. Additionally, following the damages caused in the April and May 2019 floods, pipeline repairs, erosion control, and flood protection works were carried out. These works are expected to increase water availability for Hargeisa from 9,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day to 14,500 m<sup>3</sup>.

## Economic and productive sectors

### Food systems

With adequate investment and support, food systems in Somalia have great potential to ensure nutritious foods are available and attainable. Low production outcomes are attributed to climate change and recurrence of frequent and severe shocks, compounded by insecurity and poor infrastructure (transport, processing facilities, and post-harvest equipment).

The rehabilitation of Kismayo Port by the UN, including the removal of a shipwreck, facilitated safe access for large vessels to berth at the facility. Rehabilitation of ports can greatly improve food supply chains and benefit smallholder farmers and private sector producers while increasing food availability.

To improve the availability of fresh produce in the

markets, the UN supported 19 retailers with modern solar-powered smart refrigerators for quality fresh produce supply chain. Improvements to the fresh produce supply chain contribute to the increased availability and consumption of nutritious products, extends the freshness period of perishable goods, reduces food losses, enables trade of perishable items, and eventually increases the profitability of crops. By December 2019, these retailers reported a significant increase in volumes of sales of fresh produce from US\$ 7,361 in May to US\$ 71,673 in November. This increase can, in part, be attributed to introduction of cold storage facilities.

The UN expanded the eShop, an online shopping application connecting beneficiary households, consumers, and schools, to a network of over 1,000 retailers. The application allows beneficiaries to order food items from retailers, request home delivery, and pay on delivery directly through the application. Beneficiaries are also able to compare market prices and purchase foods at a competitive price from participating retailers through eShop. To further enhance the use of the eShop, 400 people, including retailers and school staff were trained on marketing and supply chain management, particularly related to pricing, sales, and purchasing on the eShop. As of December 2019, the eShop had 34,300 registered users, including 99 schools, with 1,085 retailers conducting cumulative sales of US\$ 364,000.

To support local production, 1,000 metric tons of maize was purchased from ten cooperatives resulting in US\$ 473,750 being injected into the local economy.

### Agriculture

In 2019, the UN began implementing a number of longer-term agriculture projects, which allowed farmers to increase production and market access. The projects also restored vital irrigation infrastructure in southern Somalia that has been in disrepair since the civil war in the 1990s.

A Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA) and baseline study on pesticide management were conducted in Lower and Middle Shabelle and Lower Juba regions. RIMA is a quantitative approach that enables a rigorous analysis of how households cope with shocks and stressors to enable effective designing, delivering, monitoring, and evaluating



of assistance to vulnerable populations, based on what they need most.

A detailed conflict and risk management assessment was commissioned by the UN and was undertaken by a global conflict technical assessment partner (Interpeace International). The assessment was conducted to identify the main drivers of irrigation conflicts in the different states. Field assessments and technical designs of canal infrastructure and mapping of command areas were also completed in Merka, Jowhar, and Kismayo districts.

The UN also supported a study tour for seven staff from the FGS and FMSs ministries of agriculture to Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya to obtain first-hand exposure and experience on the establishment of a National Plant Protection Organization in Somalia. Plant protection organizations set phytosanitary standards and collaborate with governmental and private bodies to build the capacity of the state to respond to plant health risks.

The capacities of ministries of agriculture at FGS and FMS levels were enhanced to regulate and apply sanitary and phytosanitary measures for seeds through the rehabilitation and equipping of two seed laboratories: one in Hargeisa and one in Mogadishu. Community awareness on plant pest and disease surveillance was conducted with farmers who learned of the dangers of invasive alien species and their management.

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Vital irrigation infrastructure restored

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Capacities of FGS and FMS ministries of agriculture enhanced to regulate and apply sanitary and phytosanitary measures for seeds

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Community awareness raised on plant pest and disease surveillance




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## IMPACT: AGRICULTURE SECTOR IMPROVED

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Arrangements were made at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Kenya and India for genetic fingerprinting of 40 local variants of crops from Somalia to harness biodiversity and to strengthen crop production in the face of climate change.

The UN also completed institutional capacity assessments of agricultural cooperatives and producer groups in post-harvest management, supplier access, and market access constraints. The UN also supported the establishment of eight farmer organizations across the country and provided training in commercial seed production and marketing to 590 persons (39 per cent women), including farmers, relevant ministry staff, and agro-dealers. Furthermore, linkages were established between UN-supported seed growers and private seed enterprises, and agro-dealers, which will promote business partnerships on seed production.

### Livestock

The 2019 Deyr rainfall season was above average and led to dramatic improvements in pasture and water availability. The vegetation conditions at the end of December exceeded 140 per cent of the normal, despite the locust invasion at the end of the year. Analysis shows that the effect of locust invasion was localized within rangelands in central and northern Somalia. Consequently, most pastoral livelihood zones experienced improvements in livestock health, value, milk productivity, and livestock reproduction. Livestock migration between and across livelihood zones were normal and no major livestock disease outbreaks were reported.

The UN continued to provide livelihood support, combined with cash, to restore food production, and ensured families can meet their immediate food needs. A total of 9,350 households, of which 50 per cent were women-headed households, benefitted from three monthly unconditional cash payments, plus livestock inputs (with each household receiving 10 kg of supplementary blocks and a 10-litre milk container), and deworming of up to 10 sheep/goats.

Approximately 14.8 million animals belonging to 370,000 households (30 per cent women-headed households) were treated against conditions, such as bacterial infections, blood parasites, external wounds, and ecto and endo parasites. In addition,

14.3 million sheep and goats (belonging to 357,500 households) were vaccinated against pestes des petites ruminants and sheep and goat pox between late 2018 and early 2019. A total of 64 people (23 per cent women) from the federal and state level livestock ministries and livestock professional associations were trained in animal disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, disease reporting, and epidemiology data management. Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards training was offered to 85 livestock professionals (25 per cent women) drawn from livestock ministries and livestock professional associations. Sensitization on antimicrobial resistance was also conducted.

The UN also supported 12,700 pastoral households (30 per cent women-headed households) to improve the productivity of the livestock sector by distributing rangeland cubes and feed supplementary blocks for livestock. In addition, 10 fodder cooperatives were formed to support fodder production. To determine the actual livestock feed requirements, the UN assessed fodder value and linked cooperatives to training opportunities, markets, suppliers, and finance schemes. At the policy level, the UN supported the FGS to develop a Livestock Sector Development Strategy and designed a methodology to estimate the livestock population in Somalia. At the regional front, the UN developed the regional animal feed action plan for East Africa.

## Fisheries

Persistent illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing characterized the sector in 2019, a fact well recognized in the NDP-9. Although Somalia is taking steps in the right direction, a significant upscaling of good practice and acceleration of change is required to reduce IUU fishing in Somali waters.

The FGS Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources prepared a draft Fisheries Policy and, with partner support, initiated a process of reviewing the current Fisheries Act to propose amendments and to bring the legislation in line with international best practice.

Somali authorities continued to develop and legalize offshore fishery not only to generate income for Somalia and in pursuit of sustainable development, but also to tackle rampant illegal fishing.

In March 2019, agreement was reached between

the FGS and FMSs on a revenue sharing formula to divide, between stakeholders, the revenues raised through licensing of foreign fishing vessels. A second round of long-line vessel licensing took place in 2019 demonstrating Somalia's continued commitment and progress in this area. Logbook records from licensed vessels operating offshore are collected and analysed. A harmonized fisheries data collection system was piloted through 2019 in six key landing sites as a first step to being able to estimate the national fish catch of the Somali artisanal fleet, which has not been done for many years.

The UN continued to support the small-scale fisheries sector, particularly women stakeholders, to develop the resilience of the value chains through diversifying fisheries products (e.g. value-added dried fish, fish pasta, etc.), building fish processing facilities, assessing capture capacity in targeted communities, and improving fish handling and sanitation practices both on land and onboard fishing vessels. In addition, fishing capacity of some of the poorest and asset-less members of fishing sector was improved through the construction and distribution of 40 non-motorized fibreglass *hourris* (canoes), with improved safety features in southern and central states of Somalia.

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Draft Fisheries Policy prepared

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Agreement reached between FGS and FMSs on sharing of revenue from licensing of foreign fishing vessels.

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Harmonized fisheries data collection system piloted

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Small-scale fisheries sector supported

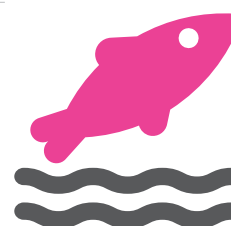
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Fisheries cold chain enhanced

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Awareness of vulnerable and under-nourished households raised on nutritional benefits of fish

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**IMPACT: FISHERIES SECTOR STRENGTHENED**

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Fish provides some of the best source of nutrition and efforts continued by UN agencies to encourage an increase in fish consumption, particularly among female members of households. The UN mobilized and trained a team of female and male trainers to implement education campaigns in inland towns to explain methods of fish preparation combined with nutrition education targeted at female members of vulnerable and under-nourished households. Development of the fisheries cold chain continued through a range of actors. Solar-powered chest freezers were distributed in 11 coastal locations in Puntland to 60 women beneficiaries. Similarly, solar-powered flake ice machines were installed in Kismayo and the Bajuni Islands and made accessible to all members of the community to improve the sanitary and storage conditions of landed fish.

Finally, the regional Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points guidelines on seafood safety and export were developed in English and Somali for Jubaland, Puntland, and "Somaliland". Over 150 representatives of the governments, fishery associations, and business communities were oriented in the seafood safety and export regulations.

## Employment and labour

In 2019, the UN supported MoLSA to undertake National Employment Diagnostic Analysis of the macroeconomic situation with a focus on creating better employment opportunities in Somalia. Findings of this study provided the basis for the formulation of the National Employment Policy. Developed with UN support, the policy highlights employment creation opportunities through improvement of employment-driven governance system, development of MSMEs and broader private sector, and promotion of employment-intensive sectors. The policy also emphasizes employment creation opportunities for women and identifies specific approaches to enhance their participation in the labour force. The policy was adopted by the FGS Council of Ministers on 12 December 2019.

The UN supported various FGS ministries to complete a national Labour Force Survey which will provide an essential tool to inform a wide range of national economic and social policies. The survey further identified specific challenges faced by women in accessing the labour market, thus allowing the Government to implement policies to re-

duce these barriers. The revised Labour Code for Somalia was finalized in February 2019, with UN support, and is aligned with Somalia's economic and social context and complies with the international labour standards and other UN Conventions ratified by the FGS.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) and the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) were supported on key investment promotion initiatives to foster business relationships between Somali and foreign companies to promote business-to-business engagements, technology tie-ups, and trade relationships. Fifteen Somali companies were supported to attend agro-business related tradeshows in Europe and an Italy-Somalia business forum was organized in Mogadishu, which for the first time, included the participation of 11 Italian and 220 Somali companies to advance business opportunities between the two countries. Together, these engagements have generated value in investments for technology tie-ups and important trade engagements covering four business partnership projects.

With UN support, MoCI and SCCI are now working to deliver key MSMEs development and investment promotion services in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa in key productive sectors, particularly agro-industries, fisheries, and livestock.

The UN supported the creation of long-term employment opportunities for 1,334 unemployed young people (54 per cent women) who have established 70 micro-enterprises or obtained wage-employment in construction, fishing, renewable energy, and other sectors in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bossaso, Berbera, Baidoa, and Hudur. Additionally, 863 unemployed young people (38 per cent women) received short-term employment opportunities through labour-intensive and apprenticeship initiatives in Berbera, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

A total of 3,324 young people (44 per cent women) improved their skills in construction, solar panel installation and maintenance, fisheries, vegetable production, and other market-oriented vocational and entrepreneurship training, including technical and behavioural skills.

Of the 1,523 young people who received other training, 1,116 (55 per cent women) gained employment in the public and private sectors, es-

pecially in construction in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Bossaso, and Berbera. Forty-eight trained youth (50 per cent women) established and managed 16 MSMEs (12 in Mogadishu involving 36 youth and four in Kismayo involving 12 youth). At least 30 at-risk youth became self-employed having set up their own businesses in Hudur in South-West State and 75 at-risk youth improved their skills in market-oriented vocational trades and entrepreneurship having completed psychosocial counselling, literacy, and numeracy sessions.

Among displaced communities, the UN assisted 734 IDP households as well as 288 host community households across the country with various livelihood interventions, including cash-for-work, livelihood productive assets, small-scale business and entrepreneurial skills training, and vocational skills training.

Almost 800 young people (29 per cent women) graduated from various training programmes, using a combination of skills training and on-the-job work experience to construct and rehabilitate various infrastructures in youth training centres and ministries in Kismayo, Baidoa, Dhobley, Beletweyne, and Mogadishu. Moreover, 426 young people (41 per cent women) acquired skills in fisheries and vegetable production in training sessions in Bossaso, Berbera, Kismayo, and Mogadishu. An additional 384 youth (46 per cent women) improved their skills in solar panel installation and maintenance and entrepreneurship in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Kismayo. As a result, over 52 households and public facilities were provided access to renewable electricity in the cities.

# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

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Throughout 2019, activities implemented in support of all strategic priorities continued to be guided by the three cross-cutting areas of the UNSF: 1) gender equality and women's empowerment; 2) human rights and protection; and 3) youth engagement and empowerment.

To ensure that the most marginalized and at risk of being left behind in Somalia's development are prioritized in line with the 2030 Agenda, significant efforts were undertaken throughout the year in enhancing human rights and amplifying the voices and representation of youth and women in Somali society, institutions, and decision-making processes. Despite deep and persistent structural impediments, significant progress was made.

## **Gender equality and women's empowerment**

The UN continued to operationalize its two-pronged strategy in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in Somalia. Broad-based gender specific interventions, including a focus on women's leadership and decision-making roles, were combined with prevention of SGBV; an approach aimed at institutionalizing gender mainstreaming in UN's political, humanitarian, and development assistance.

The Somalia Country Gender Profile was completed in collaboration with the African Development Bank. The profile identifies concrete sector recommendations for accelerating gender equality and building resilience through formal institutions and political participation. These sectors included social affairs and justice, education and human capital development, maternal health, and the economy.

With UN support, the MoWHRD convened a three-day convention in March which brought together over 300 women to develop and submit to the Prime Minister and Parliament a joint Somali Women Charter. The Charter demands the inclusion of women's rights in the Constitution, electoral laws, etc. It further calls for a 50 per cent women's quota at all levels of governance, a zero tolerance

for GBV, passage of pending sexual offences legislations, promotion and protection of women's socioeconomic rights, and other steps to promote women's rights and empowerment. MoWHRD was also supported to review and mainstream gender in the NDP-9.

In December during the Women Parliamentarian Conference supported by UN, a communique was developed and handed over to the President of Somalia demanding affirmative provisions in the Constitution and Electoral Law. In addition, a leadership toolkit was developed to support the gender sensitive analysis of legislations while enhancing mentoring capacities to support other women in politics and decision-making positions.

To propel the ratification process of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), MoWHRD conducted a first round of consultations with CSOs, religious leaders, and parliamentarians. Recommendations from the consultations include the need for more in-depth analysis on how the Convention will support the enhancement of women's rights in the Somali context.

Backed by the UN, MoWHRD initiated the process of developing a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). A mapping of progress towards the development of the Plan was completed and the review is expected to contribute to the creation of an evidence base that will allow the formulation of the National Action Plan.

With UN support, the Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, developed its 5-year National Strategic Plan (2019–2023) through a state-wide consultative process.

The UN continued to advocate for an increase in women's political participation at federal and state level resulting in an increased number of women being elected to state parliaments during elections undertaken during the year.

In addition, 29 women were elected to the local council in 5 districts in Puntland out of 116 seats available for contesting; equivalent to a 25 per cent representation – an increase from the 14 per cent representation before the 2019 elections. Moreover, the first female deputy Mayor was also elected in Badhan district. Similarly, an increase

from 4 per cent to 11 per cent in representation of women in the State Assembly in Jubaland was also achieved.

At the federal level, the Council of Ministers passed the Sexual Offences Bill in May, a positive step in addressing sexual violence and strengthening the provision of support to survivors. The bill is awaiting endorsement by the Parliament. The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Bill in Puntland was endorsed by Cabinet and will soon be presented to Parliament.

The year also witnessed the first convictions of perpetrators of rape under the Puntland Rape Act. In "Somaliland" a similar bill was passed by the Cabinet of Ministers. However, it is now on hold due to concerns raised by religious leaders regarding the age of marriage. UN agencies and CSOs are working to mediate the impasse.

From 25 November to 10 December 2019, the UN commemorated 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence under the theme, "Orange the World: Generation Equality Stands against Rape!"

## Human rights and protection

Somalia's nearly three decades of conflict has had a devastating impact on its security, political, and human rights situation. Al-Shabaab continues to control territory and mount regular, large-scale, and complex attacks. Human rights violations are committed by parties to the conflict and remain largely uninvestigated due to impunity and weak institutions. These violations include arbitrary arrests and detention; extra-judicial executions; abductions; sexual violence, including rape; and recruitment, use, and killing or maiming of children.

Armed conflicts between government forces and non-state armed groups and their allies, and clan-based violence continue to endanger the safety of many people. In 2019, the UN recorded 1,459 civilian casualties (591 killed and 868 injured) compared to 1,518 (651 killed and 867 injured) in 2018, and 2,156 civilian casualties (1,096 killed and 1,060 injured) in 2017. During this reporting period, 69 per cent of the civilian casualties were attributed to Al-Shabaab, eight per cent to clan militias, and four per cent to SNA, three per cent to the Somali Police Force, and two per cent to AMISOM. While a consistent reduction in violations is noted, efforts are needed to further reduce civilian casualties and violations of human rights

and international humanitarian law, including in the context of military operations.

In 2019, the UN-led Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict verified cases in which 2,959 children were victims of grave violations, which was a sharp decrease from 5,656 in 2018. In 2019, children were victims of recruitment and use (1,495), abduction (1,158), killing and maiming (703) as well as rape and other sexual violence, such as forced marriage and attempted rape (227).

Throughout 2019, the UN continued to be guided by the UN HRDDP in the provision of its support to Somali security forces. To further prevent and respond to violations, the UN undertook various initiatives, including provision of human rights training to Somali security forces, systematic documentation of human rights abuses, and ongoing advocacy with authorities.

The Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018–2019 remained a key reference for ensuring a strong protection focus in its humanitarian response with a focus on marginalization, advocacy, and data sharing and analysis.<sup>8</sup>

## Youth engagement and empowerment

Initiatives on youth engagement and empowerment continued to be implemented by the UN in Somalia through 2019, particularly through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth. The implementation of the UN Youth Strategy for Somalia continued with significant progress made on establishing and strengthening mechanisms of youth participation, such as the Somali National Youth Council and the UN Youth Advisory Board.

Since the beginning of its implementation, the number of new or scaled-up youth specific programmes aligned to the UN Youth Strategy has increased year-on-year: rising from 11 youth-specific programmes in 2015 to 42 in 2019. Furthermore, 29 programmes have incorporated youth components within their activities.

UN staff capacity was increased through technical training on youth-sensitive conflict analysis and youth-inclusive peace programming provided in partnership with Swedish Folke Bernadotte Academy.

On 12 August, International Youth Day was celebrated across Somalia with events in Baidoa, Beletweyne, Dhusamareb, Garowe, Kismayo, Mogadishu, and Hargeisa. Job fairs and youth-led activities also took place, such as a community clean-up in camps for IDPs around Mogadishu, a blood donation campaign in Hargeisa, and a tree-planting drive in Garowe.

On the same day, the UN Youth Advisory Board was formally constituted. Comprising 18 young men and women drawn from all regions, the Board was established as a mechanism to improve the relevance, mobilization, and outreach of different UN initiatives among young people in Somalia and to help the UN improve its response to the needs of youth. The Board is intended to have an advisory role, working closely with the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth, and to advise UN senior leadership in Somalia. On 15 September, the Board met with Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support, Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, who was in Somalia to see first-hand the linkage between humanitarian, peacebuilding, and development efforts. Mr. Fernandez-Taranco told attendees of the importance that the UN attaches to young people's role in national peacebuilding initiatives, and how political inclusion can enhance this.

During the year, One Stop Youth Centres were constructed in Mogadishu and Kismayo to provide a safe and multipurpose space for youth to engage and to access a wide range of support services.

The UN also supported the formation of youth councils in Dollow, Kismayo, and Baidoa with clearly defined roles and responsibilities embedded in the local administrations. Consisting of 13 members in each district, the youth councils developed workplans relevant to their communities as a first step to providing youth with real opportunities to contribute to political processes and practical solutions at the local level, which impact their communities.

Finally, the UN supported the Ministry of Youth and Sports in hosting the fourth Somali National Youth Conference in December. Three hundred young people from all FMSs attended the event that comprised of panel discussions and intergenerational dialogue with government representatives. The conference also included a Model United Nations, thereby giving young Somalis the opportunity to acquire negotiation and diplomacy skills.

<sup>8</sup> See section on 'Human rights and protection' under Chapter on Strategic Priority 3 for further information on the UN's work in this area.



UNICEF/Mark Naftalin

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Somalia remained highly dependent on aid receiving about US\$ 1.9 billion in ODA in 2019 comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian and development aid according to the 2019 aid mapping exercise led by the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development with the support of the UN and World Bank.<sup>9</sup> This remains broadly consistent with the US\$ 2 billion dollars of ODA received in both 2017 and 2018, but significantly higher than the six years prior to 2017, which averaged just over US\$ 1 billion per year in combined humanitarian and development assistance. This increase in recent years has been largely driven by a surge in humanitarian assistance in response to the now recurrent drought conditions.

In 2019, humanitarian aid fell by 22 per cent (from

US\$ 1.2 billion in 2018 to US\$ 934.3 million in 2019), while development aid slightly decreased by five per cent (from US\$ 975 million in 2018 to US\$ 924 million in 2019).

Donor contributions to the SDRF funds increased in 2019 to US\$ 225 million compared with US\$ 190 million in 2018. The share of development aid channelled through the SDRF funds increased from 32 per cent in 2019 compared with 24 per cent in 2018.

Of the approximately US\$ 2 billion received from donors each year, international partners reported project-level disbursements of approximately US\$ 1.03 billion in 2018 and US\$ 1.41 billion in 2019 in the last round of aid mapping.

<sup>9</sup> US\$ 924 million in development and US\$ 934 million in humanitarian assistance.



## UNSF Financial Performance

In 2019, the total budget across all UNSF Strategic Priorities amounted to approximately US\$ 812.7 million across UN entities, of which US\$ 568 million (70 per cent) was delivered during the year (see table below for further budgetary information per Strategic Priority).<sup>10</sup> This compares to US\$ 458.5 million delivered in 2018, representing a 24 per cent increase in expenditures in 2019.

In terms of total expenditures for the year, Strategic Priority (SP) 1 accounted for five per cent of the total, SP2 represented 17 per cent, SP3 amounted to six per cent, SP4 was 51 per cent, and SP5 was 20 per cent. This is broadly similar to the proportional breakdown of expenditures across SPs between 2018 and 2019, with SPs 4 and 5 collective-

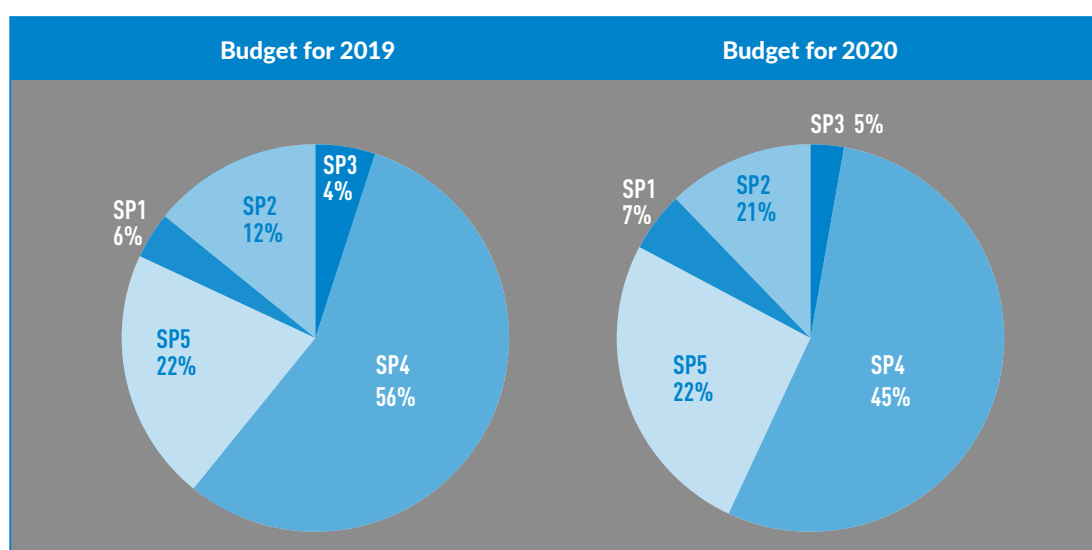
ly accounting for 71 per cent of delivery of the total UNSF in both years.

The total financial resources required for UNSF implementation for 2020 across the UN system in Somalia is estimated to be over US\$ 950 million, of which 49 per cent is available; with the remainder still to be mobilized. This is a 3.7 per cent increase over the projected budgetary requirements for 2019 reported in the 2018 UN Country Results Report.

## UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The UN MPTF continued to be a strategic funding mechanism for the delivery of Joint Programme activities across the portfolio in support of UNSF priorities, under the oversight of the Somali Government-led SDRF.

Strategic Priority	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)	% of Expenditures
SP 1	36,419,007	31,130,634	5%
SP 2	115,541,642	95,748,447	17%
SP 3	37,698,316	36,770,652	6%
SP 4	451,896,147	289,005,354	51%
SP 5	171,103,673	115,370,572	20%
Total:	812,658,785	568,025,659	100%



<sup>10</sup> Discrepancies between the financial reporting under the Aid Flow mapping and the UNSF Budgetary Framework are due to methodological differences in the collection of information. For example, UNSF budgetary reporting includes operational costs whereas Aid Flow mapping does not.

The UN MPTF has a portfolio of 19 Joint Programmes currently being implemented by 15 UN agencies, funds, and programmes as well as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UN-SOM) and three enabling units. By the end of 2019, the UN MPTF had received almost US\$ 375 million in commitments, with nearly US\$ 95 million being committed by 11 donor partners in 2019 alone. This represents the highest level of annual commitments since the Fund's establishment in 2015, demonstrating its added value and continued donor commitment and confidence in pooled-funding mechanisms. In 2019, the UN delivered approximately US\$ 91.8 million through UN MPTF Joint Programmes, an increase from the US\$ 55.9 delivered through the Fund in 2018.

## UN Peacebuilding Fund

The PBF has raised its profile in Somalia over the past year as a result of increased investment and intensified outreach and communication efforts. In 2018–2019, the PBF invested approximately US\$ 23.5 million (US\$ 9.5 million in 2019 alone) as compared to US\$ 30 million in the nine years prior combined.

The PBF's emphasis on joint programming has successfully leveraged expertise across the UN system in response to Somalia's protracted challenges by promoting the development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding nexus. The PBF's support through the MPTF National Window has played an important role in strengthening national accountability, promoting national ownership, and building trust in Government. The current portfolio comprises of 12

projects with a combined value of US\$ 25 million, providing a strong foundation for the UN's peacebuilding efforts over the coming two years. Somalia is expected to request renewed eligibility for the PBF in 2020, paving the way for five more years of support to national peacebuilding priorities with a strengthened emphasis on the WPS agenda.

## Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund

Towards the end of 2019, the UN in Somalia was successful in securing US\$ 2 million in funding through the first call for proposals for the newly established Joint SDG Fund which helps countries accelerate progress towards the SDGs and to deliver on the commitment of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind. This call for proposals was focused on social protection.

The UN Somalia's proposal, formulated by UNICEF, WFP, and ILO, endeavours to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Somalia to focus on prioritizing support to the most vulnerable populations. It aims to support the Government in transitioning from short-term emergency response to long-term predictable social protection mechanisms with linkages to education, health, and justice systems. More specifically it strives to strengthen MoLSA leadership on social protection through targeted institutional support and capacity development.

The Joint Programme will be rolled out over the course of 2020 and will contribute to reinforcing the UN's resilience-oriented portfolio of interventions in the country.



UN Photo / Ilyas Ahmed

## COMMUNICATING AS ONE

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The UN in Somalia made significant strides towards “communicating as one” in 2019. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) was reformed and revitalized during the year and successfully coordinated a number of public information activities for key commemorative days, including International Women’s Day (8 March), International Youth Day (12 August), and 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (25 November to 10 December). Joint communication work was also undertaken in support of the SPF held in October. In addition, the UNCG held a number of meetings with the Federal Ministry of Information to discuss Government priorities and ways in which the UN can support.

The UNCG developed a new UN Somalia Communication Strategy which was endorsed by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in late 2019. The aim of the joint strategy is to improve inter-agency cooperation, ensure consistent, and cohesive messaging, and to enhance the image of the UN and its activities at the national and regional level. It is envisaged that the strategy and its resulting activities will highlight the UN’s value as an effective and efficient partner for stakeholders in Somalia.

The strategy is based on the Standard Operating Procedures that guide UNCTs in adopting a “Delivering as One” approach to communications and

sets out opportunities, challenges, and concrete initiatives to ensure that key messages are based on the priorities of the UNSF. This, in turn, helps harmonize the priorities of the UNSF with those of the FGS and FMSs. The strategy also includes a provision for emergency communication to facilitate a swift and effective UN response in times of crisis.

The UN MPTF also provided a strategic platform to communicate the UN's collective work through its Joint Programmes implemented by multiple UN entities in Somalia. Semi-annual and annual reports were published which highlighted the performance of the UN MPTF and its individual Joint Programmes. Four quarterly UN MPTF Newsletters were also issued over the course of the year.<sup>11</sup>

Following the first full year of implementation of the UNSF, the UN in Somalia published in May 2019 its UN Country Results Report for 2018.<sup>12</sup> This represented the first time that the UN in Somalia collectively reflected and reported on the totality of its contribution to Somalia's achievements in advancing its development and state-building priorities. The report has illustrated that despite some noteworthy challenges which sometimes slowed progress in a number of areas, 2018 was marked by significant achievements across all complementary and mutually reinforcing Strategic Priorities of the

UNSF. The UN Country Results Report was published online and disseminated among Government and donor partners. The report provided a useful baseline on which UN system-wide impact-level reporting could be built, including for this 2019 UN Country Results Report.

The UN in Somalia also published two flagship inter-agency reports on Durable Solutions in September: namely, 1) "Towards Sustainable Urban Development in Somalia and IDP Durable Solutions at Scale"; and 2) "Displaced populations and urban poor no longer left behind". The reports were launched at two events in Mogadishu and Nairobi, Kenya for the international donor community and other partners.<sup>13</sup>

Finally, the UN in Somalia continued to maintain various social media platforms to disseminate and amplify the voices of UN entities in Somalia and to undertake coordinated social media campaigns on key events. Preparations for the launch of a new UN Somalia website commenced in late 2019 and went live on 11 February 2020 ([somaliam.un.org](https://somaliam.un.org)). The website provides an overview of the UN presence and activities in Somalia and highlights key stories, flagship publications, and photos and videos from across the UN system.

<sup>11</sup> All UN MPTF reports and newsletters can be found at the following link: [https://somaliam.un.org/en/resources/publications?search\\_api\\_fulltext=mptf&resources\\_for\\_journalists=0](https://somaliam.un.org/en/resources/publications?search_api_fulltext=mptf&resources_for_journalists=0)

<sup>12</sup> UN Country Results Report Somalia 2018: <https://somaliam.un.org/en/17470-un-country-results-report-somalia-2018>

<sup>13</sup> "Displaced populations and urban poor no longer left behind", published in September 2019: <https://somaliam.un.org/en/20601-displaced-populations-and-urban-poor-no-longer-left-behind>  
"Towards Sustainable Urban Development in Somalia and IDP Durable Solutions at Scale", published in September 2019: <https://somaliam.un.org/en/20602-towards-sustainable-urban-development-somalia-and-idp-durable-solutions-scale>

# LOOKING FORWARD

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At the beginning of 2020, the UNSF entered its third and final full year of implementation before expiring at the end of December. As such, the UN system in Somalia has embarked on the development of a new Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF). Anchored in Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, the new UNCF will respond to the newly articulated Somali peace and development priorities, as outlined in the NDP-9.

Over the course of 2020, the UN system will identify a new set of priorities, aligned to those of the NDP-9 to guide its collective support over the next planning cycle. The new UNCF will become operational from the beginning of 2021 until the end of 2025.

However, it is clear that 2020 will not be just another regular year of implementation for the UN in Somalia, or indeed for all partners working in the country. The evolving COVID-19 pandemic has already brought much of the world to a standstill and this is no different in Somalia. The ability to implement regular development programmes has been severely curtailed while priorities have shifted to humanitarian preparedness and response.

However, as the direct impact of COVID-19 on the health of the Somali people becomes clearer, so will its secondary consequences. Already anticipated economic consequences include fluctuating commodity prices, reductions in livestock exports, severely reduced employment and livelihood opportunities, reduced remittances, and shortfalls in



domestic revenues. Food insecurity is expected to rise and incidence of domestic violence and violence against vulnerable populations is also likely to increase. The wider impact of COVID-19 further threatens to undo progress on certain must-not-fail Government priorities, particularly on key political processes.

While it is imperative that the immediate threats posed by the pandemic are tackled, and long-planned development programming will likely have to adapt in response, it is also essential that political and development priorities are not derailed. As such, and notwithstanding the above, the UN will endeavour to deliver against key workstreams of the UNSF in its final year.

**Strategic Priority 1: Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections**

Agreed MAF targets related to inclusive politics will continue to guide the UN's work in Somalia in 2020. These include reaching consensus on and operationalizing a constitutionally grounded high-level mechanism for consultation on politically disputed issues, with a subsequent formalization in the Intergovernmental Relations Act. The National Reconciliation Process should also be launched to mainstream and promote a spirit of reconciliation across the governance system and through Somali communities. The UN will continue to provide good offices and political advice, accompanied by technical support, to achieve these goals.

A key factor for political tension and instability in FGS and FMSs relations arises from ambiguities in the provisions of the federal and state-level constitutions. As the review of the Provisional Federal Constitution nears completion, it has become necessary to undertake a thorough review of FMSs constitutions to address inconsistencies that, invariably, drive the view that FMSs constitutions give the regional states priority over the federal Constitution. As such, the UN will continue high-level outreach and engagement of the FGS and FMSs leaders to commence productive negotiations on the outstanding constitutional issues. The UN will provide advice and technical support to the MoCA-led inter-ministerial consultations on political settlement and federalism related issues that require negotiations and consensus between

the FGS and FMSs.

The UN will provide support to the upcoming FGS Cabinet Retreat on outstanding political and federalism related issues. In addition, the UN will extensively engage and support MoCA, OC, and ICRIC to accelerate the process for the adoption of the new amended Constitution. The UN will also mobilize international financial assistance and technical support for the implementation of the new Constitution once adopted.

The UN will continue to provide the necessary support to the NIEC Board of Commissioners and Secretariat to enable the conduct of free and fair direct elections in 2020/2021 to meet the constitutional timeline, assuming the necessary electoral legislation is in place and can be implemented. Support will include the procurement and delivery of all electoral materials, training of NIEC staff, voter education programmes, and supporting the NESTF secretariats to provide security for the electoral process.

**Strategic Priority 2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law, and safety of Somalis**

Enhancing the effectiveness of Somalia's security institutions is recognized as a key element of the NDP-9 with improved coordination requiring greater efforts by all parties. Federal and state security coordination offices will remain a high priority due to their role in supporting the electoral process. Force Generation will play a central part in defence reform, and integration and rightsizing at both technical and political levels of engagement will be achieved through a re-energized National Integration Commission and passing of the Pensions and Gratuities Bill. Security sector public finance management will also be afforded greater focus and linked to an expanded biometric registration programme for the SNA and Somali Police Force. The enhanced role of women will also be a key theme throughout, thereby ensuring a more representative model in promoting the rule of law.

The UN will advance the implementation of the NSArch and the Transition Plan. This will involve supporting improved coordination between the FGS, FMSs, and the international community as part of broader stabilization efforts, particularly those that target areas recently recovered from

Al-Shabaab. The integration of regional forces into the SNA or state police will continue to be supported. Implementation of the federated policing system will continue to be fostered with a focus on increasing police and community engagement in the major population centres and strengthening the links between police services with the broader criminal justice system. The UN will continue to reinforce the capability of the Somali security forces to counter the threat of IEDs. All UN aid to the security institutions will be provided in accordance with the UN HRDDP.

The UN will continue to back the establishment of key justice institutions, including a Constitutional Court and a Judicial Services Commission. Phase III of the psychosocial rehabilitation of the high-risk (Al-Shabaab/Al-Shabaab associated) prisoners in Baidoa Central Prison will be completed while construction of new prisons in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Galkayo will also begin. Justice and corrections actors will continue to receive capacity building training and standard operating procedures on prison management. A policy on alternative dispute resolution will be finalized and a national conference will be held.

The UN will contribute to the development of an amnesty law and/or policy for Al-Shabaab defectors that is in line with human rights standards on amnesties, as well as the finalization of a roadmap for the transfer of high-risk cases from military courts to civilian criminal courts. In addition, support will be provided on strengthening nationwide DDR policy coherence, promote strong coordination amongst stakeholders, and ensure compliance with human rights standards in the implementation of the national programme. A national culture policy will be developed to promote peacebuilding and sustainable development.

In 2020, the UN will focus on expanding the P/CVE Platform structures into newly recovered areas and will sustain its work with traditional elders to counter the influence of Al-Shabaab. The P/CVE coordination structure will further revise the National P/CVE Strategy that is aimed at codifying coordination structures, articulating a clear vision for inter-ministerial collaboration, and mainstreaming P/CVE into the work of state actors, as well as factoring the results of the key stakeholders.

Key stabilization priorities include supporting Mol-

FAR and FMSs counterparts in achieving MAF commitments. It is anticipated that current operations based on the Transition Plan will continue and will constitute a significant focus of the 2020 stabilization agenda. Moreover, efforts will continue to take place against the broader backdrop of the priorities outlined in the National Stabilization Strategy.

### Strategic Priority 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

Institutions will be efficient and effective if they are endowed with an appropriate division of labour coupled with coordination arrangements at both vertical and horizontal levels. The UN will continue to support the development of government management elements with emphasis on legal and procedural development, practical operational procedure, process management arrangements, skills and competency development, and support to investments and operational costs.

In 2020, the UN will back the establishment and operationalization of the new SDRF aid coordination structures. The new openly accessible AIMS was launched in April 2020 and will significantly enhance transparency and data availability concerning aid flows in Somalia. The UN will continue to improve national systems concerning core of government work processes (planning, policy and strategy development, activity implementation, procurement, financial management, human resources management, communication, reporting, etc.) that will contribute to better information availability and more consistent application of national and international standards. At the same time, levels of inclusion, accountability, and transparency will continue to improve.

Based on the National Anticorruption Strategy, the UN has developed a dedicated support programme focusing on policy development, awareness raising, transparency, and accountability with a strong inclusive networking approach. However, this proposal is still awaiting financing.

At sub-federal level, the UN will undertake capacity building initiatives aimed at sensitizing and training new district councils on their roles and responsibilities, as well as introducing Local Development Funds for funding of priority projects and piloting of the SDM in selected districts. In "Somaliland" and Puntland, the UN will support full operation-

alization of the Local Government Institute and enhance Government-led expansion to new districts while advocating for increased financial contributions from Government. The UN will also support the development of district disaster management guidelines and operational plans, including on climate change adaptation.

The UN will continue to advocate for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. In the absence of the Commission, the UN will continue to provide support to the existing FMSs human rights institutions to increase their monitoring, reporting, and advocacy on human rights issues. The UN will support justice institutions and the police to handle cases of human rights violations, including sexual violence-related allegations, while increasing advocacy for the passage of key legislation, such as the Sexual Offences Bill, Child Rights Bill, and Disability Rights Bill. The UN will further its efforts to ensure that the constitutional review and review of existing laws is in line with the international human rights standards.

#### **Strategic Priority 4: Strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions, society, and population**

To better enable Somalis to prepare for and respond to inevitable shocks, the UN will support the establishment of the national emergency operation centre and multi-hazards early warning systems, as well as the implementation of the National Disaster Management Policy. With technical assistance from the UN, standard operating procedures for disaster management will be set as well as tailor-made DRR training and targeted support for community dissemination of early warning systems will be conducted.

During 2020, the UN will focus on increasing immediate access to food, protecting and restoring livelihoods, and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and households against shocks. The UN will continue to support smallholder farmers, private sector actors, and government stakeholders across food value chains. Response to the desert locust crisis remains a key priority. In 2020, the UN will support the strengthening of the FGS and FMSs capacities on social protection. Furthermore, the UN will seek to strengthen the evidence base for safety nets in protracted emergency contexts to inform the design and implementation of initiatives in Somalia.

Integration of nutrition and health information systems into nationally owned systems will continue to be a priority. The implementation of the simplified protocol will also continue to reach children with MAM who were previously excluded from treatment. The UN will launch the Nutrition and Food Safety for Livelihoods training tools. In addition, a simplified tool based on the local context that provides guidelines for making livelihood interventions more nutrition sensitive will be developed.

The UN will continue implementing treatment and preventive programmes for children and pregnant and lactating women alongside social behaviour change communication on diet diversity, infant and young child feeding, and WASH. The UN will continue with its tailor-made context specific delivery of targeted nutrition education in pastoral, agro-pastoral, agricultural, and fishery communities.

The UN will support the finalization and roll-out of the FGS-led durable solutions strategy, development of standard methods, and tools for the assessment and measurement of durable solutions. Assistance will also be provided to enable the return to Somalia of a larger number of Somali refugees currently in Yemen who wish to be repatriated. A similar effort will be undertaken to facilitate return of Somali refugees from Kenya.

Through its support to natural resource management initiatives in Somalia, the UN will support the development of the FGS Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy and Action Plan. Capacity development support will be provided on natural resource management, climate action, and monitoring of SDGs. The endorsement of the National Climate Change Policy, implementation of Environment Policy and adoption of National Environment Act will also be key objectives for the UN in 2020.

#### **Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis**

Beginning in 2020, the UN will support the delivery of a blended teacher training programme, which will use technology to reach unqualified teachers in remote, rural primary schools with a focus on female trainees. A strategy will be developed to reach three million out-of-school children as well as to improve access, quality, and governance on Higher Education Quality Development. The UN



will foster partnerships on school health and nutrition programmes to integrate education, nutrition, health, and WASH alongside nutrition-sensitive education. Support will also be offered to improve adult and youth digital literacy and life skills among youth and women, including in relation to health, nutrition, and community development. The UN will also work with MoECHE to include refugees, returnees, and asylum seekers in the new Education Sector Strategy Plan.

The health sector will be supported in 2020 to provide good quality and ultimately resilient health services with a strong focus on community health. Midwifery services will be expanded to increase nationwide availability of skilled birth attendants. There will also be an expansion in the family planning and birth spacing programme at national level. A national blood bank will be built in Mogadishu while polio campaigns are planned in high-risk districts. HIV treatment and prevention, particularly for most-at-risk groups, will be scaled up.

In 2020, UN partners will work to reduce humanitarian assistance through the provision of sustainable water supply systems and delivery of behaviour change initiatives in sanitation. Approximately 1.2 million people are targeted for water supply systems in rural areas of Somalia while 100 villages will be declared Open Defecation free. Capacity development initiatives will empower Government and service providers to directly implement activities while public-private partnership in urban water supply will be strengthened through improved assistance, regulation, and capacity development.

In addition to continuing its regular support to the agriculture sector, the UN will ensure that the desert locust upsurge in Somalia is effectively managed through regular surveys, monitoring, and ground control operations.

In the livestock sector, the UN will support value addition and animal products processing to enhance shelf-life and food safety. Diversification of livelihoods, income generation, and employment creation will also be a focus. To improve access to animal feed and marketing, support will be provided through improved storage infrastructure and promotion of climate-smart fodder production. Furthermore, the UN will establish community-based animal disease surveillance systems as well as livestock information and knowledge man-

agement systems and sharing platforms.

On fisheries, continued support will be provided to value chain actors, supporters, and influencers to strengthen the value chain through improved access to markets, direct investment, and creating the conditions for larger scale private sector investment in the fisheries sector in Somalia. Creating a conducive environment for commercial fisheries investment will require training of relevant ministry staff, development of a conducive policy and legal environment, building transparency and accountability in the sector, data collection, and public infrastructure investment. A key area of work will include support to tackle the scourge of IUU fishing.

The UN will promote interventions at macro, meso, and micro levels of the Somali economy to promote investment in infrastructure and the private sector, stimulate sustainable production, and foster inclusive economic growth and job opportunities, particularly among youth and women. MoLSA will be supported for the finalization of a second-generation employment and private sector development programme. The UN will also support the deployment of a MSME credit facility to boost lending support to private sector actors, to improve capital access for Somali private productive activities, and to leverage similar initiatives of International Financial Institutions and Development Finance Institutions active in Somalia.

# ABBREVIATIONS

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ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CAS	Comprehensive Approach to Security
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRP	National Programme for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food-For-Assets
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HoR	House of Representatives
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
ICRIC	Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission

ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
iPRSP	interim Poverty Reductions Strategy Paper
IUU	Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
MAF	Mutual Accountability Framework
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition
MoCA	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoECHE	Ministry of Education Culture and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MoIFAR	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation
MoIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoWHRD	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NDP	National Development Plan
NESTF	National Electoral Security Task Force
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIEC	National Independent Electoral Commission
NRF	National Reconciliation Framework
NSArch	National Security Architecture
OC	(Parliamentary) Oversight Committee

ODA	Official Development Assistance
ONS	Office of National Security
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement Analysis
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCCI	Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNA	Somali National Army
SP	Strategic Priority
SPF	Somalia Partnership Forum
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UN	United Nations
UN MPTF	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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# APPENDIX

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## Outcome level indicator results reporting

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections

OUTCOME 1.1: Somalia's state-building and federalism efforts are strengthened					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
1.1.1. Existence of formal gender-responsive federal framework and inclusive arrangements	Absence of formal mechanisms for high-level political consultations on federalism; Lack of clarity in distribution of roles and responsibilities at different levels of government; Incomplete process of formalizing FMSs.	Federal arrangements for FMSs are formalized and approved by Parliament and include clear guidelines on federalism with inclusive distribution of functions, roles and responsibilities at different levels of government.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Except for an ad hoc Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMSs) leaders meeting held in Garowe in May 2019 which led to no agreement, no high-level FGS and FMSs meeting was held, including the National Security Council (NSC).</li> <li>• Although Federalization Negotiation Technical Committee (FNTC) ceased to function, technical cooperation between the FGS and FMSs continued in some areas at the ministerial level.</li> <li>• FMSs exist as political entities but remain to be formalized. FMS formalization criteria, formalization options, and tools to finalize the legalization process of FMSs developed by the Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC). Standoff between the FGS and some FMSs continues to affect federalization process and implementation of the Roadmap on Inclusive Politics.</li> <li>• Approach and resources to advance women's rights and gender equality remain ad hoc in absence of concrete measures to mainstream and institutionalize gender equality.</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.1.2. Existence of functional National Parliament	Somalia's first-ever bicameral parliament elected in 2016, with 24% women and about 50% newcomers.	A National Parliament exists with the roles and responsibilities of the Upper House clearly defined; functioning bicameral arrangements; increased number of women MPs in key committee positions; women MPs engage in leadership debates and influence policy making.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved relations between the House of the People (HoP) and Upper House, and some clarity was given to the roles and responsibilities of the two houses (e.g., approval of budget). Cooperation agreement was signed between the two Houses of the Federal Parliament.</li> <li>• Priority laws, such as the Petroleum Law, Public Financial Management Law, Revenue Law, Law establishing Anti-Corruption Commission, and Amendment to the Public procurement Law were enacted and deliberations were held on important bills, particularly in relation to financial reform.</li> <li>• Legislative and oversight capacities of Members of the two Houses were strengthened.</li> <li>• Parliamentary Committees better able to perform law-making and oversight functions.</li> <li>• Somali Federal Parliament's (SFP) role in promoting inclusion and participation in the parliamentary process was enhanced for transversal engagement and mainstreaming of target groups (including youth, women, and persons with disabilities).</li> <li>• SFP's role in the constitution-making process was strengthened.</li> <li>• Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) prepared draft amendments/proposals and reports throughout the various stages of the Constitutional Review process.</li> <li>• Network of legislatures (SFP and state legislatures) was developed to support implementation of federalism, the harmonization of federal activities, and multiparty reforms.</li> <li>• Over 50 women MPs received trainings on effective delivery of their roles, transformative leadership, legislation analysis from gender perspective, mediation, and negotiation.</li> <li>• Women MPs (FGS and FMSs) conducted their 3rd Annual Conference and delivered their priority agenda actions for 2019 and 2020 in the lead up to the federal elections in 2020/2021.</li> <li>• Two caucuses of women were established in both houses of the SFP.</li> <li>• Women MPs were represented in all parliamentary committees.</li> <li>• One of the key bills for women's rights and protection, the Sexual Offences Bill, did not materialize. The bill was returned to the executive.</li> </ul>	On-Track

1.1.3 FMSs Governments are functional to engage in the federalization process and deliver gender-responsive services	FMSs and state parliaments lack capacities in carrying out mandate, no district councils exist beyond Puntland, Somaliland and Adaado; No. of frameworks available for gender-responsive distribution and allocation of resources.	Government structures of FMSs reformed; core functions of key ministries operational; constructive relations established between the Executive and the Legislative; public trust in the institutions increased; gender-responsive services are delivered by the FMSs and local governments.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational structures were established including human resources plans, administrative regulations, and operating procedures in FMSs ministries.</li> <li>Boundary delimitation task forces for Hirshabelle and South-West State were established by the BFC.</li> <li>Inclusive political processes were initiated by engaging state leaders/administrations, non-state actors (namely women and youth rights groups), and citizens into a constructive dialogue on specific issues, such as federalism process, strategic plans, and annual planning and budgeting for the states, and its public institutes/ministries.</li> <li>Civic Engagement in Government Processes was strengthened for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) led by women and youth, through sports activities and multi-stakeholder workshops (at the district, regional, or state levels).</li> <li>Key FGS and FMSs institutions' capacities were increased through provision of logistical support (e.g. office equipment, vehicles, and construction/rehabilitation of office spaces).</li> </ul>	On-Track
1.1.4. Adoption of a gender-sensitive Federal Constitution	Provisional Federal Constitution in place.	New Federal Constitution, written in a gender-sensitive language approved and adopted with inclusion of the 30% quota for women's representation in parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective cooperation and coordination among the constitutional review players (Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission [ICRIC], OC and Ministry of Constitutional Affairs [MoCA]) was strengthened and a broad consensus on a timeline and a set of benchmarks was reached by these three entities to conclude the review by June 2020.</li> <li>All 15 Chapters were technically reviewed by OC and ICRIC.</li> <li>Some options on a range of key outstanding political settlement issues in the Constitution were developed by a technical working group, embedded in MoCA since May 2019, to prepare the ground for broader consultations and future decision-making between FGS and FMSs leaders.</li> <li>A series of public consultations and orientation sessions were held by MoCA with FMSs, CSOs, women, youth, media, and religious and minority groups.</li> <li>Due to political stand-off some MoCA Forum did not meet.</li> <li>A planned FGS Cabinet retreat on constitutional review did not materialize.</li> <li>A workshop held in Mogadishu convened women's groups from the Benadir region and the FMSs to explore the constitution's role in state-building and peace-building from the perspective of Somali women. Analytical and advocacy tools were finalized, which support a review of the constitution from a gender perspective.</li> </ul>	On-Track
1.1.5. Proportion of transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive district and municipal councils.	Absence of representative district councils in all districts except Somaliland and Puntland.	Over 50% of municipalities and districts have representative with 30% women representation in the local councils and accountable local government structures in place.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government Law of "Somaliland" was passed by Parliament and signed by President.</li> <li>Urban Land Management Law was finalized and adopted in the inter-ministerial committee on local governments of Puntland.</li> <li>Local Governance Law #23 was revised on Regions and District Self-administration with a focus on upgrading the Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer (IGFT) between the central and local governments.</li> <li>Local Government Employment Regulation developed, validated, and adopted by the Ministry of Interior in Kismayo, Jubaland.</li> <li>Health and education sector strategies were developed, which were aligned with the decentralization policy as well as sector plans and strategies in Puntland.</li> <li>Local Governance Institute became operational in "Somaliland" and strategic plans for Puntland were developed, and policy was agreed by the FGS.</li> <li>Networks of women in local government were established in six districts of Puntland to strengthen women's solidarity and advocate for gender equality in local government.</li> <li>The Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs developed and validated the Minimum Standards/Guidelines for gender equality and gender responsive Local Government Offices focused on promoting gender inclusion.</li> <li>Local Government Finance Policy was developed for four FMSs (Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and South-West States, and Benadir Regional Administration [BRA]).</li> <li>Gender-friendly work environment plans developed for eight districts in "Somaliland" to empower female staff and make local governments a friendly work environment for women.</li> <li>Two conferences on Women in Local Governance Administration and Women in District Council Elections were held in "Somaliland".</li> </ul>	On-Track
1.1.6. Proportion of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide inclusive rudimentary services.	With the exception of Somaliland and Puntland and major urban centres, no local governments have accountable Public Financial Management nor community agreed development plans.	50% of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide rudimentary services.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19 districts in "Somaliland" and Puntland improved their capacity to prepare annual work plans, budgets, and report.</li> <li>Participatory Planning Public Expenditure Management (PEM) modules / frameworks for BRA, Mogadishu municipality, and Hirshabelle State were developed.</li> <li>M&amp;E and Internal Audit modules were finalized as a part of the District Participatory Planning &amp; Budget Guide (DPP&amp;BG) / District Participatory Planning &amp; Finance Guide (DPFG) in "Somaliland".</li> </ul>	On-Track

**OUTCOME 1.2: Actual and potential conflicts are resolved or are prevented from turning violent**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
1.2.1. Proportion of states with gender-responsive conflict mapping, conflict analysis and inclusive institutions in charge of resolution of conflict.	Different government offices have responsibilities; Adhoc approach to political disputes and occasionally they turn into violence; Under-representation of women in mediation efforts.	100% of states have conflict mapping, conflict analysis and conflict resolution institutions with 30% women representations in mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation committees.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) in March and development of NRF implementation plan in May 2019.</li> <li>• Reconciliation conference, facilitated by the FGS and the Reconciliation Committee, brought together clans and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a to pave the way for a new unified administration in Galmudug.</li> <li>• No major violence reported during Jubaland and Galmudug regional elections.</li> <li>• No major violence reported in Galkayo.</li> <li>• Improved coordination between Somali National Army (SNA), Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and local representatives to react to armed conflict in Afbarwaqo and Tawfiq of Mudug.</li> <li>• De-facto ceasefire for Tukaraq, following a joint mediation initiative by Intergovernmental Authority on Development and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.</li> <li>• Increased local resources on mediation, reconciliation, and conflict prevention for women.</li> <li>• Enhanced capacity of women CSO leaders for advocacy and lobbying on women's representation during Jubaland and Galmudug regional elections.</li> </ul>	On-Track

**OUTCOME 1.3: Preparations for 2021 universal elections are completed**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
1.3.1. Existence of an inclusive and gender-responsive legal framework to support electoral processes	Incomplete electoral legal framework. (Only NIEC Law and Political Parties Law, subject to amendments, are in place.)	The electoral legal framework is completed by 2018 (Gender-responsive Electoral Law developed, constitutional clarity on political-electoral questions; amended gender-sensitive Political Parties Law; Citizenship Law, Independent and impartial electoral dispute resolution framework); 30% women's quota included in the Electoral Law	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister for MoIFAR presented Draft Electoral Law to HoP 20 May 2019.</li> <li>• Draft Electoral Law passed by HoP on 28 December 2019 and submitted to Upper House for review on 1 January 2020.</li> <li>• Draft does not guarantee 30% women's representation in parliament.</li> <li>• Amendments to Political Party Law awaiting introduction to parliament.</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.3.2. Existence of a functional and inclusive National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC)	NIEC was established in 2015 and recruited a preliminary secretariat in 2016.	By 2020, a functional NIEC exists with capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct elections, including state acceptance of its mandate; composition of NIEC is gender-sensitive; capacity of NIEC to build on gender-responsive electoral process.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NIEC opened four field offices in 2019.</li> <li>• Twenty-four political parties provisionally registered by NIEC in 2019 (total 63 parties).</li> <li>• NIEC submitted quarterly reports to parliament during 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track
1.3.2. Existence of a functional and inclusive National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC)	NIEC was established in 2015 and recruited a preliminary secretariat in 2016.	By 2020, a functional NIEC exists with capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct elections, including state acceptance of its mandate; composition of NIEC is gender-sensitive; capacity of NIEC to build on gender-responsive electoral process.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NIEC opened four field offices in 2019.</li> <li>• Twenty-four political parties provisionally registered by NIEC in 2019 (total 63 parties).</li> <li>• NIEC submitted quarterly reports to parliament during 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track
1.3.3. Existence of a formalized mechanism for gender-sensitive identification and registration voters for 2021 elections	No mechanism for identification and registration for potential voters.	Mechanism formalized for identification and registration of eligible male and female voters for 2021 elections.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biometric voter registration methodology decided by NIEC in May 2019.</li> <li>• NIEC conducted identification of and provisionally approved voter registration sites in South-West State, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Benadir in 2019. Puntland and Jubaland are on hold due to political situation between the FGS and FMSs. Voter registration cannot be implemented until electoral law is adopted and funding is made available.</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.3.4. Existence of mechanism to monitor and manage instances of violence or threats of violence against women candidates and voters.	No mechanisms exist to mitigate electoral-related violence against women.	CSO monitoring mechanisms and electoral observatory structures are established which mitigate violence and the threat of violence against women candidates and voters.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly reporting on human rights and elections as well as daily reporting on violations where they occur as well as advocacy on human rights issues were carried out in 2019.</li> <li>• Roadmap was developed for harnessing the role of the media in challenging social norms and behaviours that condone violence against women, especially electoral violence. The initiative is branding the media as a platform for the objectification of women and girls, from everyday negative narratives that promote stereotypes in preparation for the upcoming 2020 general elections. Gender-sensitive training held in August for 50 radio, TV, print, and online journalists (36 females and 14 males) from across the country.</li> </ul>	On-Track



**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law, and safety of Somalis.**

<b>OUTCOME 2.1: Affordable, acceptable, accountable, and able Somali national security institutions and forces providing security for Somalia</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Base-line</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>2018 Status</b>	<b>2019 Result</b>	<b>2019 Status</b>
2.1.1.1. Political agreement in place between FGS and FMSs on national security architecture, as detailed in 'Security Pact'.	N/A	By May 2017 National Security Architecture agreement will be endorsed by National Security Council; By 2018 all FMS will implement New Policing Model; By December 2017 Somali Parliament will approve the National Security Architecture; By 2020 increase of at least 10% in the annual PIO public perceptions survey	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Security Offices (RSO) in five FMSs and BRA were established, staffed, equipped, and operationalized.</li> <li>On-going technical cooperation and coordination between the National Security Advisor-led Office of National Security (ONS) and FMSs-Benadir Regional Administration RSO.</li> <li>FMSs, BRA, RSO, and ONS commenced institutional capacity building reforms aimed at enhancing civilian oversight of the security sector.</li> <li>Somali translation of Draft Somali Shipping Code was completed.</li> <li>Somali Maritime Administration under the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport was established.</li> <li>State Police Models were implemented by FMSs.</li> <li>There was no effective FGS/ Ministry of Defence (MoD) oversight and 'ownership' of Transition Plan objectives.</li> <li>National Security Council did not meet in 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track
2.1.1.2. Existence of an agreement on Security forces baseline figures between FGS/ FMS and international partners, with clarity on proportion paid by FGS and FMS	N/A	By 2018 Somali national security forces are regularly paid by FGS and FMS.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of biometric registration and the compliance with Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) that includes adequate vetting and human rights training is approaching completion.</li> <li>The SNA Code of Conduct is in force throughout SNA.</li> <li>Pay rise for SNA was announced in December 2019.</li> <li>Somali Police Force Payroll Reform and Human Resources Reform is on-going.</li> </ul>	On-Track
2.1.1.3 Existence of functioning civilian oversight mechanisms for Somali security institutions	N/A	By mid-2017 National Security Council will convene regular meetings, with National Security Office providing Secretariat function and issuing directives in line with 'Security Pact'. By start of 2018 Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Security implementing detailed capacity building plans agreed at Security Conference in October 17. By 2018 Parliamentary Defence and Security and Human Rights Committees holding regular hearings on specific incidents with IHR/IHL implications and accountability thereof; National Human Rights Commission submits its first report to parliament on human rights issues by Somali Security institutions; By 2020 Parliamentary Defence and Security introducing legislation and regulatory frameworks that is compliant with IHR/IHL and the Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and on Conflict Related Sexual Violence.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second phase of the Transition Plan commenced.</li> <li>FMSs ministries of security commenced.</li> <li>Institutional capacity building reforms were initiated aimed at enhancing civilian oversight of the security sector.</li> <li>FGS MoD, Office of National Security, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and FMSs ministries of security and RSO administration and technical expertise strengthened through recruitment of 128 mid-senior level staff (F:31, M:97).</li> <li>Capacity of the FGS Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) civil servants strengthened with training on human rights, gender awareness, trauma and stress management, code of conduct, and leadership skills.</li> <li>Human Rights Directorate and Audit Directorate established within the FGS MoIS.</li> <li>On-going coordination continues between the FGS MoIS and FMSs ministries of security.</li> <li>MoIS established Maritime Policing Working Group to synergize national and international efforts to securing Somali coastline.</li> <li>OPM Security and Justice Coordination Unit drafted Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan.</li> <li>MoD commenced the drafting of its institutional development and capacity building plan.</li> <li>Federal Parliament Upper House endorsed the draft bill Pension and Gratuities Bill for Members of the Armed Forces and Security Services and submitted it to the HoP for final endorsement.</li> <li>Draft National Defence Act drafted by the MoD was endorsed by Council of Ministers and submitted to the Federal Parliament in December 2019.</li> <li>Draft law on Immigration; the draft police act; the draft law on Small Arms and Light Weapons; and the draft Law on Private Security Agencies was drafted by the FGS MoIS.</li> </ul>	On-Track

2.1.4 Existence of functional and inclusive Somali National Security Institutions and Forces able to protect Somali population in line with international humanitarian and human rights laws	Process to establish Independent Human Rights Commission ongoing; Approx. 10% of the targets in the Human Rights Road Map achieved, including adoption of the National Legal Aid policy; No systematized or streamlined SNA training schedule or curricula on human rights exists.	By 2020, Somali National Security Forces (military and police respectively) have put in place at least one internal IHR/IHL violations complaints handling mechanism; by 2020 Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and on Conflict Related Sexual Violence are implemented up to seventy per cent;	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of biometric registration and the compliance with HRDDP that includes adequate vetting and human rights training is approaching completion.</li> <li>• SNA Code of Conduct is in force throughout SNA.</li> <li>• International partner-provided training of SNA (UK, EUTM, Turkey) contains UN-approved HRDDP module.</li> <li>• FGS MoIS established Human Rights Directorate and appointed Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Focal Point.</li> <li>• FGS MoIS civil servants were trained on human rights and gender awareness.</li> </ul>	Delayed
2.1.5 Existence of an effective Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) national programme designed for existing security forces and militia not integrating into the restructured security and defence forces.	N/A (no DDR plan exists)	Tentatively by Mid-2018 a comprehensive DDR program is designed for existing security forces and militia to be demobilized as a result of the restructuring process outlined in the National Security Architecture, as detailed in the "Security Pact".	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) strategy related to rightsizing process is pending as restructuring of national and regional security forces is not yet conclusive.</li> </ul>	Delayed

**OUTCOME 2.2: Strengthening the rule of law by building a rights-based police service and accessible, and fair justice institutions for all Somalis**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
2.2.1. Proportion of districts with formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice and corrections model.	Technical agreement reached in December 2016	By 2017 political agreement achieved; By 2018 main justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 70% of the regional capitals; By 2019 Formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 20% of districts; By 2020 formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 35% of district.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No final agreement reached between the FGS and FMSs on justice and corrections model.</li> <li>• A number of regional formal judicial institutions are functioning in accordance with the federal justice and corrections model.</li> </ul>	Delayed
2.2.2 Existence of functioning Somali Corrections Services	625 custodial corps staff comprise 479 male and 146 female received training on Bangkok rules, incident management or rehabilitation/human rights, Prisons leadership, Basic Prison duties, Advance and basic medical training and training in biometric registration of staff and inmates; Construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Crime Complex	By 2018 All Custodial Corps officers have received training appropriate to their function and on gender-responsive treatment and services in correctional settings; Accurate Prisoners data management in all prisons; Support to the Custodial Corps in the recruitment and training of 600 new staff to managed the new Mogadishu Prisons and Court Complex; Workshops in all the regions on the implementation of the Corrections model and the ONKOD Plan and support to the Rehabilitation Pilot Project for High Risk Prisoners in Baidoa. By 2020 At least 1 prison meeting minimum standards in each member State	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacities of 258 Custodial Corps staff (219 male, 39 Female) was increased to manage prisons and prisoners according to international standards.</li> <li>• The FGS delayed consultation process on the Corrections model.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Project for High Risk Prisoners in Baidoa received US\$ 1,387,260 from donors for the 3rd phase.</li> <li>• Approximately US\$ 5 million was sourced from donors for the constructions of new prisons in Baidoa, Galkayo, and Kismayo.</li> </ul>	
2.2.3 Status of implementation of the New Policing Model in each FMS and Benadir	1 (Puntland State Police is the only functioning state police service. The Somali Police Force exists but is operating under a centralized model.)	New Policing model exists in each FMS and Benadir; State Police Services (in the 5 FMSs) and the Somali Federal Police are established.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Policing Model adopted and implemented by the FGS and in all FMSs</li> </ul>	

2.2.4 Number of Police Plans endorsed at State and Federal level	No plans exist.	Five State Police Plans and one Federal Police Plan finalized by September 2017; By 2020, the Somali National Security Institutions introduce specific measures to establish training and recruitment processes that are gender responsive and compliant with international human rights rules and laws.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 197 police officers trained in Jowar. 205 police officers recruited in Hirshabelle.</li> <li>• Federal Police Plan developed and approved with all FMSs and the FGS having approved policing plans.</li> <li>• Somali Police numbers stand at 16,985 (approx. 10,000 are Somali Police Force).</li> </ul>	
2.2.5 Number of FMSs with functioning basic policing services.	AMISOM assessment.	Coverage in Mogadishu and all 5 FMSs capitals; By 2020 Women and Child Protection Unit is fully functional and able to meet the protection needs of Somali women and girls.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Police is operating in all FMSs and the Somali Police Force is operating in Benadir Region with a presence in each FMS.</li> <li>• Somali Police Force is to become a Federal Police responsible for both Benadir Regional security and federal policing.</li> <li>• Capacities enhanced of six Somali Police Force Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (EOD/IEDD) teams from Mogadishu, Hirshabelle and South-West. Conventional Munitions Disposal (CMD)/EOD training was given to one newly formed team in Garowe.</li> <li>• Awareness of police officers on explosive hazards strengthened through trainings in Baidoa (200), Mogadishu Police Academy (150), and Jowhar (80).</li> </ul>	

**OUTCOME 2.3:** *Strengthened local governance through provision of basic and public services will contribute to peace and stability*

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
2.3.1 Proportion of local governments providing a package of gender-responsive public and basic services with technical assistance from the FMSs and FGS.	TBC with government (target location, basic service package).	25% increase compared to baseline by end of the project.	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved technical knowledge of Social Affairs Department staff in delivering basic services in health and education across eight districts in "Somaliland".</li> <li>• State ministries of interior and local governments renewed priorities in improving basic services. Local Governments are pushing FGS institutions to decentralize functions across primary health care and education.</li> <li>• Local governments are formulating gender responsive plans that have seen an increase in the number of women involved in the projects, community consultations, and an increase in women and children beneficiaries in schools and health centres.</li> <li>• Local governments have engaged in local service delivery and have increased their contribution from internal revenues, increased service coverage, and improved consistency. ("Somaliland" increased their Service Delivery Model (SDM) contributions by over 500% compared to in 2014. In 2019, a total of US\$ 1,595,801 was invested in health SDM with 81% contribution from Government (70% from local governments). US\$ 1,961,793 invested in Education with 73% contribution from government (53% local government). Local governments in Puntland increased contribution to SDMs by 1% (from 5% to 6%) and the central government by 5% (from 10% to 15%), which is a 21% contribution.</li> <li>• SDM support benefitted 77,800 students (40% girls) in 305 primary schools (increasing enrolment by 18%), 75 health centres, water points in "Somaliland" and 14 primary schools and 15 health centres and four water points in Puntland benefiting 128,000 of women and children.</li> <li>• Health and education sector strategies developed in Puntland were aligned with the decentralization policy, as well as sector plans and strategies.</li> </ul>	On-Track

2.3.2 Proportion of the local population that have confidence in local governments legitimacy and capacity to deliver gender-responsive quality basic services. (Disaggregated by age and gender)	TBD	TBD after baseline	On-Track	• No data for 2019	No data
2.3.3: Number of women and men (including IDPs) accessing justice and protection services (including SGBV).	20,972 women received legal aid and ADR (alternate dispute resolutions (2013-2016); No psycho-social legal counselling services available with police.	25,000 (20,000 IDPs - 50% women) have access to and benefit from formal and informal justice services at least 5,000 women use protection and referral services. 50 districts with community policing.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,068 (3,012 female, 1,056 male) received legal representation or paralegal services, of which 262 were IDPs.</li> <li>• 5,051 (1,958 female, 3,093 male) received services from Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres.</li> <li>• 1,040 (466 female, 574 male) received services through mobile courts.</li> </ul>	On-Track

#### **OUTCOME 2.4:** *Capacities to address conflicts peacefully and prevent violent radicalization increased*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>2018 Status</b>	<b>2019 Result</b>	<b>2019 Status</b>
2.4.1 Existence of a functional Somalia National CVE (countering violent extremism) framework	The national comprehensive CVE strategy was adopted by Cabinet in September 2016.	By 2017, federal and state CVE coordinators appointed. P/CVE focal points in line ministries identified. By 2018 codifying and implementing Somali P/CVE coordination mandate and authority. The framework should clarify the authority and mandate of the CVE coordinator, the roles of the line ministries, the relationship with the state CVE coordinators and establish a regular coordination mechanism, including consultation with civil society, private sector and diaspora. This should be formalized in a legal framework, e.g. presidential decree. By 2020 implementation of the coordination mechanism should result in regular meetings (monthly / bi-monthly) in which decisions are made and enacted. At a minimum, bi-annual meetings should include civil society, private sector and diaspora.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P/CVE coordination mechanisms established at FGS and FMS levels and between FGS and FMSs.</li> <li>• International religious leaders conference on P/CVE was successfully organized in Mogadishu.</li> <li>• Monitoring of implementation was focused on developing and using context-specific tools to measure P/CVE programming impact.</li> </ul>	On-Track
2.4.2. Existence of a network of gender-sensitive skilled P/CVE coordinators at federal and FMSs levels.	In the development phase of the Somali strategy (and IGAD regional CVE strategy) some CVE coordinators have been participating in training.	By 2018 all state and federal CVE coordinators and focal points will have enhanced understanding of the P/CVE strategy, of the main drivers for recruitment and radicalization in their respective states. By 2020, federal and state CVE coordinators and focal points introduce policy options for mitigating solutions to prevent and counter those specific drivers.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P/CVE action plans, informed by gender differential needs, were developed by FMSs focal points and implementation is underway on a priority basis through targeted pilot interventions with focus on evaluating impact on violent extremism.</li> </ul>	On-Track
2.4.3 Existence of functional coordination mechanisms across the country of the ongoing National Programme for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants (DRP).	Weak and non-functional coordination mechanisms in place.	Effective coordination of partners and donors; Harmonization of programme implementation across Somalia; Scale up of National Programme to receive disengaged combatants, including in isolated areas.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review undertaken of the programme document for the DRP.</li> <li>• SOPs for the screening of female defectors and handling of defecting child-soldiers is under development.</li> <li>• Construction completed of two female DRP rehabilitation centres for Kismayo and Baidoa.</li> <li>• 368 defectors were reintegrated back into their communities in 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: *Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect*

<b>OUTCOME 3.1:</b> <i>National and sub-national policies, systems and institutions that uphold human rights, protection, gender equality, and women's empowerment are established and strengthened</i>					
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target 2020</b>	<b>2018 Status</b>	<b>2019 Result</b>	<b>2019 Status</b>
3.1.1. Level of representation of women in all national institutions (elected and appointed) across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions.	24% women in NFP, 23% in federal cabinet.	At least 30% women representation in all parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analytical and advocacy tool was finalized, which supports a review of the Constitution, Electoral Law, and Political Party Law from a gender perspective.</li> <li>63 Women MPs capacitated to analyse and advocate on legislations from a gender perspective.</li> <li>Somalia Women's Charter was developed and supported by women MPs. The Charter advocates for full parity across all level of governance and works as a guiding and inspirational tool for the advancement of the WPS agenda.</li> <li>Community dialogues, led through the Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MoWDFAFA) on women's role in politics, resulted in more women being elected at the district levels for the first time in Puntland.</li> <li>In "Somaliland", the dialogue resulted in signed commitments for the inclusion of women quota by the three political parties and the parliament women caucus.</li> <li>Women political party wings in Puntland, "Somaliland", and at federal level advocated the women caucus to address the gender aspect of legislations and ensure women quota is enshrined in electoral and political party laws in their respective areas.</li> </ul>	On-Track
3.1.2. Proportion of districts that develop measures to facilitate improved gender responsive service delivery at district level.	21% (18 of 86 districts)	50% (43 of 86 districts)	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum standards for gender equality and responsiveness in local governments were validated in Puntland.</li> <li>In "Somaliland", gender-friendly work environment plans were developed for eight JPLG target districts to empower female staff and to make local governments a friendly work environment for women.</li> <li>Gender policy in local government was drafted in Hirshabelle.</li> <li>16 districts adopted participatory planning, local government processes, and encouraged inclusion of all groups in community consultations.</li> <li>Systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments were adopted by "Somaliland" and Puntland Governments.</li> </ul>	On-Track
3.1.3. Existence of a functional National Human Rights Commission that complies with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions.	National Human Rights Commission Law adopted	Human Rights Commission is fully constituted in terms of the law, with 9 Commissioners with regional, gender and clan representation confirmed by Parliament and 1 Annual State of Human Rights report launched	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Federal Parliament (House of the People) allocated US\$ 100,000 for the commencement of the Commission but there has been no progress on appointment of Commissioners beyond the level of Cabinet.</li> </ul>	Delayed

3.1.4. Policies and mechanisms for reporting, tracking and addressing human rights violations, including CRSV and child protection	1) Limited human rights expertise of the staff of national line ministries, AGO and in security forces. 2) Mogadishu-based pilot project for Women and Child protection Unit in Somali Police Force, Action Plans and SOP on children armed conflict (CAAC), CRC	1) Up to four people from 15 ministries trained. 2) Each entity's mechanism is strengthened in SNA, Somali Police Force, NISA, and Attorney General to address/investigate/prosecute human rights and sexual violence cases, 80% of SNA and Somali Police Force personnel screened, SNA Child Protection Unit (CPU) capacity strengthened, at least 90% of children released access reintegration services; mechanisms to follow up and respond to grave violations against children violation strengthened.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 906 SNA trained, including 101 officers (47 women).</li> <li>• 140 police officers trained, including some as trainers.</li> <li>• Public report released on the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons titled "Voices Unheard, Participation of Internally Displaced Persons in Peace and State-Building processes in Somalia".</li> <li>• In October 2019, a Group of Friends of CAAC chaired by Denmark was launched in Somalia to leverage advocacy and resource mobilization for child protection programmes and to advance the implementation of action plans and the Roadmap signed by the FGS in October 2019.</li> <li>• Peacebuilding Fund approved US\$ 2 million for UNICEF and UNSOM in September to support prevention of child recruitment and community-based reintegration of child soldiers in Somalia.</li> </ul>	On-Track
3.1.5. Number of human rights and security-related legislation and policies developed and reviewed by different human rights and security committees	Federal Constitution, draft federal Constitution, Sexual Offences Bill, Penal Code, Citizenship Bill, Anti-FGM Bill to be reviewed, Puntland Juvenile Justice, International treaties requiring domestication, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);	Human rights and security committees reviewed the main legislation for compliance with human rights; Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict ratified, frameworks to domesticate CRC in place, existence of mechanisms to implement justice for children.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treaty Body initial report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child was submitted.</li> <li>• Child Rights Bill was drafted and is under consultation.</li> <li>• Roadmap for acceleration of implementation of Action Plans on Children and Armed Conflict was signed by SRSG for CAAC and Minister of Defence in October 2019.</li> <li>• In June 2019, global campaign "ACT to Protect Children Affected by Conflict" was launched in Somalia during an event held to commemorate the Day of the African Child.</li> </ul>	On-Track

### OUTCOME 3.2: Inclusion, transparency and accountability processes, and practices at all levels of government are improved

Indicator	Base-line	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
3.2.1. Existence of a functional National integrity system (transparency, accountability, anticorruption)	3.2.1. Absence of a national integrity system.	A national integrity system agreed and under implementation	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National anti-corruption strategy was developed.</li> <li>• Anti-Corruption Bill was signed into law by the President on 21 September 2019.</li> <li>• Significant progress was made by Government concerning the national integrity system and approval of new law establishing Anti-Corruption Commission.</li> </ul>	On-Track
3.2.2. Somalia rating on Transparency International index	176 out of 176 countries	170 out of 176 countries	Off-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 180 out of 180 countries (2019).</li> </ul>	Off-Track
3.2.3. Somalia ranking on governance effectiveness	-2.22 (2016)	-2.19 (2020)	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somalia ranking on governance effectiveness in 2018: -2.19 (2019 data not yet available), ranked 192 out of 193 countries with only Yemen scoring lower.</li> <li>• Government established Technical Reform Committee to discuss issues of Civil Service Reform. Achievements of the Committee include: 1) The finalization of the Human Resources Audit and Government's decision on the outcome which are under implementation; 2) Review of the ongoing Pension Policy and Pension Bill for the civil service; 3) Reviewing of ongoing development of administrative regulations of the Civil Service Law (following Cabinet approval in 2018, Civil Servants Law did not receive Parliamentary approval in 2019); 4) Supporting the ongoing assessment and developing a national public sector reform strategy framework for the FGS and FMSs; and 5) The civil service code of conduct reviewed, summarized, and translated.</li> <li>• National Training Policy on Human Resources drafted in 2018 was not approved or endorsed in 2019 for implementation.</li> <li>• The 2019 Somali Aid Flow Report published (with data collected in 2018) and data collection completed for 2020 report was finalized and preliminary aid flows analysis drafted but not validated.</li> <li>• Development of an Aid Information Management System is nearing completion at end of 2019.</li> </ul>	Delayed

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population

<b>OUTCOME 4.1: Government capacities, institutions, policies, plans and programmes strengthened to better prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impact of natural and man-made shocks at Federal, FMS levels, and local level</b>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
4.1.1. Existence of functioning Disaster Risk Management and Early warning systems at Federal and Federal Member State Level	Institutions under formulation.	Federal and state humanitarian and disaster management level ministries have basic capacities to perform and coordinate their functions. State level drought and flood mitigation strategies/plans development and implementation started.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid- and long-term resilience building priorities developed in support of Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF).</li> <li>• National Disaster Management Policy was approved.</li> <li>• Early warning systems are operational in “Somaliland” and Puntland.</li> <li>• National Climate Change Policy, National Charcoal Policy, and National Environment Policy and Act were validated in November 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track
4.1.2. Number of new policies and laws providing a better enabling environment for resilience	Existing Draft IDP Policy; Ratification of Kampala Convention	Relevant policies developed, finalized and enacted	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) was ratified in November 2019.</li> <li>• The national policy on IDPs and refugee-returnees was adopted by Government in November 2019.</li> <li>• National Eviction Guidelines and the Interim Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs both were adopted by Government in November 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track

<b>OUTCOME 4.2: Resilience and cohesion of Somali society strengthened through food and nutrition security and social protection systems</b>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
4.2.1. Progress towards the establishment of Social Protection System to mitigate the impacts of natural and man-made shocks, particularly for vulnerable populations	0	Social protection systems developed and operational	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Social Protection Policy was approved by Cabinet in July and launched in September.</li> <li>• World Bank Board approved in August a US\$ 65 million pre-arrears IDA grant for “Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital” project.</li> <li>• Preparations for Safety Net for Human Capital Project advanced to start the transfers to 200,000 households (1.2 million people). Transfers are expected to start in 2020.</li> </ul>	On-Track
4.2.2. Proportion of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 45.6%	> 65%	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP - Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 49.3%</li> <li>• FAO - Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 62.5%</li> </ul>	On-Track
4.2.3. Proportion of children 6-59 months with MAM/SAM who are admitted into treatment and benefit from prevention of MAM services	SAM Treatment Central South- 48% Puntland – 25% Somaliland – 70% MAM treatment 44.9% MAM prevention 45.1%	SAM Treatment(national): 75% MAM treatment >50% MAM prevention >70%	On-Track	<p>SAM Treatment (% of SAM Burden admitted into treatment by zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central South – 127%</li> <li>• Somaliland – 66%</li> <li>• Puntland – 63%</li> </ul> <p>(Overachievement in Central South zone is due to floods and drought conditions in late 2019)</p> <p>MAM Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall - 77.5%</li> <li>• MCHN - 95.2%</li> <li>• BSFP - 96.6%</li> </ul>	On-Track

### OUTCOME 4.3: Provision of comprehensive and sustainable solutions for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugee returnees, and host communities

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
4.3.1. Number of refugees and IDPs with identification papers, property / tenancy entitlements disaggregated by sex	No mechanism in place for land and property registry.	At least 1,000 refugees and IDPs benefiting from land and property deeds issued (30% to women).	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Durable Solutions Unit was established within BRA to address issues relating to land tenure and registration for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.</li> <li>74 IDP households in Kismayo were provided with houses (IDP families moved into the new housing units on March 2019 through a formal handover).</li> <li>80 IDP households in Mogadishu were provided with a rental subsidy of up to US\$ 80 per month for one year and an income generating activity instalment of US\$ 1,000 (US\$ 500 in two instalments) and a 7-month food basket.</li> </ul>	On-Track
4.3.2. Number of IDPs, vulnerable migrants, Refugee Returnees and Host communities supported with return and sustainable (re) integration	UNHCR: To date, UNHCR has supported 91,000 refugee returnees from Kenya and Yemen* and 140 from elsewhere. IOM: to date, IOM has supported 21,313 mixed migrants from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), over 37,000 from Yemen* and 140 from elsewhere. IDP/host communities: 0	UNHCR: For 2018, our planning figures are: 65,000 refugee returnees from Kenya and 40,000* from Yemen. IOM: until 2021, 40,000 mixed migrants (8,000 pax/year) for KSA returns, 10,000 for Yemen returns (IOM's contribution towards Yemen response) and 5,000 for vulnerable migrants returning from elsewhere; Until 2021, 10,000 IDPs/host communities. *potential for overlap in the figures provided by UNHCR and IOM pertaining to Refugees from Yemen.	On-Track	<p>Returns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM: Assisted 1,267 (M: 676; F: 591) Assisted Spontaneous Arrivals and 2,016 (M: 1173; F: 843) spontaneous returns, a total of 3,283 returnees from Yemen; 747 mixed migrants from KSA; and 2,274 returnees (F: 908; M: 1,366) from other countries.</li> <li>UNHCR: Assisted 5,460 returnees to Somalia.</li> <li>UNICEF: Rolled out the CPIMS+ Primero case management and data system to Puntland and "Somaliland" to ensure case management services can reach children along migratory routes. A total of 6,109 children (3299 boys and 2810 girls) on the move had access to protection services. They include 1622 Ethiopians, 416 Djiboutian, 41 Yemenis, and 1 Kenyan.</li> </ul> <p># of IDPs/Host Community beneficiaries of (re)integration support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR: Provision of title deeds for 1,150 households in Puntland</li> <li>UNHCR: Resilience of 230 IDPs and 450 returnees strengthened through supply of agricultural inputs and implements; training on agronomic practices and post-harvest management; restocking of productive female goats for milk and income; and supplying livelihood goods and services.</li> <li>UNHCR: supported issuance of asylum seeker and refugee documentation, thereby providing protection from detention and access to services. IDPs in "Somaliland", who had lost their documents were assisted with issuance of National Identity Cards.</li> <li>WFP: A total of 4,833 returnees from Dadaab, Kakuma, Nairobi, and other countries like Yemen, Sudan and Djibouti, were assisted (at US\$ 15 per person per month/ 6-month package).</li> <li>UNICEF: continued collaboration with the water utility company managing water supply in Boroma town and together increased water supply to the town by connecting two boreholes to the existing water system, which resulted in benefitting additional 42,000 people in the town, including 24,000 IDPs and vulnerable communities now connected to safe water systems in/around Boroma.</li> <li>IOM: 302 individuals received reintegration assistance; 45 critical public infrastructure projects supported 717,094 beneficiaries (WASH, education, health, livelihoods, roads etc.) in Jubaland, South-West State, Hirshabelle, and Galmudug. Over 1,100 direct beneficiaries from IDPs, returnees, and host communities directly participated in development of 11 Community Action Plans; 1,274 Cash-for-Work beneficiaries benefitted from temporary employment, skills development, and income; 1,000 IDP HHs supported with relocation to a new public land in Baidoa (supported with WASH, health, and shelter); and Danwadaag partners reached a total of 54,857 (M: 34%; F: 66%) individuals through access to improved basic services in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Afgoye.</li> </ul>	On-Track

### OUTCOME 4.4: Sustainable management of environment and natural resources

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
4.4.1 Proportion of households in urban areas using alternative energy sources instead of charcoal.	98 per cent of urban households in Somalia use traditional fuels for cooking (mainly charcoal)	Alternative sources of energy replace 20% use of charcoal at household level in urban areas.	On-Track	• 52,330 households (86% women-headed households) have access to environment friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal and solar solutions.	On-Track



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

<b>OUTCOME 5.1: The Somali population has improved access to and benefits from equitable and quality essential social services</b>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
5.1.1. Per centage of population using safe water disaggregated by sex/gender	53%	65%	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52% UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) data. JMP data used SDG indicators for basic water supply estimates and more reliable data than the estimates made in 2018.</li> </ul>	On-Track
5.1.2. Primary education enrolment ratio disaggregated by sex/gender	32%	41%	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GER Primary 36.6% (30.8% girls).</li> <li>4.7% increase in the enrolment rate for both boys and girls at WFP- supported schools.</li> </ul>	On-Track
5.1.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	38% Somalia / 44% Somaliland	TBD	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated HMIS data is not available.</li> <li>Increase in number of skilled health personnel following training of 232 additional midwives in 2018 and 2019.</li> </ul>	On-Track

<b>OUTCOME 5.2: Productive sectors strengthened to promote inclusive growth, employment opportunities, and sustainable development</b>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2018 Status	2019 Result	2019 Status
5.2.1. Employment rate in UN targeted areas (disaggregated by age, gender and disability status).	TBC	TBC	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,334 unemployed young people (723 women) were employed and generating sustainable incomes, having set up 70 micro-enterprises or wage-employed in construction, fishing, renewable energy (solar), and other sectors.</li> <li>863 unemployed young people (328 women) got short-term employment opportunities through labour-intensive and apprenticeship initiatives in Berbera, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.</li> </ul>	On-Track
5.2.2. Number of policies, laws, strategies, formulated and adopted for the labour market	0	3	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Employment Strategy was endorsed by Cabinet. Launch planned for March 2020.</li> <li>Review of labour code was finalized, document due for submission to the relevant government committee. Final document to be launched in April 2020.</li> <li>The FGS developed its National Labour Force Survey (LFS) Report, which includes "Somaliland".</li> <li>The regional Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) guidelines on seafood safety and export developed in English and Somali for Jubaland, Puntland, and "Somaliland".</li> </ul>	On-Track
5.2.3. Production level in crop, livestock, and fish sectors	1) main crops 1MT for sorghum and 1.5 MT for maize 2) Milk yield main breed- 0.4 Lts/day goats; Less than 1% of livestock farmers growing more productive fodder or with requisite technical skills 3) 30,000 Tonnes of Marine Catches	1) 25% Increment in production and productivity 2) 20% increment in livestock production and productivity 3) 15% Increment in production and productivity	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop Yield: On average, the farmers' maize yield in tons/Ha stands at 1.97 tons while the sorghum stands at 1.87 tons. This represents a 18% more yield among the beneficiaries supported by quality inputs. Yield was 17% lower compared to last year due to unfavourable weather conditions.</li> <li>Interventions, especially in provision of fodder seeds, range cubes, treatment, and vaccination, led to increased average milk production of 0.6 litres per goat and livestock wealth of 49 goats per household.</li> </ul>	On-Track

5.2.4 Number of gender-sensitive employment opportunities in the green energy sector	N/A	New employment opportunities created in the green energy sector; New business/private sector initiatives promoting green energy.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five green charcoal facilities established (three in “Somaliland” and two in Puntland) to support production of high efficiency charcoal.</li> <li>• Across Somalia, more than 160 people, including 48 women, benefitted from short-term employment through the green energy facilities.</li> <li>• Five cooperatives in Puntland each received US\$ 10,000 in start-up grants and two cooperatives in Puntland benefitted from kilns for energy efficient cook stoves.</li> <li>• 80 women retailers engaged in charcoal business in Puntland (10 in Galkayo; 20 in Garowe; 10 in Bosaso; 10 in Gardo; and 30 in Baran) transitioned to energy efficient cooking stoves.</li> <li>• 48 trained youth (24 women) were self-employed and generated incomes, having set up and managed their 16 MSMEs in solar energy in Mogadishu (12 SMEs, involving 36 youth) and Kismayo (4 SMEs, involving 12 youth).</li> <li>• 56 households and public facilities were electrified with solar panels in Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa.</li> <li>• In Mogadishu, Kismayo, and Baidoa, 498 unemployed young people (250 women) improved their skills in solar panel installation and maintenance and entrepreneurship development, through a 3-month tailor-made training programme.</li> </ul>	On-Track
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# Annex II:

## Common Budgetary Framework reporting

### 2019 Budgets and expenditures

**Strategic Priority 1:** Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections

Agency	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
UNSOM	14,149,000	12,890,000
UNDP	12,886,328	11,560,616
UN Women	467,527	390,577
IOM	8,916,152	6,289,441
<b>SP1 TOTAL:</b>	<b>36,419,007</b>	<b>31,130,634</b>

**Strategic Priority 2:** Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law, and Safety of Somalis

Agency	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
UNSOM	14,149,000	12,890,000
UNMAS	2,248,000	2,248,000
UNOPS	34,800,000	33,054,550
UNDP	17,999,498	15,564,416
UNODC	2,846,903	1,822,000
UNICEF	3,011,959	3,011,959
UNFPA	392,231	377,334
UN Women	1,541,380	1,140,454
IOM	35,839,411	23,080,448
UN Habitat	2,713,260	2,559,286
<b>SP2 TOTAL:</b>	<b>115,541,642</b>	<b>95,748,447</b>

**Strategic Priority 3:** Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

Agency	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
UNICEF	15,954,403	15,954,662
UNDP	1,723,854	1,163,015
IOM	45,000	810,529
UNFPA	666,667	666,667
UNSOM	14,149,000	12,890,000
UN Women	0	116,007
UNHCR	5,081,663	5,092,044
UNESCO	77,728	77,728
<b>SP3 TOTAL:</b>	<b>37,698,316</b>	<b>36,770,652</b>

**Strategic Priority 4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society, and population**

Agency	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
UNICEF	62,080,655	62,080,657
IOM	16,042,100	15,741,971
WFP	196,411,515	98,205,758
FAO	133,419,616	75,674,652
UNDP	7,292,401	6,056,640
UNHCR	14,787,716	14,358,470
WHO	9,386,428	7,895,046
UNFPA	2,200,000	2,200,000
UN Habitat	5,072,216	3,655,160
UNESCO	3,500	3,500
UNOPS	5,200,000	3,133,500
<b>SP4 TOTAL:</b>	<b>451,896,147</b>	<b>289,005,354</b>

**Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis**

Agency	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
UNICEF	6,347,187	6,347,187
WHO	32,111,355	24,584,004
UNFPA	23,605,241	18,753,666
IOM	26,094,843	9,186,081
UNDP	7,034,309	6,041,229
UNIDO	2,425,840	2,425,840
ILO	673,247	664,611
WFP	43,594,900	27,900,736
UN Habitat	1,950,267	1,530,980
FAO	21,299,458	13,333,932
UNCDF	5,967,026	4,602,306
<b>SP5 TOTAL:</b>	<b>171,103,673</b>	<b>115,370,572</b>

	2019 Budget (US\$)	2019 Expenditures (US\$)
<b>UNSF TOTAL 2019:</b>	<b>812,658,785</b>	<b>568,025,659</b>

## 2019 Budgets and funding requirements

**Strategic Priority 1:** Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections

Agency	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
UNSOM	14,464,500	0	14,464,500
UNDP	11,526,525	10,178,662	21,705,187
UN Women	448,793	858,278	1,307,071
IOM	2,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
<b>SP1 TOTAL:</b>	<b>28,439,818</b>	<b>16,036,940</b>	<b>44,476,758</b>

**Strategic Priority 2:** Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law, and safety of Somalis

Agency	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
UNSOM	14,464,500	0	14,464,500
UNMAS	4,275,171	6,496,948	10,772,119
UNOPS	27,601,569	0	27,601,569
UNDP	19,571,108	1,349,749	20,920,857
UNODC	5,709,379	0	5,709,379
UNICEF	2,601,104	1,633,252	4,234,356
UNFPA	300,000	0	300,000
UN Women	1,597,514	0	1,597,514
IOM	12,732,057	10,271,000	23,003,057
UN Habitat	4,200,000	0	4,200,000
<b>SP2 TOTAL:</b>	<b>93,052,402</b>	<b>19,750,949</b>	<b>112,803,352</b>

**Strategic Priority 3:** Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

Agency	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
UNICEF	372,018	232,890	604,908
UNDP	1,758,803	0	1,758,803
IOM	613,000	700,000	1,313,000
UNFPA	600,000	0	600,000
UNSOM	14,464,500	0	14,464,500
UN Women	50,000	0	50,000
UNHCR	4,214,954	11,205,627	15,420,581
UNESCO	22,000	610,000	632,000
<b>SP3 TOTAL:</b>	<b>22,095,275</b>	<b>12,748,517</b>	<b>34,843,792</b>

**Strategic Priority 4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society, and population**

Agency	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
UNICEF	10,585,890	6,653,988	17,239,878
IOM	8,150,398	6,520,000	14,670,398
WFP	100,119,687	68,752,884	168,872,571
FAO	44,534,343	134,251,000	178,785,343
UNDP	8,613,784	1,204,896	9,818,680
UNHCR	14,291,227	82,309,661	96,600,888
WHO	4,782,557	4,658,740	9,441,297
UNFPA	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
UN Habitat	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
UNOPS	6,398,431	0	6,398,431
UNESCO	42,800	850,000	892,800
<b>SP4 TOTAL:</b>	<b>202,519,117</b>	<b>309,201,169</b>	<b>511,720,286</b>

**Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis**

Agency	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
UNICEF	28,733,130	18,147,240	46,880,370
WHO	17,387,492	11,332,108	28,719,600
UNFPA	18,000,000	3,000,000	21,000,000
IOM	7,954,659	10,000,000	17,954,659
UNDP	11,032,036	0	11,032,036
UNIDO	5,722,942	9,000,000	14,722,942
ILO	100,000	400,000	500,000
WFP	21,717,722	23,471,416	45,189,137
UN Habitat	2,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
FAO	5,912,467	41,900,000	47,812,467
UNCDF	4,560,078	4,000,000	8,560,078
<b>SP5 TOTAL:</b>	<b>123,620,527</b>	<b>122,750,764</b>	<b>246,371,289</b>

	Projected to be available in 2020 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2020 (funding gap) (US\$)	Total Required in 2020 (US\$)
<b>UNSF TOTAL 2020:</b>	<b>469,727,139</b>	<b>480,488,340</b>	<b>950,215,476</b>



