



SOMALIA JOINT FUND
TUBTA HORUMARKA



**UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA JOINT FUND
2022 ANNUAL REPORT**

The **SOMALIA JOINT FUND's** mission is to provide an impactful and collectively owned contribution to Somalia's recovery and development by resourcing clear United Nations strategies and leveraging distinct UN comparative advantages in the country. As such, its ambition is to be a platform for joint policy and strategic dialogue that is translated into an informed by high-quality and flexible programming.

This report showcases what the SJF has achieved through its programmes structured around the new seven funding windows. It also outlines its partners, the financial overview, what has been learned and plans to move forward.

In 2022, SJF managed and implemented 13 programmes, thanks to the generous contributions of the following countries and donors:

- ◆ **Denmark**
- ◆ **European Union**
- ◆ **Finland**
- ◆ **Germany**
- ◆ **Italy**
- ◆ **Netherlands**
- ◆ **Norway**
- ◆ **Peacebuilding Fund**
- ◆ **Somalia**
- ◆ **Sweden**
- ◆ **Switzerland**
- ◆ **United Kingdom**
- ◆ **United States of America**

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"The SJF's Climate and Resilience Window allows donors to pool their resources in support of closer partnership with the UN and the Government of Somalia to mitigate the impact of climate change and address the effects of decades of underinvestment in Somalia's resilience."

FOREWORD

Dear partners,

I am pleased to share with you the annual consolidated report of the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2022.

In the last report, I reflected on the challenges ahead for Somalia, notably the unprecedented drought and ensuing escalating humanitarian crisis. Famine was narrowly averted in the second half of 2022, but the situation remains dire. Although long-awaited rains have started in parts of the country, they are expected to underperform. With the rains comes the risk of floods, further aggravating the situation of affected communities, disrupting harvests, and increasing the risk of water-borne diseases, especially among the ever-growing population of urban poor and internally displaced persons.

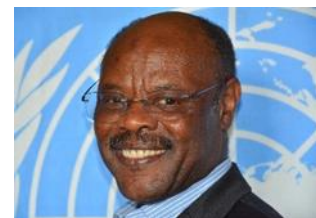
On 22 March 2023, the President's Envoy for Drought Response, Mr Abdirahman Abdishakur, wrote in *The Guardian* that "[h]umanitarian assistance is not the solution. It can only be a stopgap

measure when crises occur. Some \$8bn has been spent in humanitarian funding since the famine in 2011, and we are still facing similar crises every other year." Mr Abdishakur is correct. Somalia's international partners must increasingly shift attention to investments in preventative measures to strengthen resilience and mitigate the effects of an increasingly erratic and harsh climate. Failure to do so will only result in ever-increasing humanitarian budgets and human suffering.

The UN stands ready to do its part and to use its convening power to rally support from international partners. As a part of this effort, a Climate and Resilience Window has been opened in the SJF. The window allows donors to pool their resources in support of closer partnership with the UN and the Government of Somalia to mitigate the impact of climate change and address the effects of decades of underinvestment in Somalia's resilience. The window is one of the strongest aspects of the SJF and will play an important role in the UN's ability to operationalize

the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in line with the ambitions of the National Development Plan and the UN Cooperation Framework for Somalia.

However, official development assistance is not enough to address the monumental needs. Success depends on Somalia's ability to attract foreign direct investment, access concessional financing, and fully integrate into the global financial markets. The UN is also working with international partners for Somalia's easier access to global climate funds. The support anticipated through the SJF's Climate and Resilience Window will play an essential role in laying the foundation for other, larger investments.



Adam Abdelmoula
Deputy Special Representative of the
Secretary-General, Resident and
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

2022 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2022, the SJF adopted revised Terms of Reference, Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy and Risk Management Strategy.

Thanks to projects supported by the UN Somalia Joint Fund in close cooperation with Somali authorities:



Technical support has been provided to **TRANSITIONAL PUNTLAND ELECTORAL COMMISSION (TPEC)** staff in setting up the **FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGING 660 PEOPLE AS TEMPORARY ELECTION STAFF** for the first phase of the voter registration.

The provision of **1020 SOCIAL SAFETY NETS THROUGH CASH FOR WORK** with the recent shelter typology constructions for the most vulnerable groups was undertaken.

NEW SOMALIA PRISON LAW AND THE STANDARD OPERATING POLICY have been drafted to strengthen adequate prison administration and **PROPER TREATMENT OF PRISONERS** in line with international prison management standards and the Nelson Mandela Rules.



Access to justice, particularly for rural and marginalized communities, was increased through the support of **16 ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS (ADR.) CENTRES** as an alternative to formal courts, providing services to **14,268 BENEFICIARIES, OFF WHICH 45%** are women.

Through reporting and monitoring mechanisms, **60 CHILDREN AND YOUTH ASSOCIATED** with Puntland security forces, police and clan militia have been screened and separated. These children and youth are now benefiting from **REINTEGRATION SUPPORT**.

The construction and reconstruction of prison facilities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Beledweyne allowed **PRISONERS to SERVE THEIR SENTENCES IN A MORE SECURE AND CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT**, which complies with international standards.

7,447 HOUSEHOLDS (95% WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS), AND 500,000 PEOPLE, started using environment-friendly, sustainable sources of energy and fuel-efficient stoves instead of charcoal.

2022 HIGHLIGHTS



200 WOMEN FARMERS IN MARKA DISTRICT in Southwest state were organized into six cooperatives in Buufow Bacaad village and Janaale village.

Family planning services have been expanded, with **68,058 WOMEN USING CONTRACEPTIVES IN 2022**, compared to 39,795 women in 2021.

57,447 HOUSEHOLDS (95 PERCENT WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS), AND 500,000 PEOPLE started using environment-friendly, sustainable sources of energy and fuel-efficient stoves instead of charcoal.



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

EIGHT active donors to the SJF (based on commitments/deposits during the reporting period)

\$48,7 M donor commitments during the reporting period with a deposit rate of 95 percent.

DONOR	Commitments (US\$)	Deposits (US\$)	Deposit Rate (%)
SWEDEN	13,067,005	13,067,005	100
SWITZERLAND	10,476,248	8,107,998	77
NORWAY	9,697,455	9,697,455	100
FINLAND	6,824,262	6,824,262	100
DENMARK	4,228,468	4,228,468	100
ITALY	1,774,668	1,774,668	100
NETHERLANDS	1,609,610	1,609,610	100
UNITED STATES	1,000,000	1,000,000	100
TOTAL	<u>48,677,716</u>	<u>46,309,466</u>	<u>95</u>

Overall contributions from inception through to 31 December 2022

DONOR	Commitments (US\$)	Deposits (US\$)	Deposit Rate (%)
SWEDEN	136,540,957	136,540,957	100
EUROPEAN UNION	79,790,868	79,083,353	99
NORWAY	57,319,353	57,319,353	100
SWITZERLAND	47,663,260	45,295,010	95
DENMARK	39,125,173	39,125,173	100
UNITED KINGDOM	36,236,007	35,976,001	99
GERMANY	32,807,500	32,807,500	100
ITALY	30,538,518	30,538,518	100
FINLAND	25,161,043	25,161,043	100
NETHERLANDS	21,541,975	21,541,975	100
PEACEBUILDING FUND	8,572,120	8,572,120	100
UNITED STATES	5,535,000	5,535,000	100
SOMALIA	3,332,364	3,332,364	100
TOTAL	<u>524,164,138</u>	<u>520,828,367</u>	<u>99</u>

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

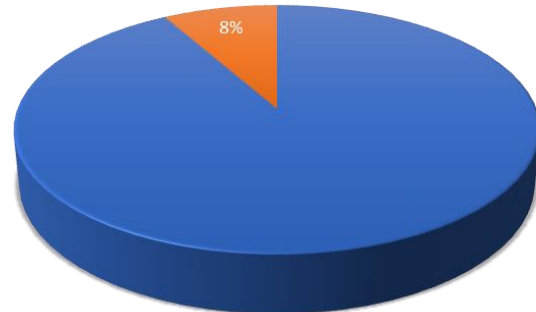
In 2022, the SJF received a total of US\$46,309,466 in deposits, which is eight percent lower than the amount received during the same period in 2021. The drop in contributions can be attributed to the changes made in the Fund's portfolio and the just concluded reforms of the Fund. These modifications have played a significant role in shaping the current financial landscape of the SJF.

\$520,828,366

Overall capitalization of the Fund from 2014 to 2022

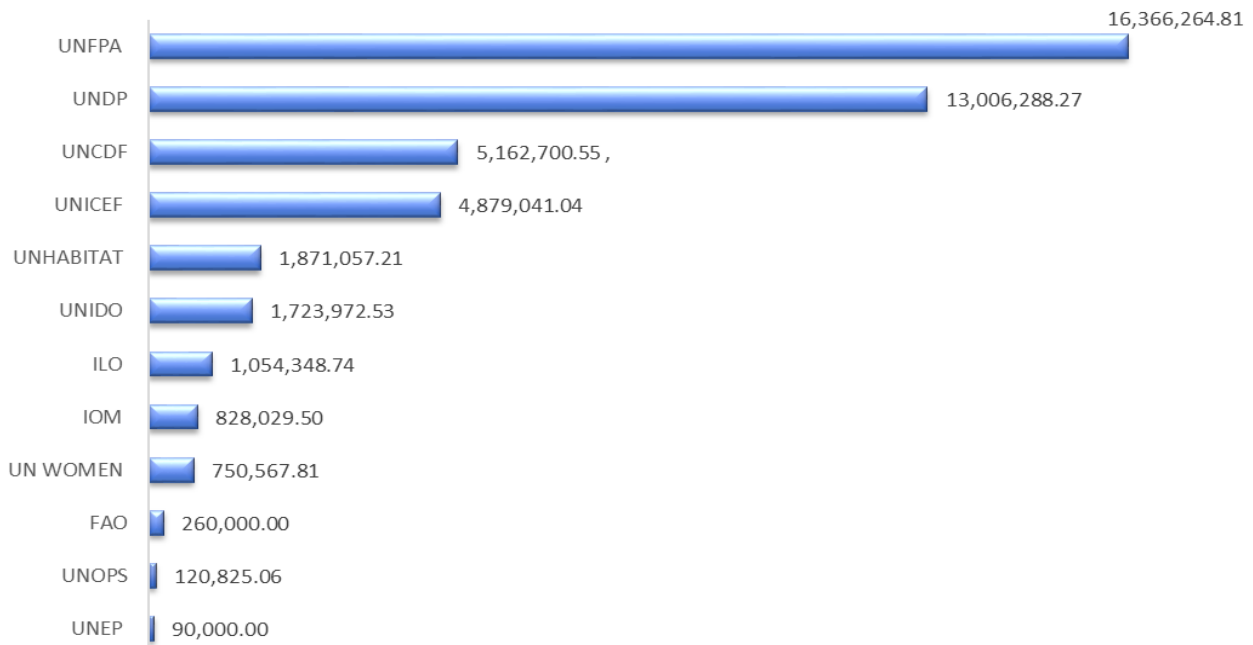
In the coming months, we foresee a continued decline in contributions to the Fund as the reforms take shape, especially with the implementation of the new earmarking policy. Nonetheless, we remain optimistic that this will be temporary, and we'll see an increase in contributions in 2024.

Unearmarked contributions as a percentage of overall contributions:



The 2022 annual financial report of the SJF with more detailed information will be produced by the MPTF Office and released to partners by the end of May 2023. Real-time financial information can be accessed on the [MPTF Gateway](#).

\$46,309,466 transferred to PUNOs* in 2022



Financial data source: MPTF Gateway on 31 December 2022 – *PUNO: Participating UN Organization



OUR ENGAGEMENT

UN-internal discussions were initiated on some of the SJF's funding windows. A donor consultation was held on the draft strategy note for inclusive politics.

In November 2022, the SJF adopted its revised Terms of Reference following the consultative reform process that began in 2021. A new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy and Adaptive Risk Management Strategy accompany the Terms of Reference. The three documents are integral to the Fund's functioning and chart a new course from now until its new end date on 31 December 2030.

The Secretariat closely collaborated with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) on operational and financial project closure. Throughout the year, the Secretariat worked with MPTFO on donor agreements, revising legal documents, and finalizing the TOR. In addition, the SJF Secretariat travelled to New York to raise awareness of the reformed Fund in Somalia. During the visit, the Secretariat engaged with MPTFO, the Development Coordination Office, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and UNDP. In late October, the Secretariat organized a donor meeting to present the final structure of the SJF. Donors expressed their commitment to support the Fund.

The SJF Secretariat facilitated extensive stakeholder engagements throughout 2022. Four formal quarterly donor meetings were held. Several additional meetings were held with stakeholders to seek final views on the SJF's new Terms of Reference. The SJF Secretariat worked with Switzerland's Kulmis Initiative to assist with the development of a format for the Fund's combined results framework linked to a performance dashboard. Additionally, the SJF Secretariat engaged the UN Country Team and the Programme Management Teams on the Fund's strategy and arranged a technical workshop in Mogadishu in November 2022 to socialize programme managers on operational procedures.

A new logo for the SJF was adopted with the tagline **Tubta Horumarka (Together for Development)** and incorporated design elements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), signalling the shift to this new phase of partnership under the Fund for implementation of the SDGs in Somalia.

The SJF Secretariat was further strengthened in the third quarter of 2022 with a Programme Specialist on detailed assignment from the MPTFO in New York.

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

Lead organizations

UNDP
UNSONM

Number of projects

2

Allocations

\$93.6 M



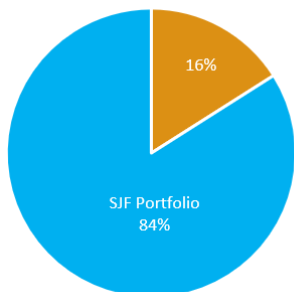
Ms. Saadiyo Yasin MP, the first-ever woman to be elected as the HoP Deputy Speaker

ELECTIONS: DIALOGUE AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The UN's electoral support contributed to the conclusion of the electoral process in May 2022 following the federal parliamentary elections and the election of the tenth President of the Federal Republic of Somalia by the joint Houses of Parliament in Somalia. In this process, the UN's Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) carried out a series of activities and provided technical advice and support to the ad hoc electoral committees as they completed indirect elections to the House of the People (HoP).

The UN's Gender Electoral Task Team supported IESG with advocacy in coordination with Goodwill Ambassadors Group (GWA), which was established by the Prime Minister to ensure the achievement of 30 percent quota for women's representation in parliament. Joint Operation Centers (JOCs) coordinated security for the elections, including promoting the inclusion of Women's Situation Desks by responding to and reporting electoral violence.

Despite intensive advocacy efforts, women's representation in parliament fell short of the 30 percent quota for both Houses. Fifty-four of the 275 seats were won by women. Specifically, the Upper House achieved 26 percent, while the House of the People achieved 20 percent. Much work remains to be done on improving women's political participation and representation in the political sphere in Somalia.



Related SDGs



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) supported the peaceful transition of power in Somalia during a period that was characterized by a continuously changing political and electoral context that led to repeated delays in election operations.

During the latter half of the reporting period, a key issue was managing the return of electoral assets procured with donor funds, such as laptops, desktops, printers, furniture, ballot boxes and polling kits to the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) as part of the UN's support. Except for Jubaland, Galmudug and Southwest State, all other states had returned all assets. The assets were transferred to the NIEC, which made special storage and maintenance arrangements for the returned IT equipment.

With the diminished role of NIEC in the indirect electoral process and the lack of clarity on its role going forward, and per the guidance of the IESG project board, the project scaled back its support to the NIEC with a primary goal of consolidating the capacity already built and expertise gained over the years. In particular, the IESG supported NIEC's training plan and conducted institutional capacity-building workshops on operational management and organizational development.

The UN supported the drafting of secondary legislation, such as regulations on Voter Registration and on NIEC Secondary Legislation, Policies and Guidelines, on reviewing the electoral legal framework, on financial management and procurement aspects, on HR management and report writing, as well as on civic education and public outreach efforts and electoral materials.

In Puntland, the UN expanded its support to the one-person-one-vote local elections. The UN worked with Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) in preparing an election operation plan, public outreach and sensitization strategy, a voter education strategy and implementation plan, and reviewing the electoral training manuals. Additionally, IESG advised TPEC on a restructuring of its organigram, with a particular focus on enhancing its logistic capacity to support the district elections.

With the allocation of donor funds to the Puntland local elections, more emphasis was devoted to building the capacities of TPEC, including HR contracting efforts, budgeting and reporting expenditures, as well as in setting up the financial framework for engaging 660 people as temporary election staff for the first phase of the voter registration.

Support to TPEC to prepare an election operation plan, public outreach and sensitization strategy. A voter education strategy and implementation plan have also been drafted.

[The TPEC set up the financial framework for engaging 660 people as temporary election staff to support the voter registration for the elections in Puntland.](#)

Only four SEITS (Banadir, Puntland, Somaliland, and Hirshabelle) had returned assets in response to the Permanent Secretary of the OPM instructions. The committees were informed that their allowances would be withheld until all assets were returned. FEIT and EDRC managed to replace missing assets. However, Jubaland, Galmudug and Southwest State were unable to return most of the assets procured with donor funds, and OPM requested to cancel the March allowances for these three committees.

RULE OF LAW

Lead organizations

- UNDP
- UNICEF
- UNIDO
- UNODC
- UNOPS
- UNWOMEN
- UNSON

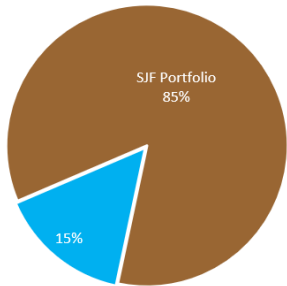


Number of projects

3

Allocations

\$88.2M



Related SDGs



ADR SOLVING COMMUNITY ISSUES

Mr. Hassan and his wife live in Kibora village with their four children. He has been unemployed for years. Ms. Shukri had purchased food and essential supplies on credit at a local shop for US\$600 to meet the family's basic needs to sustain their life. The shopkeeper begged Mr. Hassan to pay back his debt as he needed to replenish commodities for his shop. But his efforts ended in vain.

The shopkeeper Mr. Bare reported this to the elders at the Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre in Kismayo, which UNDP has supported with funding from the SJF. As a result, five members were nominated to deal with the case put forward by Mr. Bare and, per usual procedures, gathered testimonies from witnesses to properly carry out the investigation and establish the facts around the case.

The committee members met with both parties and listened to their stories. However, Mr. Hassan did not deny the accusation and informed the elders that he had been jobless for the last four months and could not pay for his family's expenses. The elders supported Mr Hassan in securing employment for Mr Hassan as a security guard at one of the local markets and demanded Mr. Hassan pay his debt in instalments.

Mr. Hassan appreciated the elders' support and arranged with the shopkeeper to clear all the debts within a year by paying instalments of US\$50 per month in front of the elders.

Prisoners were provided with a more secure and conducive environment to serve their sentences through the construction and reconstruction of prison facilities supported by UN agencies.

An additional block was constructed and refurbished at Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) with bedding and welfare materials for incoming prisoners.

UN supported rehabilitation programmes that benefitted a significant number of prisoners through vocational training in skills such as electricity, welding and plumbing. The prisoners also benefitted from religious and basic education training at the facility.

With the UN, the Federal Government drafted a new Somalia Prison Law and Standard Operating Policy that will further increase adequate prison administration and proper treatment of prisoners in line with international prison management standards and the Nelson Mandela Rules.

Through 16 Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) centres, as an alternative to formal courts, 14,268 beneficiaries in rural and marginalized communities have been given access to justice since 2018. Legal aid services were provided to 17,461 beneficiaries through lawyers and paralegals and 2,025 beneficiaries through the expansion of mobile court services.

Socialized Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prosecution Unit and the Online Gender-Based Violence Information Management System were established and launched in 2022 at the Puntland Attorney General's and Attorney General's Office in Banadir. The development of these units enabled more effective documentation and prosecution of SGBV cases. About 488 SGBV-related cases were collectively handled through programme support. Women's representation and participation in the legal sector were also enhanced through the capacity-building training of almost 120 women lawyers.

To strengthen systems designed to protect children in conflict and ensure children are afforded protections through justice procedures. Diversion guidelines at the Federal Government of Somalia, as level and age verification guidelines, were developed and implemented in Benadir and Puntland. The UN collectively supported the diversion of 879 children from the formal justice system. In addition, four functional child courts were supported in Puntland to process juvenile cases.



Specialized GBV Prosecution Unit and the online Gender-Based Violence Information Management System have been established and launched in the Attorney General's Offices of Puntland and Banadir to strengthen legal capacity to address and respond to SGBV.

Overcrowding in prisons was reduced following the construction and reconstruction of prison facilities across Somalia, allowing prisoners to serve their sentences in a more secure and conducive environment which complies with international standards.

In Baidoa, Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers established through transformative change using the framework of nonviolent communication, a personal and collective development tool based on empathy, supported the emergence of a people-centred system and led to more sustainable outcomes to dispute resolution processes.

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

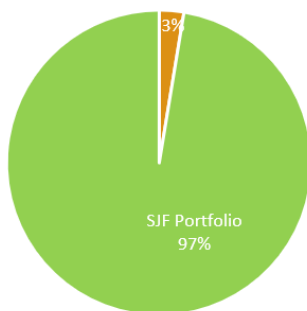
Lead organizations

FAO
IOM
UNDP
UNEP
UN-Habitat

Number of projects

2

Allocations



\$13.1M

Related SDGs



EMPOWERING THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED

Halima's family returned from the Dadaab Refugee camps in Kenya, where she lived for over two decades. Halima and her family were previously evicted three times and were having a fourth eviction notice when the UN team visited their camp. "I felt happy, and as a camp leader, I closely coordinated with IOM until we were successfully relocated to the Barwaqo site", Halima recalled.

Halima and her family's life changed after relocating to the Barwaqo site. "We don't fear eviction anymore and live on our plots, spacious and cleaner environment. I started my own business and sold commodities to support my family's income", Halima said. They have access to tap water, roads to Baidoa urban, police stations, a school, and a market currently under construction.

Halima felt that the community voice is amplified. With participation in the Community Action Planning processes, they can articulate their priorities/challenges and offer solutions to issues affecting vulnerable communities.

With support from the Sameeynta programme, the Barwaqo committee for displacement affected communities closely worked with local administration and host communities to identify and review priorities, follow up on projects and suggest local solutions to challenges affecting the population.

The Urban Land Management Law was fully endorsed by South West State Parliamentarians and the state President with UN technical support through the Sameeynta programme to the South West State Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction, and Housing. A City Strategy and Extension Plan was developed for Baidoa.

The UN is piloting community-led Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) activities, including borehole drilling, micro-irrigation, distribution of seeds and provision of tools which will be completed in the first quarter of 2023. The provision of 1020 social safety nets arrangements through Cash for Work initiatives for the most vulnerable groups are run concurrently with the piloted demonstration of appropriate owner-driven durable solution housing models to complement the Baidoa city extension.

The development of legal and regulatory frameworks and capacity building of key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions has been supported by UN agencies for the effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban, the development of an enabling policy environment for energy security and natural resources management.

The National Charcoal Policy, National Forestry and National Rangeland Management Policy with harmonized implementation plan are available with the Federal Government of Somalia for endorsement and adoption. Harmonization of the three policies (National Range Land Management, National Forestry Policy, and National Charcoal Policy) has been completed and is in the cabinet for approval.

Through media campaigns, an estimated 2,214,363 people (42 percent women) were sensitized on sustainable natural resource management. The integration of awareness raising with demonstration actions helped to tackle the demand for charcoal at local levels.

The UN supported transitioning 7,447 households (95 percent women-headed households) and 500,000 beneficiaries per year (75 percent women and children) to environment-friendly sustainable sources of energy, comprising fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions, reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption. This, in turn, improved access to health services while creating employment. Sixty-four artisans (34 percent women) trained and adopted improved designs for energy efficiency. Ten businesses (100 percent women-led) were established to market clean energy sources for households.

Through national and subnational level awareness, 420 persons (40 percent women) have increased their knowledge of environmental conservation and the promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use. Some communities ban the felling of trees for charcoal to protect the environment.

Further, 70 women retailers transitioned to energy-efficient cooking stoves across Somalia.

With the construction of five nursery tree structures (Kismayo, Baidoa, Jowhar, Dhusamareb & Beletweyne), communities planted approximately 25,000 seedlings in total. Seven nursery groups were trained and connected with producers/business owners for marketing tree seedlings. For the 5 Public Private Partnership (PPP) model, agreements have been established for each nursery site to promote their sustainability.

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Lead organizations

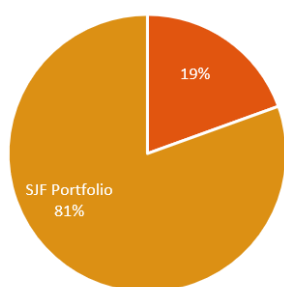
ILO
UNCDF
UNFPA
UN-Habitat
UNICEF
WFP
UNSONM

Number of projects

1

Allocations

\$85.2M



Related SDGs



LOCAL GOVERNMENTS & COMMUNITIES COLLABORATING IN INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

The Bossaso community, which resides where the road is located, is excited about the construction of the road and has confidence in the local government's ability to deliver services.

Abshir Said Aden, a community member, explains, "this road will contribute to business growth, access to education, health services and improve security in this neighbourhood."

The community contributed a total amount of US\$100,000 to the project, while Puntland Government contributed an amount of US\$500,000. This demonstrates that the local government and community are self-sufficient and can deliver district development projects together.

According to Abshir, this collaboration will create trust between the government and the people that the collected tax is returned to the community."

The construction of the road is already having a positive impact on business. Business owners are excited their businesses will benefit from the road construction.

The success of fiscal decentralization has been demonstrated strongly in Somaliland, which regularly transfers 12.5 percent of its national budget to local governments.

The period under review saw an improvement in Somaliland and Puntland's intergovernmental fiscal relations system. JPLG invested US\$17.4 million during the review period through the LDF grant mechanism, catalysing close to US\$4 million in state and local government investments.

One of the significant payoffs of consistent JPLG support was the 'graduation' of three districts in 2022. In addition, JPLG supported the drafting of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer regulations for Puntland, and the regulations were completed in 2022 and submitted to the cabinet for approval.

JPLG provided substantial technical support to national, sub-national and local governments during Phase III. This underpinned the development and operationalization of regulatory frameworks for decentralized service delivery, SDM-related interventions in 21 districts, capacity-building for district staff and citizen awareness and engagement in local development planning and decision-making.

JPLG conducted civic education activities in Puntland and BRA. In Puntland, where local council election processes are evolving, 16,075 community members were reached through direct grassroots civic awareness and outreach activities in partnership with civil society.

The draft five-year Development Plans (DDFs) have been completed with the involvement of over 11,000 people from 32 districts. Notably, 51 percent of the participants were women who actively contributed to the planning processes. The plans address community priorities, enhancing service delivery and increasing local revenue generation.

Local Government staff in Somaliland have been trained through a standardized curriculum, and a new Local Government Institute building is being completed with support from mayors.

The JPLG has supported gender inclusion in district councils and local elections through advocacy and review of local government laws. Champion offices for decentralization and local governance have been established in three states, and capacity-building training has been conducted in 15 districts.

JPLG III supported the appraisal of the decentralization of the education and health sector strategic plans in Somaliland and Puntland. Consequently, decentralization strategies for these sectors were adopted in both regions. In the new FMS, JPLG supported district-level sector decentralization dialogue forums in Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and BRA.

The Ministries of Education and Health in Puntland managed 31 primary schools and 20 health centres to four districts to scale up the sector decentralization process.

A Local Government Gender Advocacy Strategy has been developed for the Federal Government of Somalia to improve gender equality and inclusion in local governance.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

Lead organizations

UNICEF

UNDP

UN WOMEN

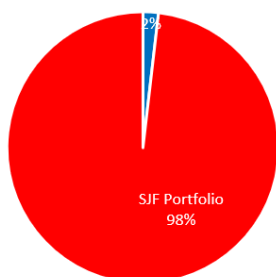
UNSOM

Number of projects

2

Allocations

\$9.1M



Related SDGs



PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOMALIA

The Joint Programme on Human Rights Phase 2 (JPHR-2) in Somalia has achieved several milestones during the reporting period of October to December 2022.

The programme has continued implementing the monitoring and response mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children. In total, the MRM working group reviewed more than 1,300 incidents, of which 86 percent were verified per MRM standards, accounting for over 279 verified violations. As a result, UNICEF and other partners provided responses for at least 83 percent of maiming victims and 72 percent of victims of sexual violence.

In November, Somalia presented its initial state party report on the implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to the Committee Against Torture.

The recommendations from the Committee Against Torture will encourage the Government of Somalia to improve the country's human rights legal and policy frameworks and tackle the issue of torture.

The JPHR-2 supported the consultations to finalize the National Plan of Action for Children (NPA/C) held in Djibouti in December 2022.

The NPA/C is a comprehensive overarching plan to ensure the realization of child rights in Somalia.

The programme has initiated capacity-building workshops on human rights and the development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the Puntland, Southwest State, Galmudug, and HirShabelle Ministries of Women and Human Rights at the Federal Member States level.

On the other hand, the Women, Peace and Protection (WPP) programme has been collaborating with the federal and state Ministries of Women and other key line Ministries to support the implementation of the Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325. This collaboration has also resulted in establishing a Women, Peace and Security (WPS) session during the Cabinet Induction Retreat and building capacity for female parliamentarians and male champions for Gender Equality.

The project has provided a framework for enhancing and monitoring women's participation and representation by validating and launching the Somalia NAP on UNSCR 1325. Members of the NAP Technical Steering Committee have received training, and a standardized reporting template has been developed to track the implementation of the NAP.

The project has also contributed to increased representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative, and peace infrastructure by establishing 17 women's peace networks in the 5 Federal Member States and Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), which meet quarterly.

JPHR-2 is also working to establish the Parliamentary Women's Caucus at the Federal Government and Federal Member State Level and the Africa Women Leaders Network at the Federal Government Level.

The Puntland, Southwest State, Galmudug and HirShabelle Ministries of Women and Human Rights at the Federal Member States have initiated capacity-building workshops on human rights with the support of JPHR - 2. The UN in collaboration with the ministries, is engaged in developing monitoring and reporting mechanisms; and establishing together with CSOs a local platform to discuss human rights incidents and how to address alleged violations.

The JPHR-2 trained 700 civil servants and volunteers on human rights with support from UNSOM HRP. Post-training surveys showed increased knowledge and awareness on the subject, but more capacity building is needed.

The WPP programme has developed a manual on conflict-related sexual violence to enhance the capacity of state and non-state actors in preventing and responding to incidents of conflict-related sexual violence. In addition, a civil society organization has been chosen to train 10 other organizations on early warning monitoring and reporting systems.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lead organizations

FAO

ILO

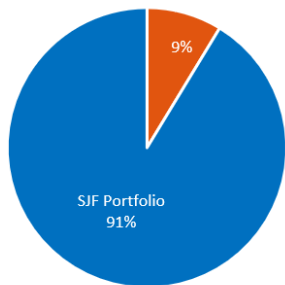
UNIDO

Number of projects

1

Allocations

\$46.8 M



Related SDGs



CREATING JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SOMALIA

It is 6:00 a.m., and Mohamed Dhicis, dressed in a thick, white cotton canvas suit covering his entire body, walks into the apiary housing tens of thousands of bees.

The 19-year-old Mr. Dhicis using a metal tool opens the top part of the first box and delicately pulls out the honey-soaked net within. Immediately, the atmosphere is buzzing, and thousands of bees fly out and around the box. Some of them, as if stuck with glue, stay on the net, making honey.

This honey is what sustains the livelihoods of Dhicis and the four other beekeepers that work for him at the Dhicis Production Company, which he founded with the support and guidance of Somalia's Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The support is provided through UNIDO's agro-technology project, which encourages Somali entrepreneurs to create micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The project enhances their access to finance and provides institutional support to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI).

Mr. Dhicis attended a two-week enterprise management training on how to start a business. With the support of UN business counselling, Mr Dhicis presented his business plan to the credit facility and received \$5,000.

When Mr. Dhicis started in 2020, he had 25 beehives. Today, he has 100 and hopes to grow this number to 200.

The United Nations' efforts in agriculture and fisheries yielded noteworthy achievements in 2022 under the Productive Sectors Development Programme (PSDP).

Through a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) Federal Government of Somalia, MoAI Southwest and a Letter of Agreement with the the organization Humanitarian Action for Relief and Development Organization (HARDO), 200 women farmers in Marka district in Southwest state were organized into six cooperatives.

Forty women cooperative leaders received training in group leadership, governance, management, agribusiness management concepts, and good agricultural practices. Moreover, ten cooperative representatives received additional training on good agricultural practices, focusing on the production of vegetables. The cascade of peer-to-peer training in cooperative governance and management, modern agribusiness concepts, and good agricultural practices has improved the productive capacity and skills of the cooperative members.

Under the fisheries component of PSDP, FAO made significant progress towards a first complete draft of the Fisheries Master Plan. FAO completed the training of 20 women from Fisheries Cooperatives in Marka and Jazeera and distributed three out of twelve units of solar fridges and fish processing kits to support women in new or growing fish processing and trading businesses.

UNIDO supported the opportunity mapping on special economic zone development in Somalia and pre-feasibility assessment of potential special economic zones (SEZ) in Somalia, including fish and food processing in Mogadishu, agro-commodity processing in Baidoa and fish processing industry in Bossaso. The report provides an assessment of market demand, type of infrastructure, commercial viability, implementation modality and potential sites for each of the three SEZ opportunities.

The support from UNIDO also expanded the Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) network by including two more EDUs, one in Galmudug and one in Puntland. A Training of Entrepreneurs (ToE) has been completed as per the project extension requirement in all four existing EDUs. Altogether 95 entrepreneurs have been trained, out of which 52 are women as part of continuous support through EDU. Network, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), including women-led ones, were supported through business counselling and exposure to 10 international fairs and exhibitions.



The review of the existing legislation for the re-establishment of the labour courts was completed in collaboration and consultation with relevant ministries and other key stakeholders.

To expand the horizons of women in the fisheries value chain, United Nations work closely with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in capacity building and procurement of equipment for women in the Southwest State. Solar-powered fridges have been delivered to Jazeera (four units) and Marka (eight units). In Jazeera, three of the four units were handed over to twelve female beneficiaries grouped into three.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Lead organizations

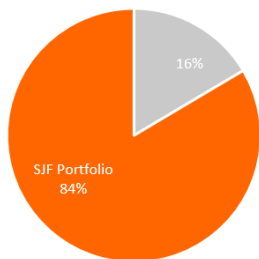
UNFPA

Number of projects

1

Allocations

\$96.8M



Related SDGs



UNFPA COUNTRY PROGRAMME

UNFPA made significant progress in enhancing access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in Somalia during the reporting period.

168,959 pregnant women have received quality antenatal care, and 47,952 safe births have been conducted alongside 3,932 Caesarean Sections. In addition, maternal complications such as hypertensive and hemorrhagic disorders have been managed in 69 facilities.

UNFPA supported the establishment of a national blood bank. The organization reached 1,091,609 beneficiaries with integrated SRH services, including 524,290 in 2021 and 587,319 in 2022, with 85 percent being women and girls. Furthermore, UNFPA supported six reproductive health workgroups across the states in FGS and Somaliland. These groups help identify sexual and reproductive health gaps and address challenges collaboratively.

UNFPA has extended its provision of family planning services in Somalia, with 154 health workers training to provide FP services in 126 health facilities across different regions of the country. This has led to a significant increase in the uptake of FP services, with 68,058 women using contraceptives in 2022, compared to 39,795 women in 2021.

Family planning guidelines for health service providers in Somalia was developed to ensure best practices for FP and related services, and 22 FP/RH and supply chain managers were trained on forecasting and quantifying FP and maternal life-saving medicines.

UNFPA also supported the midwifery programme in Somalia, leading to the development of evidence-based outcomes at the programme level. Finally, the midwifery curriculum has been updated with a rights-based approach to maternity care. UNFPA has created an online repository of relevant teaching and learning resources for midwifery tutors.

UNFPA and its partners conducted various activities in Somalia and Somaliland in 2022 to eradicate harmful practices, promote menstrual hygiene, encourage youth political participation and life skills, and support young entrepreneurs. The initiatives included forums, workshops, and training for religious, youth, and women group leaders on issues like FGM, child/early/forced marriage, and positive parenting.

UNFPA has also supported the development of a mobile app in the Somali language for young people. The app aims to provide answers to common questions and identify local midwifery services to increase demand for community-level youth SRH services. The app has been validated by the Somali federal government's Ministry of Health in Mogadishu and is ready for piloting within UNFPA-supported youth platforms in Somalia.

UNFPA also distributed sanitary supplies and reusable sanitary pads to adolescent girls and commemorated World Menstrual Hygiene Day. The youth-focused initiatives included forums on youth-led peacebuilding, decision-making, leadership, and training for citizenship education, life skills, and mental health. In addition, the EU-funded Dalbile Youth initiative supported young entrepreneurs with ideation boot camps, incubation, mentorship, and seed funding.

On Population Dynamics (PD), UNFPA has been strengthening the Somali statistical system through institutional capacity building, South-to-South cooperation, and preparing reports and policy-relevant analyses. The programme has held meetings with the Ministries of Health and Planning, conducted a first-level GIS training, made a study tour to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, attended a United Nations Regional Workshop, and had a benchmarking visit in the United Arab Emirates. The project has also prepared reports and policy-relevant analyses based on SHDS data, conducted a mortality survey in selected IDP camps, and compiled administrative data from several municipalities.

A total of 340 midwives were trained, with 290 finishing their two-year programs by September 2022 at the 14 UNFPA-supported schools in Somalia.

168,959 pregnant women have received quality antenatal care, and 47,952 safe births have been conducted.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



Among the total 2,214,783 participants who participated in the awareness and sensitization around environmental protection and charcoal alternatives, 42 percent are women.

The PSDP has been designed primarily to support the increase in women and youth economic participation in productive sectors.

UNFPA GBV/SHR mobile services and cash through case management enable women and girls to access health and psychosocial services as well as basic services necessary for coping with the impact of GBV and increased poverty worsened by the drought situation.

UNFPA continued to provide strategic support to the working group and the coalition for the enactment of gender-sensitive legislation in Somalia aimed at protecting women and girls from gender-based violence (GBV). UNFPA also supported improved access to family planning and psychosocial services for young women and girls through the pilot GBV/SRH integration program. The bureau of forensic science was also supported to increase the chances of prosecution and to accelerate access to justice for survivors of GBV.

The PROSCAL programme promoted gender equality and women's empowerment, with several activities directly contributing to this goal. The Saameynta program focused on gender mainstreaming in its project activities, including gender-disaggregated reporting to show the project's reach to vulnerable groups.

PROSCAL and Saameynta were involved in awareness and sensitization activities around environmental protection and charcoal alternatives, transitioning households and retailers to sustainable energy sources while reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption.

The Joint Justice Program has mainstreamed gender throughout its activities, ensuring that gender-sensitive indicators are in place and that gender concerns are articulated in the description of the activities. The programme has focused on access to justice and participation in justice reform for women and vulnerable groups, with steps taken to promote their inclusion and active participation.

Concerning sexual and gender-based violence, support to SGBV prosecutorial units contributed to the prosecution of rape cases, with particular attention focused on monitoring trends regarding SGBV during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Overall, these programmes and initiatives have aimed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through various activities and interventions that improve access to justice, promote alternative livelihood options, and challenge deep-seated biases and social norms.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS



The basic training of prison officers entailed human rights content that seeks to inform prison staff on how to treat prisoners with dignity and respect in line with international human rights standards.

The PROSCAL project mainstreams human rights by ensuring that vulnerable women and youth who depend on charcoal businesses have enhanced access to alternative livelihoods, safeguarding their individual and household rights to essential life necessities.

JPHR-2 Programme introduced new and innovative human rights-based activities which give a voice and expressive channel to survivors and/or marginalized communities.

The Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) voter registration process, oriented to the one-person-one-vote approach, aims to address the inequalities, and provide equal opportunities to all citizens from Puntland.

The UN agencies under the Joint Correction Programme supported the construction of the additional block at the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) to provide convicted prisoners with a fair and humane environment to serve their sentence. In addition, the validation and adoption of Standard Operation Procedures specifically target human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups in the prisons, including women, youths, and violent extremist prisoners in the corrections sector of Somalia.

The Saameynta programme has helped in reducing the vulnerability risk factors for IDPs, particularly those who are at risk of marginalization and discrimination, by identifying the rights at stake in programming and the way in which the programme can contribute to the respect, protection, and fulfilment of IDPs rights in Baidoa district.

Vulnerable groups within the community are encouraging meaningful participation in the decision-making process. IDPs were involved in developing, reviewing, and updating Baidoa district-integrated community action plans.

JPHR-2 Programme introduced new and innovative human rights-based activities which give a voice and expressive channel to survivors and/or marginalized communities and populations in vulnerable positions to elevate lived experiences of people most at risk of human rights violations.

UNFPA adopted the GBV survivor-centred approach, which prioritizes respect for the survivor's rights and wishes and puts the survivor's needs at the centre of service provision. The provision of clinical management of rape (CMR) services was done in line with safety and confidentiality protocols to protect the identity of the survivors.

The PROSCAL project mainstreams human rights by ensuring that vulnerable women and youth who depend on charcoal businesses have enhanced access to alternative livelihoods, safeguarding their individual and household rights to essential life necessities.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

The Somali Joint Fund has six overarching themes that joint programmes must consider when developing and reporting on their programmes. These themes are: 1) **promoting gender equality and empowering women**, 2) **ensuring inclusivity and leaving no one behind**, 3) **upholding social contracts and legitimacy**, 4) **capacity building and developing exit strategies**, 5) **preventing corruption**, and 6) **prioritizing environmental and climate security**.

These cross-cutting priorities identified in the UN Cooperation Framework serve as crucial contributing factors to the underlying causes of fragility in Somalia and as practical tools to reinforce the UN's assistance in realizing the objectives outlined in the National Development Plan.

In addition to **safeguarding human rights and gender equality, and women empowerment**, below are some highlights from the joint programmes on the cross-cutting themes:

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The Joint Justice Programme's Community Conversations initiative empowered marginalized communities to address their security and justice concerns through engagement with local authorities. It also supported their efforts to access community-led justice solutions, legal aid, mobile courts, and ADR centre services.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

To maintain neutrality in fund administration, UNDP implemented the Elections program using a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), which meant disbursing funds to partner institutions through Letters of Agreement (LOAs) to reduce the risk of fraud and diversion. Before providing cash advances, UNDP conducted a micro-assessment of the NIEC in 2018 and rated it as a medium-risk entity. UNDP performed a similar assessment of the OPM in 2020

SOCIAL CONTRACT AND LEGITIMACY

The Saameynta programme was crucial in promoting the Urban Land Management Law in the Southwest State, resulting in the city mayor's appointment of land management committees to address land disputes. In addition, the program implemented social accountability platforms and toolkits to monitor the implementation of the Integrated District Community Action Plan.

CAPACITY SHARING AND EXIT STRATEGY

The JP on Elections helped build the institutional capacity of the NIEC by establishing systems, structures and procedures, contributing to the commission's ability to manage its limited electoral operations. The programme provided technical support and capacity building to enhance the institution's internal structures, document workflow, and financial management.

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT PEACE NEXUS

IDPs are supported through recovery and transition interventions that enhance service provision, including resilience, livelihood, education, health, reconciliation, and peaceful community coexistence through Saameynta.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE SECURITY

The PROSCAL programme facilitated the creation of nursery groups for tree nursery management, producing various tree seedlings that supported land reclamation and improved environmental security. The programme supported the use of environmentally sustainable energy sources, including fuel-efficient stoves, solar solutions, and alternatives to charcoal, to reduce deforestation and household air pollution.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Amid unprecedented levels of risk and limited human resources, the Risk Management Unit (RMU) in Somalia continued its work to improve the efficiency and accountability of aid delivery in the country. The RMU offered a wide range of services to the UN, development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding partners, including increased frequency of sanction updates to enhance sanctions compliance.

The RMU also replicated its functionality in other countries like Afghanistan and Libya, applying lessons learned and good practices with stakeholders across Somalia. The formation of new strategic partnerships with organizations such as USAID's Integrity Unit and the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) Deputy Director was a significant milestone in the RMU's efforts to improve aid delivery efficiency and accountability.

In response to Somalia's increasing operational tempo, the RMU streamlined its screening of vendors through the Partner Verification Report (PVR). The RMU also made substantive progress in the technical upgrade of CIMS systems to enhance the systems' usability. The release of four data analysis reports, including two Capacity Injection

Reports for 2021 and a Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) Report were major achievements in the RMU's efforts to improve aid delivery accountability and efficiency.

The RMU continued to engage with existing collaborative mechanisms such as the UN Risk Management, Accountability and Quality Assurance (RMAQA) Working Group and the UN Procurement Working Group (PWG). Furthermore, the RMU established a new NGO Consortium Collaborative Risk Management (CRM) Committee to support the CRM Strategy, a significant step towards improving aid delivery accountability and efficiency. The RMU also supported the newly established Humanitarian Risk Sharing Taskforce and facilitated the development of a Joint Humanitarian Risk Register.

Creating a new E-Learning System (ReLS) platform was a milestone in RMU's efforts to improve the learning experience of risk management learners, and updating content will follow in 2023.

Despite the challenges faced by the RMU, its work remains a crucial component of the UN development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding efforts in Somalia.

LOOKING FORWARD

The Strategy Notes set out the priorities and programmatic approaches for the SJF's investments under each of its seven funding windows.

Resource mobilization for the new phase of the Fund is ongoing. For 2023 the Fund is working with a target of raising at least 35 million USD in flexible resources to support new programming.

The ambition is to pilot coordinated investments in targeted areas to address root causes for humanitarian fragility, support community resilience, and strengthen cohesion under the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.



LOOKING FORWARD

PETER NORDSTROM,
SENIOR TRUST FUND MANAGER, UN SOMALIA JOINT FUND

In the last quarter of 2022, the SJF Secretariat initiated UN-internal discussions on four of the SJF's funding windows: inclusive politics; the rule of law; climate and resilience; and human rights. The Strategy Notes set out the priorities and programmatic approaches for the SJF's investments under each of its funding windows and will form the basis for the first call for proposals for the SJF, anticipated to be launched in the first half of 2023. The draft Strategy Notes will be further discussed with the government and SJF donors and can be revised following the decision through the SJF's management structure in the second quarter of 2023. Work will then begin on the Strategy Notes for the remaining funding windows of the SJF in agreement.

New programmes under the inclusive politics and rule of law funding windows are already well-advanced. The strategic approach for the programmes benefited from extensive dialogue between stakeholders in 2021 and 2022. As corporate priorities and important for mandate implementation, these programmes will be fast-tracked for approval once ready to fill the gaps left by the end of several programmes in 2022. The SJF will use resources already at hand to ensure the programmes are adequately resourced to start implementation.

Resource mobilization for the new phase of the Fund is ongoing. The Fund mobilized on average 50 million USD yearly between 2014-2022. For 2023 the Fund is working to raise at least 35 million USD in flexible resources to support new programming. However, additional resources are required to fully realize its potential and respond to the increasing requests for support, including in emerging thematic areas such as Climate and Resilience. Donors are invited to start indicating hard or soft commitments to enable financial planning.

The SJF Secretariat is planning for the formal launch of the Fund after the end of Ramadan in coordination with the government. The launch will constitute the first meeting of the governing bodies of the SJF through a joint session between the SJF Management Group and Partner Forum. Donors are encouraged to agree on the first rotational membership of two donor representatives on the SJF Management Group. A promotional communication campaign is being developed to accompany the launch and create visibility for the Fund and its donors.

Partnership between UN-administered pooled funds in Somalia across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus is being explored. The ambition is to pilot coordinated investments in targeted areas to address root causes of humanitarian fragility, support community resilience, and strengthen cohesion. The SJF Secretariat has also engaged with the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement on the possibility of a partnership between the SJF and the Joint SDG Fund to support the durable solutions agenda in Somalia.

The SJF Secretariat will be further strengthened in May 2023 with the addition of a full-time Programme Specialist position to replace the ongoing detailed assignment. Subsequent recruitments as per the proposed staffing structure will be prioritized in consultation with stakeholders and be well within the five per cent of annual contributions limit for fund management costs. Work is also ongoing to establish a proposed third-party monitoring function to support the SJF's monitoring, evaluation, and learning agenda.

PORTFOLIO

13 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY 15 UN ENTITIES

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

Joint Electoral Support Programme**

RULE OF LAW

Joint Justice Programme*

Joint Corrections Programme*

Joint Police Programme** (partially funded by SJF)

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

Joint Programme on Human Rights 2.0

Women Peace and Protection Programme (WPP)***

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Joint Programme for Local Governance and Service Delivery (JPLG)**

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)**

Saameynta – Scaling Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Productive Sectors Development Programme (PSDP)**

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNFPA Country Programme

MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-CUTTING

Enablers III

Direct-Cost Secretariat Project

*Ended in 2022 | **Ending in 2023 | ***Co-funded with PBF



ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative dispute resolution
CAN	Creative Alternatives Now
CIRT	Capacity Injection Reporting Tool
CSO	Civil society organization
DGCF	Directors' General Coordination Forum
DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
EDU	Enterprise Development Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-based violence
ICBF	Independent Commission on Boundaries and Federalism
IDP	Internally displaced people
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NCC	National Consultative Council
NRP	National Reconciliation Process
PCVE	Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism
PFM	Public Financial Management
PUNO	Participating UN Organisation
RMAQA	Risk Management, Accountability and Quality Assurance
RMU	Risk Management Unit
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SJF	Somalia Joint Fund
SME	Small and medium enterprise
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization



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