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UN SOMALIA
COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT
◆ ————— 2018 ————— ◆



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA
TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT

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COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

◆ ——— ◆

2018



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA

TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT

UN ENTITIES OPERATING IN SOMALIA

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

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FOREWORD

On 5 December 2017, the Somali Government and the leadership of the UN in Somalia signed the UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020 (UNSF), thereby kick-starting a new phase of UN support to Somalia's development priorities under the National Development Plan 2017-2019 (NDP). Every effort was made during its inception to ensure that the UNSF was designed to advance these priorities based on the UN system's varied mandates and comparative advantages.

The UNSF is underpinned by the principles of the New Deal Compact (2014), and later the New Partnership for Somalia (2017): that development as part of the state-building process should be Somali-owned and Somali-led, and that the relations between the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community should be based on mutual accountability. As such, the UN collectively decided that the implementation and coordination arrangements of the UNSF should be firmly embedded in the national aid architecture under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) and the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS).

The UNSF was also designed to take a more holistic view of the challenges facing Somalia. By encapsulating the totality of the UN's contribution to Somalia's development priorities in the UNSF, we recognized that the various mandates that we as the UN implement are complementary and reinforcing. Our comprehensive approach is moreover aimed at linking sustainable development with stability, security and the rule of law. Only with sustainable development will it be possible to break the cycle of recurrent humanitarian crises. Resilient households, communities and institutions and eventually a resilient state structure will mitigate the ever-present threat of humanitarian crises and at the same time allow national efforts to reduce the likelihood of conflict. Moreover, only a state able to protect its citizens will ultimately be seen as truly legitimate.

We realize that further progress in Somalia's peacebuilding and state-building enterprise will be based on our collective ability to work across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding agendas in a coordinated and holistic manner. Without com-



prehensively addressing the multiplicity of issues facing the country, our collective gains will remain fragile and reversible. However, in all of our work in Somalia, we must remember that our first efforts must be to care for those who have fallen the furthest behind.

While there may be peaks and troughs on the way, it is certain that the overall trajectory for Somalia is upward. The last year witnessed significant achievements across all NDP and UNSF priority areas around inclusive politics, security, rule of law, effective institutions, resilience, social sectors as well as productive and economic sectors.

As such, we are proud to present to you, this Country Results Report for Somalia, which outlines the UN's contributions to key achievements in the country in 2018. While this report provides us with an opportunity to reflect progress over the course of the year, it also provides us with a basis to assess how we can provide even greater and more coherent and coordinated support to Somalia moving forward.

The Development System Reform being rolled out under UN Secretary-General António Guterres will reinforce the centrality of the UNSF as the primary framework under which the UN operates collectively at the country level. The finalization of a new National Development Plan (NDP 9) and the long-term Vision 2040 will hopefully put Somalia on a sure footing for its next phase of peacebuilding and state-building. The UN must be ready to pivot in order to most effectively support this new direction through the UNSF.

We look forward to continuing our work together with the people and Government of Somalia, as well as with the broader development community in Somalia throughout 2019, the second year of the implementation of the UNSF. We remain confident that, together, we will build on our collective achievements into the future.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the first full year of implementation of the UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020, this Country Results Report for 2018 represents the first time that the UN in Somalia has collectively reflected and reported on the totality of its contribution to Somalia's achievements in advancing its development and state-building priorities.

Despite some noteworthy challenges that sometimes slowed progress in a number of areas, 2018 was marked by significant achievements across all complementary and mutually reinforcing Strategic Priorities of the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF).

The adoption of the National Roadmap on Inclusive Politics by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) at the beginning of the year generated momentum to advance Somalia's peacebuilding and state-building agenda. The UN sustained its support for political dialogues around federalism and state formation and enhanced the capacity of the institutions engaged in the federalism process. The UN also supported mediation processes that led to the resolution of a number of active conflicts. The UN further contributed sustained support to the constitutional review process, while offering political and technical advice to Somalia's legislative structures and parliamentary leadership to enhance legislative capacities across the country. The UN also focused on helping to create a political environment conducive to credible and transparent universal elections in 2020 as well as to supporting electoral processes in Federal Member States (FMSs).

In the Transition Plan adopted in March 2018, for the first time, the FGS and FMSs set out a vision for security in Somalia to align national and international efforts to assume responsibility for security.

The UN supported institutional capacity building of Somali national security forces through various activities aimed at implementing the National Security Architecture, reforming the Somali National Army (SNA) and strengthening institutions and services related to policing, justice and corrections. The UN also continued to support the operationalization of the Somali National Strategy on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism and the National Defectors Rehabilitation Programme for those turning their backs on violent extremist elements.

To enhance the capacities of state bureaucracies to operate as effective and efficient government institutions, the UN supported bodies at various levels of government to become better organized, structured and more delivery oriented. State strategic planning capacities were also enhanced, while support continued for the effective operation of the national aid management and coordination architecture and the monitoring of aid flows. The UN also sought to nurture a healthy and accountable state-citizen nexus through accountable and effective local government and decentralized service delivery. The UN contributed extensive technical advice and support to the establishment of national human rights institutions and in the signing of key international human rights instruments and domestic legislation, while also supporting the Somali government's anti-corruption efforts.

With partners, the UN supported the development of a government-led Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) to ensure that resources are used to address immediate humanitarian needs even as development-oriented interventions continue to pursue longer-term solutions. The UN supported Somali institutions to strengthen capacities, poli-

cies and frameworks in disaster preparedness and response while implementing initiatives to enable communities to cope with future climatic shocks. The UN also advanced initiatives on sustainable natural resource management and the provision of alternative livelihoods for those engaged in environmentally destructive economic activities. Food security and resilience support was provided through livelihood assistance and cash-based transfers, while essential nutrition services were issued to the most vulnerable. To capacitate the state to directly provide social protection services, the UN supported the development of a Social Protection Strategy while prioritizing the search for durable solutions for the 2.6 million Somalis who are internally displaced.

To improve access to essential social services, the UN supported the strengthening of health governance and health system preparedness and response to epidemics, non-communicable diseases, malnutrition and maternal and child health, and capacity building and development of the health sector. The UN supported the development of policies and systems for addressing sector-wide

education inequalities while contributing to the creation of quality and safe learning environments that are accessible to all. While providing access to both emergency and sustainable water supplies, the UN also contributed to the formulation of policies to increase access to safe quantities of water. Technical assistance was provided to private and public Somali stakeholders to build an environment that is conducive to enhancing productive sector initiatives, increasing access to sustainable energy solutions, and creating jobs and economic opportunities for all. The UN further supported increased production and profitability levels in agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

The UN continued to implement all of its activities in line with the three cross-cutting issues identified in the UNSF: 1) gender equality and women's empowerment; 2) human rights; and 3) youth engagement and empowerment.

In 2018, UN entities in Somalia had a combined total budget of over US\$677 million across all UNSF Strategic Priorities, of which over US\$458 million was delivered.

OPERATIONALIZING THE UN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Following its signing by the FGS and UN leadership in December 2017, the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) became the UN's overarching, multi-year strategic plan to guide its collective ambitions in support of Somalia's development priorities and its achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNSF is underpinned by five Strategic Priorities covering the entirety of the UN's thematic areas of work in Somalia. These Strategic Priorities were designed specifically to align with those articulated in the country's National Development Plan 2017-2019 (NDP).

In line with the UN's commitment to support nationally led aid coordination mechanisms, it was decided that the primary coordination and implementation platform for the UNSF would be the NDP Pillar Working Groups (PWG) under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF). The SDRF is the centrepiece of the partnership between the Somali government and international community; it functions as both a coordination framework and a financing architecture for implementing the NDP, in line with the principles of the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS). On the security track, the CAS structures have served as an important coordination forum.

The annual work planning and reporting processes of the UNSF are embedded within those of the relevant PWGs, to ensure full government oversight and transparency. The PWGs are co-chaired by government and donor partners, with a UN lead entity designated for each Group. Similarly, the UN supports the annual, government-led mapping of the country's aid flows, a process through which all UN development assistance is reported against NDP priorities. The aid flow analysis and data produced through this exercise help to inform planning, coordination, budgeting and monitoring across Somalia.

As such, the coordination, implementation and reporting arrangements of the UNSF have been fully embedded within national structures, mechanisms and frameworks to ensure full alignment and coherence not only within the UN system, but across the entire development fabric in Somalia.

With the transition from the outgoing NDP to NDP 9, which will cover the years 2020-2024, the UN will realign the UNSF Strategic Priorities to those of the new national framework and in support of the four Federal Government Roadmaps. The UN will continue to coordinate and plan its work through a revised aid architecture, to be configured around the new NDP 9.

The New Partnership for Somalia

The NPS outlines how Somalia and the international community will work together to meet Somalia's most pressing political, security and economic needs and aspirations, as outlined in the country's National Development Plan. Built around the key organizing principle of mutual accountability, the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) was developed in the form of a scorecard providing light-touch, bi-annual updates of progress against the mutual undertakings set out in the agreement.



The UN and World Bank Group

A Deepening Partnership

In recent years, the UN and World Bank have established a strong partnership in Somalia to an extent rarely realized in other contexts. Policy commitments for stronger UN-World Bank partnership continue to be translated into tangible action in Somalia at different levels of engagement.

The UN and World Bank have conducted a joint analysis of their respective institutional country strategies and continue to provide coordinated support for the SDRF. A common operations manual and joint risk management strategy have been established for the three funds established under the SDRF: the World Bank Multi-Partner Fund, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the African Development Bank Somalia Infrastructure Fund.

At the project level, UNDP and the World Bank apply a harmonized salary scale for civil servants and advisors embedded within government. They also have complementary programmes on capacity development and civil service reform.

The Special Financing Facility for Local Development, a government-implemented project that finances the construction and reconstruction of infrastructure for local service delivery, is now managing US\$8.8 million

of funding from the World Bank Multi-Partner Fund and US\$6 million from the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

The UN and World Bank provided coordinated support to the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) for the 2018 aid-mapping exercise. This will be the fifth aid-flow analysis report produced by the FGS with analytical support from the UN and World Bank.

UNSOM and the World Bank collaborated on the Somalia Security and Justice Public Expenditure Review, enabling a more structured, open conversation between financiers and Somali counterparts on the affordability and accountability of security institutions.

Building on the results of the Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA), in 2018 the UN, World Bank, and European Union (EU) provided coordinated, strategic support to the FGS to develop a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). The Framework aims to support Somalia's progress from early drought recovery through to longer-term resilience and disaster preparedness. The World Bank, UN and EU are also providing coordinated support for the development of NDP 9, which will cover the years 2020 to 2024.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2018

Early in 2018, the adoption of the National Roadmap on Inclusive Politics (2018–2020) – which combines into a comprehensive and inclusive approach Somalia’s work on constitutional review, elections, and federalism – gave a new momentum to the country’s peacebuilding and state-building agendas. The year also witnessed progress in areas of constitutional review and federalism. For example, improved cooperation between three key constitutional players – namely the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), the Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) – resulted in the successful gathering of the National Constitutional Convention in May. The Convention met with the aim of building broad consensus around key principles, sequencing and timelines.

The FGS established a new mechanism – the Federalization Negotiation Technical Committee (FNTC) – to bring together the technical level of government at both the federal and state levels to conduct technical negotiations on key constitutional issues. The FNTC is also intended to prepare proposals for consideration by the National Security Council (NSC). Following the political agreements reached in Baidoa on 5 June 2018, several technical sessions of the FNTC were held on important issues related to the constitution and federalism. These sessions laid the groundwork for future political agreements, which would need, in turn, to be translated into constitutional amendments.

While cooperation and interaction at the technical level continued, political disagreements between the FGS and FMSs, as well as between the executive and legislative branches, affected the implementation of the political agenda. Lack of clarity

in the legal and constitutional framework and the absence of institutionalized mechanisms to define the relationship between the FGS and FMSs have rendered their relations more vulnerable to internal and external pressures.

In preparation for the one-person, one-vote elections to be held in 2020, the draft Electoral Law was submitted to the Cabinet in November. The legislation remains under review, and its approval is a key priority for 2019.

Somalia has made a strong commitment to the gradual transition of primary security responsibilities from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to Somali security forces and institutions. To that end, a four-year Transition Plan was developed in March 2018 with agreement from the FGS, FMSs, AMISOM and the international community. The Plan was subsequently endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council and recognized by the UN Security Council, with implementation beginning in 2018. In addition, the FGS issued the Security and Justice Roadmap in September 2018, combining milestones in the implementation of the National Security Architecture with the Transition Plan.

Meanwhile, the security situation in Somalia remains volatile, as Al-Shabaab, groups affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as well as simmering local conflicts continue to threaten the country’s security. Al-Shabaab continues to maintain its operational strength and capability despite ongoing and intensified ground and airstrikes across the country. Pro-ISIL elements have increased their activities in and around Mogadishu and in Puntland, although their operations remain limited to targeted killings. A new frontline emerged in January 2018 when “Somaliland” mo-

bilized its forces and took control of Tukaraq in the Sool region, which is contested by Puntland and “Somaliland”. This broke a de facto truce that had held for more than ten years and resulted in intense fighting and displacement of civilians in May.

Somalia’s economy continued to recover from the 2016/17 drought. Real growth in gross domestic product (GDP) was projected to increase from 2.3 per cent in 2017 to 3.1 per cent in 2018, supported by recovering agricultural production, consolidation of peace and security, gradual increases in private investment, and donor inflows. However, economic growth remains too low to improve the lives of most Somalis. The World Bank’s forthcoming Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment estimates that 77 per cent of the population is below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day.

In February 2019, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported that the FGS had demonstrated satisfactory performance under the third Staff-Monitored Programme. The IMF encouraged Somali authorities to sustain their reform momentum to “help pave the way towards securing the necessary support, including from donors, for eventual debt relief and arrears clearance” under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative. Implementation of fiscal policy improved, with domestic revenue collection reaching US\$161 million by November 2018, 31 per cent higher than the same period in 2017. This was driven by a broadening of the tax base, including a new sales tax on goods and services; enhanced compliance resulting from the operationalization of the Large-and-Medium-Taxpayers’ Office established in June 2018; and improved collection capacity, which has increased non-tax revenue. The cabinet approved the FGS budget of US\$340 million for 2019.

Somalia received nearly US\$2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2018, nearly doubling levels seen before 2017. The 2018 levels notably saw a 20 per cent increase in development aid, rising from US\$725 million to US\$869 million, while total humanitarian aid fell by 16 per cent, from US\$1.3 billion in 2017 to US\$1.1 billion in 2018. Somalia remains heavily dependent on development assistance (the ODA to GDP ratio in 2018 was 26.6 per cent) and remittances (estimated at \$1.4 billion in 2016, equivalent to 23 per cent of GDP) from its large diaspora.

Overall humanitarian needs in Somalia in 2018 remained above the levels seen prior to the 2017 drought crisis. Despite improvements in the humanitarian situation, the gains are fragile. In terms of food security, due to sustained humanitarian assistance and favourable rains in the first half of 2018, the number of severely food-insecure people decreased by 54 per cent between 2017 and 2018, from 3.3 million to 1.5 million. However, these food security improvements were threatened by the poor Deyr rains in the last quarter of 2018.

Over nearly three decades of conflict, close to one million refugees fled Somalia. The Global Compact on Refugees was affirmed by the UN General Assembly in December 2018 following a two-year process of extensive consultations and rollout of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which is mainly implemented through the Durable Solutions Initiative in Somalia.

Somalia also has one of the world’s largest populations of internally displaced people (IDP), with an estimated 2.6 million IDPs in 2018. During the 2018 Guu season, an estimated 830,000 people were affected by riverine and flash flooding in southern and central states, with nearly 290,000 of them tempo-

rarily displaced. Belet Weyne, a city in Hirshabelle State, was hit particularly hard by the floods. More than 214,000 people, or 90 per cent of the population, were affected. Of those, nearly 110,000 were displaced. Furthermore, the rising trend of forced evictions – influenced by the increasing urban population density, rising property prices and a lack of tenure security and regulatory frameworks – also constitutes a significant and prevalent protection threat to IDPs and poor urban families. Between January and December 2018, nearly 312,000 IDPs were evicted across Somalia, representing a 50 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2017. The development of a federal policy is ongoing, and commitments have been made to draft national guidelines to regulate evictions.

The protection crisis in Somalia also exposed children to significant risks. Between January and September 2018, 3,566 children (2,997 boys and 569 girls) were reported to be survivors of grave violations committed by parties to the conflict and 1,811 children (including 56 girls) were recruited by armed groups over the same period. Access to

education also continues to be impeded, with 64 schools attacked and 21 forced to close in 2018.

The operating environment continues to be challenging. Some 67 humanitarian personnel were directly affected by violent incidents in 2018, which is significantly lower than the 116 reported the year before (the higher figure in 2017 was partly due to the scaled-up response in drought-affected, hard-to-reach areas that year). Violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities and assets remains a major concern. In 2018, 10 humanitarian workers were killed, 13 injured, 24 abducted, and 18 arrested and temporarily detained. Two were expelled by the authorities for alleged infractions.

Despite operational challenges, insecurity and access restraints, aid agencies – using the nearly US\$1.1 billion that had been provided by donors – were able to provide sustained humanitarian response throughout the year. In 2018, life-saving assistance reached an average of three million people every month, with a focus on areas that had been hit hard by conflict, drought, flooding and storm damage.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

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

The adoption of a National Roadmap on Inclusive Politics by the FGS at the beginning of the year generated momentum to advance Somalia's peacebuilding and state-building agenda, despite continued tensions between different levels of government.

Throughout 2018, the UN remained committed to strengthen dialogue between Somalia's different levels of government. The UN aims to support the country's achievement of a number of goals, including defining critical aspects of Somalia's federal model; supporting active sub-federal engagement in the federalization process; enhancing legislative

capacity; and supporting a roadmap towards an inclusive, representative and reconciliatory review of the country's constitution.

In its contribution to the realization of elections in 2020, the UN has committed to supporting the Government to establish relevant legal frameworks, policies and institutions. The UN has also pledged to support the creation of an enabling and secure environment for voter registration, with the aim of moving towards "one person, one vote" suffrage elections.



Federalism and reconciliation

In 2018, the UN continued to provide its good offices, political advice and facilitation to support dialogue and strengthen the relationship between the FGS and FMSs in reaching and implementing political agreements on key aspects of the federal model for Somalia. The UN promoted a participatory and inclusive approach to reconciliation, as well as to state-formation and state-building processes. It also strengthened the accountability of emerging state administrations towards their citizens, with the aim of building trust and encouraging political dialogue between clans/sub-clans and marginalized groups. The UN also provided logistical support for in-service trainings to Somali civil servants from the FGS and FMSs in core functional skills, conflict management, and federalism processes.

Despite ongoing political tensions, the UN and other international partners engaged with FGS and FMS leaders to encourage a continuation of essential work at the technical level, pending the resolution of the political dialogue between the leaders. Some technical-level cooperation has continued on federalism-related issues.

The UN has sustained its support for the political dialogues around federalism and state formation; enhanced the capacity of the institutions engaged in the federalism process; and provided foundational and capacity-building support to state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment.

In order to strengthen institutional capacities of the FGS to facilitate state building and federalism processes, the UN provided technical advisory and human resource services regarding strategic planning and organizational development to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), among other offices. The UN also supported the establishment of organizational structures such as human resources plans, administrative regulations, and operating procedures for key FMS ministries. This support further enabled the ministries to access funds from the World Bank Capacity Injection Programme, while also fostering the development of a salaried cadre of civil servants.

The UN has also enhanced the technical capacities of the Boundaries and Federation Commission

(BFC) through, for example, supporting human resources and the creation of geographic information system (GIS) labs. This support paves the way for the establishment of sub-offices in each FMS, and further developing legal acts that demarcate administrative boundaries between Somalia's districts, regions and states.

The UN supports the capacities of the FMSs to engage in the federalization process and to increase their ability to coordinate or be responsible for the delivery of services to their populations. This support includes strengthening FMS legislative assemblies and the federal parliament; building effective, accountable and representative state bureaucracies; and extending state authority to district and local levels, including through building and leveraging state and private sector relations and facilitating participatory mechanisms to enable women and youth to take part in decision-making.

The sustainability of Somalia's FMSs depends on the synergies between the interim/emerging state administrations and their constituents. Therefore, the UN's efforts in 2018 aimed to make the state formation and state-building process more inclusive, by encouraging effective engagement with a broad range of Somali citizens. The UN promoted civic engagement in government processes for civil society organizations (CSOs) led by women and youth, by organizing sports activities and multi-stakeholder workshops across the country, and by contributing to the development of Strategic Development Plans, conflict mediation, and federalism processes.

To enhance state legitimacy, the delivery of public services must meet citizens' expectations. To that end, the UN has supported the development of the government's capacity to establish structured engagement with citizens. Such engagement can take the form of community-government dialogue via townhall meetings, public accountability forums, or public outreach through celebratory events, mass media campaigns, or sports and cultural programmes.

Policy and technical support on social service delivery models continued to inform the UN's overall work on federalism. The UN continues to support sustainable fiscal federalism, which is equally critical, in partnership with the IMF and the World Bank.

The UN supported targeted reconciliation efforts and issue-based conflict mediation. The UN con-

tinued to lend its good offices to facilitate the resumption of dialogue between the FGS and “Somaliland”, guided by the principle of neutrality and full transparency with the FGS. Good offices and facilitation were provided to support the resolution of active conflict; to mitigate conflict, including through confidence-building measures; and to sustain peacebuilding efforts in conflict-prone areas, notably in Tukaraq, Merka, Gedo, Galkayo and Mudug. In doing so, the UN fostered a strong relationship with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Similarly, the UN supported the peace mediation process between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug State, leading to a political agreement that was signed on 18 January 2018. The agreement adopted an inclusive approach to the formation of a joint parliament, a joint constitution and joint security forces to resolve conflicts and uphold the rule of law.

Government capacities to facilitate state building and federalism processes strengthened

More inclusive state formation and state-building processes



Technical capacities of the Boundaries and Federation Commission strengthened

Targeted reconciliation efforts and issue-based conflict mediation supported



Development of National Reconciliation Framework advanced

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

The year also witnessed the first-ever planned engagement of women in peace, reconciliation and prevention and the countering of violent extremism. This engagement, which took place at both FGS and FMS levels, included strengthening local resources in the form of trainers and facilitators. The UN also provided guidance, advice as well as technical and financial support to these processes of conflict mitigation and reconciliation.

In 2018, the UN continued to support the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation

(MoIFAR) in the development of a National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) that emerged from the Special Session on Reconciliation in May 2017. Following inclusive and country-wide consultations involving more than 700 participants from government institutions and civil society, MOIFAR completed the first draft of its NRF in late December 2018. The NRF serves as the fundamental document for a nationwide reconciliation initiative, with the aim of resolving and preventing violent conflicts and re-establishing trust among the Somali people.

Constitutional review

The review of the Provisional Federal Constitution is at the core of the state-building process in Somalia. Defining the constitutional architecture of the federal state of Somalia is critical to enhancing national unity, stabilizing the political environment and strengthening Somalia's resilience to internal and external pressures.

The UN has provided sustained support to all the key players in the constitutional review process, specifically the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), the Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) and the Independent Commission for the Review and Implementation of the Constitution (ICRIC), as well as to FMS to ensure the inclusivity of the review process.

The OC Forum and MoCA Forum were established in April 2018 to facilitate cooperation, regular information sharing, and coordination of the constitutional review process and the harmonization of State and Federal constitutions.

In June 2018, negotiators meeting in Baidoa to discuss political issues in the Provisional Federal Constitution reached agreement on the electoral model and petroleum resource sharing, while representatives from the FGS and FMSs made progress in their consultations and technical discussions on issues related to federalism. During the first half of the year, the NSC continued to function as a decision-making mechanism, which resulted in political agreements on federalism and constitution-related matters for subsequent translation into constitutional and legislative texts.

As a result, the review of the Provisional Federal Constitution made some encouraging progress in 2018. By August 2018, the OC and ICRIC had com-

pleted a technical review of the first five chapters of the Provisional Constitution and submitted their work for consultations in the FMSs.

Enhanced cooperation between the key constitutional players resulted in the convening of the National Constitutional Convention (NCC) in May 2018. The historic Convention brought together high-level dignitaries and representatives from the FGS, FMSs, civil society, youth, women, donors, Somali diaspora and other partners.

The UN facilitated the participation of women from civil society and the Somali diaspora at the Convention. The women advocated for clear constitutional provisions for women's increased participation in politics and the public sphere. They proposed, among other things, to introduce in the constitution a minimum quota of 30 per cent female representation in Somalia's legislative bodies.

The NCC provided an opportunity to build consensus on strategies and timelines. It also served as a forum in which to kick off a genuinely national dialogue on constitutional priorities that still need to be addressed; to enable progress in other areas linked to peace; and to support state-building processes such as universal elections and the implementation of the security transition plan.

At the close of the NCC, a final joint declaration was issued that identified the next steps of the review process. These included committing to correct technical errors in the constitution, promoting political dialogue and agreement between the FGS and FMSs, and translating such amendments into the constitution. The declaration also committed the government to the adoption of the constitution by parliament in 2019. The final joint declaration thus enhanced political dialogue, injected momentum into the negotiations and pursuit of consensus, and promoted inclusivity in the constitutional review and implementation process.

With UN support and facilitation, important coordination platforms were established and operationalized to bring together the FGS and FMSs in the constitutional review process. The political agreements reached through the FNTC will be reflected in the constitutional text and in the legal framework.

From January to April 2018, with UN support, officials from MoCA, OC, and ICRC visited Puntland,

Jubaland, Hirshabelle and South West States, with the aim of engaging key regional players in the constitutional review process.

Despite lingering tensions between the FGS and FMSs, which culminated in the FMS suspension of cooperation with the FGS in September 2018, it was noted at a high-level meeting on the Inclusive Politics Roadmap convened by Prime Minister Khaire on 1 October, that, at the technical level, FMSs had continued their collaboration with the FGS on key constitutional issues, especially on the allocation of powers and the justice model.

Inclusive civic education and public outreach are essential to ensuring public participation in the constitutional review process, and to educating Somali citizens about their constitutional rights and duties. As such, the UN provided support to MoCA, ICRC and OC to facilitate public awareness and other civic education programmes to educate the public on issues arising from the process of constitutional review. In October, the UN also supported MoCA to hold an orientation workshop with media houses in Mogadishu to support journalists and media to serve as informed intermediaries between the review bodies and the population. The goal of this work is to ensure that people's voices are heard by those who are making the constitution.

Ministry of **Constitutional Affairs**
Forum and **Parliamentary Oversight**
Committee established

Technical review of the first five
chapters of Provisional
Constitution completed



High-level **National**
Constitutional Convention held

Inclusive **civic education and public**
outreach on the constitutional
review process undertaken

IMPACT: CONSTITUTIONAL
REVIEW PROCESS ADVANCED

Supporting the voices of Somali women and youth, who have long been excluded from the political process in Somalia, is essential to ensuring the development of a constitution that reflects their views and needs. In October, MoCA organized a workshop for CSOs and women's rights organizations to increase women's engagement in the constitutional review process; the workshop was facilitated by the UN. Furthermore, with UN technical support, MoCA commenced the establishment of a gender unit within the Ministry. Technical advice, guidance and financial support was provided to female lawmakers and members of civil society to advocate for a constitutional requirement that at least 30 per cent of legislators are women.

Parliamentary support

In 2018, the UN provided political and technical advice to Somalia's National Federal Parliament and State Assemblies, as well as to parliamentary leadership. This support was intended to enhance legislative capacity by providing capacity-building training to empower committees and secretariat staff to strengthen parliament's role as an effective institution as well as to ensure gender representation.

In July, in response to a request from Federal and State Parliaments, the UN organized a comprehensive training for Parliament staff on best practices and experiences of contemporary assemblies from around the world. Their enhanced knowledge and capacities enabled them to better support MPs to perform their legislative, oversight and representation functions more effectively, and help ensure good governance in parliaments.

The UN provided advice, political support and facilitation to nurture a constructive relationship between the Upper House and the House of the People. Technical advice from the UN supported the finalization of the Rules of Procedure that regulate the functioning of the Parliament. The UN also supported Parliament to promote broader citizen participation in the parliamentary processes, including among target groups (youth, women, persons with disabilities).

The UN aimed to strengthen the National Federal Parliament's role in the constitutional review process by providing capacity development support to the OC in the preparation of draft amendments, proposals and reports throughout all stages of the

constitutional review process. The UN provided further capacity development to the OC to enable effective public outreach, communications and consultations. The Speakers Forum was also institutionalized, fostering solidarity and knowledge exchange between the assemblies.

The UN also provided support to women members of the Federal and State Assemblies to convene their annual conference and outline their priority strategies in the lead-up to the 2020 elections, including their goal of securing concrete gender provisions in the federal constitutional review. The UN committed technical and financial resources to support advocacy and lobbying ahead of the parliamentary endorsement of the Sexual Offences Bill.

In November, the UN supported the Upper House Women's Caucus to organize a consultative event to review the first five chapters of the Somali draft constitution, with a view to supporting progress towards increased female representation in legislative assemblies, including through a 30 per cent quota in the Somali constitution.

National Federal Parliament's role in constitutional review process strengthened

Women members of Parliament and Upper House Women's Caucus supported



Citizen participation in the parliamentary processes supported

Parliament staff trained on parliamentary best practices

IMPACT: NATIONAL PARLIAMENT STRENGTHENED AS REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE SOMALI PEOPLE

Electoral support

The Roadmap on Inclusive Politics sets out a clear trajectory towards universal elections in 2020 and describes the vote as a top government priority. The document describes the partners and processes that the government needs to create a political environment conducive to credible and transparent universal elections. The 2020 vote is set to be the country's first multi-party, universal suffrage elections since 1969.

At its meeting in Baidoa in June 2018, the NSC confirmed that the 2020 poll would be “one person, one vote” suffrage elections based on political multi-party competition and closed, list-proportional representation. With UN support, MoFAR finalized the draft Electoral Law which was submitted to Cabinet for approval. The law is expected to be submitted to Parliament in 2019.

In 2018, in addition to offering capacity development to its board and secretariat, the UN provided technical support to the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC). This support enabled the conduct of a voter registration feasibility study, which provided the basis for an informed decision on voter registration methodology. The study also informed the NIEC’s consultations with FMSs on the establishment of NIEC field offices and sub-national NIEC structures.

The UN also supported the NIEC on the political party registration process and provided advisory support on the drafting of political party registration regulations and procedures. By the end of 2018, the NIEC had pre-registered 33 political parties.

Drawing on its technical expertise, including GIS mapping, the UN worked with the NIEC to identify approximately 1,760 voter catchment areas across the country. During a pilot project in October in Mogadishu and Jowhar, the NIEC identified 111 potential sites for voter registration centres in two districts. A nationwide mapping exercise of potential voter registration sites is planned for 2019.



Voter Registration
feasibility study conducted

1,760

voter catchment
areas identified
across country

33

political
parties
registered

111

potential sites
identified for voter
registration centres



**IMPACT: PREPARATIONS
FOR UNIVERSAL
ELECTIONS ADVANCED**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

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

Reforming the security and rule of law sector in Somalia is a long-term effort. Despite limited resources, government efforts to combat terrorism have been commendable. However, significant challenges persist. Security forces are often re-hatted clan militias, not formally integrated members of the SNA. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a major obstacle to the state's ability to ensure security and protect civilians. Building

effective civilian oversight of security forces will be necessary to ensure accountability for human rights, including those of children, and to build public trust in institutions of state security.

On 16 April 2017, the leaders of the new FGS and the FMSs reached a political agreement on a national security architecture. This historic agreement, which was followed by the formation of the National Security Council in May 2017, is central



to achieving sustainable security reform and transitioning primary responsibility of security from AMISOM to Somali security forces. The architecture outlined in the agreement will facilitate the development and strengthening of Somalia's police force and system of corrections, while also building the capacities of the country's justice providers. Community security and basic rule of law services provided by professional, accountable and accepted Somali institutions can bring valuable peace dividends for communities; the work of such groups is critical to preventing and mitigating the impact of conflict in Somalia.

In the security sector, the key achievement of the FGS was the development of the Somalia Transition Plan, which was completed in March 2018 following the agreement on a National Security Architecture at the London Somalia Conference in May 2017 and the subsequent Mogadishu Security Conference, which took place in December 2017. Key milestones of the National Security Architecture and the Transition Plan constitute the core of the new Federal Government Peace and Security Roadmap. Both the National Security Architecture and the Somalia Transition Plan are be-

ing implemented through the CAS mechanism. The CAS, as an integrated concept on security reform, combines and links strategies and activities related to uniformed security forces (military, police and coastguard), justice and the rule of law, as well as stabilization and the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE). Consequently, CAS is designed to provide an effective platform for coordination among key FGS ministries and international stakeholders.

Security sector governance and defence

The adoption of the Transition Plan in March 2018 marked the first time that the FGS and FMSs had set out a joint vision for security in Somalia, including priority locations and activities, to align national and international efforts to assume responsibility for security. In addition, for the transition to be sustainable, the Plan includes local stabilization activities, supported by political and economic reforms. The plan was subsequently endorsed by the Cabinet, National Security Council, African Union Peace and Security Council, and welcomed by the United Nations Security Council.

Comprehensive Approach to Security

At the London Somalia Conference held on 4 May 2017, the FGS, FMS, AMISOM and its troop-contributing countries, the United Nations and international partners agreed on the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS). CAS is an integrated concept of security reform that combines and links strategies and activities related to uniformed security forces (military, police and coastguard), justice and the rule of law, as well as stabilization and the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE). In addition, national and international stakeholders decided on the CAS as the mechanism for coordinating the implementation of the National Security Architecture and Somalia's Transition Plan, to facilitate

a conditions-based transition of security responsibilities from AMISOM to Somali national security institutions and forces. Consequently, the joint Somali- and partner-led CAS structure (Strands) is designed to provide an effective platform for coordination among key FGS ministries and international stakeholders.

The CAS is the coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Transition Plan and is used to build consensus among national and international stakeholders on key security issues for Somalia. It also facilitates continued technical cooperation among federal government departments as well as between the FGS and FMSs.

The Plan is sub-divided into three phases, ending with the envisaged completion of security transition by the end of 2021. The Plan foresees the handover of prioritized locations from AMISOM to Somali security forces, while focusing on the continued capacity-building of Somali security forces and institutions. Together with representatives of the FGS and the international community, the UN was part of the team that implemented the transition, preparing operational plans in priority locations in accordance with Phase One of the transition process. As a result, the National Stadium in Mogadishu was handed over from AMISOM to the FGS at the end of August.

The NSC held meetings in February and June to continue consultations on the implementation of the National Security Architecture. The progress made at these gatherings slowed in the final quarter of the year, however, due to the political impasse between the FGS and FMSs. As a follow-up to the Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA) of the SNA and Somali Police Force in 2017, and in preparation of the future work of the National Integration Commission, the UN provided technical and logistic support to the biometric registration exercise of the SNA, which is expected to be completed in early 2019.

The ORA reported on a range of factors, including force numbers, capacities, dispositions, accountability mechanisms, vetting, training, and compliance with human rights obligations and international standards, including on child soldiers. The ORA highlighted shortfalls in capability and infrastructure, and provided insight on the ability of the security forces to assume greater responsibility for security in accordance with the Transition Plan during 2018. The assessment can serve as a baseline for further security sector reform efforts and inform the development of a revised AMISOM Concept of Operations, as agreed in November 2018. The biometric process has seen approximately 11,000 police officers registered by the UN, which has allowed the UN to facilitate international partners' stipend payments to 7,360 police and 6,100 members of the SNA.

In 2018, the Ministry of Internal Security established the Conference of Security Ministers, which meets at least quarterly, and the Conference of Police Commissioners. The two conferences are intended to help to build trust and support federal-

ism through regular coordination and cooperation. They constitute a significant contribution to the goals laid out in the Roadmap to Security and Justice 2017-2020 regarding enhanced cooperation between security agencies.

Institutional capacity building of Somali national security forces is an integral part of the Transition Plan, and was supported by the UN through various activities related to the implementation of the National Security Architecture, recommendations from the Operational Readiness Assessment of the SNA, as well as policing, justice and civil service reform. The UN continued to support the capacity-building of FGS and FMS institutions to advance civilian oversight of the security sector. To facilitate future integration, the UN provided technical advice on the draft bill, reviewing the 1969 Pensions and Gratuities for Security Services Law, including support to the related Defence Committee public hearings. In addition to the operationalization of the Maritime Security Coordination Committee, the Maritime Code was advanced through United Nations support.

Transition Plan adopted

Conference of Security Ministers established

Civilian oversight of security sector strengthened



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

The UN supported Somalia's Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) by working with the Ministry to develop and approve four policy guidelines, accompanied by trainings, on organizational structure, staffing and work instructions, human resources, financial management and procurement. All capacity-building sessions were designed in consultation with and based on MoIS needs and aimed at improving the skills and competencies of the MoIS administration as part of the ongoing ministerial institutional reform and in accordance with the MoIS

Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan 2018-2020. The sessions aimed to strengthen the Ministry's capacity to provide civilian oversight over its security agencies and services, namely the Federal Police, the National Intelligence and Security Agency, immigration, maritime security, explosives management, weapons and ammunition management, and demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR).

The public administration and technical expertise of the MoIS was further strengthened by recruitment, selection and appointment of 21 Somali mid-senior level advisors, covering line advisory management and coordination functions in accordance with the Capacity Injection Mechanism of the National Civil Service Commission. A unique feature of this staff injection was the decision by the MoIS to appoint, through this project, seven coordinators – one for each FMS as well as one for Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) – to enhance communication and coordination.

Police

The Ministry of Internal Security continued to coordinate the implementation of the New Policing Model (NPM) in Somalia with support from the UN and donors. The Somali Federal and State Police Plans were endorsed by the National Security Council on 3 December 2017, and a range of senior-level meetings were conducted to determine the policing priorities for 2018. The meetings also resulted in the approval of funding from the new Joint Police Programme (JPP) to implement these agreed upon priorities. The outcomes of these meetings provided critical contributions to the priorities specified in the Security and Justice Roadmap 2017-2020, which calls for a review of the cooperation procedures between Federal and State police forces, as well as the strengthening and harmonization of security agencies' activities at all levels.

In April 2018, the second Conference of Security Ministers meeting was held in Garowe, Puntland. The Ministers agreed to establish a centre for security information and dissemination; to capacitate and equip security agencies at all levels; to implement the Baidoa agreement; to re-activate the Armo police academy as a training centre; and to increase supervision of the implementation of the

New Policing Model (NPM) by security ministries. The Federal Police Plan was revised, meaning that all FMSs as well as the FGS have approved police plans that set out their key policing priorities.

A key outcome during 2018 was the use of the UN-supported Basic Recruit Curricula (BRC) as the basis for the first police recruit training conducted for 200 Hirshabelle State Police. The UN arranged for the translation of the BRC from English to Somali language and printed 800 copies. A BRC Refresher course was conducted in Mogadishu, where 16 police trainers were retrained on the BRC.

Public security awareness is one key factor in the successful implementation of the Federal and State Police Plans. The cooperation between state policing institutions and the public is relevant to peace building, the successful implementation of public sector mandates and the maintenance of law and order. Community consultations were conducted for 300 community members in Hobyo (Galmudug), Jowhar (Hirshabelle) and Baidoa (South West State). Those community members now have a better understanding of their State Police Plans.

To strengthen the community's involvement in improving security in Galkayo, the UN facilitated a five-day community policing seminar with 90 participants from the Galkayo Joint Police Committee, local authorities, community elders, women and young people from North and South Galkayo. This resulted in the establishment of two community policing committees in the south and north of Galkayo City that regularly communicate and collaborate with community members. These committees are supported by 30 youth volunteers who were trained in community policing in 2017 and who continue to work with their local police to raise awareness and promote community participation. In addition, the operational capacity of the Joint Police Patrol Unit (JPPU) in Galkayo was enhanced through the training of 50 JPPU officers in human rights, gender-based violence, police patrolling, community policing principles, and construction of a radio room and provision of communication equipment. Furthermore, two additional functioning community policing units were established in Eyl and Burtinle districts in Puntland, and 550 community members in Kismayo, Jowhar and Beletweyne were trained in community policing principles and on convening active community consultation meetings.

In 2018, with financial and technical support from the UN, a team from the Somali Police and AMISOM successfully completed a biometrical registration of 19,683 individuals in Jubaland, Galmudug, South West and Puntland under the second Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA-II) of regional forces. This important activity supports the FGS Security and Justice Roadmap 2017-2020, which prioritizes the completion, reform, and creation of units within the Somali Police. ORA-II aimed to determine regional force numbers through a biometric registration and mapping of personnel locations. The assessment will provide guidance to the FGS, FMSs, AMISOM and partners in their transition process planning and their subsequent integration of appropriate individuals into the SNA and the State Police.

The Somali Police Force payroll reform committee was established with UN support and continues to develop its electronic payroll system. The UN administered and coordinated the payment of stipends to more than 7,000 registered police personnel during 2018 as part of this initiative.

The UN supported the development and implementation of the US\$50 million Joint Police Programme. In 2018, approximately US\$14 million expenditure was approved for the Somali Police Force and FMSs.

Justice and corrections

Following the NSC meeting in December 2017 and after numerous technical consultations, the FGS and FMS Ministries of Justice signed a political agreement on 24 January that outlined a more detailed Justice and Corrections Model. However, several issues, particularly regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, need to be resolved before the model can be endorsed by the National Security Council.

While the agreement represents significant progress towards the federalization of the justice and corrections sectors in Somalia, the absence of a functional Judicial Service Commission and Constitutional Court continue to pose significant challenges to the separation of powers and independence of the judiciary.

Somali Justice institutions received operational and technical support from the UN to allow them

to undertake their daily functions and fulfil their mandate. This support has led to the establishment and operationalization of the Ministries of Justice in the FMS of Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The UN finalized the progressive training for judicial officers in all FMSs, which had commenced in 2017. The final training session for prosecutors and judges from Hiran region was conducted in June 2018, whereby 30 prosecutors and judges were trained on the penal code, the criminal procedure code, and the law of evidence.

30 prosecutors and judges trained on penal code, criminal procedure code, and law of evidence

3,364 cases resolved through Community Dispute Resolution Centres



1,241 cases adjudicated by mobile courts

Phase 1

of new Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex finalized

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

In 2018, the Ministry of Justice standardized the public awareness materials that will be used in all future legal awareness and sensitization activities. UN interventions that aim to raise awareness of legal issues contribute to peacebuilding by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people. Legal-awareness programming, with a focus on juvenile rights and corruption, was broadcast via radio in Puntland in February and March.

Legal centres continue to provide legal assistance to the most vulnerable communities. These centres focus on the rights of women, the elderly, children, victims of sexual and gender-based violence, prisoners and internally displaced persons. In total 5,748 persons received legal services and counselling from legal aid clinics and civil society groups. In addition, in Puntland, 152 survivors of sexual or gender-based violence received legal representation as well as medical and psycho-social support.

Traditional dispute resolution was enhanced in 2018 with the opening of four additional Community Dispute Resolution Centres (CDRC) in Jubaland and South West State, while support to the existing CDRCs in Puntland continued. The CDRC is recognized by communities as a neutral common space where Somalis can resolve family matters and civil disputes outside of court. There are now 11 centres across four FMSs, which resolved a total of 3,364 cases throughout the year. The CDRCs are meant to increase access to justice and respect of human rights, particularly for women, by enhancing their participation through this alternative approach to dispute resolution.

Mobile court activities were extended to Jubaland and Galmudug States, whose communities did not previously have access to formal courts. These mobile court teams, which are made up of lawyers, judges, prosecutors and registrars, continue to deliver justice to rural and IDP communities, who have to cover long distances to access the courts. The teams are now operating in five FMSs and Somaliland. In 2018, the teams fully adjudicated 1,241 cases. In addition, mobile court teams carried out legal awareness-raising activities, reaching 14,400 persons in six regions in Somaliland, and 50 persons in Galmudug.

An electronic case management system was developed and installed in the Supreme Court as well as in Banadir Regional and Benadir Appeal Courts. The electronic system is critical to the proper filing and tracking of cases, and it will greatly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the court system. Thirty-one registrars from the Supreme Court, Benadir Appeal Court and Benadir Regional Court were trained on the use of the electronic case management system in Mogadishu.

The UN developed several database versions of the electronic case management system to improve the prison management capacity of the Somali Custodial Corps in its regions. Upon request from the Custodial Corps commissioner, the software was initially tested in Mogadishu Central Prison before being transferred for use in the FMSs. The UN also trained a database unit at the Somali Custodial Corps Academy in Garowe, in addition to the unit currently operating in Mogadishu.

Phase one of the new Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex was finalized. The complex will provide

a secure facility to detain up to 220 high-profile offenders; it will also host trials by civilian courts in high-risk-cases (namely those related to Al-Shabaab) and piracy cases. This facility will support the transfer of these high-risk cases from the military courts to the appropriate legal jurisdiction of the civilian criminal justice system.

The second phase of the psycho-social rehabilitation project for high-risk convicted prisoners in Baidoa was completed and phase three is primed to unfold. In line with FGS Roadmap to Security and Justice 2017-2020, the UN supported prison inspection visits. With UN assistance, the Ministry of Justice, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation in Puntland monitored detention facilities, including prisons in Garowe, Bossaso, Gardo and Galkacyo, and found 47 children. Four social workers were recruited and attached to these four prisons to monitor the situation of the children and provide them with support and referral services in coordination with prison authorities and existing services provided in the four locations.

Preventing/countering violent extremism

In 2018, the FGS continued to take concrete steps to implement its obligations under United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions on preventing and countering violent extremism. A Coordination Office under the Office of the Prime Minister has been established and P/CVE coordinators and P/CVE focal points, two of which are women, have been appointed in all FMSs and relevant line ministries, as well as in the Benadir region and within the Somali Police Force. In the Coordination Office, the gender balance is close to 50-50. The work to develop a framework to clarify the mandate of the Coordination Office and the roles of the line ministries is ongoing. The Coordination Office has initiated regular meetings with the focal points in relevant line ministries. For their part, the FMS focal points have begun to set up coordination committees on P/CVE with the regional line ministries, and to create regional platforms for government and civil society organizations.

In order to operationalize the National Strategy on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism (September 2016) the line ministers and FMSs have developed, with UN support, action plans that iden-

tify the priority needs thematically and geographically and present local solutions to address the root causes of recruitment and radicalization. Stakeholder consultations were conducted with women in P/CVE in all five FMSs and the Benadir region and, at the national level, to develop recommendations on women's strengthened role and engagement in P/CVE. The state-level consultations subsequently culminated in the Women's Peace Forum in Mogadishu, which was organized by one of Somalia's largest women-led civil society organizations.

Demobilization, disarmament and reintegration

In 2018, the FGS called for increased support to the National Defectors Rehabilitation Programme to strengthen the outreach strategy to encourage defection, as well as to facilitate defectors' socio-economic reintegration in the community, particularly in the regions where support was lacking (Hirshabelle, Puntland, and Galmudug). The political activity of high-level defector Mukhtar Robow, and his subsequent detention towards the end of the year, also put the issue of amnesty and legal framework back among the priorities of the FGS. However, due to a lack of funding, the National Programme capacity could not be increased, which meant there was not enough funding to reopen the rehabilitation centre in Beletweyne or to expand the programme to other FMSs that have seen increased defections.

In 2018, an estimated 582 defectors received rehabilitation and reintegration support through three rehabilitation centres in Mogadishu, Kismaayo and Baidoa. Early in the year, the rehabilitation programme in Kismaayo was suspended for three months following disagreements between Jubbaland State authority and the implementing partner. In Baidoa, the relocation of the rehabilitation centre was initiated upon request by South West State authority.

A coordination mechanism helped to harmonize the implementation of the National Defectors Rehabilitation Programme. The mechanism facilitated communication among officials working for the FGS, FMSs and partners (i.e. National Programme Working Groups). The development of operational procedures in line with human rights standards also strengthened the National Programme. The priorities of the National Programme were aligned with the P/CVE National Strategy and wider P/CVE efforts in Somalia, while the FGS capacity to support women associated with Al-Shabaab was enhanced through a project on gender initiatives within the National Programme.

Stabilization

In 2018, the UN worked closely with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and FMS counterparts to support the coordination of the FGS stabilization strategy presented at the Security Pact Conference held in Mogadishu on 4 December 2017. The UN has focused its efforts on the development of state-level stabilization plans to facilitate the coordination, planning and monitoring of stabilization activities at the district level to support the national strategy. This included the provision of technical support to enable FMS Ministries of Interior to conduct an inclusive series of consultations with community representatives and civil society to identify priorities and improve the accountability of the state plans. Tied to these efforts, the unit continues to collaborate with AMISOM and the Somali authorities to work in the areas recovered from Al-Shabaab in order to consolidate gains. The UN continued to support the district dashboard for stabilization to monitor progress on community recovery, governance, social reconciliation and security issues and to help support the conditions-based approach outlined in the FGS Transition Strategy.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:

Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

Following the outbreak of civil war and the fall of the Siad Barre regime in 1991, state institutions and governance structures in Somalia effectively collapsed. With no state apparatus capable of upholding the rule of law or providing security or social services, Somalis turned to their tribes, clans and sub-clans, which began to offer support structures that had previously been the responsibility of the state. Thus, there is now an entire generation

of Somalis that has never experienced a functional state system. Rebuilding these capacities and increasing state legitimacy in the eyes of citizens is a long-term endeavour. The surest way to promote stability and enhance the legitimacy of the state is to strengthen the institutional capacities that protect and enhance the rights of Somali citizens in a transparent and accountable manner.



Effective, efficient institutions

Throughout the government system, the trend in 2018 was towards greater stability in leadership. This is an improvement over past years, and it increases the stability of priority setting and gives impetus to the overall drive of the country's agenda. As senior leaders have grown more stable in their positions, managerial arrangements in government institutions have become better organized, more structured and more delivery oriented, a trend that continued in 2018. All FMSs developed their strategic development plans aligned to the NDP, developed administrative instructions for standardized operational procedures and aligned their organizational structures, clearly defining ministerial and department functions, as well as roles and responsibilities of staff.

The UN continued to support the Ministries of Labour in the FGSs and Puntland to ensure that legislation is in line with modern standards. The Civil Service Labour Law is a major step forward in the implementation of civil service reform. The draft law, which must still be approved by parliament, sets out what civil service management is to achieve and how the management arrangements are to be further developed through regulations and other legal instruments.

The Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (PGGACB) continued with the implementation of its Three-Year Strategic Plan, which is aligned to the Puntland revised Development Plan. In February 2018, the PGGACB management presented the Service Charter and Complaints Management System documents to the council of ministers in Puntland. The president of Puntland commended the work of the Bureau and issued a decree nominating the Puntland Public Complaint Committee to be chaired by the Director of Good Governance and Anti-Corruption.

The UN continued its support to the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) via international technical experts who worked with the Ministry's Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate to strengthen capacities in monitoring and evaluating government programmes and projects. MoPIED also completed and produced a National Annual Work Plan for 2018 across FGS line ministries with a monitoring and evaluation framework formulated with FGS line ministries and FMS representatives.

The FGS made significant advances in horizontal coordination arrangements by setting up sector cabinet committees, each of which is endowed with a roadmap that outlines established priorities. The formation of the National Economic Council similarly enhanced vertical coordination structures within the FGS and FMSs.

Aid coordination and transparency

The UN continued to support the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) by providing staff, operational funds and technical advice. Situated within the Office of the Prime Minister, the ACU plays a pivotal role in the preparation, coordination and overall organization of the aid coordination architecture in Somalia. In 2018, the ACU organized one meeting of the Somali Partnership Forum (SPF), seven SDRF Steering Committee meetings, and 34 Pillar Working Group meetings. The ACU continued to play a pivotal role in enhancing the participation of FMSs in aid management and coordination.

The UN also supported the organization of the 6 June workshop in Mogadishu, which brought together representatives from the FGS, FMS and Benadir administrations, civil society, the international donor community and the UN. Under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister, the workshop was designed to enable collective reflection on the achievements of Somalia's aid architecture as well as a discussion on how to ensure that it remains fit-for-purpose in the future. The workshop resulted in a comprehensive set of recommendations across various workstreams for strengthening the strategic direction and operational coherence of the SDRF and Pillar Working Group structures.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and the World Bank, the UN supported the mapping of Somalia's aid flows as well as production of the related report, "Aid Flows in Somalia: Analysis of Aid Flow Data," released in March 2018. The UN also translated the document into Somali to ensure that the aid flow data were accessible and useful to as broad a range of stakeholders as possible.

The UN supported the FGS and international partners to prepare for and execute the Brussels Somali Partnership Forum, which took place on 16 and 17 July. This included advisory support to the

ACU, support in updating the Mutual Accountability Framework, drafting and negotiation support for the SPF Communiqué, and support for internal UN coordination and preparation for the conference.

Local governance

Accountable and effective local government, coupled with decentralized service delivery, has the power to measurably improve the lives of Somali people. Achieving these kinds of results is critical to restoring a healthy and accountable state-citizen nexus. Despite progress in recent years, however, Somali citizens continue to have limited trust in government structures at both the central and local levels, a fact that undermines the legitimacy of the state and increases the risk of a return to instability and conflict. Moreover, access to the political space is still limited, especially in southern areas, where radical groups restrict the voice of many, particularly women. As such, there is a need to consolidate and enlarge the space for non-state actors in government.

There has been demonstrable improvement in the capacity of local governments to plan, budget, procure and provide technical oversight for service-delivery projects while providing adequate accountability. Procurement audits conducted in eight districts in Somaliland found that between 75 per cent and 85 per cent of projects complied with procurement guidelines. These results demonstrate that procurement systems can improve accountability and transparency in the management of public resources.

With UN support, the Somaliland Ministry of Interior produced a new draft of the amended Local Government Law (No. 23/2002) to ensure harmonized revisions in line with the Decentralization Policy. The amended law will be validated by concerned stakeholders and submitted for final approval by parliament. The Somaliland government committed an additional US\$340,000 per year towards decentralized education and health services. This represents a 465 per cent increase from 2017 in transfers to the districts for the delivery of services.

The advancement of Local Government Institutes (LGI), which provide coordinated and standardized training to local government officials, is an example of government leadership and engagement in accelerating the implementation of a uniform local

government system in Somalia. LGI strategies and governance frameworks were finalized for Somaliland and the FGSs, while final drafts were also completed for Puntland.

Jubaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states have made important advancements in the enabling environment for local governance. By holding dialogue forums and drafting legislation, local officials and their partners are laying the groundwork for their governments to operate based on the principles of accountability and transparency.

Local government laws for Hirshabelle and Galmudug states were passed, including with a 30 per cent quota for female representation in state legislatures. Burtinle and Galdogob districts in Puntland state also completed their first five-year District Development Frameworks (multi-year strategic plans for district administrations) through a participatory process in which 60 per cent of participants were women and girls. All districts in Somaliland and Puntland completed their District Development Plans.

The Wadahadaal civic education resource pack was updated and translated into Somali to better support civic education campaigns across Somalia. The new version of the pack will help to raise citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities with regard to local government and enhance their ability to identify and demand services and plan and implement projects together with their local authorities. Ultimately, this sort of material can help to boost citizens' confidence in their local governments.

There is already evidence of progress in public satisfaction with local governance. Nearly three quarters (73 per cent) of citizens who participated in digital civic engagement platforms (either via text message or interactive radio shows) in Baidoa, Southwest State and Kismayo, Jubbaland states expressed satisfaction with local government officials' responses to their concerns.

Human rights and protection

A multi-agency Joint Programme on Human Rights, led by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, was established to address the nexus between security and human rights, including women's and children's rights. The programme aims to entrench human rights, including the rights of women and children, in national processes – especially the Na-

tional Development Plan and the CAS – through enhanced capacity and delivery of Somalia's key ministries, institutions, and mechanisms on human rights protection and accountability. The Joint Programme on Human Rights also aims to enable Somali civil society and communities to understand, appreciate and engage with human rights-based security and justice institutions, including how to use them, monitor them, and hold them accountable through well-functioning civil society networks.

The UN provided extensive technical advice and support to the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, particularly the Selection Panel, which recommended diverse candidates, including women, minorities, and people with disabilities, for what will be Somalia's first National Human Rights Commission. Progress in operationalizing the Commission has been stalled since late 2017 pending Cabinet's endorsement of the proposed list of members of the Commission; the list will subsequently be sent to Parliament and the President for further approval. The UN continued to provide support to ensure that this important institution is fully established and functional.

Following extensive advocacy – including by disabled persons organizations that are supported by the UN – and advisory support, Somalia signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in October 2018 and enacted a Disability Agency Law in December, a further step in providing a strong framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities in Somalia. Somalia was also selected to be a member of the Human Rights Council; it took up the position in 2019.

The Ministry of Women and Human Rights has prioritized the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill, a key output of the UN-supported National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict, which aims to strengthen a survivor-responsive legal framework to prevent and address sexual violence, while also ending impunity for such crimes. The Sexual Offences Bill was passed by the Council of Ministers on 30 May 2018 and is now before Parliament. The UN engaged with the Human Rights Parliamentary Committee of the House of the People to support the efforts of those lawmakers to have the Sexual Offences Bill passed.

With UN support through the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, a National Mechanism

for Safety of Journalists was established in April. The mechanism brought together government, media and civil society partners in a joint platform to defend freedom of expression and the safety of journalists. Somali judges and prosecutors were also sensitized on their role in promoting and defending freedom of expression by ensuring judicial accountability for crimes against journalists.

The UN continuously reiterated the importance of regular engagement with all parties to advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights, which is particularly challenging in the context of armed conflict. Furthermore, the UN worked with the Child Protection Unit of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to develop a roadmap to accelerate the implementation of action plans on the killing and maiming of children, as well as on the recruitment and use of children, both of which were signed by the UN and the FGS in 2012. The roadmap sets out a clear deliverable that will allow officials to monitor and evaluate progress made in the implementation of the two action plans. The successful implementation of the roadmap will enhance the capacities of the FGS and FMSs to protect children in situations of armed conflict.



UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities signed

Sexual Offences Bill passed by Council of Ministers

National mechanism for safety of journalists established

Roadmap developed for action plans on killing and maiming of children



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

Transparency and accountability

Problems of corruption are intertwined with chronic state fragility, challenged central authority, impunity, fragile governance and political violence, all of which are mutually reinforcing. These factors also conspire to provide conditions for Al-Shabaab to continue to flourish by filling in the gaps created or unaddressed by the Somali state. While state weakness has generally been treated as a problem of capacity, the reality is that the enduring challenges facing Somalia are deeply political and not purely technical. Progress on state-building will continue to be undermined unless and until successful strategies are devised to address these challenges, particularly the persistence of political and business monopolies and cartels, as well as corruption, which is widespread and endemic.

The UN-supported Somali Partnership Forum, which was held in Brussels in July 2018, noted the importance of stabilizing Somalia's political space. To ensure the transparent and accountable use of public resources, participants in the Forum pledged to support Somalia in its continued efforts to curb corruption, promote transparency, and build an enabling environment for accountable, transparent, and effective institutions and processes at all levels. Forum participants also encouraged the legislative and executive branches to accelerate their efforts to take visible and consistent steps to protect and expand the integrity and accountability of public finances and resources as well as to advance legal and institutional frameworks to curb corruption.

In 2018, the UN initiative on anti-corruption served as a framework for convening and coordinating political, programmatic, analytical measures and strategic communication in support of the FGS strategy on corruption.

Regular meetings across the UN family were organized and outreach undertaken to the international donor community, civil society groups and international financial institutions to increase coordination in support of government-led anti-corruption efforts. The platform met regularly throughout the year with the Minister of Justice and Judiciary Affairs and his team to discuss priority areas for intervention. From these discussions, a Project Initiation Plan was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary Affairs (MoJ) to support the government's anti-corruption agenda.

On 9 December 2018, the FGS, led by the MoJ, commemorated International Anti-Corruption Day in Mogadishu with senior level representatives from the UN, World Bank and international donor community in attendance. The Minister of Justice and Judiciary Affairs announced a range of measures that the FGS had adopted to address corruption, as well as the imminent launch of Somalia's first National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the establishment of the Ant-Corruption Commission. The Minister also confirmed the intention of the FGS to ratify and sign the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:

Strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions, society and population

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia is among the most complex and long-standing in the world. Armed conflict and widespread violence, as well as recurrent climatic shocks, perpetuate high levels of humanitarian needs and protection concerns.

Four consecutive inadequate rainy seasons in 2016 and 2017 resulted in more than one million new IDPs, emergency-level malnutrition rates, and over half of Somalia's population needing assistance. The efforts of the Somali authorities and the international community, which provided nearly US\$1.3 billion in aid in 2017, successfully averted famine. While above-average rains in the first part of 2018 improved food security, the humanitarian situation remains fragile and prone to future climatic shocks. In total, an estimated 4.2 million people, one third of the total population in Somalia, require humanitarian assistance and protection.

Timely and generous support from donors in 2018 allowed humanitarian partners to deliver humanitarian aid to almost 3 million of the most vulnerable people every month. Due to sustained humanitarian assistance and favourable rains in the first half of the year, the number of severely food-insecure people decreased by 54 per cent, falling from 3.3 million in 2017 to 1.5 million in 2018.

Increasing the resilience of Somalis requires a coordinated approach among stakeholders across all sectors. For the UN, this is in line with the 'New Way of Working', a novel approach to humanitarian response that was adopted by eight UN agencies in 2017. The approach seeks to apply 'integrated and comprehensive approaches to peace and state building' while 'strengthening the humanitarian development nexus' and building on the comparative advantages of a range of UN and non-UN actors.



While humanitarian action tends to focus on the immediate needs of the most vulnerable, the new approach outlined in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan enhances opportunities for development actors to strengthen the resilience of Somalis by implementing programmes that offer long-lasting, durable solutions in line with the Resilience and Recovery Framework, the NDP and, by extension, the UNSF's Strategic Priority on 'Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population'.

Disaster risk reduction and response

In 2018, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management launched the National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP), which aims to reduce the loss of life and property from disasters and other shocks, while also improving disaster risk governance at the federal and state levels. The policy will provide a legislative framework for disaster management within relevant government institutions. It also provides guidelines for incorporating disaster risk reduction into the national development plan-

ning process, and will outline priority investments in disaster preparedness, early warning, mitigation, and recovery. The policy further aims to better coordinate and manage the high volume of humanitarian aid received by the FGS. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD) is developing a roadmap to implement the policy, the ultimate aim of which is to make Somali communities more resilient. Notably, the NDMP provides an important entry point for exploiting synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, early recovery and resilience.

At the institutional level, MoHADMD is responsible for disaster preparedness and response at the federal level. Sub-national institutions in FMSs have very limited capacities, except in Puntland and Somaliland. Building the capacities of national and sub-national institutions for disaster management is of high priority to reduce human suffering and loss of assets from crises and disasters, which continually threaten to push Somalia into a downward spiral of fragility, instability and vulnerability.

Recovery and Resilience Framework

In August 2017, the FGS initiated a joint exercise to assess the losses and damages arising from the drought and to develop a strategy for immediate recovery and longer-term resilience building. This exercise resulted in the Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA).

With World Bank and EU partners, the UN supported the development of a Somali-specific methodology to prioritize and sequence DINA interventions, which together will form the basis of a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF).

The RRF will help to ensure that available resources are being used effectively to address needs in both the short- and medium-term. This approach seeks to undertake longer-term development interventions that address the underlying causes of recurrent humanitarian crises. The RRF will also be the programmatic component for humanitarian and development partners to strengthen their resilience-oriented programmatic responses.

In 2018, the UN supported the preparation of the RRF financing framework, including through a series of technical workshops with the FGS on blended finance and other innovative financing models. These sessions resulted in the introduction of a 'right-financing' approach, which allows for traditional financing to be pursued in conjunction with modified and diverse financing modalities that reflect the unique context of the RRF. The UN also led an analysis of aid data, prepared a series of example investment pitches, and helped ensure that the RRF institutional arrangements built on national systems and reflected existing capacities.

The recovery and resilience agenda features prominently across the UN's humanitarian and development planning frameworks, including in the priorities on resilience in the UNSF and 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. The UN has also sought to strengthen its portfolio of resilience-oriented programming, including through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

Setting the policy frameworks and meeting the national commitments under multilateral environmental agreements has been the focus of the Somali Government, with support from the UN. A National Climate Change policy has been drafted and the first national communications have been sent to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including recommended actions for disaster management based on vulnerabilities and coping capacities. The UN has also implemented a number of initiatives across Somalia to enable local communities to cope with future droughts, floods and other climatic disasters. These initiatives include climate adaptation techniques in the form of water harvesting structures, flood mitigation structures and drought-tolerant livelihoods options. A total of 37,410 people (19,453 women) have been recorded as direct beneficiaries of these initiatives. New programmes and projects are being developed by UN agencies and other development partners for disaster management and risk reduction, all with the larger aim of building resilience. These programmes will offer synchronized solutions to monitor disasters and improve preparedness and response, at both the institutional and community levels.

Food security

Successive severe droughts have seriously undermined farming and depleted households' livestock assets, especially camel and cattle, which are the economic backbone of rural areas.

In 2018, Somalia received unusually good rains over the Gu (April-July) season, ending the drought that had persisted since 2016. However, heavy rains and strong ocean winds in April and May 2018 caused widespread flooding in south and central Somalia, while Puntland was hit by tropical cyclones. The severe weather damaged crops and road infrastructure and limited food supply and access to markets. Consequently, despite the overall improvement in the food security situation through most of 2018, 1.5 million people were facing acute levels of hunger by the end of the year.

The UN provided food security and resilience support to households by supplying livelihood assis-

tance (most people work in livestock, fishery or farming) and offering cash-based transfers. In return, the targeted households contributed labour to the rehabilitation of community assets, including the desilting and expansion of water catchments. Safeguarding these reservoirs, which serve as important water reserves for animals during the dry season, can increase livestock survival rates and boost nutrition levels among the families that benefit from sustained milk production. Labour contributed by targeted households also enabled the rehabilitation of irrigation canals – which supports the expansion of food production, thereby improving the food security of vulnerable smallholder farmers – as well as the rehabilitation of soil bunds, which helps to prevent soil erosion and improves pasture and rangelands. To complement these efforts, the UN provided agricultural inputs to enhance the capacities of the households to grow fodder and other drought-resistant crops and to pursue alternative livelihoods. Results from post-distribution monitoring indicated improved food security outcomes: there was a significant increase in acceptable food consumption score¹ to 51.9 per cent in December 2018, as well as an increase in dietary diversity score² which rose from 3.38 to 5.02 following the interventions.

Livelihood assistance and cash-based transfers provided



Food production enhanced through rehabilitation of water catchments and irrigation canals

Agricultural inputs provided to grow fodder and drought-resistant crops

IMPACT: FOOD SECURITY OF SOMALIS STRENGTHENED

Nutrition

While there have been slight improvements overall, the nutrition situation in Somalia remains extremely fragile and is highly susceptible to climatic and man-made shocks. Global acute malnutrition

1 The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. These food consumption groups aggregate households that have similar dietary patterns and access to food.

2 Dietary diversity indicator is mainly a nutrition indicator to measure the number of different food groups consumed in the household over a given period. It provides an estimation of the quality of a diet.

(GAM)³ stands at 12.6 per cent, according to an assessment conducted by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) following the Deyr rains. (The FSNAU is led by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO.) That represents a decrease from the 13.8 per cent GAM that was recorded during the post-Deyr period in 2017, and the 14.0 per cent GAM following the 2018 Gu season. Populations with GAM above the 15 per cent critical levels include IDPs in Mogadishu and Qardho, as well as people living in the East Golis, North Inland Pastoral, Shabelle Agropastoral and Bakool Pastoral areas. FSNAU has projected the acute malnutrition burden for 2019 at 903,100 for children 6 months to 59 months, out of which 138,200 suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The highest burden of both acute malnutrition and food insecurity are found in the Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Bay regions.

pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in the most vulnerable populations, including IDPs.

In areas with no MAM services, the UN reached 69 per cent of children under five years of age with vitamin A supplementation; 87,000 children 6 months to 23 months with micronutrient powders; and 267,000 PLWs with counselling on feeding infants and young children. The UN also trained 58 per cent of health and nutrition workers on management of SAM as per national protocol and 60 front-line service providers on feeding young children in emergencies. This action ensured that the high quality of nutrition services falls within acceptable global standards, while improving demand for nutrition services.

A survey conducted in November 2018 showed that the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme had achieved 80 per cent coverage, while the Maternal and Child Health Nurses (MCHN) intervention had reached 88.9 per cent, and the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) had reached 78 per cent. All of these coverage rates are above of the Sphere Standard for treatment and prevention.

Additionally, 4,986 malnourished adults living with tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS were treated, while 434,028 children of under two years of age and 225,108 pregnant and lactating women were supported with preventive nutrition services (MCHN and BSFP) as well as social behavioural change communication on food and nutrition.

To strengthen the effectiveness and longer-term impact of its programmes, the UN continued to pursue opportunities to collaborate on referral pathways with the Somalia Resilience Programme, with the goal of enhancing linkages, layering and sequencing across nutrition and livelihoods support activities.

Social protection

In 2018, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was delegated to head the country's social protection portfolio, which brings Somalia in line with international practice on mandate and leadership for social protection. The new World Bank Country Partnership Framework emphasizes the importance of social protection; preparation for a techni-

220,763

children under 5 years received Severe Acute Malnutrition services

400,000

children under 5 years received Moderate Acute Malnutrition services

143,748

pregnant and lactating women received Moderate Acute Malnutrition services

267,000

pregnant and lactating women provided counselling on feeding infants and young children

87,000

children under 5 years provided micronutrient powders

4,986

malnourished adults living with tuberculosis or HIV/AIDS treated



IMPACT: NUTRITION SECURITY OF SOMALIS STRENGTHENED

The UN delivered lifesaving SAM treatment services to 220,763 children under five years of age, focusing on the most vulnerable communities. The UN also collectively provided lifesaving moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment to over 400,000 children under five years of age and 143,748 MAM

³ Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is a measurement of the nutritional status of a population that is often used in protracted refugee situations. Along with the Crude Mortality Rate, it is one of the basic indicators for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis.

cal and capacity-building programme is underway. A group of donors came together to support a Technical Assistance Facility to better coordinate their efforts.

The Government Social Protection Technical Working Group, comprising representatives from various federal ministries and FMSs, was formed to work on the development of the Social Protection Policy. The draft Social Protection Policy is currently under review and is expected to be finalized in March 2019.

Support for food and nutrition security continued to be undertaken through the delivery of cash and livelihood assistance. The UN introduced nutrition training, geared towards positive behaviour changes, as part of its efforts to enhance nutrition-sensitive programming. This training complements the UN's regular cash-for-work programme, and innovative 'Cash+' approach, combining cash transfers with productive assets, inputs, and technical training to enhance the livelihoods and productive capacities of poor and vulnerable rural households. Available evidence shows that this approach can significantly improve households' production, incomes, asset ownership, economic empowerment, as well as dietary diversity and food security, and minimize negative coping strategies. The Cash+ approach, which could be replicated and adapted for social protection programming across Somalia, has the potential to be a very important tool.

Government Social Protection Working Group established

Social Protection Policy drafted

125,000

beneficiaries targetted by Safety Net programme



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

In August 2018, the UN launched the Urban Safety Net programme, which targets 125,000 beneficiaries, mainly protracted IDPs, urban poor and chron-

ically food insecure households in urban settlements in Mogadishu. The programme provided unconditional and predictable cash assistance to support the basic needs and improve the livelihoods of targeted households. Food security outcomes had improved by the end of 2018, with 66 per cent of households achieving an acceptable food consumption score.

Durable solutions

Drought, conflict, forced evictions and flooding have fuelled an enormous displacement crisis in Somalia, which continues to worsen, leaving little chance for those affected to achieve self-reliance. Recurrent shocks mean that the displaced are in a constant state of flux, moving from one crowded settlement to another, with limited livelihood opportunities and insufficient access to sustainable shelter, tenure security and basic services. At the same time, displacement continues to accelerate rapid urbanization in the country, making it increasingly necessary to address displacement-related challenges through long-term and urban development approaches.

In 2018, figures related to displacement risks outpaced progress made by the government and partners. Approximately 2.6 million Somalis are internally displaced and 1.1 million have left their country as refugees. Meanwhile, the approximately 124,000 refugees who have returned to Somalia since 2014 are at risk of internal displacement. Post-return monitoring carried out in 2018 found poor infrastructure in return areas, leading to limited access to quality services, including health and education. The monitoring also uncovered deteriorating household food security six months after refugees' return. Such limitations are key obstacles to the reintegration of returning refugees. Addressing this challenge will require a whole-of-society approach, as well as the concerted engagement of government, UN and civil society actors, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, as outlined in the Nairobi Declaration on Somali Refugees made under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in March 2017.

Few planned return movements of IDPs took place in 2018, and surveys recorded a general lack of interest in returning among the IDP population. At the same time, lack of availability of public land for

the durable settlement or relocation of IDPs remains a challenge.

Institutionally, the Ministry of Planning has announced a leading role in the inter-ministerial coordination of other line ministries, including through the UN co-led Resilience Pillar Working Groups and sub-working groups. In 2018, partners successfully mobilized over US\$64 million, of which over US\$31.5 million was delivered through the UN. The identification of interventions aimed at contributing durable solutions across sectors has been possible due to the inclusion of a Durable Solutions Marker in the UN-supported, government-led annual mapping of aid flows.

Progress was made towards the development of federal and regional IDP policies and related legislation. In Puntland, the Ministry of Interior completed its local integration strategy and land tribunal act, in implementation of the Puntland IDP policy. In Somaliland, with UN support, the National Displacement and Refugee Agency finalized its strategy, which outlines priorities for refugees, returnees, IDPs and migrants from 2019 to 2021.

In March 2018, the National Commission on Refugees and IDPs finalized the National Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Somali Returnees and IDPs, as the national application of the Regional Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework introduced by the IGAD Nairobi Declaration.

[National Action Plan](#) on Durable Solutions for returnees and IDPs finalized

Progress on development of federal and regional [IDP policies and legislation](#)

Development and implementation of [Community Action Plans](#) by local governments with displacement-affected communities to identify development priorities

Government commitments on a [Housing, Land and Property interim protocol](#), a [Refugee Act](#), [National Eviction Guidelines](#), and a [Migrant Returnee and Re-admission Policy](#).



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

At the July 2018 Somalia Partnership Forum, the FGS renewed its commitment to formulate legal and policy tools in support of durable solutions. The UN and partners have provided technical support in the development of a federal policy on IDPs and refugee returnees; the policy underwent several consultations and is expected to be finalized in early 2019. The Government also committed to formulating a Housing, Land and Property (HLP) interim protocol, a Refugee Act, National Eviction Guidelines, and a Migrant Returnee and Re-admission Policy. While few title deeds were issued, the UN – working partners in the protection cluster – took steps to strengthen tenure security, improve group land rights, and draft land management legislation, primarily in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

At the institutional level, there has been renewed momentum within the government on durable solutions. At the municipal level, the UN supported the Urban Solutions Taskforce in Mogadishu. The UN also continued to support local governments in different locations to take the lead in developing and implementing Community Action Plans. These efforts involved working together with displacement-affected communities to identify development priorities and supporting various partners in planning and unlocking additional resources.

Finally, the UN has continued to engage in high-level advocacy on durable solutions, including through two visits of Professor Walter Kaelin, the Special Advisor on Internal Displacement to the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, in February and October 2018. The Special Advisor met with government leadership, the UN, civil society, World Bank and donor community. The convening role of the Special Advisor and his recommendations have remained crucial for guiding a collective approach to durable solutions, given the increasingly complex displacement situation in Somalia.

Natural resource management

An estimated 8.2 million trees were cut down for charcoal in Somalia between 2011 and 2017, increasing land degradation, food insecurity and vulnerability to flooding and drought. Over 80 per cent of charcoal produced in Somalia is exported to Gulf States and neighbouring countries. Illegal trade in charcoal is recognized as a key contributor to inse-

curity in Somalia, providing a major source of funding for militias, terrorist groups, and other actors linked to conflict, who illegally tax charcoal exports.

The industrial-scale production of charcoal in Somalia requires both policy action as well as support at the household level, as those engaged in the charcoal value chain require assistance in finding alternative livelihoods.

With UN support, the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) has been leading the charge in reducing charcoal production. In May 2018, the Ministry hosted a high-level International Conference on Charcoal, which brought together a total of 350 stakeholders representing government, UN, donors, academia and private sector. In his opening address, the Deputy Prime Minister reaffirmed the Somali Government's commitment to halting the illegal trade of charcoal and providing alternative livelihood and energy options. He called for urgent action and support from the international community and charcoal-importing countries.

The UN analysed a set of high-resolution satellite images on charcoal production sites and stockpiles in various parts of Somalia, taken between 2011 and 2017. The UN, in collaboration with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, is currently testing Sentinel 2 and Landsat satellite time-series to facilitate automated detection and monitoring of charcoal production.

The Charcoal Policy Gap analysis report analyses existing policies, laws and other instruments

related to charcoal production, transportation and trade in Somalia and neighbouring countries. Based on the recommendations of the report, the FGS, with UN support, finalized and reviewed an initial draft of the Somalia National Charcoal Policy in November 2018.

In order to raise awareness among the Somali public about the need to reduce domestic charcoal use and trade, the MoLFR, with the support of the UN, conducted public information campaigns throughout the year, using local and national press, television, radio, workshops and meetings. The UN also supported the establishment of eight tree nurseries across the country to provide saplings for greening campaigns and rehabilitation of lands degraded by charcoal production.

To provide alternative livelihood opportunities to those involved in the charcoal value chain, the UN supported the training of 120 local cookstove manufacturers in the fabrication of fuel-efficient stoves, which burn 50 per cent less charcoal than traditional stoves and can thereby reduce demand for charcoal. The UN also distributed 15,000 fuel-saving stoves to vulnerable households in Mogadishu and Somaliland. Likewise, 250 women-led charcoal business retailers received 6,000 fuel-efficient stoves to help them transition to marketing energy-efficient options. In October 2018, the MoLFR distributed over 600 sets of liquefied petroleum gas cylinders to 15 established women retailers for marketing in the Hodan district of Mogadishu.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5:

Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

The UNSF recognizes that supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis is essential to sustaining political gains, realizing peace and development dividends, and ensuring the long-term resilience of the Somali population. The widespread availability of quality social services and economic opportunities can facilitate sustainable socioeconomic development and ultimately foster a generation of Somalis who are equipped to break the ongoing cycle of poverty.

As outlined in the UNSF, transformational socioeconomic change requires progress on a number of interlinked areas: agreements on taxation and revenue generation in exchange for the provision of public services; helping Somalia become eligible for financing from international financial institutions and debt relief through the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) process; agreement on service delivery models and significant investments in markets, coastal areas, and agricultural, livestock and fishery value chains; and productive infrastructure.



Social sectors

Somalia also has some of the worst health indicators in the world, with women and children most affected. Despite a reduction over the past five years, the maternal mortality rate in Somalia is 732 deaths per 100,000 live births, among the highest rates in the world. Geography, social hierarchy, livelihood vulnerability, internal displacement, and exposure to shocks and conflict-related stresses have resulted in communities having different levels of access to affordable services. Furthermore, the reproductive health needs of adolescents and youth have been largely ignored, and access to relevant information remains inadequate.

Malnutrition is thought to be the underlying cause in over one third of child deaths under the age of five. Over 47 per cent of the population does not have access to safe drinking water and more than half of children are out of school. While acutely malnourished children need lifesaving support and intervention, childhood stunting or chronic malnutrition can cause irreversible brain damage, leading to long-term effects on cognitive development, school achievement, economic productivity in adulthood and maternal reproductive outcomes. Thus, tackling childhood malnutrition is a priority for reducing the burden of disease and for fostering economic development.

More than two decades of conflict have decimated the ability of the Somali state to provide essential social services to its citizens. Under UNSF Strategic Priority 5, "Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis", the UN committed to strengthen its support for the provision of quality and accessible health and education, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services through direct support to populations in need, and through building national capacity to enable the Government of Somalia to provide social services directly to their people.

Education

Somalia has one of the world's lowest enrolment rates for primary school-aged children, with only 30 per cent of children in school; of those, only 40 per cent are girls. Among rural households, just 18 per cent of children are in school. Extremely high rates of poverty make it difficult for parents

to afford school fees. Furthermore, many children attending primary school start school much later than the recommended age of six.

Girls have lower participation rates than boys, with less than half of girls attending primary school and only one quarter of women aged 15 to 24 being literate. Approximately 65 per cent of the Somali population are nomadic pastoralists, with only 22 per cent of children in these communities enrolled in formal schooling.

Despite these challenges, significant progress was made in 2018, including the completion of the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP), the launch of a new education curriculum for primary schools across the country, the conduct of national examinations across Somalia, and the successful completion of the Joint Review of the Education Sector in Mogadishu. The FGS emphasized the need to make the quality of education a priority and pledged to work with the Ministry of Finance to secure an increase in education funding in the national budget. Commitments on education made at the Somalia Partnership Forum in July 2018 will need to materialize into concrete allocations in 2019.

19,615

out-of-school pastoralist children accessed flexible pathways to basic education (45% girls)

44,256

students reached through formal schools and Alternative Basic Education centres (45% girls)

5,000

refugees and asylum seekers provided education support

550

schools provided with school feeding support to encourage children to stay in school



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

Throughout 2018, the UN supported Ministries of Education to build national capacities to deliver quality primary school education and increased the availability of quality primary education services. The FGS supported the launch of the new primary (grades 1-4) curriculum and textbooks. Around

36,000 students registered for and took national examinations. Due to displacement following the floods in Beletweyne, Hiraan region, some 1,500 students missed the exams; however, the UN supported them to sit the exam at a later date.

Meanwhile, 44,256 students (45 per cent girls) were reached through formal schools and Alternative Basic Education (ABE) centres. Eighty-eight new classrooms were constructed in Jowhar and Warsheikh districts of Middle Shabelle, and Beletweyne, Hiraan and Marka districts of Lower Shabelle. Furthermore, 19,615 out-of-school pastoralist children (45 per cent girls) accessed flexible alternative pathways to basic education through 96 established ABE centres.

In Puntland, 5,850 students benefited from the multi-pronged efforts to reduce the number of out-of-school children, including the completion of the construction and rehabilitation of 33 permanent school classrooms with 47 WASH facilities in 13 communities. In Somaliland, 16,920 children (45 per cent girls) in 93 'Educate a Child' target schools benefited from the provision of 423 education kits and 20,000 textbooks.

In consultation with the FGS, the UN established the Education Management Information System (EMIS) Working Group to revamp the EMIS systems, including restarting the collation of education data for Somalia. EMIS is vital to understand the current status of the education sector through the collection of key statistics for evidence, monitoring, planning and advocacy purposes. In Puntland, the UN provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education to upgrade the EMIS tools to fully align with and facilitate monitoring of the ESSP indicators.⁴

School feeding support was provided to 550 schools throughout Somalia as a safety net to ensure access to food and encourage children to stay in school throughout the school year. All children attending UN-supported schools received two meals (breakfast and lunch) every day. There was an increase in the enrolment rate for by 2.3 per cent among boys and by 3.7 per cent among girls compared to the previous year.

Asylum seekers, refugees, and returnees continued to face additional challenges in accessing ed-

ucation due to differences in the curriculum and the language of instruction. To help address this, ongoing education support was also provided to nearly 5,000 refugees and asylum seekers, enabling them to access education in Somalia, and to provide initial one-year education support to over 4,500 refugee returnee children as part of a broader reintegration package.

Health

Somalia's health indicators are some of the worst in the world, with one out of every seven Somali children dying before the age five. Undernutrition is a factor in over a third of the deaths. One out of every 12 women dies from pregnancy-related issues, and access to maternal health services remains low. Protracted crises and political instability have disrupted the functioning of the health system. Persons displaced by the floods, drought and conflict live in temporary IDP camps across the country, where there is limited shelter, potable water and healthcare services as well as limited supplies of food. This situation leads to widespread malnutrition and creates ideal conditions for the spread of communicable diseases, thereby further increasing healthcare needs.



Number of health-focused emergency field officers expanded

Essential package of health services provided in **195** health facilities



HIV prevention, control and treatment services increased

Rates of immunization increased



IMPACT: HEALTH OUTCOMES IMPROVED

⁴ Support across policy, systems, service delivery and emergency response to ensure children's access to quality education was delivered thanks in particular to strong partnerships between government, UNICEF and civil society actors in the education sector.

In 2018, experienced personnel were assigned to manage critical health programmes and strengthen leadership in the health sector. The number of health-focused emergency field officers was also expanded. This resulted in the improvement of immunization coverage, an achievement that would have been impossible for the UN to achieve without the assistance of dedicated healthcare personnel. With the support of the UN, the health sector in Somalia increased immunization. Penta 3 vaccination coverage increased from 45 per cent in 2015 to 64 per cent in 2018, while measles vaccination coverage increased from 43 per cent to 73 per cent over the same period.

The high political commitment for health development has also resulted in an increase in the number of government-paid health workers and in a reduction in maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

For the first time in Somalia, the STEPwise survey for non-communicable diseases was implemented in 2018, with analysis to take place in early 2019. This survey will provide critical information for policymaking and strategic action to combat non-communicable diseases in Somalia.

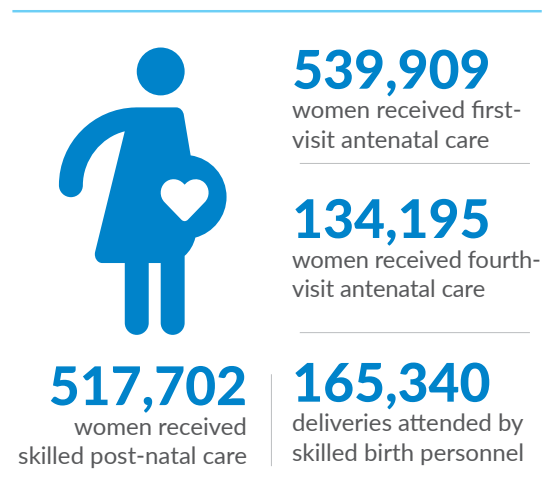
Efforts to combat communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV continued with mass treatment and prevention measures. As a consequence, incidence of tuberculosis dropped from 285 per 100,000 population in 2010 to 266 in 2018.

The UN promoted HIV prevention and control by supporting the provision of life-saving treatment in 16 anti-retroviral therapy centres, as well as HIV testing at antenatal clinics, health centres, and tuberculosis hospitals across Somalia.

The UN also supported the provision of an essential package of health services in 195 health facilities as well as the expansion of safe motherhood services. First-visit antenatal care was provided to 539,909 women, while fourth-visit care was provided to 134,195. Skilled birth personnel attended 165,340 deliveries (37 per cent of all births) and post-natal care from skilled birth workers was provided to 517,702 women.

Support was provided to the Government of Somalia in the drafting of a five-year strategic plan for reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health. The plan is due to be endorsed in 2019.

National capacity development through midwifery has also yielded achievements, particularly in the development of a registration system and regulatory framework for midwifery. The development of both the National Midwifery Curriculum and the Midwifery Strategy will greatly improve the practice of midwifery in the country. Sixty midwives graduated in Somaliland and another 60 in Puntland in 2018, while an additional 102 young qualified midwives graduated from four midwifery schools in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Dhusamareb. The midwifery schools have a curriculum that has been recognized as meeting the standards set out by the International Conference of Midwives and the World Health Organization. These midwives will improve maternal and newborn healthcare in the country. The deployment of these newly graduated midwives to the public sector will greatly enhance the provision of quality healthcare services. In addition, a total of 231 fistula repair surgeries were conducted across the country.



IMPACT: REDUCED INFANT & MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

A functional Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) is now in place, and the country has a costed Supply Chain Master Plan. With the new LMIS system, Somalia has started to consistently report on logistics data, including consumption data, which will be used to forecast and monitor health commodities. A cadre of 270 supply chain staff has been trained in logistics management to equip them with the essential supply chain functions and enable them to better perform their duties.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Lack of access to safe water and deteriorating sanitation and hygiene conditions are persistent challenges in Somalia. Disease outbreaks increase during the rainy seasons, when waste is swept into water sources and poorly maintained latrines flood, contaminating water sources. Lack of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene increases incidences of waterborne diseases and reduces the health of affected communities.

769,115 people received sustained water access

1,676,849 people were granted access to emergency water supplies

97,800 drought-affected individuals were granted access to temporary water supplies

493,500 crisis-affected individuals from mobile migrant populations accessed water from new or rehabilitation of water supplies



In 2018, intensive federal and state-level consultations and reviews were undertaken on the WASH Policy that has been approved by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources. The UN built the operational capacities of five regional state ministries of water by rehabilitating and constructing their facilities, and by providing them with vehicles and other equipment. South West and Jubaland States were assisted in the development of water policies and public-private partnerships based on individual regional contexts following approval by the regional cabinets.

In 2018, the work of WASH sector partners in civil society and water ministries enabled Somali communities, including IDPs, to access sufficient safe quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in emergency situations through sustained means.

Emergency water supplies were provided to 1,676,849 people⁵ through water trucking, water vouchers, emergency repair or maintenance of water sources, or source chlorination; sustained water access was provided to 769,115 people.⁶ An additional 97,800 drought-affected individuals (55 per cent female) were provided access to temporary water supplies.

In order to build resilience and sustainable access to water supplies, the UN provided support to local water management structures and worked to secure a wide range of sustainable options for water supply. As a result of this work, 493,500 crisis-affected individuals (55 per cent female) from mobile migrant populations had access to water from the construction or rehabilitation of water supplies; this support provided a total of 684,781,180 litres of water from sustainable sources.

Over 1.5 million individuals (58 per cent female) were reached through activities to promote hygiene and sanitation. Through this work, 16,300 destitute households – consisting of 97,800 individuals affected by droughts, cyclones or flash floods – were given hygiene kits to take home.

Improving access to water services ensures that women, as primary water collectors, spend less time at water sources, while the provision of sanitation facilities enhances safety and dignity. In 2018, gender-specific interventions included the construction of gender-segregated latrines and the provision of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits as part of the standard WASH hygiene, reaching 35,310 girls and women with MHM services.

1.5 million

individuals reached through hygiene promotion activities (58% female)



35,310

girls and women reached with menstrual hygiene management services

IMPACT: IMPROVED ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES

⁵ Of which UNICEF and partners reached 1,095,704.
⁶ Of which UNICEF and partners reached 728,925.

ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Agriculture

The drought of 2016 and 2017, on top of much-reduced river flows, caused major damage and losses to both rain-fed and irrigated crops, including perennial fruit tree crops. The greatest impact of the drought in the agriculture sector has been on crop production losses arising from both reduced land area under cultivation and reduced yields at harvest. The drought had the largest impact on rain-fed staple food crops and on the irrigated crops in the Shabelle valley regions. Physical and monetary losses have been large for other crops, mainly fruits, vegetables and frankincense. As a consequence of both the high livestock-related mortality and output and the losses in crop production, by early 2017 over 1.6 million people had already exhausted their cereal stocks and become heavily dependent on markets (with cash purchases funded with remittances) and international aid for food.

100,000

households provided with agricultural input packages

50,540

beneficiary households produced 145,200 Mt of cereal and cowpea



IMPACT: AGRICULTURE SECTOR IMPROVED

The UN supported a total of 73,262 households with agriculture input packages during the Gu rains of 2018. (The support depended on households' livelihood types, but included seed kits for sorghum, maize and cowpeas; storage bags; tractor hours; and irrigation assistance.) Another 26,210 households were supported with similar agriculture input packages in the Deyr rains of 2018.

In the 2018 Gu season, a UN crop yield assessment that used a pictorial evaluation tool showed overall positive impacts on the beneficiaries of UN

support in terms of yield, size of land under cultivation, cropping systems, animal wealth, and quality and variety of food consumed. A total of 50,540 beneficiary households were able to plant sufficiently; in total, they produced about 145,200 Mt of cereals and cowpea, assuming no post-harvest losses were incurred.

The UN also provided a fully equipped plant pathology laboratory for the Ministry of Agriculture Development compound in Hargeisa. In addition, the UN supported eight technicians to undergo a two-month training on laboratory techniques to facilitate their work in the unit.

Livestock

Consecutive seasons of poor rainfall caused a widespread shortage of water and pasture and an increase in livestock deaths. In early 2017, a famine alert was issued due to these consecutive droughts, which affected both people and livestock. The drought set off a chain reaction of losses, which started on Somalia's farms and pastures. Pastoralists endured poor rains and livestock losses as families became increasingly destitute and indebted. Insufficient rain and water availability caused substantial livestock losses, which intensified and compounded with each passing season. Livestock losses were very high among poor families, averaging 40 per cent to 60 per cent in the north and centre, and 20 per cent to 40 per cent in the south.

Massive livestock losses, which are severely impacting household food security and nutrition in pastoral communities, will require many seasons to recover. Livelihoods must be restored in order to make lasting improvements to food security, which will remain fragile for some time. Emergency livestock support – which can safeguard critical income and food supplies – has therefore been one of the UN's priorities, especially in areas where pastoralism is the sole economic activity.

The UN has been delivering large-scale, strategic combinations of assistance to rural people at high risk of hunger, providing them with cash transfers for food and water purchases, plus access to veterinary care, water trucking and animal feed to keep their animals alive. The UN provided livelihood support combined with cash to restore food production while ensuring families are able to meet their immediate food needs. The UN also provid-

ed veterinary livestock support to save livestock assets. In total, 6,889 households benefited from unconditional cash payments worth US\$983,082, in addition to livestock inputs. In 2018, 37 million livestock were reached through animal health services, including supportive emergency treatment for endo- and ecto-parasites, blood parasites, infectious diseases and external wounds and vaccinations. Of these, 14,355,167 goats owned by 358,879 households received vaccination against Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), a highly contagious infectious disease.

The lack or dilapidation of the infrastructure required to improve livestock productivity – including laboratories, research centres, and facilities for livestock export, production and processing – remains a challenge that hinders the sector from realizing its full potential.

As part of its capacity development of government, the UN organized trainings for 135 people from livestock professional associations and state livestock ministries. The sessions covered principles of animal disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, reporting, and proper processing of the standard disease surveillance forms. Further support to ministries included training on Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards, which was offered to 20 livestock professionals drawn from livestock ministries and livestock professional associations.

To improve the productivity of the livestock sector, the UN trained 860 livestock farmers who were organized into 172 local livestock teams. Furthermore, over 900,000 animals benefited from supplementary feeding through the distribution of rangeland cubes and feed supplementary blocks.

After the drought, the UN also assisted in improving livestock infrastructure by constructing two animal sheds, two fodder storage sheds and two livestock holdings, in addition to rehabilitating a slaughterhouse. The UN also strengthened local capacity in the areas of meat and milk hygiene quality control, veterinary services, and community-based livestock disease surveillance, among other topics. In 2018, the UN also distributed assorted fodder-processing equipment and 18.5 metric tons of drought-tolerant fodder seeds.

Fisheries

Since the start of the Somali Civil War and the subsequent collapse of the state in 1991, the country’s 3,330 km of coastline, the longest in mainland Africa, remains its most important untapped resource.

However, domestic fresh fish consumption is largely limited to coastal areas because of poor infrastructure, which has restricted access to fish for a large portion of the population. Low fish consumption among many Somali communities is also the result of a lack of familiarity with fish, the seasonality of supply, a tradition of meat-eating, and a lack of consumer education programmes to promote fish consumption. However, recent food shortages – experienced particularly during the recurring droughts – have diverted some demand towards fish, especially among low-income groups such as IDPs.

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is widespread in Somali waters, although at varying degrees of magnitude. The situation is exacerbated by the lack of data collection systems at the local, state and national levels, which makes policy planning difficult and measuring changes in the fisheries sector almost impossible.



Training provided to fishermen and women on production and processing

Locally owned fish processing and preservation facilities operating

Standard operating procedures on seafood safety developed

150 officials benefited from trainings in hazard analysis and critical control points methodologies

IMPACT: FISHERIES SECTOR STRENGTHENED

During the National Security Council meeting between the FGS and FMSs held in February 2018, an interim revenue sharing arrangement was signed, including on fisheries. The agreement – officially the “Interim agreement between the Federal Government, Federal Member States and the Benadir Regional Administration on sharing the revenues from the fishing licenses” – set out the overall pro-

cess for issuing fishing licenses to foreign vessels and establishing the decision-makers in any future revenue sharing arrangements. The FGS worked closely with the international community to operationalize this agreement and, following a transparent procedure, by December 2018 fishing licenses had been issued to 31 Chinese long-lining vessels to operate legally in Somali waters beyond 24 nautical miles off the coast.

The FGSs then moved forward with international partners to develop a regime for licensing foreign fishing vessels to operate in Somalia's exclusive economic zone, although no licenses have yet been issued.

In addition, a range of projects and initiatives worked with fishing companies, fishing cooperatives, fish traders and processors in an effort to improve efficiency and provide employment opportunities in the sector. Financial support from projects and diaspora investment is key. Locally built vessels of improved design are now available in Somalia; the boats feature innovative long-lining techniques that improve the quality and value of the catch.

Locally built vessels of improved design and greater efficiencies are now available in Somalia. These employ innovative longlining techniques to improve the quality and value of the catch. Catamaran-based lift-net operations that target previously under-exploited species have also been introduced. Wide-ranging training and mentoring interventions have been directed at both fishermen and women, focusing on production and processing, respectively, alongside the provision of new and improved fishing equipment.

The number of small locally owned fish processing and preservation facilities operating in the country has increased, with some facilities now able to compete internationally and sell to the export market. At least three new small-scale fish processing facilities have been constructed and equipped and are near operational. Standard operating procedures on seafood safety have been developed and over 150 officials from Bosaso, Berbera and Kismayo have benefited from trainings in hazard analysis and critical control points methodologies.

Training interventions to date have been anchored in fishermen's cooperatives, with 18 such groups supported with technical and institutional development training in the last year. However, fisherfolk organizations are still in their infancy across


Somalia. For the sector to prosper and generate sustainable benefits at all levels, the fishermen's cooperative system must transform itself into something better able to represent fishers' opinions at the state and federal levels; they must also serve as an effective mechanism for fishers to steer growth in their sector.

Employment and labour

Following a request from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to provide technical advice and support for the preparation of a National Employment Strategy for Somalia, the UN commissioned employment experts to design a strategy in close collaboration with the government, private sector, trade unions and other key stakeholders. The Strategy aims to support the government's efforts under the NDP to build a vibrant economy that supports labour productivity in growth sectors while tackling rampant unemployment.

MoLSA convened the first ever 'Tripartite Consultation' to discuss the National Employment Strategy in Mogadishu. This was attended by 56 delegates representing federal and regional ministries, the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industries and the Federation of Somali Trade Unions. The strategy is informed by two preliminary studies, the Country Scan (from an employment perspective) and the Employment Diagnostic for Somalia. The Strategy is expected to be adopted in the first half of 2019. Furthermore, a Labour Force Survey was commissioned to identify key economic sectors capable of creating decent jobs. The survey will also inform the management and implementation of employment programmes. The survey will be finalized in the second quarter of 2019.

The NDP recognizes the central role of a dynamic and responsive labour law and labour-related regulations in promoting labour market efficiency and creating productive and sustainable employment opportunities. It identifies the review of Somalia Labour Code as one of the pillars of performance. In keeping with the NDP, MoLSA approached the UN for financial and technical support in reviewing the Somalia Labour Code. Preliminary consultations with partners were conducted and a draft revised Somalia Labour Code was produced in July 2018. A copy of the draft revised Somalia Labour Code was shared with key tripartite constituents



including government officials, employers, trade unions and other stakeholders for review and feedback; the final draft was produced in the last quarter of 2018. The new draft code will be presented for validation and endorsement to the tripartite partners with translation and presentation to cabinet thereafter in the first quarter of 2019.

The UN also conducted a Mogadishu-based Major Industry Stakeholder Market Scan, which included assessments of businesses, job forecasts, a mapping of skills shortages, and labour market requirements for professional, technical, vocational and entrepreneurial talent. The UN organized a Mogadishu-based “Private Sector Board” to engage over 200 leading private sector companies in partnering with UN initiatives to create employment opportunities for Somali youth.

The UN also supported the establishment of customized competency-based experiential learning

and internship programmes to address private sector needs. Businesses contributed to the development of the training materials.

In 2018, the UN was influential in creating employment opportunities for young Somali men and women in the fisheries, construction and renewable energy sectors. Over 3,000 young people benefited from training and capacity-building, with over 2,000 participants securing short-term employment or starting their own enterprise.

Ten infrastructure rehabilitation initiatives created 1,000 short-term jobs in Mogadishu. As a result, the residents of the capital now have access to solar street lighting and clean neighbourhoods. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, 48 unemployed young people (50 per cent of whom were women) acquired entrepreneurial skills and were provided access to funds to set up 16 small cooperatives in the solar energy sector.



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

In line with the core principle of Agenda 2030 to 'leave no one behind', and with the aim of first serving those who have fallen furthest behind, the UNSF identified three cross-cutting issues to inform all aspects of the UN's work in Somalia. In addressing these issues, the UN hopes to mitigate the multi-dimensional causes of poverty, inequality,

discrimination and vulnerability, and thus ensure that the most vulnerable are empowered as active agents of their own development. In line with these commitments, the UN has registered significant progress in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights and protection, and youth engagement and empowerment.



Gender equality and women's empowerment

Women's representation in the federal parliament increased from 14 per cent in 2012 to 24 per cent in 2016 in both houses. The move was a huge achievement for women's rights activists and a major step towards realizing the goal of 30 per cent representation of women. (The Garowe Principles and the political decision by the National Leadership Forum required a minimum of 30 per cent seats in both houses of the federal parliament be reserved for women.)

Women's effective participation in political processes and leadership is fundamental to advance inclusive politics, participative democracy and establish a gender-equitable, fair and just Somalia. It is essential to promote and establish international standards for equality of all genders and protect the rights of women and girls.

In 2018, the UN supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) in the revival of the Inter-Ministerial Gender Coordination platform, which strengthened national gender coordination mechanisms; enhanced the capacity of key gender stakeholders, with the aim of strengthening gender-responsive programming and operations by the federal ministries; and promoted collective advocacy to influence the adoption of gender-sensitive legal frameworks.

The Second Annual Conference of Somali Women's Parliamentarians was held in Mogadishu in December 2018. The conference brought together women parliamentarians from both Federal Parliament and State Assemblies to leverage their positions as legislators to promote gender-sensitive legal reforms, including advocating for a minimum 30 per cent quota for women in electoral and political party laws and in the federal constitution, and to promote women's political empowerment and enhance their role and participation in public life.

The UN further supported a delegation of six women from MoWHRD, FMS-level women's ministries, as well as civil society groups to participate in the 62nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York, where they participated in a high-level side event titled 'Lessons learned from the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Recommendations to advance the youth,

peace and security agenda, among others'. The delegation stressed the importance of mainstreaming gender in tackling climate change, given Somalia's struggles with recurrent drought and famine.

Finally, the UN in Somalia adopted a new Gender Strategy (2018-2020) in July. The Strategy responds to the current realities and articulates the centrality of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the assistance and cooperation frameworks of the UN. It also provides a framework and guidance for the promotion and institutionalization of gender mainstreaming. It calls for a greater accountability for delivering gender results and offers practical tools and guidance on how they can be achieved. A comprehensive implementation plan was adopted in November.

Human rights and protection

The security situation continues to contribute to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. In 2018, over 1,500 civilian casualties (653 killed and 870 injured) were recorded, of which Al-Shabaab was responsible for 61 per cent and state actors 17 per cent. However, holding Al-Shabaab accountable for its actions remains a major challenge.

With the support of the UN, civil society groups marked the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in a day of celebrations in Mogadishu on 10 December, with seven parallel events and over 260 participants. The day highlighted the protection of the rights of minority groups, young people, persons with disabilities, women and children, journalists and humanitarian workers and civilians in conflict situations.

The Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Human Rights, which is led by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, comprises 14 representatives from key ministries. The Task Force was re-activated and, with UN support, the members were trained on human rights, women protection, child protection and rights of persons with disabilities. Representatives of key ministries including Religious Affairs, Justice, Defence, Internal Security, Planning, Information, Women and Human Rights Development, and the Office of Attorney General participated in the training.

At the Somalia Partnership Forum in July 2018 in Brussels, the FGS committed to ratifying the 1954

and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. Ratification of the Conventions, along with the passing of the Draft Citizenship Bill of 2016, would be important steps towards preventing statelessness at a time when questions about citizenship, and the rights associated with that, are gaining renewed prominence.

A revised implementation plan was adopted for the Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy 2018-2019, focusing on marginalization, advocacy, and data sharing and analysis. In implementing the strategy, the Protection Cluster developed a joint protection monitoring platform – the Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS) – which will publish monthly reports on trends and geographic comparisons on the protection environment to inform advocacy and programming.

The UN continued to support security forces in line with the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). A number of measures were implemented to prevent and respond to violations by security forces, including human rights training, human rights record criteria, and non-recruitment of children in the security forces, including in the framework of integration into the Somali security forces and sharing of allegations of violations with authorities.

Youth engagement and empowerment

Somalia is one of the youngest countries in the world, with 75 per cent of its population under 30 years of age. Despite forming the majority of the society, Somalia's young people have been inhibited from reaching their potential as catalysts for long-term stability and development in their country due to the continuing conflict and socioeconomic and political exclusion.

The UN recognizes the key role that young Somalis play in building peace and strengthening the rule of law in Somalia. The UN Youth Strategy for Somalia 2016-2019 was developed to offer an integrated framework to guide and coordinate the UN's interventions on, for, and with Somali youth. By unifying different efforts, the UN Youth Strategy aims to maximize coverage and impact, while ensuring the sustainability of its results.

The number of new or scaled-up youth specific programmes rose from 18 in 2017 to 35 in 2018; a further 29 programmes that incorporated youth components were also implemented. These programmes targeted six priority areas: employment and entrepreneurship; protection of rights and civic engagement; political inclusion; education; health; and peacebuilding. The UN also mobilized more resources for the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy and to expand UN youth programming in Somalia. The UN youth portfolio rose to US\$54.6 million in July 2017, up from US\$28.6 million in August 2016.

The UN also supported youth-led initiatives such as the Joint Galkayo Youth Committee, which mobilized over 300 youth from North and South Galkayo to discuss and agree with government, women and elder representatives the strategic priorities to bring sustainable peace to the city of Galkayo.

The UN also supported enhanced representation and engagement of young people in decision-making through the establishment of the Somali National Youth Council, the organization of youth consultations in each FMS. In 2018, more than 1,200 young women and men participated in six regional Youth Council events in Adado, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Garowe, Kismayo and Mogadishu. The UN also supported the FGS Ministry of Youth and Sports to hold the second Annual National Youth Conference.

The UN also facilitated dialogue and collaboration among youth authorities in the FGS and FMSs and supported the development of a joint FGS/FMS/Banadir Regional Administration two-year workplan on youth. These efforts aimed to enhance the capacity of government officials to respond to the needs of Somali youth.

The UN also continued to increase and improve coordination among all the relevant stakeholders, including the UN, the FGS, FMSs and youth from civil society. In 2018, the FGS Ministry of Youth convened two coordination meetings to align priorities and agree on joint initiatives across FMS Ministries of Youth.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The UNSF Common Budgetary Framework was developed to determine financial requirements for implementation and operationalization of the Framework across all five Strategic Priorities. It was estimated that the total financial requirements, including operating costs, would amount to US\$2.88 billion between 2017 and the end of 2020.

Somalia received approximately US\$2 billion dollars of official development assistance (ODA) per year in 2017 and 2018, according to the 2018 aid mapping exercise, led by the Ministry of Planning,

Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) with the support of the UN and World Bank. This marked a significant increase from levels previously seen, which averaged just over US\$1 billion per year for the six years prior. In 2017, the increase was driven largely by a surge in humanitarian support in response to drought conditions. Total humanitarian aid made up 64 per cent of aid that year (US\$1.3 billion). In 2018, humanitarian aid fell 16 per cent, while development aid increased by 20 per cent (from US\$725 million to US\$869 million).



Of the US\$2 billion received from donors each year, international partners reported project-level disbursements of nearly US\$1.4 billion in 2017 and just over US\$1 billion in 2018 in the last round of aid mapping. Of the project-level disbursements, US\$873.7 million (64 per cent) was reported to be channelled through UN agencies in 2017; the figure declined to US\$622.1 million (59 per cent) in 2018 due to a decrease in food security-related activities, which had spiked in in the previous year in response to the drought.

US\$458.5 million delivered by the UN through the UNSF in 2018

In 2018, the total budget across all UNSF Strategic Priorities amounted to approximately US\$677.6 million⁷ across UN entities, of which US\$458.5 million (68 per cent) was expended during the year (see table below for further budgetary information per strategic Priority). In terms of total budgets for the year, Strategic Priority (SP) 1 accounted for 6 per cent of the total, SP2 represented 12 per cent, SP3 amounted to 5 per cent, SP4 was 56 per cent, while SP5 was 22 per cent.

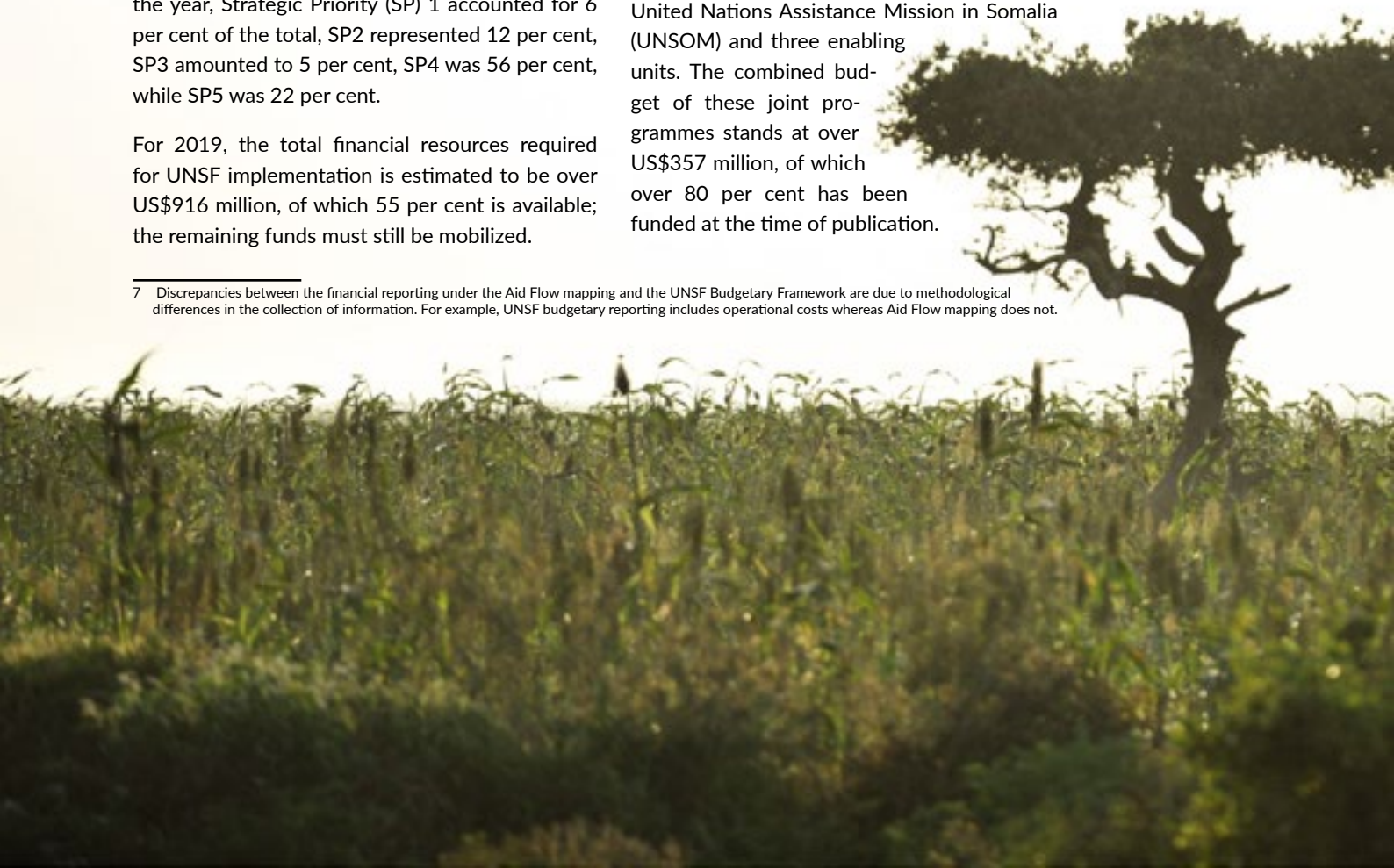
For 2019, the total financial resources required for UNSF implementation is estimated to be over US\$916 million, of which 55 per cent is available; the remaining funds must still be mobilized.

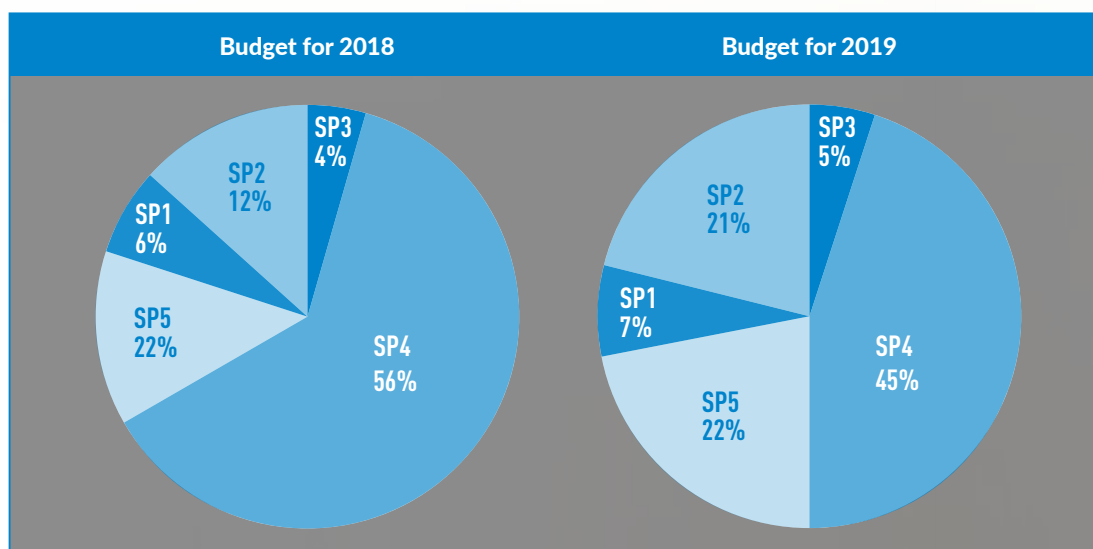
UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Established in 2015, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) is a pooled funding mechanism for delivering UN support to Somalia's development priorities. The UN continues to focus on joint programmes and joint programming to incentivize collective action and system-wide coherence, with the aim of reducing transaction costs, maximizing impact and increasing national participation in programme design and implementation through the aid architecture set out by the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility.

As of the end of 2018, the UN MPTF has obtained almost US\$300 million in committed resources from 13 donors. In 2018 alone, 12 donor partners committed more than US\$110 million. The number of UN entities participating in the UN MPTF continued to expand in 2018, with over 20 Joint Programmes currently being implemented by 17 UN agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and three enabling units. The combined budget of these joint programmes stands at over US\$357 million, of which over 80 per cent has been funded at the time of publication.

⁷ Discrepancies between the financial reporting under the Aid Flow mapping and the UNSF Budgetary Framework are due to methodological differences in the collection of information. For example, UNSF budgetary reporting includes operational costs whereas Aid Flow mapping does not.





| Strategic Priority | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) | % of Expenditures |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| SP 1 | 37,757,540 | 31,635,841 | 7% |
| SP 2 | 80,852,716 | 71,194,679 | 16% |
| SP 3 | 30,583,801 | 29,906,360 | 7% |
| SP 4 | 377,341,513 | 214,500,149 | 47% |
| SP 5 | 151,045,926 | 111,300,458 | 24% |
| Total | 677,581,496 | 458,537,487 | 100% |

MPTF National Window

The UN MPTF's National Window offers donors the opportunity to provide funding directly to national entities, thereby building their capacity and enhancing state legitimacy. In 2018 there was an increase in the number of Joint Programmes that were either wholly or partially implemented through the National Window, with US\$11 million having been either spent or committed through the National Window. The UN continues to advocate for and endeavours to increase the proportion of resources channelled through national systems, in line with commitments made under the New Partnership for Somalia.

LOOKING FORWARD

Somalia and the Somali government made important progress in 2018, but significant work remains to be done to build on these gains. In the second full year of implementation of the UNSF, the UN commits to redoubling its efforts across all of its mandates and Strategic Priorities.

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

Looking ahead, it will be critical for the UN to continue to promote dialogue and build confidence between the FGS and FMSs; to support political agreements on outstanding federalism issues; to complete a review of the constitution; and to encourage the development of mechanisms to ensure that FMSs are engaged in the federalization process. This work will include efforts to support constructive relations between the executive and the legislative branches, as well as the resumption of dialogue between FGS and FMSs. Such dialogue can, in turn, advance the federalism agenda and enable the achievement of political agreements on key federalism-related issues, which can then be incorporated into the Provisional Federal Constitution.

The UN will also aim to strengthen FMS government structures, including by enabling key ministries to undertake their core functions and strengthening their capacity to deliver gender-responsive programmes and services. The UN will

also support the establishment of a mediation and reconciliation support structure in MoIFAR as well as the formation of a professional civil service with technical expertise in federalism and reconciliation. The UN will also continue its support to parliamentarians to deepen working relations, promote agreement on legislative priorities, and strengthen the houses of parliament to act as effective and representative institutions.

The UN will support Parliament's adoption of the Electoral Law and the revised Political Parties Law, essential steps for the elections to be held in 2020. To enable an inclusive voter registration campaign, the UN will support the NIEC to complete a field verification of voter registration sites and develop a comprehensive voter registration plan, including an operational budget to enable resource mobilization. Preparations for and conduct of voter registration will need to be accompanied by an inclusive voter education campaign. The UN will also support the NIEC to establish, expand and operationalize its subnational structures to plan for and conduct voter registration. The UN will further support and participate in the work of the electoral security task force.



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

With regard to the support to the implementation of the National Security Architecture and the Transition Plan, the UN will continue to support institutions to improve peace, security, justice and the rule of law in accordance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). The UN will help build FGS and FMS capacity to enable the security sector to discharge its responsibilities, exercise civilian oversight of the security sector institutions, and ensure a more balanced approach to security.

This will enable the continued implementation of Phases 1 and 2 of the Transition Plan, as Somalia will progressively assume responsibility for comprehensive security matters across the country, including areas currently under AMISOM responsibility.

In addition to supporting the establishment of the federal models in the police, justice and corrections sectors, the UN will focus on community engagement in security and justice issues. This work will include supporting the development of an integrated system that brings together the formal justice system and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms to rationalize the delivery of justice services and bring them in line with international standards, particularly on women's rights. The UN will support national counterparts in reaching a political agreement on a federated Justice and Corrections Model for the country.

The UN will aim to enhance FGS capacity to implement the National Defectors Rehabilitation Programme as part of non-military approaches to prevent and counter violent extremism and clarify the legal framework governing defections from Al-Shabaab. The UN will further support national P/CVE structures and the development of an implementation plan for international legal frameworks, including the UN's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and related international counter-terrorism instruments.

Strategic Priority 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

The UN will continue to strengthen the functioning of the SDRF aid architecture and will adapt to any changes to these structures that may occur based on the finalization of the NDP 9. The UN will further support the strengthening of the capacity of national institutions engaged in aid management and coordination functions. The development of a new Aid Information Management System (AIMS) is expected to be finalized during the year.

The UN will continue its support to advance the formation of district councils and to strengthen collaboration among actors involved in local governance. This will involve the finalization of the Somalia National Local Government Capacity Development Policy. The UN will also encourage the expansion of the service delivery model and community scorecard methodology to additional districts; continue its efforts to strengthen local capacities to plan and mobilize resources to respond to urbanization challenges; and ensure governments enhance transparency. This will be complemented by the establishment of Women in Local Government Networks and increased engagement of youth representatives.

In 2019, the UN will prioritize the strengthening of accountability and supporting institutions that protect human rights through the establishment and strengthening of national and sub-national policies, systems and institutions that uphold human rights, child protection, women's protection and empowerment and gender equality. The UN will aim to ensure that recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) are implemented, including the submission of Government's report on the obligations under the Convention against Torture and Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UN will provide support to the MoWHRD to initiate the establishment of a Disability Agency and finalize the ratification of the CRPD.

The UN will support the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders in the establishment of a national integrity system, including anti-corruption action. Furthermore, the UN will aim to enhance Somalia's development by supporting and further strengthening collaborative platforms and by promoting the sharing of information, transparency, accountability, and open debate.



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

Given that humanitarian funding requirements are lower than they have been in previous years, development actors and donors are expected to prioritize programming for social service delivery, capacity development and livelihood support.

The UN will expand capacity development initiatives for relevant national and sub-national institutions to mainstream disasters management planning processes and early warning systems. The UN will also support the establishment of national policy frameworks on climate change and integrated water management, with a strong focus on disaster risk reduction and response.

The UN will continue to advocate for funding to scale up resilience work, while strengthening government-led nutrition information and monitoring systems. This will be accompanied by a push for greater integration of nutrition operations into government-owned infrastructure to ensure optimal alignment with health system strengthening. With the approval of the National Social Protection policy, the UN will support nascent institutions responsible for the development and delivery of social safety nets. The UN will pilot social cash transfer schemes – which have the potential to increase national coverage and response in case of humanitarian emergency – with a view to ultimately transferring these functions to the government.

To help achieve durable solutions for communities affected by displacement in urban areas, the UN will continue to advocate for the allocation of land for relocation sites or new housing programmes. The UN will support efforts to reduce land speculation; promote the benefits of land value-sharing models; increase participation and protection of affected communities in the formulation of integrated area development plans; and involve the private sector in the development of mixed land use areas.

The UN will support the establishment of a national committee to develop national and regional policies to reduce the use of charcoal. Along the same lines, the UN will support reforestation activities to rehabilitate degraded lands; establish community forestry groups; and launch reforestation and range improvement campaigns. The UN will also support alternative livelihood options for people who work in the charcoal value chain.

Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

In 2019, the UN will support health sector actors in developing, finalizing and implementing strategies on midwifery, non-communicable disease, mental health, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition. The UN will also support the development of a national newborn action plan and establish mechanisms to implement the roadmap on universal health coverage, which is linked to the strategic plan for the health sector. This will be complemented by training and capacity building on family planning and essential newborn care. The UN will also support increased coverage of comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care services and basic emergency obstetric care, as well as the establishment of neonatal intensive care units in four hospitals.

The UN will foster resilience programming of both formal and non-formal education with a focus on addressing the underlying barriers to education. UN efforts will continue to strengthen FGS and FMS educational systems and school management. The UN will work with the Ministry of Education as well as Community Education Committees to strengthen capacity and promote the ownership and sustainability of education services. With partners, the UN will aim to support 337,000 out of 1.8 million school-aged children in need of education interventions, prioritizing the most vulnerable. The UN will continue to ensure that school-aged children have access to quality education in a safe and protected learning environment, which should result in improved school retention rates.

In 2019, the UN will support and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and FMS counterparts by enhancing staff capacity to monitor water quality and operate and maintain water infrastructure. The UN will expand the use of innovative technologies, such as solarization and mini water treatment systems, to reduce cost and ensure increased access to water and sanitation services, while continuing to support good hygiene practices among the most vulnerable.

The UN will support the government in developing and further elaborating overarching economic and private sector development strategies, including the National Investment Strategy. The UN will promote (social) impact investment,

support a diversification of the financing architecture, and encourage anchor and premier market investment as well as more innovative arrangements such as matching funding, crowdfunding and dedicated investment vehicles. All of this work is intended to attract greater private investment to further the country's sustainable development. The UN will equally support the further elaboration of targeted technical, vocational and education training (TVET) as well as incubation and business development services within specific economic arenas, for instance the digital economy, aiming both to attract youth as well as to provide dedicated support to vulnerable groups.

By developing the entrepreneurial and investment capacities of its productive sectors, Somalia can access new markets and expand its international investment, trade and economic relationships. The UN will support such progress by assisting in value addition and the processing of animal products to meet niche market demands, both domestically and abroad. Exports provide an excellent opportunity for livelihood diversification, income generation, and employment.

In particular, the UN will support Somalia's productive sectors by establishing a network of enterprise development and investment promotion units. These units will support Somali businesses in starting, rehabilitating and

upgrading their industrial operations, as well as in accessing new technology, markets and financing facilities. The UN will support the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to enhance its catalytic role in promoting investment and entrepreneurship to revive Somalia's productive sectors.

The UN will support the launch of National Employment Strategy and the implementation of the Labour Force Survey. The Somalia Labour Codes will be presented for validation and endorsement to the tripartite partners with translation and presentation to cabinet expected to be completed in 2019.

In line with the principles of the New Deal, the UN will continue to ensure that development in Somalia is nationally owned and led. In all of its work, the UN will continue to honour the principles of transparency, mutual accountability and respect. The UN stands ready to provide any necessary support in the elaboration of a new NDP and commits to align with its priorities with those of the Somali Government as articulated in the new framework. The UN will also pivot as necessary to align with any changes in the aid coordination architecture upon endorsement of the NDP 9. The UN looks forward to working with all partners to ensure the realization of collective achievements in Somalia's journey to peace and stability.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABE | Alternative Basic Education |
| ACU | Aid Coordination Unit |
| AIMS | Aid Information Management System |
| AMISOM | African Union Mission in Somalia |
| BFC | Boundaries and Federation Commission |
| BRA | Benadir Regional Administration |
| BRC | Basic Recruit Curricula |
| BSFP | Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme |
| CAS | Comprehensive Approach to Security |
| CCPP | Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia |
| CDRC | Community Dispute Resolution Centre |
| CIC | Council of Interstate Cooperation |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DDF | District Development Framework |
| DINA | Drought Impact and Needs Assessment |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| ESSP | Education Sector Strategic Plan |
| EU | European Union |
| FGS | Federal Government of Somalia |
| FMS | Federal Member States |
| FNTC | Federalization Negotiation Technical Committee |
| FSNAU | Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit |
| GAM | Global acute malnutrition |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |

| | |
|--------|---|
| HIPC | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries |
| HLP | Housing, Land and Property |
| HRDDP | Human Rights Due Diligence Policy |
| ICRIC | Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission |
| IDP | Internally Displaced People |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ISIL | Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant |
| JPP | Joint Police Programme |
| JPPU | Joint Police Patrol Unit |
| LGI | Local Government Institute |
| LMIS | Logistics Management Information System |
| MAM | Moderate acute malnutrition |
| MCHN | Maternal and Child Health Nurses |
| MHM | Menstrual hygiene management |
| MoCA | Ministry of Constitutional Affairs |
| MoD | Ministry of Defence |
| MoHADM | Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management |
| MoIFAR | Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation |
| MoIS | Ministry of Internal Security |
| MoLFR | Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range |
| MoLSA | Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs |
| MoPIED | Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development |
| MoWHRD | Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development |
| NCC | National Constitutional Convention |
| NDMP | National Disaster Management Policy |
| NDP | National Development Plan |

| | |
|---------|---|
| NIEC | National Independent Electoral Commission |
| NPS | New Partnership for Somalia |
| NRF | National Reconciliation Framework |
| NSArch | National Security Architecture |
| NSC | National Security Council |
| OC | (Parliamentary) Oversight Committee |
| ODA | Official development assistance |
| ORA | Operational Readiness Assessment |
| P/CVE | Preventing and countering violent extremism |
| PGGACB | Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau |
| PLW | Pregnant and lactating women |
| PWG | Pillar Working Group |
| RRF | Recovery and Resilience Framework |
| SAM | Severe acute malnutrition |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDRF | Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility |
| SNA | Somali National Army |
| SP | Strategic Priority |
| SPF | Somali Partnership Forum |
| SPMS | Somalia Protection Monitoring System |
| TVET | Technical, Vocational and Education Training |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| UN MPTF | United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund |
| UNSF | United Nations Strategic Framework |
| UNSOM | United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia |
| UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| WASH | Water, sanitation and hygiene |

APPENDIX



Annex I:

Outcome level indicator results reporting

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

| OUTCOME 1.1: Somalia's state-building and federalism efforts are strengthened | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---------------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
| 1.1.1. Existence of formal gender-responsive federal framework and inclusive arrangements | Absence of formal mechanisms for high-level political consultations on federalism; Lack of clarity in distribution of roles and responsibilities at different levels of government; Incomplete process of formalizing FMSs. | Federal arrangements for FMS are formalized and approved by Parliament and include clear guidelines on federalism with inclusive distribution of functions, roles and responsibilities at different levels of government. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms in place to ensure FMS engagement in federalization process, although not formalized. • NSC playing a decision-making role on political - federalism issues at leadership level. • NCS reached political agreements on fisheries, oil and mineral resource-sharing and on the electoral model in February and June 2018 respectively. • FNTC established in early 2018, with 11 technical members (all men); • FNTC carried out technical negotiations on allocation of powers, fiscal federalism, justice to prepare ground for political agreements by leaders. • FMS exist as political entities but remain to be formalized. Recurrent strains between FGS and FMS continue to affect federalization process and implementation of Roadmap on Inclusive Politics. • Approach and resources to advance women's rights and gender equality ad hoc in absence of concrete measures to mainstream / institutionalize gender equality. | On-Track |
| 1.1.2. Existence of functional National Parliament | Somalia's first-ever bicameral parliament elected in 2016, with 24% women and about 50% newcomers. | A National Parliament exists with the roles and responsibilities of the Upper House clearly defined; functioning bicameral arrangements; increased number of women MPs in key committee positions; women MPs engage in leadership debates and influence policy making. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened legislative and oversight capacities of Members of House of the People and Upper House. • Parliamentary Committees better able to perform law-making and oversight functions and improved relationship between the Upper House and the House of the People. • NFP's role in promoting inclusion and participation in the parliamentary process enhanced for transversal engagement and mainstreaming of target groups (including youth, women and persons with disabilities). • NFP's role in the Constitution-making process strengthened. • Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) prepared draft amendments/proposals and reports throughout the various stages of the Constitutional Review process. • Effective cooperation and coordination among the constitutional review players strengthened. Network of legislatures (NFP and state legislatures) developed to support implementation of federalism, the harmonization of federal activities and multiparty reforms. • Speakers Forum institutionalized fostering solidarity and knowledge exchange between the assemblies. • Improved capacity of over 50 women MPs with trainings received on effective delivery of their roles, transformative leadership, mediation and negotiation. • Women MPs (FGS and FMS) delivered their priority agenda actions for 2019 and 2020 in the lead up to the federal elections in 2020. • Two caucuses of women established in both houses of the Parliament. • Women MPs represented in all parliamentary committees. • One of the key bills for women's rights and protection, the Sexual Offences Bill did not materialize. | On-Track |
| 1.1.3 FMSs Governments are functional to engage in the federalization process and deliver gender-responsive services | FMSs and state parliaments lack capacities in carrying out mandate, no district councils exist beyond Puntland, Somaliland and Adaado; No. of frameworks available for gender-responsive distribution and allocation of resources. | Government structures of FMSs reformed; core functions of key ministries operational; constructive relations established between the Executive and the Legislative; public trust in the institutions increased; gender-responsive services are delivered by the FMS and local governments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Governmental Relations Forum on Federalism and State-building established. • Organizational structures established including human resources plans, administrative regulations, and operating procedures in FMS ministries. • Enhanced technical capacities of the BFC, paving way to establishment of sub-offices in each FMS. • MoIFAR capacity strengthened to coordinate state formation process as well as emerging states in the area of strategic planning and organizational development. • Inclusive political processes initiated by engaging state leaders/administrations, non-state actors (namely women and youth rights groups) and citizens into a constructive dialogue on specific issues such as federalism process, strategic plans, and annual planning and budgeting for the states, and its public institutes/ministries. • Civic Engagement in Government Processes strengthened for CSOs led by women and youth, through sports activities and multi-stakeholder workshops (at the district, regional, or state levels), contributing to conflict mediation, and federalism processes. • Key FGS and FMS institutions' capacities increased through provision of logistical support (e.g. office equipment, vehicles and construction/rehabilitation of office spaces). | On-Track |

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| 1.1.4. Adoption of a gender-sensitive Federal Constitution | Provisional Federal Constitution in place. | New Federal Constitution, written in a gender-sensitive language approved and adopted with inclusion of the 30% quota for women's representation in parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Provisional Federal Constitution advanced. • National Constitutional Convention held. • Political agreements reached by NSC on federalism and constitution-related matters for subsequent translation into constitutional framework. • FNTC established to process the technical negotiations between the FGS and FMS on key constitutional matters. • FGS and FMS States Parliamentary Committee on Constitution held in Mogadishu. • Proposals for amending the first chapters of the Provisional Federal Constitution completed by the OC and ICRC and submitted for consultations in the FMS. • Three platforms created and supported to ensure inclusivity and wider participation in constitution review process. • Institutional and technical capacity strengthened of ICRC, MoCA and FNTC. • Public consultations/ orientations sessions completed on the constitution review process with FMSs, CSOs, women, youth, media, religious and minority groups. | On-Track |
| 1.1.5. Proportion of transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive district and municipal councils. | Absence of representative district councils in all districts except Somaliland and Puntland. | Over 50% of municipalities and districts have representative with 30% women representation in the local councils and accountable local government structures in place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local government law for Hirshabelle and Galmudug states passed by their respective state assemblies/cabinets. • Minimum standards (guideline/policy) for gender equality and responsiveness in local governments drafted in Puntland | On-Track |
| 1.1.6. Proportion of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide inclusive rudimentary services. | With the exception of Somaliland and Puntland and major urban centres, no local governments have accountable Public Financial Management nor community agreed development plans. | 50% of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide rudimentary services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 Districts in Puntland, Somaliland and Adaado have capacity to plan, budget and report. • 16 districts (7 Somaliland and 9 Puntland) have a District Development Framework (DDF) from which they derive the annual plans and budgets. | On-Track |

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

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|--|---|--|---|----------|
| 1.2.1. Proportion of states with gender-responsive conflict mapping, conflict analysis and inclusive institutions in charge of resolution of conflict. | Different government offices have responsibilities; Ad-hoc approach to political disputes and occasionally they turn into violence; Under-representation of women in mediation efforts. | 100% of states have conflict mapping, conflict analysis and conflict resolution institutions with 30% women representations in mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation committees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) advanced in 2018, with a first drafted completed in December 2018. • Locally-led peace process resulted in creation of peace committee in Galkayo. • De-facto ceasefire for Tukaraq, following a joint IGAD/UNSOM mediation initiative. • 2018 Djibouti Agreement led to conflict resolution between Galmudug and Ahlu-Sunna. • Increased local resources on mediation, reconciliation and conflict prevention for women. • Enhanced capacity of women CSO leaders for advocacy and lobbying on issues including constitutional provision and special temporary measures for women's representation in the 2020 elections, local reconciliation and P/CVE, and issues related to women's security and protection. | On-Track |

OUTCOME 1.3: Preparations for 2021 universal elections are completed

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|---|---|--|---------|
| 1.3.1. Existence of an inclusive and gender-responsive legal framework to support electoral processes | Incomplete electoral legal framework. (Only NIEC Law and Political Parties Law, subject to amendments, are in place.) | The electoral legal framework is completed by 2018 (Gender-responsive Electoral Law developed, constitutional clarity on political-electoral questions; amended gender-sensitive Political Parties Law; Citizenship Law, Independent and impartial electoral dispute resolution framework); 30% women's quota included in the Electoral Law | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Electoral Law developed and presented to the Cabinet on 11 November 2018. Draft includes gender provision of 30% women representation. Draft expected to be discussed during the March 2019 session of the Parliament. | Delayed |

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|---|---|---|--|----------|
| 1.3.2. Existence of a functional and inclusive National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) | NIEC was established in 2015 and recruited a preliminary secretariat in 2016. | By 2020, a functional NIEC exists with capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct elections, including state acceptance of its mandate; composition of NIEC is gender-sensitive; capacity of NIEC to build on gender-responsive electoral process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIEC opened first field office in Garowe in December 2018. • NIEC temporarily registered 35 Political parties and the process is ongoing. • Two of the nine election commissioners are women including the Chairperson. • NIEC submitted quarterly reports to Parliament during 2018. | On-Track |
| 1.3.3. Existence of a formalized mechanism for gender-sensitive identification and registration voters for 2021 elections | No mechanism for identification and registration for potential voters. | Mechanism formalized for identification and registration of eligible male and female voters for 2021 elections. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIEC completed the Voter Registration Feasibility Study in March 2018. A decision about the methodology has not been taken as of December 2018 but preparations for the mapping of registration sites are in progress. | Delayed |
| 1.3.4. Existence of mechanism to monitor and manage instances of violence or threats of violence against women candidates and voters. | No mechanisms exist to mitigate electoral-related violence against women. | CSO monitoring mechanisms and electoral observatory structures are established which mitigate violence and the threat of violence against women candidates and voters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election monitoring mechanism is place and weekly election reports being produced where relevant. | On-Track |

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

| OUTCOME 2.1: Affordable, acceptable, accountable and able Somali national security institutions and forces providing security for Somalia | | | | |
|---|----------|---|--|---------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
| 2.1.1. Political agreement in place between FGS and FMSs on national security architecture, as detailed in 'Security Pact'. | N/A | By May 2017 National Security Architecture agreement will be endorsed by National Security Council; By 2018 all FMS will implement New Policing Model; By December 2017 Somali Parliament will approve the National Security Architecture; By 2020 increase of at least 10% in the annual PIO public perceptions survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSC composition is as described by National Security Architecture (NSArch) Agreement. • The National Security Adviser, supported by the Office of National Security, assumed leading role vis-à-vis the NSC and Transition Plan. • Concept note for the ONS with roles and responsibilities developed in cooperation with the NSA. • No available data on public perceptions survey carried-out in 2018. • Federal Parliament amended and endorsed the NSArch. • Draft Maritime Code delivered to the FGS for translation and enactment. • Strategic policy advice and support provided to the FGS and FMS on explosive hazard management | Delayed |
| 2.1.2. Existence of an agreement on Security forces baseline figures between FGS/FMS and international partners, with clarity on proportion paid by FGS and FMS | N/A | By 2018 Somali national security forces are regularly paid by FGS and FMS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of biometric registration and the compliance with HRDDP that includes adequate vetting and human rights training commenced in FMS. • The SNA Code of Conduct completed, agreed and endorsed by the SNA Chief of the Defence Forces. • AMISOM ORA completed in September 2018, leading to a better understanding of the operational capabilities of the SNA. • Agreement reached on size and structure of SNAF Headquarters. • No available data pertaining to payment of salaries by the FGS Ministry of Finance to SNA. • Somalia Police Force Payroll Reform Committee established in November 2018. • SPF paid to a scale by rank, which includes over 7,000 personnel. • SPF biometric registration linked to MoF biometric personnel data and payments to SPF to be processed through the Central Bank through the Somali Finance Management and Information System (SFMIS) planned for 2019. | Delayed |

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| 2.1.3 Existence of functioning civilian oversight mechanisms for Somali security institutions | N/A | By mid-2017 National Security Council will convene regular meetings, with National Security Office providing Secretariat function and issuing directives in line with 'Security Pact'. By start of 2018 Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Security implementing detailed capacity building plans agreed at Security Conference in October 17. By 2018 Parliamentary Defence and Security and Human Rights Committees holding regular hearings on specific incidents with IHR/IHL implications and accountability thereof; National Human Rights Commission submits its first report to parliament on human rights issues by Somali Security institutions; By 2020 Parliamentary Defence and Security introducing legislation and regulatory frameworks that is compliant with IHR/IHL and the Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and on Conflict Related Sexual Violence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition Plan adopted by the NSC in June 2018. • MoIS drafted and commenced implementation of its Institutional Development & Capacity Building Plan. • MoIS administration and technical expertise strengthened through the recruitment of 21 mid-senior level civil servants (14 men, 7 women) covering line advisory management and coordination functions in accordance with the Capacity Injection Mechanism of National Civil Service Commission. • Capacities of MoIS civil servants strengthened on financial, human resources, procurement and asset management, report writing and meeting management. • House of the People Defence Committee adopted its Institutional and Capacity Building Plan and implementation commenced. • Oversight on human rights improved with parliamentary public hearings held with SNA and MoD on alleged human rights violations committed by SNA. • House of the People passed draft bill reviewing Law No. 6 governing Pension and Gratuities for Members of the Armed Forces and Security Services. • Increased transparency of parliamentary legislative process, civic engagement and public political participation, and broad political consensus achieved on the Defence Committee proposed draft bill as an outcome of the public consultations. | On-Track |
| 2.1.4 Existence of functional and inclusive Somali National Security Institutions and Forces able to protect Somali population in line with international humanitarian and human rights laws | Process to establish Independent Human Rights Commission ongoing; Approx. 10% of the targets in the Human Rights Road Map achieved, including adoption of the National Legal Aid policy; No systematized or streamlined SNA training schedule or curricula on human rights exists. | By 2020, Somali National Security Forces (military and police respectively) have put in place at least one internal IHR/IHL violations complaints handling mechanism; by 2020 Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and on Conflict Related Sexual Violence are implemented up to seventy percent; Human Rights Commission, Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Human Rights report on violations perpetrated by national security forces; 5-10 gender responsive human rights trainings carried out by national security forces. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of SNA biometric registration and compliance with HRDDP that includes adequate vetting and human rights training has begun in the FMS. • The SNA Code of Conduct completed, agreed and endorsed by SNA Chief of Defence Staff. • Gender, human rights and child protection department established and staffed in MoD. • MoIS Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan foresees training on human rights and gender awareness for all staff. | Delayed |
| 2.1.5 Existence of an effective Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) national programme designed for existing security forces and militia not integrating into the restructured security and defence forces. | N/A (no DDR plan exists) | Tentatively by Mid-2018 a comprehensive DDR program is designed for existing security forces and militia to be demobilized as a result of the restructuring process outlined in the National Security Architecture, as detailed in the "Security Pact". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of DDR strategy related to rightsizing process was pending the ORA outcome of regional forces as well as political decision on the restructuring of the national and regional security forces. | Delayed |

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

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|--|--|--|---------|
| 2.2.1. Proportion of districts with formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice and corrections model. | Technical agreement reached in December 2016 | By 2017 political agreement achieved; By 2018 main justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 70% of the regional capitals; By 2019 Formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 20% of districts; By 2020 formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 35% of district. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State police plans endorsed by NSC in 2018 | Delayed |

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|---|--|---|---|----------|
| 2.2.2 Existence of functioning Somali Corrections Services | 625 custodial corps staff comprise 479 male and 146 female received training on Bangkok rules, incident management or rehabilitation/human rights, Prisons leadership, Basic Prison duties, Advance and basic medical training and training in biometric registration of staff and inmates; Construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Crime Complex | By 2018 All Custodial Corps officers have received training appropriate to their function and on gender-responsive treatment and services in correctional settings; Accurate Prisoners data management in all prisons; Support to the Custodial Corps in the recruitment and training of 600 new staff to managed the new Mogadishu Prisons and Court Complex; Workshops in all the regions on the implementation of the Corrections model and the ONKOD Plan and support to the Rehabilitation Pilot Project for High Risk Prisoners in Baidoa. By 2020 At least 1 prison meeting minimum standards in each member State | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacities of 207 Custodial Corps staff (177 male, 30 female) increased to manage prisons and prisoners according to international standards. Consultations held on implementation of Corrections model and ONKOD Plan Rehabilitation Pilot Project for High Risk Prisoners in Baidoa received support with an injection of US\$1 million by donors for the 3rd phase. Donor funding secured for construction of new prisons in Galkayo, Baidoa and Kismayo with the aim of ensuring that at least one prison meeting minimum standards in each state. | On-Track |
| 2.2.3 Status of implementation of the New Policing Model in each FMS and Banadiir | 1 (Puntland State Police is the only functioning state police service. The Somali Police Force exists but is operating under a centralized model.) | New Policing model exists in each FMS and Banadiir; State Police Services (in the 5 FMS) and the Somali Federal Police are established. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations on NPM held in South West State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug | On-Track |
| 2.2.4 Number of Police Plans endorsed at State and Federal level | No plans exist. | Five State Police Plans and one Federal Police Plan finalized by September 2017; By 2020, the Somali National Security Institutions introduce specific measures to establish training and recruitment processes that are gender responsive and compliant with international human rights rules and laws. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Police Plan developed and approved meaning all FMS and the FGS have approved policing plans. 200 HirShabelle State Police recruits commenced training in Jowhar in December 2018 and will graduate in February 2019. | On-Track |
| 2.2.5 Number of FMS with functioning basic policing services. | AMISOM assessment. | Coverage in Mogadishu and all 5 FMS capitals; By 2020 Women and Child Protection Unit is fully functional and able to meet the protection needs of Somali women and girls. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Police are operating in all FMS and the SPF is operating in Banadir Region and has a presence in each FMS. | On-Track |

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

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|---|--|---|----------|
| 2.3.1 Proportion of local governments providing a package of gender-responsive public and basic services with technical assistance from the FMS and FGS. | TBC with government (target location, basic service package). | 25% increase compared to baseline by end of the project. | No data | N/A |
| 2.3.2 Proportion of the local population that have confidence in local governments legitimacy and capacity to deliver gender-responsive quality basic services. (Disaggregated by age and gender) | TBD | TBD after baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of citizens participating in digital civic engagement platforms (SMS feedback and interactive radio shows) in Baidoa, Southwest State and Kismayo, Jubbaland state, 73% expressed satisfaction with local government officials' responses to their concerns. Wadahadaal civic education resource pack updated and translated into Somali to better support civic education campaigns across Somalia. This will help to raise citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities and enhance their ability to identify and demand services and plan and implement projects with local authorities, thereby increasing confidence in local government performance. | On-Track |
| 2.3.3: Number of women and men (including IDPs) accessing justice and protection services (including SGBV). | 20,972 women received legal aid and ADR (alternate dispute resolutions (2013-2016)); No psycho-social legal counselling services available with police. | 25,000 (20,000 IDPs - 50% women) have access to and benefit from formal and informal justice services at least 5,000 women use protection and referral services. 50 districts with community policing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22,886 (11,468 women, 10,206 men) accessed formal and informal services of which 1,212 were IDPs and marginalized groups | On-Track |

| OUTCOME 2.4: Capacities to address conflicts peacefully and prevent violent radicalization increased | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---------------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
| 2.4.1 Existence of a functional Somalia National CVE (countering violent extremism) framework | The national comprehensive CVE strategy was adopted by Cabinet in September 2016. | By 2017 Federal and State CVE coordinators appointed. P/CVE focal points in line ministries identified. By 2018 codifying and implementing Somali P/CVE coordination mandate and authority. The framework should clarify the authority and mandate of the CVE coordinator, the roles of the line ministries, the relationship with the state CVE coordinators and establish a regular coordination mechanism, including consultation with civil society, private sector and diaspora. This should be formalized in a legal framework, e.g. presidential decree. By 2020 implementation of the coordination mechanism should result in regular meetings (monthly / bi-monthly) in which decisions are made and enacted. At a minimum, bi-annual meetings should include civil society, private sector and diaspora. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalization of the coordination structure in a legal framework behind schedule and is planned to be addressed during 2019. Monitoring of implementation focusing on developing/using context-specific tools to measure P/CVE programming impact. | Delayed |
| 2.4.2. Existence of a network of gender-sensitive skilled P/CVE coordinators at federal and FMS levels. | In the development phase of the Somali strategy (and IGAD regional CVE strategy) some CVE coordinators have been participating in training. | By 2018 all state and federal CVE coordinators and focal points will have enhanced understanding of the P/CVE strategy, of the main drivers for recruitment and radicalization in their respective states. By 2020 Federal and State CVE coordinators and focal points introduce policy options for mitigating solutions to prevent and counter those specific drivers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P/CVE action plans developed by FMS focal points and implementation underway on a priority basis through targeted pilot interventions with focus on evaluating impact on violent extremism. | On-Track |
| 2.4.3 Existence of functional coordination mechanisms across the country of the ongoing National Programme for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants (DRP). | Weak and non-functional coordination mechanisms in place. | Effective coordination of partners and donors; Harmonization of programme implementation across Somalia; Scale up of National Programme to receive disengaged combatants, including in isolated areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination mechanism between FGS, FMS and partners strengthened through the National Programme Working Group and 5 sub-technical working groups (outreach, reception, screening, rehabilitation and reintegration). SOPs on reception, screening, rehabilitation and reintegration of defectors developed, and capacity-building support provided to FGS and FMS to harmonize operational procedures. Funding for IOM-UNSOM project on gender initiative in the national programme for defectors secured in effort to scale up programme and extend support to female defectors. 582 defectors received rehabilitation and reintegration support. | On-Track |

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

| OUTCOME 3.1: National and sub-national policies, systems and institutions that uphold human rights, protection, gender equality and women's empowerment are established and strengthened | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
| 3.1.1. Level of representation of women in all national institutions (elected and appointed) across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions. | 24% women in NFP, 23% in federal cabinet. | At least 30% women representation in all parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women in Puntland, Somaliland, South West State promoted the 30% quota for women's political participation. Joint Quota task Force in these states established to sustain the advocacy efforts around the 30% quota. 200 women political candidates have enhanced visibility and capacities in Puntland and Somaliland through trainings. Media promotes the voices of women political candidates and enhanced gender sensitive reporting in Puntland and Somaliland. Women Caucus in both Federal Houses of Parliament houses strengthened to leverage their positions as legislators to promote gender sensitive legal reform. Women make up 24% in Lower House and 23% of the Upper House of Parliament. 6 of 26 announced cabinet ministers women. Only 1 woman Chairperson out of 14 Parliament Committees. | On-Track |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|----------|
| 3.1.2. Proportion of districts that develop measures to facilitate improved gender responsive service delivery at district level. | 21% (18 of 86 districts) | 50% (43 of 86 districts) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government laws for Hirshabelle states passed by respective state assemblies. Proposed 30% women's quota successfully included as a provision of the Hirshabelle law while Galmudug Local government law passed by the State cabinet, with 30% women's quota. Minimum standards for gender equality and responsiveness in local governments drafted in Puntland. 16 districts adopted participatory planning local government processes and encourages inclusion of all groups in community consultations. Systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments adopted by Somaliland and Puntland governments. | On-Track |
| 3.1.3. Existence of a functional National Human Rights Commission that complies with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions. | National Human Rights Commission Law adopted | Human Rights Commission is fully constituted in terms of the law, with 9 Commissioners with regional, gender and clan representation confirmed by Parliament and 1 Annual State of Human Rights report launched | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of 9 recommended candidate commissioners was submitted to the Council of Ministers in January 2018 for consideration at cabinet level before onward submission for Parliamentary endorsement and subsequent appointment by the President in accordance with the Human Rights Commission law. | Delayed |
| 3.1.4. Policies and mechanisms for reporting, tracking and addressing human rights violations, including CRSV and child protection | <p>1) Limited human rights expertise of the staff of national line ministries, AGO and in security forces.;</p> <p>2) Mogadishu-based pilot project for Women and Child protection Unit in SPF, Action Plans and SOP on children armed conflict (CAAC), CRC.</p> | <p>1) Up to four people from 15 ministries trained.</p> <p>2) Each entity's mechanism is strengthened in SNA, SPF, NISA, and Attorney General to address/investigate/prosecute human rights and sexual violence cases, 80% of SNA and SPF personnel screened, SNA Child Protection Unit (CPU) capacity strengthened, at least 90% of children released access reintegration services; mechanisms to follow up and respond to grave violations against children violation strengthened.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for both the Sexual Gender Based Violence Unit in the Attorney General's Office and the Woman and Child Protection Unit of the Somalia Police Force delayed due to non-receipt of funds from OHCHR as originally planned. These training workshops are now planned for 2019. | Delayed |
| 3.1.5. Number of human rights and security-related legislation and policies developed and reviewed by different human rights and security committees | Federal Constitution, draft federal Constitution, Sexual Offences Bill, Penal Code, Citizenship Bill, Anti-FGM Bill to be reviewed, Puntland Juvenile Justice, International treaties requiring domestication, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); | Human rights and security committees reviewed the main legislation for compliance with human rights; Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict ratified, frameworks to domesticate CRC in place, existence of mechanisms to implement justice for children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the review of the Sexual Offences Bill was provided, the bill is now in parliament and the human rights committee is being supported to review the bill. Human rights input for the constitutional review was also initiated in 2018. Consultations on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) domestication and reporting to the CRC Committee is in progress. | On-Track |

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

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|--|---|--|-----------|
| 3.2.1. Existence of a functional National integrity system (transparency, accountability, anticorruption) | 3.2.1. Absence of a national integrity system. | A national integrity system agreed and under implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-corruption bill presented to Parliament and is pending for approval. MoJ hosted anti-corruption week which was been attended by 100 persons from different regional states and government institutions, UN entities and Embassies. Two National Integrity Advisors recruited for MoJ. | Delayed |
| 3.2.2. Somalia rating on Transparency International index | 176 out of 176 countries | 170 out of 176 countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180 out of 180 (2018) | Off-Track |
| 3.2.3. Somalia ranking on governance effectiveness | -2.22 (2016) | -2.19 (2020) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Servants Law approved by Cabinet and is awaiting presentation to the Federal House of Parliament. Six regulations in line with Civil Servant Law drafted. National Training Policy on Human Resources has drafted. | Delayed |

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

| OUTCOME 4.1: Government capacities, institutions, policies, plans and programmes strengthened to better prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of natural and man-made shocks at Federal, FMS levels and local level | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
| 4.1.1. Existence of functioning Disaster Risk Management and Early warning systems at Federal and Federal Member State Level | Institutions under formulation. | Federal and state humanitarian and disaster management level ministries have basic capacities to perform and coordinate their functions. State level drought and flood mitigation strategies/plans development and implementation started. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and institutional resilience building considered climate change adaptation a priority. National planning frameworks and policies incorporate climate adaptation for early recovery and resilience. Drought Impact Needs Assessment and Recovery and Resilience Framework (DINA and RRF) advanced. Three functioning disaster management agencies in place (Somaliland National Disaster Management and Food Reserves Agency, Puntland Humanitarian Agency for Disaster Management, and Somalia Disaster Management Agency). National disaster management policy finalized. Two Disaster Management Strategies for Somaliland and Puntland updated to effectively respond to natural disasters and climatic shocks. Government of Somaliland increased capacities in National Disaster and Food Reserves for government led responses to the climatic disasters. | On-Track |
| 4.1.2. Number of new policies and laws providing a better enabling environment for resilience | Existing Draft IDP Policy; Ratification of Kampala convention | Relevant policies developed, finalized and enacted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted: Somaliland IDP and Refugee Returnees Policy; Puntland local integration strategy, Puntland land tribunal act. Drafted: National IDP and Refugee Returnee Policy; Regional Land Laws in Jubbaland and South West State; Regional IDP policies in Jubbaland and South West State. Pending: Ratification of the Kampala Convention. | On-Track |

| OUTCOME 4.2: Resilience and cohesion of Somali society strengthened through food and nutrition security and social protection systems. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|----------|
| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status | |
| 4.2.1. Progress towards the establishment of Social Protection System to mitigate the impacts of natural and man-made shocks, particularly for vulnerable populations | 0 | Social protection systems developed and operational | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Social Protection policy and institutional framework developed but not yet approved by Cabinet. | Delayed | |
| 4.2.2. Proportion of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 45.6% | > 65% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 51.9% | On-Track | |
| 4.2.3. Proportion of children 6-59 months with MAM/SAM who are admitted into treatment and benefit from prevention of MAM services | SAM Treatment Central South- 48% Puntland – 25% Somaliland – 70% | MAM treatment 44.9% MAM prevention 45.1% | SAM Treatment (national): 75% MAM treatment >50% MAM prevention >70% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAM Treatment Central South - 128% Puntland - 63% Somaliland - 23% MAM Treatment Overall- 80% MAM Prevention MCHN – 88.9% BSFP-78% | On-Track |

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

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|---|---|---|----------|
| 4.3.1. Number of refugees and IDPs with identification papers, property / tenancy entitlements disaggregated by sex | No mechanism in place for land and property registry. | At least 1,000 refugees and IDPs benefiting from land and property deeds issued (30% to women). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGS move towards making use of digital technologies for identification and authentication of Somali residents for more efficient service delivery, including for most vulnerable groups such as IDPs and refugees. | Delayed |
| 4.3.2. Number of IDPs, vulnerable migrants, Refugee Returnees and Host communities supported with return and sustainable (re) integration | UNHCR: To date, UNHCR has supported 91,000 refugee returnees from Kenya and Yemen*. IOM: to date, IOM has supported 21,313 mixed migrants from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), over 37,000 from Yemen* and 140 from elsewhere. IDP/host communities: 0 | UNHCR: For 2018, our planning figures are: 65,000 refugee returnees from Kenya and 40,000* from Yemen. IOM: until 2021, 40,000 mixed migrants (8,000 pax/year) for KSA returns, 10,000 for Yemen returns (IOM's contribution towards Yemen response) and 5,000 for vulnerable migrants returning from elsewhere; Until 2021, 10,000 IDPs/host communities. *potential for overlap in the figures provided by UNHCR and IOM pertaining to Refugees from Yemen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR supported issuance of asylum seeker and refugee documentation, thereby providing protection from detention and access to services. IDPs in Somaliland who had lost their documents were assisted with issuance of National Identity Cards. Provision of title deeds for 1,000 households in Puntland. Resilience of 200 IDPs and returnees strengthened through: Supply of agricultural inputs and implements; Training on agronomic practices and post-harvest management; Restocking of productive female goats for milk and income; Supplying livelihood goods and services. | On-Track |

OUTCOME 4.4: Sustainable management of environment and natural resources

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|---|--|--|----------|
| 4.4.1 Proportion of households in urban areas using alternative energy sources instead of charcoal. | 98 percent of urban households in Somalia use traditional fuels for cooking (mainly charcoal) | Alternative sources of energy replace 20% use of charcoal at household level in urban areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 households (14,250 women headed households) | On-Track |

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

OUTCOME 5.1: The Somali population has improved access to and benefits from equitable and quality essential social services

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|---|----------|
| 5.1.1. Percentage of population using safe water disaggregated by sex/gender | 53% | 65% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59% Estimates based on UNICEF 2018 IP reports and UNFPA population projection | On-Track |
| 5.1.2. Primary education enrolment ratio disaggregated by sex/gender | 32% | 41% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data not available. Constrained due to lack of nationwide enrolment data for 2018 | - |
| 5.1.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 38% Somalia 44% Somaliland | TBD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated data not available | - |

OUTCOME 5.2: Productive sectors strengthened to promote inclusive growth, employment opportunities and sustainable development

| Indicator | Baseline | Target 2020 | 2018 Result | Status |
|---|---|--|--|----------|
| 5.2.1. Employment rate in UN targeted areas (disaggregated by age, gender and disability status). | TBC | TBC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,313 persons benefited short term jobs, including 191 women through construction of water harvesting and ecosystem-based adaptation infrastructures. | On-Track |
| 5.2.2. Number of policies, laws, strategies, formulated and adopted for the labour market | 0 | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft National Employment Strategy developed • Draft revised Labour Code (1972) | On-Track |
| 5.2.3. Production level in crop, livestock, and fish sectors | <p>1) main crops 1MT for sorghum and 1.5 MT for maize</p> <p>2) Milk yield main breed- 0.4 Lts/day goats; Less than 1% of livestock farmers growing more productive fodder or with requisite technical skills</p> <p>3) 30,000 Tonnes of Marine Catches</p> | <p>1) 25% Increment in production and productivity</p> <p>2) 20% increment in livestock production and productivity</p> <p>3) 15% Increment in production and productivity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop Yield. On average, the farmers' maize yield in tons/Ha stands at 2.47 tons while the sorghum stands at 2.2 tons. This represents a 13% more yield among the beneficiaries which was supported by favourable weather conditions and quality inputs supplied to beneficiaries. This yield compared to last year was 12% higher. • Livestock that conceived in previous seasons gave birth in the Deyr and, as a result, milk availability has improved to below-average to average in northern and central regions and to average to above-average in southern Somalia. With the price of one goat fetching more than one bag (50kg) of cereals, livestock-to-cereal terms of trade remains broadly favourable. However, in northern and central regions, where significant livestock loss occurred during consecutive periods of drought in 2016/2017, the availability of saleable animals remains low, constraining the ability of poor households to feed their families and purchase water for their animals. | On-Track |
| 5.2.4 Number of gender-sensitive employment opportunities in the green energy sector | N/A | New employment opportunities created in the green energy sector; New business/private sector initiatives promoting green energy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 businesses (100% women) for marketing of LPG in Hodan district of Mogadishu have been piloted. • Transitioning of 250 retailers (95% women) to Energy efficient stove businesses supported in Somaliland. • 120 artisans (14% women) trained and are adapting fuel-efficient designs to meet market demand and diffusion. | On-Track |

Annex II:

Common Budgetary Framework reporting

2018 Budgets and expenditures

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

| Agency | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNSOM | 11,342,000 | 12,723,000 |
| UNDP | 21,644,904 | 14,166,520 |
| UN Women | 711,407 | 170,150 |
| IOM | 4,059,229 | 4,576,171 |
| SP1 TOTAL: | 37,757,540 | 31,635,841 |

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

| Agency | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNSOM | 11,342,000 | 12,723,000 |
| UNMAS | 2,190,000 | 2,190,000 |
| UNOPS | 31,230,000 | 24,651,000 |
| UNDP | 10,929,946 | 8,838,063 |
| UNODC | 1,628,620 | 1,852,485 |
| UNICEF | 2,150,000 | 2,150,000 |
| UNFPA | 536,434 | 374,099 |
| UN Women | 1,099,730 | 89,253 |
| IOM | 18,852,127 | 17,986,508 |
| UNESCO | 30,000 | 28,900 |
| UN Habitat | 863,859 | 311,371 |
| SP2 TOTAL: | 80,852,716 | 71,194,679 |

Strategic Priority 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

| Agency | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNICEF | 307,500 | 307,500 |
| UNDP | 10,913,263 | 8,999,090 |
| IOM | 530,000 | 360,000 |
| UNFPA | 666,667 | 666,667 |
| UNSOM | 11,342,000 | 12,723,000 |
| UN Women | 24,200 | 348,991 |
| UNHCR | 5,281,197 | 5,281,197 |
| UNESCO | 40,000 | 37,400 |
| UN Habitat | 1,478,974 | 1,182,515 |
| SP3 TOTAL: | 30,583,801 | 29,906,360 |

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

| Agency | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNICEF | 8,750,000 | 8,750,000 |
| IOM | 8,904,031 | 4,849,289 |
| WFP | 229,269,113 | 107,902,556 |
| FAO | 93,526,581 | 58,590,681 |
| UNDP | 6,187,470 | 5,436,113 |
| UNHCR | 15,817,261 | 15,817,261 |
| WHO | 7,741,065 | 6,249,683 |
| UNFPA | 720,600 | 720,600 |
| UN Habitat | 4,085,393 | 3,846,566 |
| UNESCO | 40,000 | 37,400 |
| UNOPS | 2,300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| SP4 TOTAL: | 377,341,513 | 214,500,149 |

Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socio-economic opportunities for Somalis

| Agency | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNICEF | 23,750,000 | 23,750,000 |
| WHO | 36,586,315 | 29,058,964 |
| UNFPA | 20,723,921 | 18,117,345 |
| IOM | 12,740,945 | 10,573,195 |
| UNDP | 10,152,680 | 6,187,143 |
| UNIDO | 3,365,183 | 1,825,132 |
| ILO | 2,625,000 | 1,913,321 |
| WFP | 24,237,443 | 15,677,352 |
| UN Habitat | 2,277,266 | 1,523,167 |
| FAO | 13,730,895 | 1,916,623 |
| UNCDF | 856,278 | 758,216 |
| SP5 TOTAL: | 151,045,926 | 111,300,458 |

| | 2018 Budget (US\$) | 2018 Expenditures (US\$) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| UNSF TOTAL 2018: | 677,581,496 | 458,537,487 |

2019 Budgets and funding requirements

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

| Agency | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNSOM | 14,149,000 | – | 14,149,000 |
| UNDP | 15,463,942 | 1,921,878 | 17,385,820 |
| UN Women | 864,573 | – | 864,573 |
| IOM | 2,916,152 | 6,000,000 | 8,916,152 |
| SP1 TOTAL: | 33,393,667 | 7,921,878 | 41,315,545 |

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

| Agency | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNSOM | 14,149,000 | – | 14,149,000 |
| UNMAS | 2,154,000 | 10,000,000 | 12,154,000 |
| UNOPS | 34,800,000 | – | 34,800,000 |
| UNDP | 23,194,798 | – | 23,194,798 |
| UNODC | 3,338,035 | 3,161,965 | 6,500,000 |
| UNICEF | 2,150,000 | 1,350,000 | 3,500,000 |
| UNFPA | 500,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| UN Women | 2,987,244 | 400,000 | 3,387,244 |
| IOM | 20,539,411 | 15,300,000 | 35,839,411 |
| UNESCO | 20,000 | – | 20,000 |
| UN Habitat | 900,000 | – | 900,000 |
| SP2 TOTAL: | 104,732,488 | 30,711,965 | 135,444,453 |

Strategic Priority 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

| Agency | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNICEF | 307,500 | 192,500 | 500,000 |
| UNDP | 5,610,069 | – | 5,610,069 |
| IOM | 45,000 | – | 45,000 |
| UNFPA | 400,000 | 300,000 | 700,000 |
| UNSOM | 14,149,000 | – | 14,149,000 |
| UN Women | 536,723 | – | 536,723 |
| UNHCR | 4,958,769 | 13,183,091 | 18,141,860 |
| UNESCO | 70,000 | 30,000 | 100,000 |
| UN Habitat | 1,500,000 | – | 1,500,000 |
| SP3 TOTAL: | 27,577,061 | 13,705,591 | 41,282,652 |

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

| Agency | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNICEF | 87,500,000 | 5,500,000 | 14,250,000 |
| IOM | 8,942,100 | 7,100,000 | 16,042,100 |
| WFP | 59,416,468 | 136,995,048 | 196,411,515 |
| FAO | 36,789,046 | 64,278,533 | 101,067,579 |
| UNDP | 5,735,492 | 1,500,000 | 7,235,492 |
| UNHCR | 16,813,208 | 96,834,895 | 113,648,103 |
| WHO | 1,491,382 | 3,000,000 | 4,491,382 |
| UNFPA | 720,600 | 1,000,000 | 1,720,600 |
| UN Habitat | 3,500,000 | — | 3,500,000 |
| UNOPS | 5,200,000 | — | 5,200,000 |
| OCHA | 140,000 | — | 140,000 |
| UNESCO | 20,000 | — | 20,000 |
| UNCDF | 1,504,004 | — | 1,504,004 |
| SP4 TOTAL: | 227,772,299 | 316,208,476 | 465,230,775 |

Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socio-economic opportunities for Somalis

| Agency | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNICEF | 23,750,000 | 15,000,000 | 38,750,000 |
| WHO | 7,527,351 | 12,000,000 | 19,527,351 |
| UNFPA | 12,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| IOM | 15,594,843 | 10,500,000 | 26,094,843 |
| UNDP | 4,116,926 | 4,311,867 | 8,428,793 |
| UNIDO | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| ILO | 673,247 | — | 673,247 |
| WFP | 20,951,538 | 22,643,362 | 43,594,900 |
| UN Habitat | 2,000,000 | — | 2,000,000 |
| FAO | 17,241,741 | 50,549,689 | 67,791,430 |
| UNCDF | 4,120,000 | — | 4,120,000 |
| SP5 TOTAL: | 110,975,645 | 122,004,919 | 232,980,564 |

| | Projected to be available in 2019 (US\$) | To be mobilized in 2019 (funding gap) (US\$) | Total Required in 2019 (US\$) |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| UNSF TOTAL 2019: | 504,451,160 | 490,552,829 | 916,253,989 |

