



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA



DECADE
OF
ACTION

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Foreword

We take pleasure in presenting the United Nations Country Results Report for 2022, the second year of reporting against our collective achievements vis-à-vis the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia (Cooperation Framework) 2021–2025, which is fully aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The report showcases the work of the United Nations in support of Somalia's development priorities and the aspirations of the Somali people for a peaceful and prosperous nation.

Undoubtedly, 2022 was an eventful year in Somalia. After protracted delays in the electoral process, the election of Hassan Sheikh Mohamud as the tenth President of the Federal Republic of Somalia on 15 May 2022, enabled a peaceful transfer of power. It was also a year of severe humanitarian crisis following five consecutive failed rain seasons. Collective concerted efforts ensured famine was averted by providing assistance to the government in delivering national safety nets to its citizens, as well as expanding food and nutrition services to vulnerable populations in recently accessible regions throughout the country.

Despite challenges and multiple competing crises worldwide, the United Nations in Somalia continued to escalate its life-saving interventions and made considerable progress across the four strategic priority areas outlined in the Cooperation Framework.

The United Nations' work under Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation focused on supporting the successful completion of the indirect electoral process, including sustained advocacy to promote the representation of women, youth and other vulnerable groups in the electoral process. Despite not achieving the 30 per cent quota for women, the process led to women occupying 26 per cent of Upper House membership and 20 per cent of House of the People of the Federal Parliament seats, totalling 21 per cent in both houses. Also, the United Nations made significant contributions to the facilitation of political processes, including

by supporting the National Consultative Council (NCC). These efforts resulted in consensus among select Somali leaders on key national state building priorities, as well as peaceful transition and consolidation of power, following the completion of elections.

On security and the rule of law, the United Nations focused engagement on effective coordination, and provision of technical support to enhance strategic dialogue on human rights and people-centred responses. In addition, the United Nations placed training and capacity-building at the centre of its support for police forces in Somalia to increase support to communities.

Economic Development interventions of the United Nations continued to reinforce Somalia's economic resilience while reducing its vulnerability to shocks. In this strategic area, the United Nations took a three-pronged approach considering interventions from a perspective of peace (fostering economic inclusion), stability (supporting institutions able to stimulate domestic economic activity by supporting the development needs of small and medium-sized enterprises) and growth (promoting an enabling environment able to stimulate domestic investment, particularly in local content).

Finally, our Social Development initiatives supported the national shock responsive safety net project, Baxnaano, to significantly scale up. Simultaneously, the United Nations aimed to boost access to key social services, respond to the effects of climate change and promote environmental sustainability, strengthen food security, resilience and nutrition outcomes, and address displacement and rapid urbanization concerns.

We invite you to read the report which reflects on our achievements, challenges and lessons learned in 2022. Of course, all these accomplishments would not have been possible without Somali leadership and collaboration with donors and other partners, for which the United Nations in Somalia is immensely grateful.

Catriona Laing

Special Representative of the Secretary-General & Head of UN Assistance Mission in Somalia

George Conway

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

United Nations Country Team in Somalia

Somalia has one of the most integrated United Nations presences in the world. Besides the special political mission, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM), and the logistical support mission, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), there are 24 active United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) in Somalia. Of these, 19 are physically present in the country.

work and comprises leaders of the AFPs conducting operations in Somalia as well as UNSOM and UNSOS. In addition, the World Bank Country Manager is a member of UNCT to facilitate United Nations-World Bank collaboration. The United Nations family collaborates with the Somali Government and others to implement interventions for sustainable development across the five pillars of the 2030 Agenda: people, prosperity, security, partnership, and peace.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) leads the implementation of the Cooperation Frame-



Key Development Partners

The Government of Somalia, international financial institutions, donor governments and development agencies, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, other public sector institutions, academia, the media, and the people of Somalia are all significant development partners of the United Nations in Somalia.

challenges posed by humanitarian crises and security. We convey our special thanks to the numerous government institutions who worked tirelessly on drought and famine prevention, and the people of Somalia on the successful election of a new Somali Government. Finally, the UNCT is grateful to its partners for their assistance in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable De

The UNCT expresses its gratitude to all partners who supported its work in 2022, despite the



Chapter 1: Key Developments in the Country and Regional context



The newly-elected president of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, makes his acceptance speech flanked by the outgoing president, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed 'Farmaajo,' in Mogadishu on 15 May 2022.

The Federal Parliament of Somalia elected Hassan Sheikh Mohamud as the country's tenth President on 15 May 2022 following a delay in parliamentary and presidential elections. In mid-2022, a new parliament and executive were in place. Fifty-three women out of 275 were elected to the lower house (20 per cent), and 14 women out of 54 for the upper house (26 per cent).

At the first NCC meeting on 16 June 2022, elite Somali leaders agreed that national priorities would focus on the completion of the constitutional review process, the finalization of the implementation of the national security architecture, the development of a unified democratic electoral model, political and social reconciliation, dialogue with "Somaliland", the implementation of the federal system, the finalization of an independent national judicial system and efforts to address the humanitarian situation. These priorities were further elaborated in the government programme, submitted to Parliament on 3 August 2022, through a six-pillar approach: a) security and liberation; b) justice and the promotion of good governance and rec-

onciliation; c) dialogue with "Somaliland"; d) economic self-sufficiency; e) social affairs including efforts to address the environmental issues; and f) a balanced foreign policy based on the country strengthening its role in regional and international organizations.

Furthermore, the President declared an all-out war against the Al Qaeda-affiliated terrorist organization Al-Shabaab, focusing on the re-liberation of territories from Al-Shabaab and on establishing a safe and secure Somalia. As a result, by the end of 2022, military operations against Al-Shabaab had accelerated, reinforcing the importance of security and the rule of law to peacebuilding and state-building.

Humanitarian and development partners deemed the drought in Somalia to be the worst in the past four decades. Five consecutive dry seasons caused severe drought conditions in the country, resulting in failed agricultural harvests, widespread water shortages, animal deaths and a decline in livestock production. The drought ex-

¹ OCHA Somalia drought response and famine prevention report.

² <https://www.unicef.org/esa/documents/insight-action-examining-mortality-somalia>

³ Press release no: 2022/029/afr

acerbated the humanitarian crisis and pushed the country to the verge of famine. More than 1.3 million people were forced to abandon their homes and farms in quest of food, water and pasture for their livestock. In addition, the conflict in Ukraine exacerbated the situation by spiralling food and energy prices worldwide .

At the end 2022, an estimated 8.3 million people, nearly half of the country's population, were in dire need of humanitarian assistance – an increase from 7.7 million at the start of the year. Conflict, underdevelopment, insecurity and numerous climatic shocks caused mass displacements across Somalia's urban and suburban areas. Most of the population remained impoverished. According to available data in 2022, the drought crisis caused an estimated 43,000 additional fatalities in 2022, with 50 per cent of these relating to children under 5 years of age .

The severe drought, inflationary pressures and decreased remittance inflows negatively affected Somalia's economic growth in 2022. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the GDP growth estimate for 2022 was 1.7 per cent; however, population growth continued to outpace economic growth. This, combined with rising inflation (6.8 per cent on average in 2022), threatens to worsen the already dire situation. Somalia's low revenue mobilization (2.9 per cent of GDP) limits the government's ability to provide services to the population. As a result, the country's economy is heavily reliant on Official Development Assistance. On a positive note, the debt relief process has continued to progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 2023, despite the obstacles caused by election delays .

An escalation of armed conflict in Somalia and insecurity continued to cause grave concerns for the protection of civilians. The United Nations reported 1,880 civilian casualties (710 deaths and 1,170 injuries), a 62 per cent increase from the 2021 figure of 1,163. It is also the highest civilian death toll since 2017. In 2022, Al-Shabaab accounted for 73 per cent of all recorded casualties, making it the largest single perpetrator.

The United Nations also verified 15 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, affecting ten women and five girls (aged between seven and 17). This is a 42 per cent decrease compared to

the same period in 2021. At least 50 per cent of the recorded survivors in 2022 were displaced due to the drought and the ongoing military offensive against Al-Shabaab.

In 2022, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) verified 2,783 grave violations against 2,282 children (1,810 boys, 472 girls) which marked a 17 per cent decrease compared with 2021. Ninety-six per cent of the grave violations verified in 2022 occurred in districts classified as Operational Priority Areas 1 and 2 for the humanitarian drought response. This indicates a strong relationship between such violations and the drought. The decrease does not necessarily signify improvements in the protective environment for children in Somalia. Rather, it can be partially attributed to the elevated levels of drought-related displacements and access constraints, including in areas of high-intensity military operations, which constrain the ability of the CTFMR to document and verify reports of violations.

Somalia met with two human rights treaty bodies in 2022 to discuss its 2019 initial reports. The Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee Against Torture reviewed Somalia's compliance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, respectively.

On 22 June 2022, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended the accelerated adoption of a permanent Constitution that is in line with international human rights standards, including with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the accelerated adoption of the 2018 Sexual Offences Bill. In its initial report, Somalia stated that it took major steps in strengthening child rights, including drafting the Child Rights Bill, the Sexual Offences Bill, the Juvenile Justice Bill and the Female Genital Mutilation Bill, among others. In response to the December 2022 Committee Against Torture report the Somali delegation committed to complete a comprehensive review of the Somali Penal Code in 2023 with a definition of torture consistent with the Convention and to push through the 2018 Sexual Offences Bill.

Chapter 2: United Nations Support to National Development Priorities through the Cooperation Framework



Siyon Mohommed Ugas wants to be a teacher when she grows up because I want to give back to my community and help girls have an opportunity like me She is grade 8 in Khabasa Primary School, in Dollow, Somalia ©UNICEF Soma

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

In August 2020, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the United Nations endorsed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) as a commitment to work together to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity for all Somalis in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. Through this Cooperation Framework, which is in its second year of implementation, the

United Nations' priorities are fully aligned with Somalia's ninth National Development Plan. Anchored in a human rights-based approach, promotion of gender equality and the principle of leaving no one behind, the United Nations made great progress in 2022 across the four strategic priority areas of the Cooperation Framework:



Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Politics & Reconciliation

The main focus of Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation in 2022 was to support a peaceful transition and consolidation of power. United Nations support to the Federal Electoral Implementation Team and the State Electoral Implementation Teams resulted in completion of the selection of 275 MPs in April 2022. The tenth President of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, was subsequently selected by the Federal Parliament in May 2022. The United Nations also advocated for the integration of women into electoral and state-building processes. To this end, the United Nations took part in a task force, set up ahead of the 2021/2022 federal indirect electoral process, to promote the attainment of a 30 per cent quota for women as well as women's participation in political processes and decision-making. Women now comprise 26 per cent of Upper House members and 20 per cent of House of the People members in the Federal Parliament, totalling 21 per cent in both houses.

Beginning in 2021, the United Nations assisted national leadership platforms such as the NCC, which brought together the President of Somalia, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, five Federal Member State Presidents and the Governor of Banadir Regional Administration to reach a consensus on national priorities. Facilitation of the NCC directly contributed to the peaceful transition of power upon completion of the elections for the Federal Parliament and the Presidential elections.

At the first NCC meeting on 16 June 2022, elite Somali leaders agreed that national priorities would focus on the completion of the constitutional review process, the finalization of the implementation of the national security architecture, the development of a unified democratic electoral model, political and social reconciliation, dialogue with "Somaliland", the implementation of the federal system, the finalization of an independent national judicial system and efforts to address the humanitarian situation. These priorities were further elaborated in the government programme, submitted to Parliament on 3 August 2022, through a six-pillar approach: a) security and liberation; b) justice and the promotion of good governance and reconciliation; c) dialogue with "Somaliland"; d) economic self-sufficiency; e) social affairs including efforts to address the environmental issues; and f) a balanced foreign policy based on the country strengthening its role in regional and international organizations.

Following the prioritisation commitments at the June 2022 NCC meeting and the subsequent August 2022 six-pillar approach, additional focus was placed on implementing the federal system, finalising an independent national judicial system and efforts to address the humanitarian situation. The political priorities of the new government emphasized service delivery and acknowledged the heightened demands created by drought, insecurity, and displacement. Using an "insider mediation approach" at the community level, several reconciliation initiatives were reinforced.

There was progress regarding the constitutional review process, with appointments of the Parliamentary Joint Oversight Committee. In addition, the United Nations identified 16 priority laws that need to be passed to strengthen the rule of law, protect fundamental rights and create a basic legal framework. These priority laws have been the focus of United Nations advocacy efforts since the government was inaugurated in 2022.

Strategic Priority 2: Security & Rule of Law

The volatile political situation in Somalia in 2022 hampered progress in the Rule of Law and Security sector. The protracted indirect elections meant that it was only in mid-2022 that a new President, Parliament and Executive were in place. Military operations against Al-Shabaab accelerated toward the year-end, reinforcing the centrality of security and the rule of law to peacebuilding and state-building.

The United Nations provided support for technical discussions on a new justice model. The NCC reached a partial agreement on the model in December, and initial steps were taken for the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), despite the Anti-Corruption Commission being dissolved. Coordination and advocacy on strategic security issues were enhanced through the Core Security Partners Group (CSPG), and revisions were made to the Somalia Transition Plan (STP) to reflect the formal transition of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS). The United Nations continued its support for dialogue on implementing and updating the overarching accountability framework of the National Security Architecture.

Building on the ratification of UNCAC in 2021, UN continued to support anti-corruption efforts, the Transparency Coordination Unit, and capacity strengthening in the Ministry of Justice to implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The United Nations Anti-Corruption Task Force consolidated a joined-up approach to anti-corruption through the development of a joint programme.

Progress was made in mainstreaming gender equality and the rights of women and girls in Somalia. There was an agreement of a National Action Plan on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), developing women's networks and targeted support for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors.

A range of justice and security actors were supported through the delivery of capacity-building, enhanced oversight mechanisms and the construction of necessary infrastructure to enhance service delivery in compliance with human rights standards. Community-led approaches guided efforts to empower communities through initiatives like the provision of alternative justice services, engagement with police and countering violent extremism.

Strategic Priority 3: Economic Development

The United Nations supported government actions to improve Somalia's economic resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks. This included providing support to public and private institutions working to establish an enabling environment able to stimulate inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector.

The United Nations, with the Local Governance Institute, continued to support local governance institutions to develop systems that increase local revenue generation and contribute to promoting economic development and growth at the local level. The United Nations also supported national efforts to report on the SDGs and plan better for their achievement by assisting the Somalia Bureau of Statistics to prepare the SDG Voluntary National Review (presented at the 2022 High Level Panel of Sustainable Development). Further, the United Nations helped develop the SDG Goal Tracker that links the NDP9 to SDG financing for economic development.

The United Nations worked to address value chain constraints to boost productivity, create value addition, and support decent work and economic development initiatives including skills and entrepreneurship development training. In this context, the United Nations supported the government economic development programmes such as the Productive Sector Development Joint-Programme, that in 2022 brought to completion various strategic studies like the pre-feasibility study on Special Economic Development Zones in Somalia and the National Fisheries Master Plan. Furthermore, the Productive Sector Development Programme team worked with the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry to expand and further establish a network of Enterprise Development Units across six locations in Somalia.

In 2022 the Enterprise Development Units consolidated their role as a point of reference for the Somali private sector in offering high-quality Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME)-friendly development services to improve SME operations performance and profitability, access to new technology, expertise and know-how, including facilitating the access to concessional SME financing solution to invest in productive sector project and renewable energy solutions to improve their environment footprint while increasing their over competitiveness. Linked to this intervention, Special Economic Development Zone investment opportunities have been identified.

Efforts to attract domestic or foreign investment, conceptional lending or development partners' support for the development of critical private sector development infrastructure will continue to receive support from the United Nations in 2023 in close partnership with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at Federal and at member states level.

As part of Somalia's new Fisheries Act and the Blue Economy Strategy, the Fisheries Master Plan (FMP), which will guide sector development for 10 years, is being finalized. Meanwhile, the national-level charcoal policy developed under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is being implemented and is taking shape at the state level. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation received technical assistance in adopting and enforcing food quality standards requirements. Other agricultural value chain interventions support farmers' and other value chain actors' access to markets, particularly by

improving the competitiveness for maize, sorghum, bananas and sesame.

Strategic Priority 4: Social Development

Within the United Nations strategic priority on Social Development, programmes focused on improving access essential social services. This included work to expand access to the national safety net and build community-level resilience, enhance food security and nutrition. Closer work across the United Nations family allowed for increased joint programming in support of displacement affected communities including in areas facing rapid urbanization. Similarly, 2022 saw an increase in United Nations efforts to support the government in mitigating the increasing impacts of climate change and environmental degradation.

During the reporting period, a fully mandated Ministry of Environment and Climate Change was established. The Ministry leads the actions on environment and climate change in conjunction with relevant key stakeholders, including the United Nations. The Somalia Disaster Management Agency was reinstated in August 2022 in replacement of Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management under a new government arrangement to coordinate and manage disaster management and humanitarian actions.

Good progress was made on durable solutions for displacement affected communities and improvements were initiated to help the FGS better track IDP relocation and reintegration activities. The United Nations provided relocation and integration support to 19,353 refugees, returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resulting in 24% progress towards the goal of assisting 80,000 people affected by displacement with relocation and reintegration. In 2022, 51 refugees departed for resettlement, compared with 82 in 2021, and 2,254 returnees returned to Somalia, compared with 2,645 in 2021. As of October 2022, CCCM cluster co-led by United Nations reached 298,187 households (1,805,506 individuals) in 1,073 sites across 39 districts in Somalia. 95 per cent of the sites have access to complaint feedback mechanisms where the community can raise concerns, issues or complaints on service delivery or lack thereof to respective service providers through hotline, mobile teams, static information desks amongst

other channels. 96% have functioning camp management committees where community leaders have been selected on 50-50 gender representation. Moreover, 82% of the sites have implemented Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities which promote information awareness sessions and orientation on services availability.

Since the beginning of 2022 [until when?], more than 1.17 million people were displaced by drought, a 481 per cent increase compared to the beginning of 2021 (245,000). Humanitarian aid continued to expand, benefitting nearly 6.5 million people . The United Nations scaled-up its humanitarian assistance, increasing the number of targeted food insecure people to 8.9 million. The timely food and nutrition assistance helped avert famine in 2022. The United Nations reached 9.8 million direct beneficiaries across its operations, of which 6 per cent were people living with disability. Out of the 9.8 million direct beneficiaries, the United Nations reached 6.9 million unique beneficiaries with General Food Assistance. The United Nations in Somalia successfully transferred \$470 million in cash payments to affected populations, amounting to the largest cash-based transfers globally, and leveraged the Baxnaano project to deliver \$6.7 million for early support to 201,534 people under the largest drought anticipatory action intervention in Eastern Africa. Meanwhile, efforts to expand food and nutrition services to vulnerable populations in newly accessible areas covered 290,000 beneficiaries.

In South-West State, the Urban Land Management Law was passed with the assistance of UN-Habitat, which aims to provide comprehensive and accessible approaches for land dispute management. In Somaliland, a Refugee Act was drafted with the assistance of UNHCR, which was passed into law in March 2023. In addition, the FGS agreed to develop a draft Refugee Act, a draft IDP Act and accede to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions by 31 December 2023.

Gender, Human Rights, and Inclusion

The United Nations Cooperation Framework is anchored in a human rights-based approach and is underpinned by the principle of leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind. In 2022, the United Nations continued its efforts to ensure mainstreaming of Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion of other marginalized groups across its work within the four strategic priority areas.

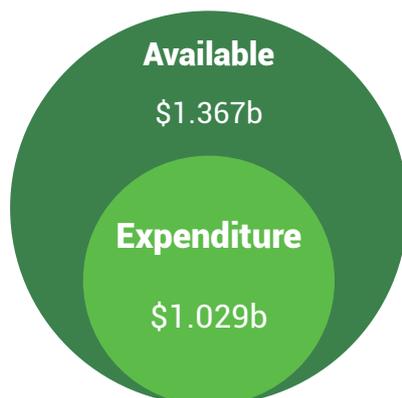
In 2022, the United Nations continued its support in building the National Disability Agency coordination mechanism and assessing needs of persons with disabilities. Both the National Disability Agency and the Disability Rights Bill received technical and capacity-building support from the United Nations.

The United Nations also supported the Somali Government meet its treaty-reporting and international human rights commitments, including those of the Human Rights Council. The Joint Programme on Human Rights, the first of its kind in Somalia, aided with implementing human rights priorities. The Child Rights Bill, the 2018 Sexual Offenses Bill, the Juvenile Justice Bill, the Female Genital Mutilation Bill, and the National Disability

Rights Bill remain in force, but critical legislation to protect human rights in Somalia is either non-existent or outdated, or it falls short of meeting the relevant regional and international human rights standards. An independent human rights commission is yet to be established.

On 5 September 2022, the FGS launched the Somalia National Action Plan (NAP) on Security Council Resolution 1325 on WPS and the implementation of the Somali Women's Charter 25. The NAP identifies priority areas for the prevention and response to conflict-related SGBV. Key initiatives under the implementation of the NAP include support for the adoption of legislative measures that will strengthen the protection of all people from SGBV.

With 75 per cent of the population in Somalia under the age of 35, young people and their organizations are crucial partners in all United Nations efforts, and empowerment is a vital prerequisite for lasting transformation in Somalia. The United Nations provided financial and technical support in developing Somalia's second National Youth Policy and its Action Plan.



Total Resources Used



2.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes and Outputs

Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation



United Nations support contributed to the successful completion of parliamentary & presidential elections.



The United Nations strengthened government capacity regarding peaceful transition and power consolidation between FGS and FMS through political dialogue.



United Nations support contributed to statewide inclusion of 21% Parliament seats for women in both houses (54 women MPs out of a total of 275)



Total Resources Used



CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS



Tech for Inclusion: supporting voter access to information in Puntland

As part of the United Nations collective effort to support the Somali people in their path to democratization in 2022, the Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) strived to ensure that steps for one person one vote elections are advanced. The inclusive politics pillar played a monumental role in supporting the Transitional Puntland Election Commission (TPEC) in the preparations to hold one person one vote district election scheduled for May 2023. The district council elections in Puntland, planned for May 25, 2023, are the first one-person-one-vote elections in the State's history and represent an opportunity for moving forward the democratization agenda not only in Puntland, but all of Somalia. With over 60 per cent of registered voters being first-time voters between the age of 18-30, TPEC is using different technological tools to inform and educate these young voters.

With operational and financial support from the UN, TPEC has established a Call Center, Hot Line and WhatsApp messaging system to increase public access to voting and voter information, as well as build public trust and confidence in the process. The Call Center is helping to bring transparency to the process and facilitate access to information.

The Call Center is open 24 hours and provides callers with information on where and how to register, their polling location, and other key election information. The Call Center has received calls from more than 300 persons (almost 60 per cent female), with most of the callers requesting information on voting location, dates and requirement for voter registration. The Center is managed by 16 staff and volunteers.

"The call center was a very good tool to reach the voter as quick as possible and to timely provide clear information. In this era where most of the communication go through telephone and social

Medias especially by the youth, people with disability, nomads and others, the call center was the great instruments easily accessible by most of the electorates in towns and rural areas using mobile telephones. As a UN staff, I feel proud to contribute to an inclusive election in Somalia", Anne Marie Ndiokubwayo- Electoral Officer (Field Coordinator)

Additionally, with state-of-the-art software, the cloud-based system enables the Call Center operators to prioritize calls, route calls, manage the que system, and provide analytical reports that guide TPEC's voter education and awareness strategy. The system also helps staff members to



get real-time statistics and reporting that is enabling data informed voter education and information strategies.

Through this support, IESG is helping to build national capacities to facilitate inclusive electoral processes, and help Puntland achieve its goal of holding Somalia's first one-person-one-vote elections in decades.

The knock-on effect of these efforts in Puntland can already be seen in neighboring Galmudug where the newly formed Galmudug Election Commission is looking to Puntland for good practices that it can adopt in moving the one-person-one-vote agenda in that state.

OUTCOME 1.1

Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized.

The United Nations and its partners supported FGS and Federal Member States (FMS) talks on the electoral framework and priorities for state formation, including completion of the selection process for the House of the People of the Federal Parliament of Somalia and presidential elections.

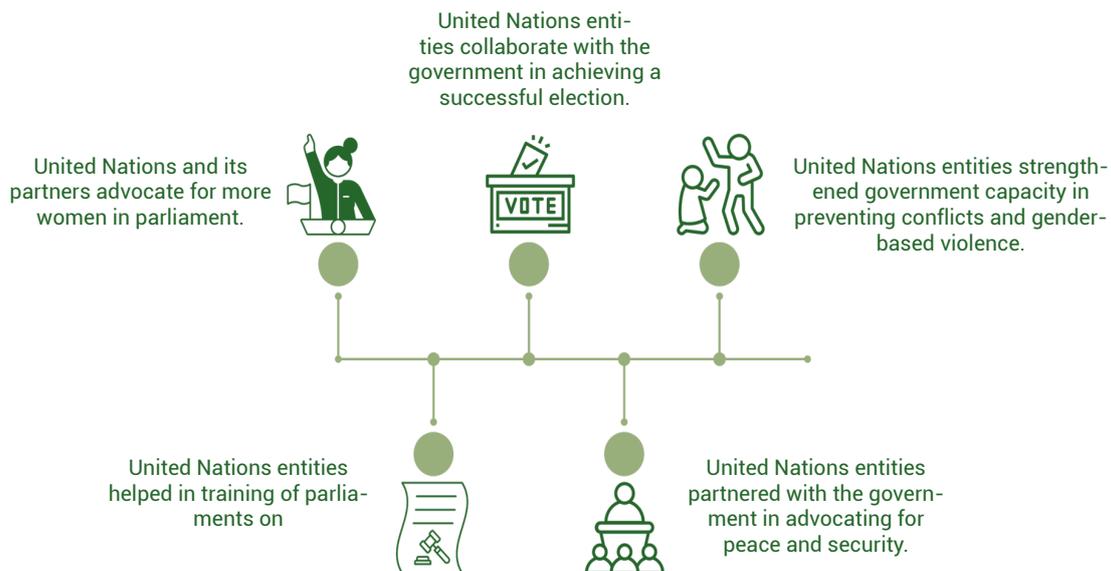
Beginning 2021, the United Nations supported high-level political discussions on peaceful transition and power consolidation by assisting national leadership platforms such as the NCC on building consensus on national priorities. In partnership with the government, the United Nations assisted Somali leaders in forming the NCC and agreeing on state-building priorities.

The United Nations led advocacy efforts for a 30 per cent quota of legislative seats to be held for women, but only 21 per cent was met. The fact that fewer women were elected to the Federal Parliament compared to the previous election in 2016, demonstrates that there is still more to be done to promote greater women's participation in political life, even in the most difficult circumstances.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Somalia developed the National Action Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325 on WPS, formed the parliamentary women caucus, and supported capacity-building efforts of women and civil society organizations in peacebuilding processes. The Ministry also helped establish a technical steering committee of FGS and FMS Directors-Generals, technical staff, and civil society organizations and trained them on the WPS NAP 1325 and its implementation.

The United Nations, in collaboration with the government, also established 17 women's networks in five FMS and Banadir Region through the African Women Leaders Network. The established women's networks will not only promote women's political participation, but also support early warning systems to detect and prevent conflicts and SGBV in the country.

The United Nations trained the Hirshabelle, Gal-mudug and Southwest parliaments on parliamentary procedures and constitutional review.



OUTCOME 1.2

Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions.

The United Nations used its good offices to advocate for clarity on the electoral framework, the strengthening of the National Independent Electoral Commission after being side-lined during the indirect process, and the efforts of NCC, parliament and the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) to advance electoral reform discussions. MoIFAR supported the electoral legislation work of the Parliamentary Committee on Internal Affairs, Regional Administration and Security in August 2022. Somali leaders reached a consensus on the electoral framework and agreed to proceed with the indirect electoral process with United Nations support. To implement the agreement, the National Independent Electoral Commission was replaced by the Federal Electoral Implementation Team, the State Electoral Implementation Teams and the Electoral Dispute Resolution Committee. Thus, the Upper House was selected in November 2021, and the House of the People was selected in April 2022. The United Nations began supporting FMS electoral processes, particularly in Galmudug and Puntland, after the expanded mandate.

The United Nations Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) provided technical assistance to the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC) staff in preparation of the operational plan, logistics plan, training manuals, electoral budget, and finance and procurement documentation linked to the voter registration. Puntland may become the first FMS in Somalia to hold one-person, one-vote district council elections.

After the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers assessment in August 2022 rated the TPEC as high-risk, the United Nations began providing support and technical assistance to its finance and administration staff. The United Nations supported TPEC with procurement and payments, including voter registration temporary staff allowance, transportation and travel, office rental, supplies, equipment, electoral materials, training and capacity-building.

detect and prevent conflicts and SGBV in the country.

The United Nations trained the Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Southwest parliaments on parliamentary procedures and constitutional review.

OUTCOME 1.3

All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

The United Nations partnered with the government in funding inclusive community reconciliation projects with civil society organizations, community leaders and Somalis to address longstanding communal issues. Several reconcilia-

tion interventions were supported by deploying 'insider mediation' at the community level. The following key reconciliation interventions were supported in 2022:

A peaceful settlement was reached between clans in Puntland resolving longstanding communal conflicts.

A peaceful settlement was reached between clans in Puntland resolving longstanding communal conflicts.

The Galmudug State ensured a 100 per cent readiness to resolve post-election disputes.

Reconciliation Interventions supported by the United Nations

These initiatives positively affected political agreements and peaceful conflict settlement in Galmudug. The FGS and FMS also created a Peer Learning Programme on Conflict Mapping, Conflict Analysis and Peacebuilding to build an inclusive peace infrastructure at the federal, regional, sub-regional, district and local levels. The National Reconciliation Framework was formally introduced in December 2022 after an extensive re-evaluation.

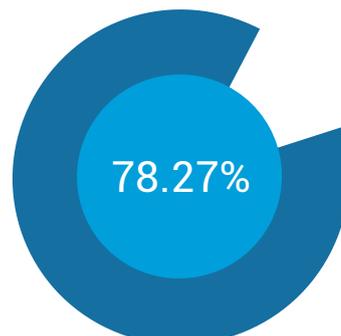
The United Nations supported the Office of the Prime Minister streamline FGS institutional processes for intergovernmental collaboration. In September, the NCC determined to speed up drought protection, continue the battle against terrorism, expedite Somaliland discussions and increase government collaboration at all levels for political stability.

Strategic Priority 2: Security and Rule of Law

 <p>1,286 people benefitted from alternative dispute resolution centres service.</p>	 <p>57,070 people benefitted from Explosive Ordnance Risk Education training.</p>	 <p>3,632 People benefitted from legal aid.</p>	 <p>11,750 young people benefitted from Youth peace-building initiatives.</p>	 <p>568 Police officers received training in criminal investigation, GBV, trafficking & smuggling.</p>
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Total Resources Used



CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS



OUTCOME 2.1

Al-Shabaab is reduced and degraded and respect, protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security and environmental governance are sustained through strengthened security and rule of law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks.

United Nations contributions enabled institutional capacity development targeted at a range of justice and security actors. However, the impact was limited by long-term issues of lack of a core operational budget for salaries and functioning costs, lack of staffing and training, and management challenges. A range of training and equipment support was provided by the United Nations to the security forces in areas such as criminal investigation, appropriate handling of SGBV offenses, child rights, election security and improvised explosives mitigation. All these strengthened the security forces' capacity in line with the STP's transition of security responsibilities, within the framework of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and in compliance with International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.

Through the establishment of 17 women's peace networks across the country, representation, and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures increased. A framework for monitoring women's political participation and representation was put in place through the launch and operationalization of the Somalia NAP on 1325.

Education for prominent traditional elders and religious leaders positively contributed to addressing negative social norms and gender discrimi-

nation, as illustrated by the presence and active participation of 20 per cent of women in established peacebuilding religious networks. Police officers specializing in SGBV and human trafficking, and officers investigating serious and complex crimes, continued to receive capacity support to deliver improved protection of women and girls. Specialist female prosecutors, trained and supported by the United Nations, helped prosecute SGBV cases.

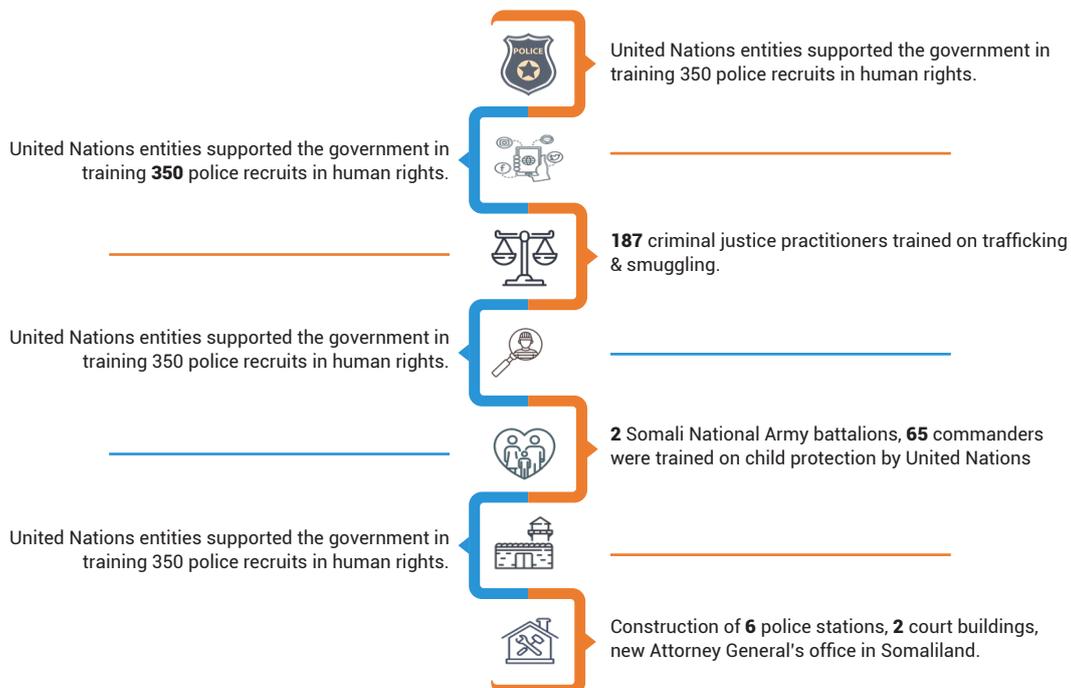
Research undertaken by the United Nations indicates that although case numbers remained relatively small, these specialized units led to improvements in justice response times. SGBV survivors were supported through the holistic provision of medical, psychosocial support and legal services through dedicated SGBV centres. Progress was also made on the rights of children through the development of the National Action Plan to End Statelessness (2021-2024) and the National Plan of Action for Children, a five-year comprehensive overarching plan for prioritizing resources and strengthening inter-ministerial collaboration to address child rights. The presence of 33 operational child protection desks in police stations also ensured increased support for children.



The United Nations enhanced its support for the civilian and international oversight of police and prisons through the continued development of independent mechanisms, such as the International Monitoring Committee, which monitors compliance with human rights and Nelson Mandela rules in target prisons across Somalia. The Galmudug State Police was re-established, the Jubaland State Police was expanded, and Jubaland, Southwest and Puntland drafted their respective State Police Bills while the Hirshabelle State Police Act progressed through Parliament and Galmudug en-

acted its State Police Act in 2020. These Bills/Acts will provide the legal basis for the governance of state police.

Construction projects and critical infrastructure repairs were carried out at the local level in support of the National Stabilization Strategy, including in newly recovered areas. Police stations, criminal investigation units, court buildings and Joint Operations Centres were built across Somalia to boost policing services, court accessibility and election security coordination.



Training of Security Personnel

OUTCOME 2.2

Accessibility and responsiveness of institutions in empowering communities to address underlying causes of insecurity and conflict, as well as endemic violations of human rights and marginalization, will be ensured by efficient civilian oversight of security and rule of law institutions.

Dialogue on implementing and updating the overarching accountability framework of the National Security Architecture progressed and agreement was reached on the revision of the Somali Transition Plan to reflect the formal transition of AMISOM to ATMIS, including major benchmarks and a drawdown timeframe. The new Federal Government revised the National Stabilization Strategy and developed a draft Counter-Terrorism Strategy and National Risk Assessment on the financing of terrorism and money laundering. The United Nations' political engagement on these issues focused on coordination and providing technical and strategic dialogue on the need for human rights and people-centred responses. The Security and Justice Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, did not meet, but the newly formed CSPG became an effective mechanism for coordination and ad-

vocacy on strategic issues between the government and key international partners supporting the security sector.

Targeted technical assistance and strategic advocacy continued, contributing to a partial agreement on a justice model with the United Nations focusing its support on technical and preparatory dialogue processes. However, the dissolution of the Judicial Services Commission in late 2022 and the continued appointment, promotion and removal of judges and prosecutors by political actors in a non-transparent manner continued to undermine the concept of judicial independence.

Oversight of the maritime sector was strengthened by the development of the Women in Maritime Sector National Action Plan and a draft National Maritime Strategy.



United Nations entities educated 30 traditional elders and religious leaders about harmful societal norms, stigma, handicap discrimination and violence against women.



The Somaliland Women Lawyers Organization assisted vulnerable women and IDPs with 134 domestic abuse and family law cases.



The JCP rehabilitation and reintegration programme trained 22 offenders in plumbing, welding and electricity for three months.

OUTCOME 2.3

Rights and needs of Somali communities command the strengthening of security and rule of law institutions. Anti-corruption efforts, mitigation of duplication and stakeholders' comparative advantages are maximized.

Mechanisms to integrate equal and inclusive community participation into security and justice institutions remain an ongoing challenge, partly due to a lack of institutional capacity, security and resources and partly due to a hierarchical and top-down model in many institutions. Support to community-led approaches with Ministries of Justice at the federal and state levels was integrated into United Nations programming and will remain a priority. Specific community empowerment initiatives included community-based explosive ordnance clearance projects, the provision of alternative justice services through Alternative Dispute Resolution centres, and the identification and redressal of common grievances contributing to radicalization in newly recovered areas. Tolerance and dialogue were promoted through support for the expansion

of networks of influential and moderate religious leaders who promote a peaceful, tolerant message of Islam and engage in debate with extremist actors to counter and debunk violent religious narratives.

The United Nations convened meetings with the Attorney General, Ministry of Justice and other key relevant actors as initial steps for the implementation of the Review Mechanism of the UNCAC. Similarly, the development of legislation and legal capacity to prevent and fight against corruption made modest advancements. However, further progress was hampered by a lack of legal frameworks and resources and the dissolution of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Strategic Priority 3: Economic Development



550 SMEs receive support each year from the Enterprise Development Units.



8143 producers have received technical and extension support services.



7500 producers and value chain actors received information & linked their businesses to the digital market information system platform.



Total Resources Used



CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS



Bees, Tractors and Entrepreneurs: Supporting Economic Resilience in Somalia.



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

He kneels in silence, contemplating the swirling activity before him. After a few minutes, the 19-year old opens the top part of the first box using a metal tool. He delicately pulls out the honey-soaked net within, almost as if he were opening a box of chocolates. Immediately, the atmosphere is filled with a buzzing sound, 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 Mr. Dhicis and the four other beekeepers that work for him at the Dhicis Production Company, which he founded through the support of the agro-technology project funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). The project – under the guidance of Somalia's Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - helps aspiring Somali businesspeople develop micro-, small- and medium-

sized enterprises (SMEs) and increase their access to finance, as well as provide institutional support to the MoCI. With additional contribution from UNDP, the support has now been extended to small entrepreneurs operating in communities affected by displacement.

Mr. Dhicis heard about a credit facility that UNIDO had established to help SMEs access financing. The facility was established in Belet Weyne through UNIDO's Productive Sectors Development Joint Programme for Somalia. Mr. Dhicis had been working as a small-scale bee farmer. After learning about the programme and attending a two-week enterprise management training on how to start a business, he decided to jump straight in. "I love honey, and I have a background in agricultural production," he says. "So, I said to myself: why not give it a try?"

After the training, he received business counselling from UNIDO that involved preparing his own business plan to start his honey-making business, which he presented to the credit facility, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He then received \$5,000 to help make his dream a reality. When Mr. Dhicis started in 2020, he had 25 beehives. Today, he has 100 and hopes to grow this number to 200.

Behind Mr. Dhicis' bee business lies an Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) that UNIDO helped established. The extensive network of EDUs established across Somalia, link entrepreneurs and the private sector across the country's Federal Member States, and help Somali entrepreneurs access investors, skills training, business counselling and

credit facility funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The possibility of financial support is just one factor. According to UNIDO, some of the Somali entrepreneurs are simply interested in understanding business management, learning more about inventories, or rethinking how to run their business through faster production, cost reductions, and other methods. The two-week training programme provides the entrepreneurs with enough knowledge to establish a new business or expand an existing one, followed by one-to-one business counselling.

“When you look at the early stages of an economy’s development, there are certain basic products that you need to have for society to live, work and eat. You also need the infrastructure to make the system work. In addition, you need capital investment to kickstart that development, which usually comes from the government. UNIDO has

created the network, the system and the capacity for that investment to happen,” says Ygor Scarcia, UNIDO Representative in Somalia.

Both UNIDO and UNDP, together with the MoCI are investing in Somalia’s more traditional agro-industrial sectors, which the country relies on to create jobs and expand economic opportunities. Their overarching goal is to help Somalia develop its business sector and thus shift away from a heavy reliance on international aid for temporary relief. The key to making this happen? Partnerships.

“The goal is to reinforce Somalia’s economic resilience while reducing the country’s vulnerability to shocks,” Mr. Scarcia said. “Together with UNDP, we do this by stimulating economic growth and by developing Somali human capital.” The thousands of bees buzzing around Mr. Dhicis at his firm’s apiary are the result of that goal.

OUTCOME 3.1

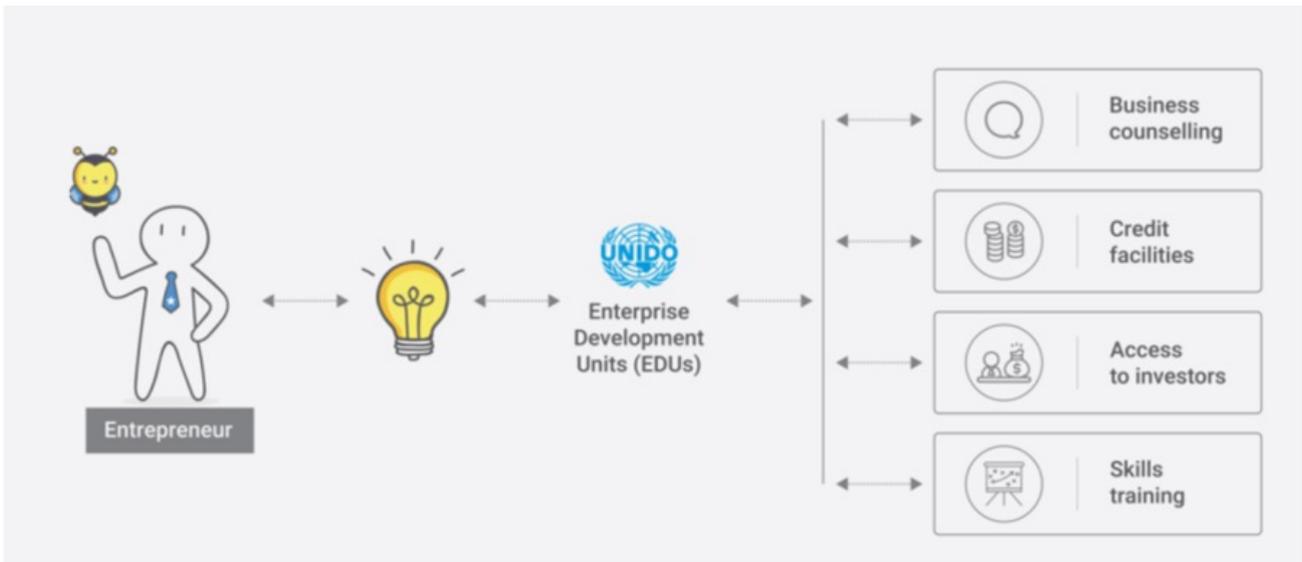
Economic governance institutions are strengthened, and an enabling environment is established for inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector.

The political transition caused delays in the implementation of initiatives that were directly linked to economic development priorities which required medium to long-term engagement with government partners. As a result, the United Nations prioritized initiatives to support the completion of ongoing initiatives and kick-start new ones with the incoming government. Furthermore, the United Nations focused on support for SME development and the overall enabling environment necessary at generating economic opportunities and jobs.

The United Nations supported the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in achieving the first milestone of the Somalia Special Economic Zones Development strategy by finalizing a Somalia National Opportunity and Pre-feasibility Study for the establishment of Special Economic Development Zones. The Ministry and its UN partners identified four locations across the country that can be prioritized for their rapid development potential of local value chains, demand from private sector, access to nearby existing infrastructure and local market conditions. The study clearly made a case for Somalia to invest in the development of Special Economic Development Zones as a policy

tool to stimulate domestic investment in SMEs, attract foreign investment and partnerships, and ultimately contribute to the development of the Somali Economy.

Further to this, the United Nations also expanded support to business incubators like iRise, Simadi-Lab and HarHub, as well as to the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A new programme was launched called BIC Somali (Business Innovation Centres) that aims to support the development of Somali business incubators and the innovation ecosystem. The goal is to redefine the landscape of Somali start-ups and the entrepreneurial ecosystem, enhancing their ability to contribute to economic transformation and growth. United Nations support to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry through its Somali Network of Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) continued in 2022. The network expanded to six permanent locations across Somalia. New innovative credit facility initiatives were also launched with IBS Bank to support access to capital for Somali SMEs seeking support to implement projects in productive sectors, including in areas affected by displacement.



Through United Nations support, Somalia developed its FMP, which will serve as a development plan for the sector for the next 10 years. The FMP will also serve as part of the country’s new Fisher-

ies Act. The United Nations also continued to provide technical expertise and financial resources for a variety of programmes within state and federal Ministries of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

OUTCOME 3.2

Natural resources are sustainably managed and binding constraints are addressed in key productive sector value chains, leading to enduring productivity gains, increased value addition and enhanced opportunities for decent work.

The FGS, in partnership with the United Nations, developed the National Resources Management Strategy in 2022, to enhance sustainable natural resource management and overcome bottlenecks in the productive sector’s primary value chains. This landmark achievement was followed by community and stakeholder awareness initiatives to sensitize beneficiaries on Natural Resource Management (NRM) and collectively develop consensus around community NRM initiatives. Six NRM committees were established and six community NRM strategies developed.

The United Nations partnered with the government to address long-term drought problems by providing and repairing 174 km of irrigation schemes, including 62 canals (five main and 57 secondary). The rehabilitation provided irrigation to 14,311 hectares owned by over 5,500 smallholder farmers. This, along with a climate-smart agriculture training programme, improved food output and cattle wealth.

The United Nations, in partnership with the government, also developed a harmonized system for

fishery data collection in Somalia to promote the effective and sustainable management of fisheries resources. Further, the United Nations prepared a National Fisheries Value Chain Report based on analyses of fisheries value chains in each FMS. In addition, 20 Somali students were awarded scholarships and are currently pursuing an undergraduate course on Fisheries Management at City University – Marine and Fisheries Institute. This will help to build the technical capacity, enhance quality of work and contribute towards unlocking the development potential of the fishery sector in Somalia.

The digital market information system connected 7,500 producers and value chain members to new opportunities. Through the United Nations-supported restoration of irrigation farming systems and the transformational strengthening of the government’s water management and governance capacity, supported villages and smallholder farmers’ food security improved in quality and quantity.

A total of 655 people (278 female, 377 male) from 36 fisheries associations received post-harvest processing technical assistance and/or training.

30 farmer cooperatives, 36 fisheries organizations and 104 fodder groups established and strengthened, creating 280 farmer field school sites with 140 farmer field facilitators.

10 solar credit facilities given by United Nations entities under PSDP/UNDP promote natural resources.

United Nations Intervention on Farming Support

The United Nations supported the government-piloted Digital Villages Initiative, which sends Short Message Services (SMS), radio and voice messages to village savings and loan societies, farmer field schools and other sponsored organizations.

The United Nations also increased government capacity to produce Somali grain quality standards for fresh bananas, sorghum, maize and sesame with the East Africa Grain Council based on East

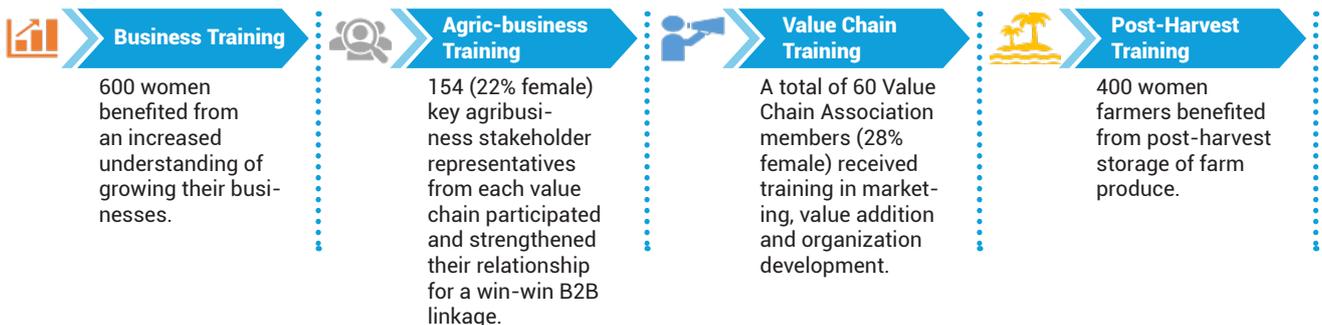
African Standards, Codex Alimentarius and International Standard Organization standards. Four (fresh banana, sorghum, maize and sesame) value chain association representatives (producers, agro-input dealers, facilitators, financial service providers, processors and consumers) enhancing overall standard adoption capacity by Somali agrobusiness associations, firms and cooperatives.

OUTCOME 3.3

An integrated national programme for human capital development is established, increasing access to market-based skills for all—including the most marginalized and vulnerable groups—and safeguarding their rights.

Sixty (28 per cent female) Value Chain Associations consisting of producers, 600 female farmers and 40 female cooperative representatives were trained on a range of skills such as cooperative governance, asset management, small business planning, contemporary agribusiness concepts, improving farm produce handling and reducing post-harvest losses. Training has led to an increase in productivity in several areas, mainly in the agricultural industry.

An independent evaluation found that the targeted beneficiaries have improved their post-harvest skills in crop storage, transportation from the farm to storage facilities, and pest management.



In 2022, the United Nations provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Public Works in developing Somalia's first construction guidebook: "A Practical Field Guide to Building Construction". To support the roll-out of the new national systems, the technical assessment in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) "building training" field guide recommended three

supplementary components to include: construction of training manuals, health safety charter, and training of trainers to enhance and promote gender-sensitive human capital development. The field guide and three supplementary components were created to improve and promote gender-sensitive human capital development.

Strategic Priority 4: Social Development



The United Nations supported 946,854 people with cash-based incentives.



The United Nations assisted 75,474 households with high-quality agriculture inputs.



United Nations Emergency Aid reached 4,353,719 people



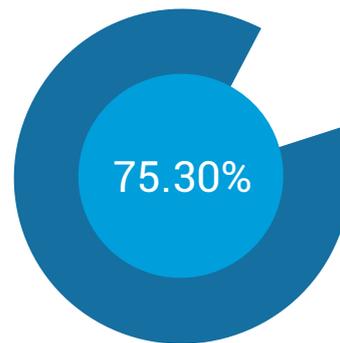
281,515 households covered by the United Nations safety net.



19,353 United Nations-supported resettlement and reintegration of refugees



Total Resources Used



CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



A joint UN effort to finding lasting solutions for Displacement Affected Population

Halima Ibrahim, a 39-year-old mother of seven returned to Somalia after living in Kenya's Dadaab Refugee camp. She is now a resident of the Barwaqo relocation site in Baidoa, the capital of Southwest State of Somalia.

She is the Deputy Chairperson of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) in Barwaqo site. Her role includes coordinating camp management activities with humanitarian agencies and government institutions such as Southwest Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Commission who operate in the area.

"We lived at Gomarey IDP camp in Horseed village in Baidoa. We were previously evicted three times and we had just received the fourth eviction notice when IOM-CCCM team visited our camp and informed us of the plan by IOM and the Southwest Government to relocate IDP camps which were at risk of eviction to a government owned land. I was happy and as the camp leader, I closely coordinated with IOM-CCCM until we were successfully relocated to Barwaqo site," says Halima Ibrahim.

Halima notes how their lives changed after relocating to Barwaqo site. She says, "we don't fear eviction anymore, we live on our own plots, spacious and cleaner environment. I have even started my own business by putting up small shop where I sale basic commodities like food stuffs to support my family's income".

Apart from the plots of land they are given, they also have tap water, good access roads to Baidoa urban, Police stations, School and market which is currently under construction. "Thanks to IOM for all this support" she says.

Social Cohesion and accountability training in Baidoa

The Barwaqo DAC committee, closely works with local administration and participates in local authority meetings and functions. With the municipality leadership and support from the United Nations Durable Solutions unit, they occasionally conduct participatory community-based planning discussions to identify and review community priorities, make follow up on projects and suggest local solutions to challenges affecting communities.

On the Baidoa District participatory planning processes, Halima says "this platform has given us opportunity to engage and share community priorities with government official, humanitarian, and developmental partners. We feel our voice is now amplified. Being with government officials during Community Action Planning processes, we can now articulate our own priorities/challenges and offer solutions to issues affecting vulnerable communities."

Regarding implementations of community prioritized projects, Halima explains "When I see community prioritized projects being implemented, I feel happy, motivated, and respected. It gives me more energy to discuss real issues and offer myself to the services of my people. I feel such projects are more important than the other projects (not prioritized by community) and will be involved and maintain as much as I can."

She further discusses "the displacement affected communities need more support on matters livelihood. As residents of Barwaqo, we are very much pleased with IOM on recent discussion on irrigation and smart farming in Barwaqo site. The DAC committee will be closely working with local authority and IOM to make sure this initiative comes to fruition. I hope many projects like this one will be initiated and supported to improve and diversify the livelihood options of many vulnerable households, hence strengthen their purchasing power."

"Apart from the plots of land they are given, they also have tap water, good access roads to Baidoa urban, Police stations, School and market which is currently under construction. "Thanks to IOM for all this support" she says.

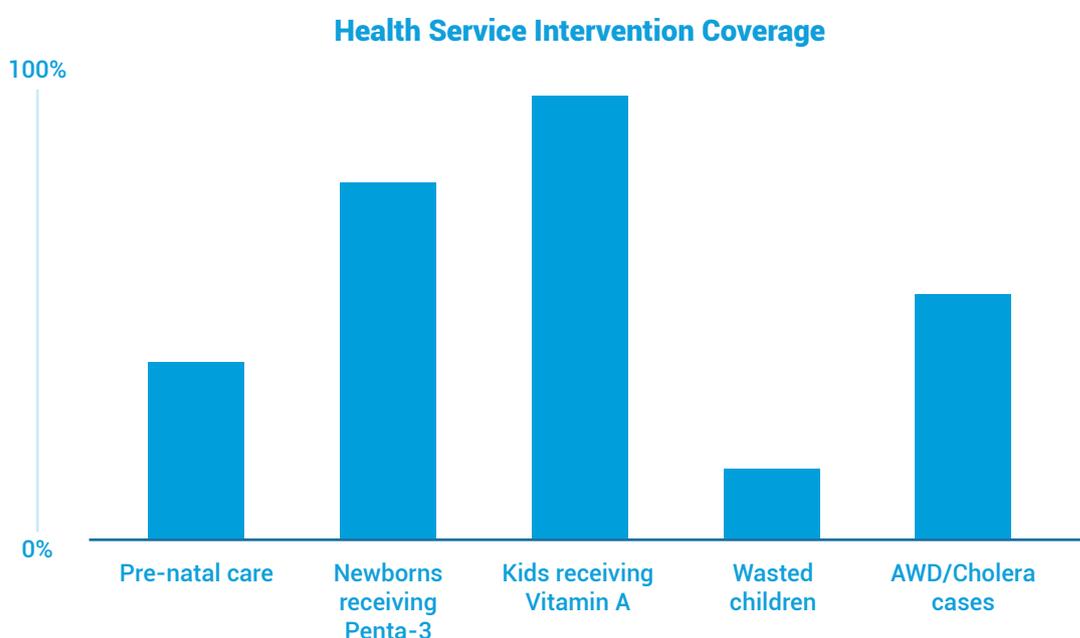
OUTCOME 4.1

An integrated national programme for human capital in Somalia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from equitable and affordable access to government-led and -regulated quality basic social services at different state levels.

The United Nations strengthened the Somali Government's capacity to provide vital health services in 2022. A total of 355,395 children aged 6 months to 5 years were treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Due to the impact of the drought, the prevalence of malnutrition increased from 11 per cent in 2021 to 16 per cent in 2022, increasing the number of children in need of health services. The percentage of the population using safely managed drinking water sources has been on a steady rise, from 45 per cent by the end of 2021 to its current level of 56 per cent in 2022. Approximately 1.2 million households, or 50 per cent of the target, were reached with hygiene promotion kits to promote proper hygiene and water treatment at the household level.

In 2022, over 237,000 pregnant women attended at least four Antenatal Care visits, an increase of 5.3 per cent from 2021. Over 2.3 million children (96 per cent of the annual target) received vitamin A supplements during the first quarter of 2022 alone

An independent evaluation found that the targeted beneficiaries have improved their post-harvest skills in crop storage, transportation from the farm to storage facilities, and pest management.



The United Nations strengthened government capacity to provide technical and financial support to Education Management Information Systems, Education Sector Strategic Plans and Early Childhood Education policies, and consolidated 2021–

2022 national examinations across zonal offices. Across humanitarian and development portfolios, 501,284 children gained improved access to quality education services, contributing to the improved primary education gross enrolment rates.

A child protection system was established [in 2022?] to ensure increased government investment in critical interventions, birth registration, juvenile justice procedures, multi-sectoral Gender Based Violence (GBV) services, and sustained improvement in child protection and GBV services achieved through the social work professionalization programme.

Through United Nations support, there was significant progress in basic service delivery in 2022

to the vulnerable population, where emergency teaching and learning materials, safe drinking water, learning space improvements, psychosocial support training for teachers and communities, and social mobilization campaigns benefited 231,025 children (106,469 girls) affected by drought and conflict, 34,324 of whom are internally displaced.

OUTCOME 4.2

By 2025, the number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation will have decreased.

Although some progress has been made in establishing long-term climate resilience, adaptation and structural prevention of climate catastrophes throughout the Cooperation Framework, climatic disasters are becoming more frequent and intense. In the face of accelerating climate change effects, the United Nations has supported climate change adaptation at the institutional level as well as at the community level.

Following Somalia's 2022 election, the national commitment and institutional profile concerning the environment and climate change have increased, and in collaboration with state authorities, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change was created. In addition, the Somalia Disaster Management Agency was revived to coordinate and oversee humanitarian efforts. At the institutional level, progress has been made in the devel-

opment of environmental policies and strategies, or finalization of strategies, such as the Roadmap for Implementation of the National Water Resource Strategy, and the development of national forestry, charcoal and rangeland management acts.

At the local level, numerous climate resilience-related infrastructures have been created, such as water harvesting or management infrastructures and flood protection infrastructures. There have also been numerous trainings offered on climate change adaptation methods and planning. United Nations AFPs helped to launch the first ever Masters' programme on Integrated Water Resources Management, showing commitment to ensure there is long-term adaptation to climate change and natural resource management and capacity building at the community level.

6,285 hectares of rangeland were rehabilitated improving livelihoods for almost 50,000 households.

97 water harvesting infrastructures optimized serving more than 170,500 households.

640 resource individuals received water resources management for rangeland improvement and livestock value chain training

OUTCOME 4.3

By 2025, the proportion of vulnerable Somalis with scaled-up and sustained resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks will have increased, based on better management of life cycle risk, food security and nutrition outcomes.

To prevent famine in 2022, the United Nations, led by the Humanitarian Country Team, lobbied for and increased humanitarian aid, with thanks to its donor partners. The drought exacerbated pre-existing challenges such as poor health outcomes and high levels of acute food insecurity among children and adults in rural areas as well as in IDP settlements, where access to basic services remained inadequate. An infusion of resources allowed a rapid scale-up of operations in all districts. By December 2022, \$1.9 billion was generously provided by donors for the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, representing 88 per cent of the nearly \$2.2 billion requested. With this funding, humanitarian partners quickly expanded drought response activities, reaching 5.3 million affected people with assistance and protection. Humanitarian partners prioritized areas of highest need, bolstering coordination in 38 districts and delivering emergency response packages to those most in need among rural and newly displaced people.

Eighty-eight per cent of the affected populations in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 and above (IPC 3+) received humanitarian assistance from the United Nations. In response to the dire situation on the ground, the United Nations continued to support the government-led Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP), a programme aimed at providing cash transfers to vulnerable, poor households and building a nationwide shock-responsive safety net. The United Nations processed the delivery of \$182 million predictable cash transfers on behalf of the government, reaching 200,000 chronically food-insecure households (1.1 million people) as a part of the regular safety net entitlement. The United Nations also provided technical support to establish and populate the Unified Social Registry, a national data repository of the 1.2 million chronically poor and vulnerable people, and a fundamental infrastructure for cash-based transfers. A reported 4,927,662 people received unconditional cash transfers, 946,854 received cash, 21,638 families (62.3 per cent of the target) received cash

for work and in-kind livelihood assistance, and 11 million animals received medical and deworming treatment against animal diseases and parasites to save and protect livelihoods, improve production and access to milk for malnourished children, the elderly and pregnant women. In addition, 42 livestock development hubs were established with the aim of increasing food security and nutrition by developing community-driven sustainable livestock and fodder production. This will help to smooth out animal feed supply, sustaining milk production and thus enriching the diets of more food insecure households.

The United Nations boosted the government's capacity on the Nutrition Support Scale, leading to considerable gains and increased access to curative and preventative support for children under 5 years of age, and pregnant and lactating women. The government's nutrition referral programme prioritized nutritionally disadvantaged households as per the Famine Prevention Strategy. The United Nations scaled up treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), reaching 1.6 million children aged 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLWGs) with specialized nutritious foods. The United Nations also implemented the prevention of acute malnutrition programme which reached 710,782 children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs. This prevented children and PLWGs from recurrent cycles of acute malnutrition. Monitoring has shown strong outcomes of the malnutrition treatment programme, with a recovery rate of 97.7 per cent, well above SPHERE Standards (>75 per cent). The United Nations in partnership with the FGS supported the school feeding programme, which reached around 189,000 school children with nutritious school meals, inclusive of those in drought-affected areas, helping them to return and stay in school.

⁴ IPC 1-Minimal · 2-Stressed · 3-Crisis · 4-Emergency · 5-Famine

2.3. Support for Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

During the reporting period, strong partnerships were forged between the United Nations, government, and other national and international partners to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

The United Nations collated, analysed, and shared information through early warning systems (including on IPC, drought and flood, animal and human migration, etc.), which was important for cluster partners, stakeholders and the wider humanitarian community to make informed, evidence-based and strategic decisions to better serve affected and vulnerable populations efficiently and effectively.

Somalia experienced severe droughts, flash floods and other extreme weather conditions in 2022. To help mitigate these effects, IOM in partnership with UNEP launched the 'Breaking the Climate-Displacement Cycle in Galmudug' project. This project used UNEP's environmental and technical expertise alongside IOM's on-the-ground presence to achieve the Cooperation Framework's goals of resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks. It involved building various climate-resilient hardware such as water catchments, soil bunds and sand-dune stabilization structures, while also bolstering community initiatives .

The complex humanitarian crisis caused by conflict, prolonged drought and major population displacements put more than 3.6 million children under 5 years of age at risk as their immunity against polio, measles, smallpox and other deadly diseases became dangerously low. To address these concerns, WHO , in coordination with UNICEF, assisted the federal and state ministries of health in their efforts to vaccinate all eligible children under the age of 5 to protect them against vaccine-preventable illnesses throughout 2022. As of November 2022, 2.61 million children under five years were immunized with trivalent oral polio vaccine and 2.31 million children against measles . UNICEF and WFP also developed a combined action plan to enhance coverage of the project to prevent and cure wasting among children in 16 hard-to-reach, low-performing districts including Qansax Dheere, Wajid and Hudur of South West State, Belet Weyne, Mahas, Jalaqsi of Hirshabele and Elbur of Galmudug State. In addition, UNICEF, IOM and WFP created a minimum response package for newly displaced individuals in Baidoa and Mogadishu IDP camps, which included timely screening and treatment of malnutrition in children under the age of five.

With livelihoods being severely affected in Somalia due to the drought, children are at risk of dropping out of school. To resolve these concerns, UNICEF, in partnership with WFP and UNESCO via the United Nations-to-United Nations collaboration framework, committed to achieving high-level results in school feeding and enhancing the execution of the FGS education sector strategy plan. UNICEF also entered into a partnership with a commercial firm for the delivery of a mobile application that monitors enrolment, attendance, retention and learner dropout rates even in remote places with poor internet connectivity.

Several initiatives were launched to enhance sustainable integration of displaced communities in urban areas by empowering the government to leverage value generated by urbanization and urban infrastructure investment, and to increase communities' self-reliance and access to sustainable basic services. United Nations partnerships under the Luglow Project (FAO, IOM, UN-Habitat and UNHCR) and in the Saameynta Programme (IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat) improved the prospects for long-term solutions for displacement-affected communities in Kismayo and Baidoa, and this positive collaboration is guiding initiatives planned in Dollow, Gaalkacyo, Belet Weyn, and Bossaso. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed \$1 million through the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) to the Saameynta programme in 2022, under which a draft city extension plan was developed following consultation workshops with local, state and civil society stakeholders. The government has prepared a masterplan for Phase 1 of the relocation area as part of the project, which is now being carried out. So far, 6,615 households (about 39,690 people) with secure land rights have benefitted from the construction of transitional and lasting shelters in Somalia in 2022, thanks to the involvement of United Nations entities.

Owing to internal displacement caused by armed conflicts, drought and floods, recurrent sexual offenses remain high in Somalia. To help resolve these issues, UN Women, in collaboration with UNDP and UNFPA, assisted the office of the Attorney General in Puntland in establishing the Special Prosecution Unit for handling cases of SGBV as well as in implementing the GBV Information Management System for documenting SGBV cases, incorporating victim protection and confidentiality. UN Women and IOM provided legal aid support and training to address negative social norms, stigma, and discrimination, toward promoting women's engagement, and initiatives that connected communities across political divides.

2.4. Results of the United Nations working more and better together: United Nations coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

In accordance with the One UN goal, all United Nations AFPs in Somalia continued to collaborate in 2022. This ensured streamlined interventions, improved joint workplans, advocacy and programmes, reduced transactional costs, and increased accountability and coherence, accelerating the Cooperation Framework's implementation. Throughout 2022, a joint workplan enabled United Nations AFPs to combine their expertise, resources, and alliances for a shared purpose.

2.4.1 Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

The United Nations continued its work on improving humanitarian-development-peace nexus approaches in the critical priority areas of Water Management, Durable Solutions and Anti-Corruption. Throughout 2022, United Nations-led (or co-led) task forces in these areas continued to operate successfully, with increased government leadership and an emphasis on location-based planning, coordination and solution development.

2.4.2 Climate Adaptation and Water Management

The previously termed Nexus Taskforce on Flood & Drought Management was absorbed by the government's new Water Coordination Facility. It is integrated with a larger number of actors and continues to collaborate across agencies in order to bring about new initiatives in the areas of flood control and drought avoidance via water storage and management. In addition to supporting the Water Coordination Facility, UNDP, UNEP and Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) collaborated to develop community climate security action plans in three hotspot communities in Somalia. UNDP and UNDRR also collaborated on the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Somalia. Meanwhile, the 'Breaking the Climate-Conflict Cycle in Galmudug' project adopts a triple nexus approach which promotes short-, medium- and long-term solutions. The project aims to reduce disasters and the resulting humanitarian aid needs through implementation of climate resilient infrastructures which mitigate the impacts of climate shocks and subsequent conflict over natural resources, while also identifying entry points for environmentally orientated peacebuilding.

Climate change is among the drivers of migration in Somalia due to climate pressures on resources, mainly water and pasture. Extreme weather conditions such as floods, droughts, increasing tem-

peratures and irregular seasonal patterns lead to livelihood loss and resource scarcity. United Nations partners also committed to coordinating and implementing the goals and flagship projects of the Somali Government's National Water Resource Strategy and the Water Coordination Facility. The task force supports a more effective and coordinated emergency response while building resilience through multi-sectoral and multi-agency water interventions at the community level. Currently, agencies are mobilizing resources for holistic, integrated water programming through formal and informal partnership agreements to improve access, availability and management of water resources across the country, building community water resilience and reducing future risk in the face of mounting climate shocks.

2.4.3 Durable Solutions

To reduce the need for future humanitarian aid, the United Nations supports durable solutions to internal displacement by helping communities become more self-sufficient and resilient. The Durable Solutions Task Force established IDP site criteria at the federal and state levels to enhance the regular profiling of IDP sites and promote the identification of sites that have attained long-term solutions. IDP sites with low humanitarian needs have been mapped using IDP Site Prioritization for development-targeted programming. As a result, there are possibilities for stronger connections with the Housing, Land and Property Area of Responsibility and the Shelter Cluster for better coordinated nexus operations aimed at transitioning settlements from a humanitarian needs orientation to being settled villages and urban neighbourhoods.

The Durable Solutions Initiative assumes that strong government leadership, humanitarian development, state-building partners and displacement-affected communities together can achieve durable solutions for displaced people. To this end, United Nations AFPs have made progress toward capacitating formal and informal institutions, citizens and displacement-affected communities. Urban regeneration and city extension planning activities continued across Somalia.

2.4.4 Anti-Corruption

Reducing corruption remains a priority for the United Nations in Somalia. In 2022, the United Nations sought to build on the December 2021 commitment of the FGS at the Conference of the State

Parties to UNCAC “to tackling corruption and improving overall governance,” continuing to advocate for the enactment of laws and the development of policies. However, the dissolution of the Anti-Corruption Commission (as well as the Judicial Service Commission) in October 2022 may impact implementation of the UNCAC, which Somalia acceded to only recently in 2021, given that the Anti-Corruption Commission is one of the focal points for its Implementation Review Mechanism. The replacement of the Auditor General and the Accountant General, the award of petroleum concessions in the absence of relevant legislation and transparency imperatives further underpin the need for sustained investments in public financial management and governance.

The United Nations continued its efforts to strengthen financial integrity and the appropriate use of resources, and in 2022 initiated joint post-delivery aid diversion fact-finding efforts. The United Nations Capacity Injection Reporting Tool was renewed to mitigate the possibility of double payments for people working in government. Also in 2022, the United Nations provided capacity to staff across agencies to address the gendered aspects of anti-corruption. Moving forward, the United Nations supports foundational investments in financial integrity, such as passing the Audit Bill and enacting public financial management regulations across the federal government and member states.

2.4.5 Efficiency

Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Operations Management Team (OMT) prepared a Business Operations Strategy (BOS) for the period 2021–2025 to implement the agenda of the Secretary-General, which focuses on improving the effectiveness with which high-quality services are provided. The expected total cost avoidance is foreseen in the amount of \$28.6 million for the period of five years. In 2022, a total cost avoidance of \$8.6 million was realized from the planned \$6.4 million. The big-ticket outcomes contributing to cost avoidance are as follows:

- Common logistics services, common human resources and staff training services
- Collaboration for quality improvement and cost avoidance in common services.
- Collaboration with 16 participating United Nations AFPs on the most collaborative com-

mon services and with three AFPs for the less collaborative common services.

Efficient and effective programming necessitates efficient operational support. The programmatic work of the United Nations system in Somalia intends to achieve a better impact with adequate operational support through closer collaboration between the Programme Management Team and the OMT. Besides the cost avoidance, some high-level quality improvement is also expected from implementing the common services, considering the significant benefits outlined across all common service lines. The main trends in quality improvement realized across working groups are:

- Improved products and service standards
- Effective practice and usage of comparative advantage
- Enhanced collaboration
- Time efficiency and flexibility
- Transparency in reporting and performance information sharing

Rental and operational costs are relatively high with a huge potential for reduction if AFPs implement the common premise agenda of the Secretary-General. In this regard, the DSRSG/RC/HC secured a piece of land within the ATMIS protected area in Mogadishu for use by AFPs for an office or accommodation. This is an ongoing process for which three AFPs so far expressed interest for common premise.

Considering the eventual progressive departure of ATMIS and later UNSOS and UNSOM, there is an opportunity for more availability of land and office space and accommodation for the UNCT within the perimeter currently used by UNSOM/UNSOS/ATMIS. A well-choreographed and strategic process with AFPs, UNSOS and ATMIS around common premises will achieve a substantive cost saving and quality gain.

Overall, United Nations entities look forward to more agencies joining the common effort as the BOS progresses in its implementation. These developments could demonstrate that with collaboration at the operational level, the programmatic work of the United Nations system in Somalia will be more efficient with a greater impact on beneficiaries.

2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

In 2022, progress was made across some areas of the Cooperation Framework, most notably in the interventions carried out at the local level. The United Nations worked persistently to combat the drought and insecurity in Somalia, and to build resilience to reduce the country's future vulnerability. However, the lack of government-led strategic coordination and agreed structures has slowed decision making, delayed investment and negatively impacted the work of the United Nations entities.

The United Nations supported FGS-FMS political discussions, the swearing-in of new MPs and senators, and the April and May 2022 presidential election. The United Nations also lobbied for more women in parliament (30 per cent), and today 21 per cent of both houses' seats are held by women. Gender inequality remains a challenge, as demonstrated by the fact that fewer women were elected to parliament (21 per cent vs. 24 per cent in 2016). Meanwhile, United Nations entities conducted an assessment on electoral dispute resolution mechanisms and recommended that the United Nations and its international partners continue to facilitate political dialogues encouraging Somali political elites to ensure inclusive and transparent decision making process and adopt the incremental approach to statebuilding processes, to help Somalia establish the foundations for a more stable state operating in accordance with its Provisional Constitution .

Despite the regional drought that displaced over 1 million Somalis in 2022, United Nations entities partnered with government agencies and jointly utilized environmental development strategies, making progress toward sustainable solutions. Efforts to enhance environmental governance by coordinating policies in accordance with global environmental standards continued. The final evaluation of UNDP's cross cutting capacity development project concluded that external technical and financial support will still be needed over the long term to build the capacities of national institutions further to assist in halting and reversing environmental degradation and mitigating the effects of climate change. It was also recommended that future environmental governance projects include advocacy and capacity-building interventions for relevant parliamentary committees to strengthen their capacity to review, advocate for, and enact specific environment and climate change related legislations and regulatory frameworks .

The midterm evaluation of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) II project on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) by UNDP building on project-level monitoring by the implementing partners identified significant achievements: more IWRM capacity development proposed for some parts of the country; multi-year Letters of Agreement which incorporated contingency plans; strengthened partnerships with other sector actors and adoption of a diversified and context-specific implementation approach. Lessons learned pointed to the benefits of adopting a strong and proactive approach toward community engagement, developing partnerships with and involving government ministries and civil society in the implementation and monitoring of certain activities, developing synergies and partnerships with other development sector actors, and ensuring the participation of women and girls in project design and implementation .

However, some projects planned by United Nations entities (for instance, upgrading Agricultural Development Centre neighbourhood and rehabilitation of public infrastructure) faced constraints , causing their implementation to spill over to next year, while a planned intervention (establish and train human rights monitors and educators in five IDP settlements in Kismayo) was also postponed to 2023. Internal reflection revealed that city extension planning is not sufficient and needs to be flanked by wide-ranging consultation among stakeholders to come up with city-wide strategies for coordinated management and upgrading of IDP sites and informal settlements with high numbers of displaced people, based upon the Integrated Community Action Plan.

“

The United Nations supported FGS-FMS political discussions, the swearing-in of new MPs and senators, and the April and May 2022 presidential election. The United Nations also lobbied for more women in parliament (30 per cent),

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Challenges



The United Nations advocated for a 30% quota of women in parliament however this was not reached; only 21% of seats in both legislatures are held by women.



Drought threatens livelihoods, health and migration, and the 2021–2022 election postponement delayed the Cooperation Framework's goals.



The lack of government-pillar coordination has negatively impacted the performance of the work of the United Nations agencies due to the delay in the election.



Lessons Learnt



Given Somalia's vulnerability to climate change, foreign technical and financial support should continue to strengthen national institutions to stop and reverse environmental deterioration and mitigate climate change.



Inclusive politics and reconciliation supported power consolidation and a peaceful transition.



City extension planning is not sufficient and needs to be flanked by a wide range of consultations among stakeholders to come up with city-wide strategies for coordinated management and upgrading of IDP sites.



Adopting a strong and proactive approach to community engagement, developing partnerships with and involving government ministries and civil society in the implementation and monitoring of humanitarian programmes



Future environmental and climate change awareness campaigns should be more innovative and inventive to attract viewers. Paid content marketing and distribution methods like phone-based SMS and web advertising are needed to reach more people..

A flagship UNIDO initiative supporting the development of SMEs in Somalia underwent an independent evaluation in 2022 . This confirmed the critical requirement for UNIDO and other APFs in Somalia to replicate the systemic development assistance UNIDO executed as part of the Agro-technology Development for Economic Growth in South and Central Somalia project, which was further expanded as part of the Productive Sectors Development Programme. A key success factor of

the UNIDO intervention goes beyond the numeric and tangible results achieved. The project contributed to an overall mindset and paradigm shift over the role of the private sector in Somalia's development and set baseline standards for successful, effective, relevant and sustainable engagement.

⁵ <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/detail/21431>

⁶ 5799 Somalia CCCD_Terminal Evaluation Report Final.pdf

⁷ Final Report – Mid-Term Review – LDCF II (Somalia)

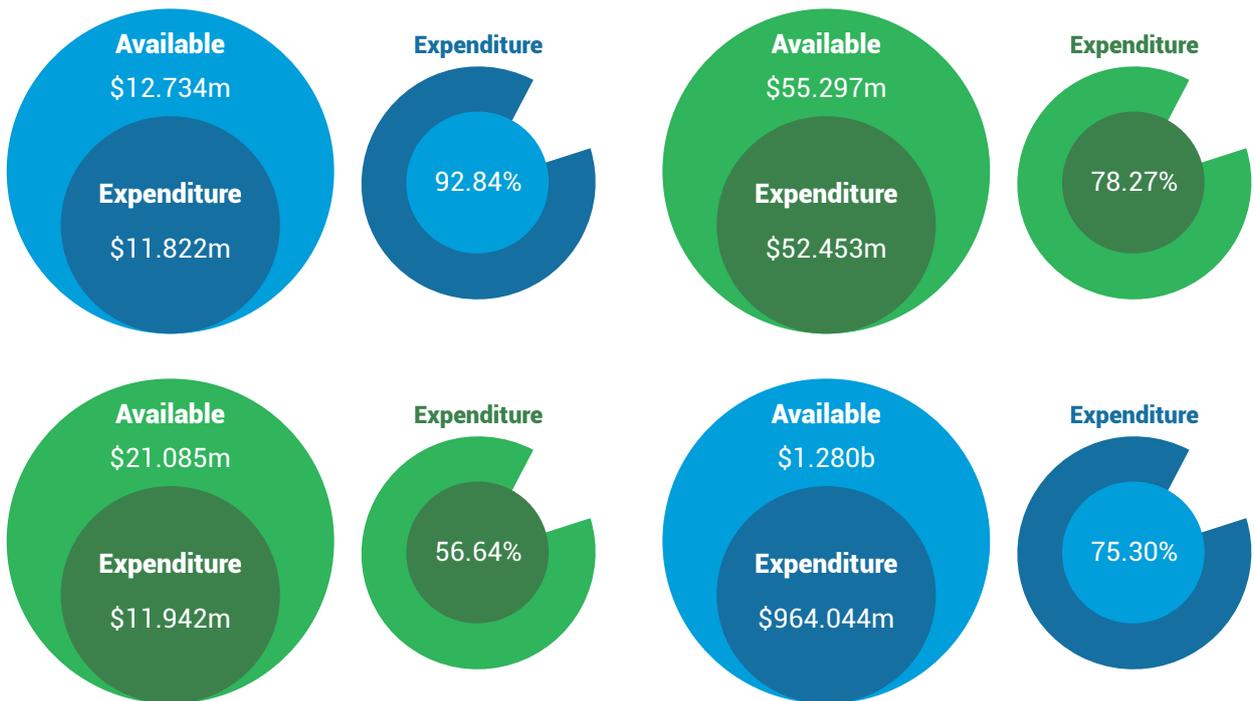
⁸ Extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://downloads.unido.org/ot/30/50/30509399/Evaluation%20report%20on%20Agro-technology%20development%20for%20economic%20growth%20in%20South%20and%20Central%20Somalia%20(2023).pdf

2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW & RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

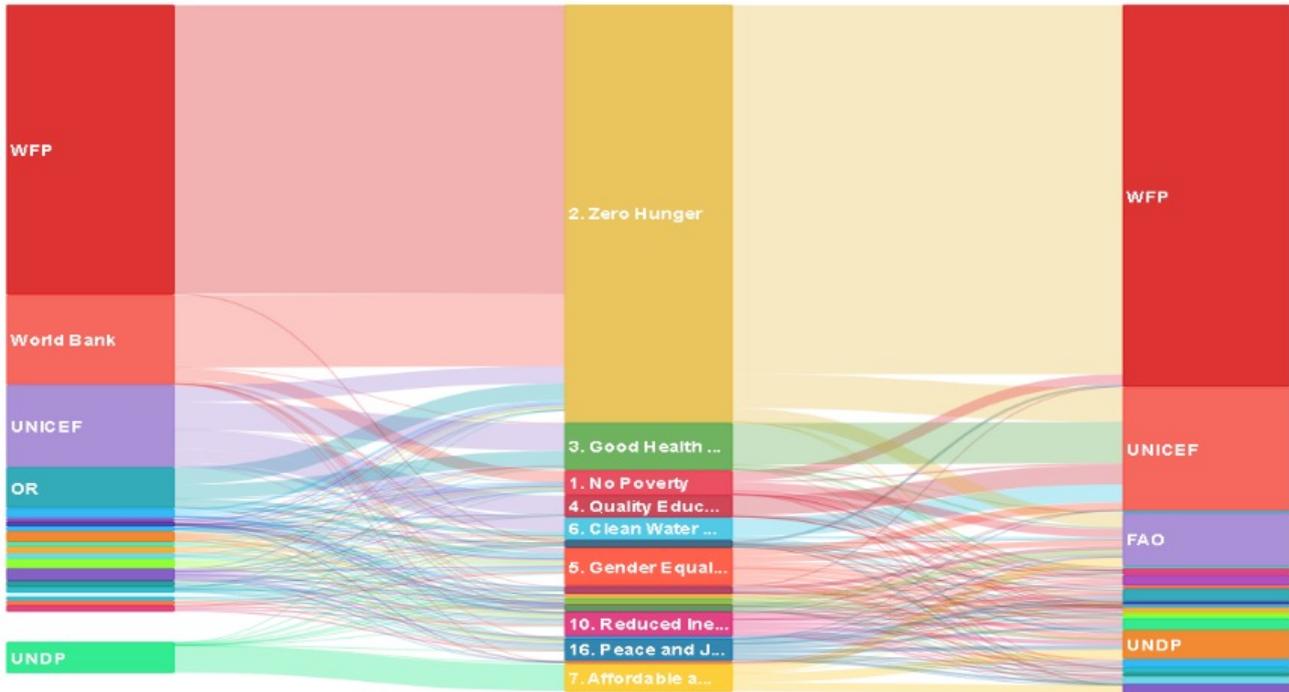
2.6.1. Financial Overview

The following is an actual summary of required (budget) resources, available resources, expenditures and the burnout rate by strategic priority area for 2022

Strategic Priority	Estimated Budget	Available	Expenditure	Delivery Rate (Expenditure vs. Available)
Outcome 1: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation	\$13.866 Million	\$12.734 Million	\$11.822 Million	92.84percent
Outcome 2: Security and Rule of Law	\$55.297 Million	\$52.453 Million	\$41.055 Million	78.27percent
Outcome 3: Economic Development	\$99.875 Million	\$21.085 Million	\$11.942 Million	56.64percent
Outcome 4: Social Development	\$1.450 Billion	\$1.280 Billion	\$964.044 Million	75.30percent
Total	\$1.619 Billion	\$1.367 Billion	\$1.029 Billion	75.29per cent



Leveraging UN investments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals



2.6.2. Resource mobilization and quality of funding

A total of approximately \$1.62 billion was needed to implement the Cooperation Framework across the entire United Nations system in 2022 and only 1.37 billion was received. Over the course of the year, an estimated \$1.03 billion was spent, indicating a 75 per cent delivery rate. The vast proportion of the expenditure was on social development for the second consecutive year: approximately \$964 million of the \$1.03 billion.

The Somalia Joint Fund (previously the Multi Partner Trust Fund) received deposits totalling \$46.3 million in 2022, which is 8 per cent less than the amount received during the same period in 2021. The decline in contributions was anticipated and can be attributed to the fund's portfolio adjustments and recently completed reforms. These improvements have had a substantial impact on the contemporary financial landscape of the Somalia Joint Fund .

The United Nations relies heavily on humanitarian funding, which remains susceptible to global fluctuations. The scale of humanitarian needs in Somalia is impacted by cumulative shocks such as conflict, extreme weather conditions, climate change, desert locusts and the negative socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although climate-related crises have plagued the country for decades, the current drought has had devastating effects.

Chapter 3: UNCT Somalia Key focus for 2023



Despite recurrent climatic shocks and a prolonged 2021–2022 election process in Somalia, the UNCT will continue to support the Somali people by focusing on the priorities outlined in the Cooperation Framework. With a new government now in place, the Joint Steering Committee will be established to support implementation of the Cooperation Framework and review progress made to date. As the government designs its Vision 2060 and prepares its tenth National Development Plan, the United Nations will continue to offer support and advice and stands ready to adapt its programming accordingly. Also, the UNCT will start the Cooperation Framework final evaluation process, which is expected to begin in 2024. In parallel, planning for the ATMIS, UNSOS and UNSOM transitions will begin,

Ongoing and potential political, security and climatic shocks will require sustained focus from the UNCT in 2023. While Somalia is facing severe climate related shocks, it is also facing a development crisis. Investments to address root causes and build the resilience of the population are needed to break the cycle of humanitarian disasters. The UNCT will offer maximum support to the new gov-

ernment to advance its short-term priorities, while simultaneously promoting the longer-term development objectives contained in the Cooperation Framework and the ninth National Development Plan. This will be implemented through coordinated joint programming, supported by the Somalia Joint Fund and the Joint Steering Committee once it is established. This includes a continued commitment to operationalize nexus-related priorities.

Through the processes of state building, the United Nations will also help strengthen state institutions to ensure service delivery, development and resilience to shocks. Other priorities for Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation in 2023 include support for discussions on the electoral model and electoral processes particularly at the FMS level, reconciliation processes addressing long-standing grievances at the community level, FGS-FMS relations and the continuation of the constitutional review process. The UNCT will also seek to incorporate climate change adaptation and climate security approaches throughout its programmes to build resilience among communities as well as institutions, including the private sector.

⁹ Semi-Annual Narrative Report of the Somalia Joint Fund - 2022

Annex: Abbreviations

AFPs	Agencies, Funds and Programmes
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATMIS	African Transition Mission in Somalia
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CSPG	Core Security Partners Group
DPPA	Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
EDU	Enterprise Development Unit
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMP	Fisheries Master Plan
FMS	Federal Member States
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoIFAR	The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NAP	National Action Plan
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Humanitarian Rights
OMT	Operations Management Team
PBF	Peacebuilding Funds
PLWGs	Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SJF	Somalia Joint Fund

SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SNHCP	Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project
STP	Somalia Transition Plan
TPEC	Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



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