



United Nations Somalia

Integrated Strategic Framework

2014-2016

SIGNATURE PAGE

The United Nations pledges to work closely with the Federal Government of Somalia to support the achievement of the country's political, security and development priorities as defined by the Somali Compact 2014-2016. In implementing their Integrated Strategic Framework and adhering to its principles, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and the United Nations Country Team reaffirm their commitment to strengthen their collaboration, focus and coherence to improve the lives of the Somali people.

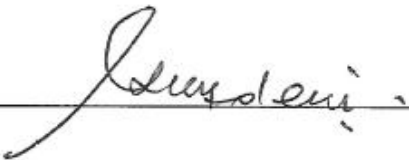
The present Integrated Strategic Framework for Somalia has been signed in the presence of Their Excellencies Hassan Sheik Mohamud, President of Somalia and Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 29th day of October 2014 in Mogadishu.




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List of Acronyms

AFP	UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGPCS	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-based violence
IDP	Internally displaced person
IJA	Interim Juba Administration
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization on Migration
IRA	Interim regional administration
ISF	Integrated Strategic Framework
JPLG	Joint Programme for Local Governance
MIA	Mogadishu International Airport
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NAM	Needs Assessment Mission
NIEC	National Independent Electoral Commission
NMCC	National Marine Coordination Committee
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSG	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
RoL	Rule of Law
SDRF	Somali Development and Reconstruction Facility
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SNA	Somali National Army
SPF	Somali Police Force
HRDDP	United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Habitat
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSAS	United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy
UNSOA	United Nation Support Office for AMISOM
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

A. Strategic Framework

The UN Somalia ISF guides the strategic management of UN's political, development, human rights and security activities in Somalia, taking appropriate account of humanitarian needs and activities. It is also the basis for on-going discussions at leadership level on UN system-wide challenges and strategies. The ISF is based on a shared conflict analysis and common understanding of the operational environment in Somalia¹.

The ISF in Somalia should lead to:

- maximising the impact of limited resources based on a clear and mutually reinforcing division of labour amongst the Mission and the AFPs, based on their respective mandates;
- a stronger adherence to, and shared understanding of, the normative framework(s) under which all parts of the UN system operate, making operations politically more astute, consistent and effective;
- the development of common, clear policies around critical, sensitive, political issues with real programmatic implications for all relevant parts of the UN;
- a more informed, more complex and richer understanding of the Somali context across the UN system, even where activities and programmatic responses are distinct or separate;
- a more coherent and focused UN engagement with Somali authorities and international partners on shared strategic objectives.

I. Background

1) Integration policy

The most recent UN policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning, approved by the Secretary-General on 9 April 2013, states that the development of an Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) is mandatory to ensure the articulation of a common vision, priorities and responsibilities of the UN in support of peace consolidation, including the linkages to national priorities, strategies and plans. The policy states that:

“Integrated assessment and planning processes are intended to maximise the individual and collective impact of the context-specific peace consolidation activities of the UN system. While there are important systemic constraints to integration within the UN, it is crucial that, at a minimum, the political, peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights and development entities of the organization share a common analysis and agree on a set of common strategic objectives for peace consolidation as a starting point for planning and implementing their responses in conflict and post-conflict settings.”

2) Somali Compact

On 16 September 2013, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the international community endorsed the Somali Compact. The Compact provides an overarching strategy which sets out Somalia's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities between 2014 and 2016. It also enshrines principles for a renewed partnership between the Somalia and the international community based on the Busan “New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States”, as set out below:

- 1) Development is Somali-owned and Somali led;
- 2) Aid is aligned with overall Government priorities and sector policies and plans;
- 3) Aid operations are designed and delivered in partnership with government institutions;
- 4) Aid is provided in line with the government budget cycle and helps to strengthen government Public Financial Management (PFM) systems;

¹These draw on the analytical work of Ken Menkhaus and Tamara Hallaq.

- 5) Aid is channelled through preferred instruments of the government;
- 6) Aid supports institutional capacity development;
- 7) Aid is provided in a coherent and coordinated way and fragmentation is avoided;
- 8) Aid is transparent and predictable;
- 9) Aid is provided in a conflict sensitive manner.

The Somali Compact articulates five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs). These PSGs are elaborated and their implementation coordinated through Working Groups led by the FGS, which include representatives of the Somali Regions, interim regional administrations, federal states, international partners including the UN, Parliament and civil society. The PSGs are: Inclusive Politics (PSG1), Security (PSG2), Justice (PSG3), Economic foundations (PSG4) and Revenues and Services (PSG5). The Compact includes cross-cutting issues: gender, capacity development; bringing tangible results to the people (stabilisation); respect for human rights and external relations. It also includes a Special Arrangement for Somaliland that takes into consideration its specific priorities and needs.

The UN has endorsed the Compact and the UN Somalia ISF sets out the UN's role in implementing the Compact. It is guided by the Compact partnership principles, and aligns UN activity with the Compact priorities. It also takes into account the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence stipulated in General Assembly Resolutions 46/182 and 58/114.

II. The UN role in Somalia and overall strategic objectives of the UN

1) Combined mandates

The UN has been involved in Somalia since independence in 1960, carrying out activities that help alleviate poverty and suffering, encourage development, support peacebuilding and security and mitigate the effects of the conflict on the Somali people.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) comprises 22 **UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs)**, as well the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia, with their distinct mandates: the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHABITAT, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the World Bank (WB). AFPs provide a range of programmatic activities aimed at promoting peace and development and to attain progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including livelihood support to strengthen the resilience and protection of vulnerable people. Between them the AFPs are involved in all five PSGs, and are also supporting the Economic Recovery Plan. Many AFPs and their operational partners also provide humanitarian assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in response to assessed needs.

The **UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)** was initially established to provide logistical support to African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and more recently also to some Somali National Army (SNA) units. UNSOA's mandate is set out in SCRs 1863 (2009), 2036 (2012) and SCR 2124 (2013). Support to AMISOM and SNA is provided in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) of 2011. UNSOA has been a new departure for the UN, being the first time a regional peace support operation was supported through the UN peacekeeping budget. It has led to unprecedented level of cooperation with the African Union (AU). UNSOA also provides support to UNSOM, the Office of the Special

Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region (O/SESG-GLR) and the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG).

The **UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)** is the first UN political mission based in Somalia since 1994. It was deployed to Somalia in June 2013 and is headquartered in Mogadishu with Area Offices in a number of Somali Regions, and a small Liaison Office in Nairobi. Its mandate, set out in SCR 2102 (2013) and amended in SCR 2158 (2014), is to support peacebuilding and statebuilding in Somalia through good offices to support the FGS' peace and reconciliation efforts, provide strategic policy advice to the FGS and AMISOM on peacebuilding and statebuilding, assist the FGS in coordinating international assistance, and promote and monitor human rights, gender equality and the protection of women and children. On 1 January 2014 the UN in Somalia was structurally integrated with the appointment of a DSRSG/RC/HC.

2) Link between ISF and other frameworks in Somalia

In accordance with the UN's commitment to the New Deal principle of "One Vision, One Plan," the ISF mirrors the Compact. It sets out the UN's contribution to each of the five PSGs and cross cutting issues with a clear and mutually reinforcing division of labour amongst the Mission and the various AFPs, based on their respective mandates, in a manner that increases the UN's credibility with partners. The ISF is also the basis for the programmatic development of UN interventions in Somalia, and represents the UN's programme pipeline for the UN Somalia Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

Based on the One UN approach, the ISF also fulfils the minimum criteria for a 'light touch' UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) or Transition Plan in Somalia. It replaces the 2011-2015 UN Somali Assistance Strategy (UNSAS). The UNSAS was suspended in early 2013 after a permanent government and state machinery replaced the previous Transitional Federal Institutions in 2012. In parallel with these political developments, the nationally-owned 2008-2012 Reconstruction and Development Programme expired and was replaced with the Compact in September 2013. UNICEF, UNDP, FAO and UNFPA, had previously aligned their planning cycles to the five-year timeframe of the UNSAS. They will now update and align programme cycles and all programming to the Compact.

The ISF reaffirms humanitarian principles and acknowledges the continued requirement for a humanitarian Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and a Strategic Response Plan to enable a needs-based and effective humanitarian response. The current three-year strategy of the humanitarian community, which includes a commitment to refocus programming towards building the resilience of the Somali people, is acknowledged in the ISF. The CAP and the ISF are complementary. As the ISF – through MPTF funding – begins to provide additional funds for development it may be feasible to streamline future CAPs to prevent overlap between the two funding mechanisms. The UN's structural integration in Somalia generates challenges as well as opportunities, and the ISF will also help to ensure that humanitarian space and the operational independence of humanitarian agencies remain safeguarded. Assessment of the progress of the ISF will be undertaken as part of the annual review of the Somalia Compact and primarily against the agreed ISF results framework (Annex 1).

3) ISF outline

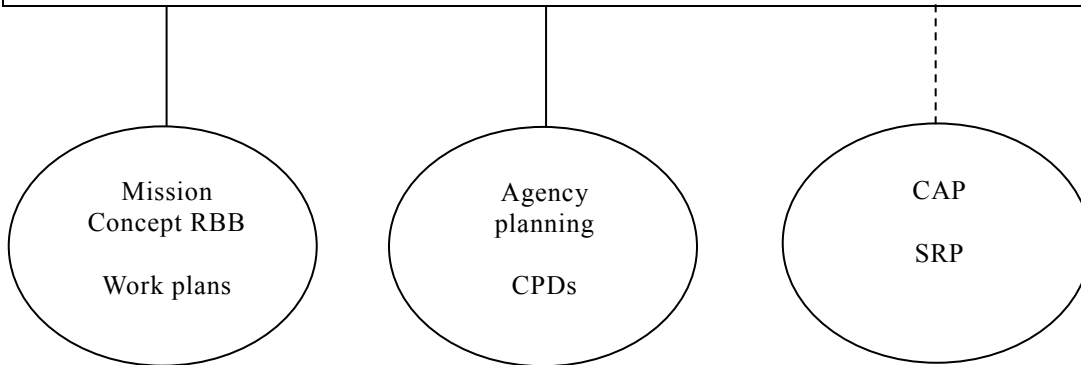
Part I: Strategic Framework

- UN Vision and overall Strategic Objectives (based on a shared conflict analysis and understanding of the operational context)



Part II: UN Contribution to the New Deal Compact PSG Action Plans

- Programmatic areas
- Division of labour / joint activities



4) Overall vision and strategic objectives

a. Vision:

The overall vision of the ISF, in accordance with the Compact, is to support the Somali process of establishing a sovereign, secure, democratic, united and federal Somalia at peace with itself and the world, and for the benefit of its people.

b. Strategic Objectives

1. Inclusive Politics: Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes.
2. Security: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens.
3. Justice: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.
4. Economic Foundations: Revitalise and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.
5. Revenue and Services: Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources.

In **Somaliland**, the ISF's strategic objectives and priorities reflect those set out in the Compact's Special Arrangement for Somaliland:

1. Inclusive politics: Build a politically stable and democratic Somaliland that adheres to the principles of good governance.
2. Security: Build professional, capable, accountable and responsive Somaliland security institutions that operate in service of the rights, obligations and protection needs of all sectors of society, while safeguarding deep-rooted peace and stability.

3. Justice: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all.
4. Economic Foundations: Strengthen the management of Somaliland's natural, productive and human resources, and create an enabling economic and financial environment to maximise economic growth and participation in the regional and global economy.
5. Revenue and Services: Build public service capacity to raise revenues, manage resources and ensure the provision of streamlined quality services in an accountable and transparent manner that guarantees inclusiveness and equity.

5) Cross-Cutting Issues

The ISF will integrate the Compact's cross-cutting issues (gender, capacity development; bringing tangible results to the people (stabilisation); respect for human rights and external relations) into the UN's support for the elaboration and implementation of all five PSG priorities. It will also implement a joint UN approach to youth across all pillars, combining both short-term and long-term elements to support and engage youth in the country's political and socio-economic transition.

B. UN integrated Strategy in Somalia

The UN became a structurally integrated team on 1 January 2014. Even prior to this the Mission and the UNCT had established various joint teams and management mechanisms. UN entities have worked in close cooperation, especially in the areas of governance, including constitutional review and elections, rule of law, including police, justice and corrections, as well as security, gender equality, human rights, advocacy for IDP protection in key areas in south and central Somalia, and disengaged combatants.

New coordination structures were established within UNSOM, as set out in the Secretary-General's letter of 19 April 2013. These include an "enabling platform" for strategic integration, comprising integrated systems for analysis (which is the Integrated Information Hub (roughly equivalent to the Joint Security Operations Centre in peacekeeping operations) and the Integrated Analysis Team (roughly equivalent to the Joint Mission Analysis Centre in peace keeping operations), strategic planning (currently the Joint Planning Unit). UNSOM also contains a number of integrated teams with UNDP, including in the areas of the rule of law, constitutional review and elections.

UNSOM and the UNCT will continue to work together to help deliver on priority challenges identified by the High Level Partnership Forum and the SDRF Steering Committee. The UN will adopt appropriate structures to ensure common approaches across the UN System including the formation of task-forces, integrated teams, joint programming and joint programmes on a range of issues (such as youth and gender) where such approaches can maximize the impact of the UN's support. Furthermore, the UN continues to ensure that Somali counterparts, including NGOs, community based organisations, women's groups and the private sector are engaged in the delivery of these programmes and activities. In line with the Compact partnership principles, the UN will promote the greater use of country systems when implementing its programmes, based on agreed benchmarks (currently under development at the time of finalization of the ISF). The UN will also implement a joint approach on youth.

The ISF reflects the UN's strategic comparative advantages: UNSOM's presence in Mogadishu and increasingly throughout the country (supported by UNSOA's logistical capability); UNSOM's mandate to help the FGS coordinate international assistance; and a long history of direct and ongoing programmatic engagement by AFPs. Specific activities and divisions of responsibilities amongst the Mission and AFPs are set out in the ISF Results Framework (Annex 1). Human rights and gender are mainstreamed throughout the Results Framework.

I. ISF Results Areas

PSG 1 Inclusive Politics

The UN will contribute to the overall strategic objective of PSG 1 to achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes, focusing on three main priorities:

Priority1 - State Formation: State formation requires political leadership, enabling legislation, national dialogue and conflict resolution mechanisms. The FGS, guided by Vision 2016, will facilitate the process of forming Interim Regional Administrations (IRAs) as precursors to federal states consistent with the Constitution and Somalia's laws with the participation of local authorities, traditional leaders, civil society, women and youth. The UN will support the FGS leadership throughout the negotiations, promote inclusive political dialogue, assist in the development of the legal framework/legislation and help establish and strengthen the capacities of the key institutions and core government functions that are required for the process of state formation. The UN will work with international partners to assist the federal states and IRAs through a variety of short and medium term interventions, including institution-building and human resource capacity development. UNSOM will support mediation and reconciliation through its good offices and Area Offices and coordinate international assistance to help mobilise resources to support the newly established Interim Regional Administrations. In the longer-term, the support of the UN to the newly created institutions of the federal states will evolve and programmes will be adjusted accordingly. UN support to federal state formation process will be concentrated in 2014 and through 2015, before the referendum in 2016.

Priority 2 - Constitutional Review Process: The constitutional review process will likely start in early 2015 and finish by the end of 2015 through dialogue, inclusive consultations and political negotiation processes that will be followed by a referendum. In 2014, activities will concentrate on public outreach and awareness, civic education, public consultations and dialogue, and support to the establishment of key Independent Commissions and related FGS institutions. The UN will support the FGS and Somali political leaders to review relevant legislation, harmonise sector-specific laws with the Constitution and international standards. Support will be coordinated through the Integrated Constitutional Support Team (ICST), which is led by UNSOM and includes all relevant UN AFPs. The ICST provides advice and support to the Parliamentary Oversight Committee, the Constitutional Review Commission and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Priority 3 - Elections: The UN will support the FGS in preparing and holding national elections in 2016 through its Integrated Elections Unit in three phases. Phase I will focus on support to the establishment of the National Independent Election Commission (NIEC) and its regulatory framework, as well as ensuring the coordination and coherence of international electoral advice provided to Somali counterparts. Once the NIEC is established and its secretariat is in place, the second phase of UN support will focus on providing capacity development support to the commission as an institution as well as its physical establishment, and at the same time inform the public about the electoral process through awareness and civic education campaigns. In the third phase, the UN will provide direct electoral support to the referendum and elections by assisting the NIEC to conduct elections by September 2016. Throughout its interventions, the UN will focus on enhancing women's participation across the electoral process.

PSG 2: Security

The UN will support the establishment of a unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions that are providing basic safety and security for the Somali citizens, by focusing on the following priorities.

Priority 1- Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilise and provide basic safety and security: Civilian leadership and democratic oversight of the security sector are enshrined in the Somali Constitution and in supporting legislation. The National Security Council is refining and integrating the National Security Plan Framework, which is a guiding document for the preparation of plans and policies at the ministerial level. The UN will support the FGS in developing and implementing this framework and promoting the principles of civilian leadership and democratic oversight. Support will be provided to the National Security Council Secretariat, which has the primary responsibility for coordinating the various FGS security actors. This role is expected to significantly increase with the formation of new coordination structures in areas such as maritime security, arms and ammunition and explosive hazard management, counter terrorism and private security company legislation. The development, in parallel, of both the Somali Armed Forces (SAF) and the Somali Police Force (SPF), including the maritime element of the SPF, must remain the highest priority for support. The UN will also support the development of a participatory community-based security sector strategy aimed at involving and sensitising local communities, to complement the top-down capacity-building interventions targeting the SAF and SPF.

Priority 2 - Integrate security forces into federal institutions: Structural integration of local security forces into federal institutions can only be achieved through a politically led process involving the many formal and informal Somali security sector actors. The UN, led by UNSOM, will support the FGS through its good offices to engage with sub-federal administrations as well as non-state actors to facilitate the integration through a Somali-led process. Federal states and IRAs will need to implement the integration process, including screening, vetting, induction, registration and enlistment while preventing underage recruitment and ensuring the release of children associated with armed entities. Once relevant political reconciliation processes have reached an appropriate point, UNSOM area offices and UN facilitation structures already established with the FGS will support the integration of local security forces. This will include restructuring and reintegrating such forces, and ensuring full compliance with international human rights, gender and child protection standards.

Priority 3 - Implement a national programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants:

The FGS' National Programme for Disengaged Combatants in Somalia addresses the large number of disengaged combatants in Somalia, with immediate focus on south central Somalia. The Programme complements military and political approaches to reducing the Al Shabaab threat, and contributes to promoting peace, security and stability throughout the country. The UN will facilitate and support the coordination of FGS, AMISOM and international implementing partners and donors in the implementation of the National Programme with the objective of sustainable reintegration and reconciliation, taking into account the specific needs of female combatants and their dependants as well as children associated with armed forces and armed groups.

Priority 4 - Develop an effective maritime security strategy within the framework of the Maritime Resource and Security Strategy:

Somalia's maritime domain offers immense economic potential and concomitant challenges. Exploiting this potential requires a sound maritime strategy, promoting the benefits of a collective approach to maritime management. The FGS is in the process of drafting a suitable maritime strategy through a consultative process that includes promulgation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These policy initiatives will also need to be supported by concurrent developmental activities in the maritime security sector, including refurbishment of operational and training infrastructure, training, outfitting, equipping personnel and the development of a robust, functional Command and Control structure. The UN will support the FGS in formulating the national strategy and support the coordination of international assistance in support of its implementation.

PSG 3: Justice

The UN will support the establishment of independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia, focusing on the following priorities:

Priority 1 - Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards:

An efficient, effective and transparent justice system will be an important element in the establishment of the rule of law in Somalia. The UN will support the FGS in building the capacity and efficiency of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to lead effective reforms of priority laws and further develop a human rights based legal framework. This will include the reorganisation of the judiciary, the establishment of independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of all people regardless of age, sex, and clan in compliance with human rights norms and standards, and with the Constitution.

Priority 2 - Justice Institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis:

The UN will provide support to the FGS to coordinate efforts in the areas of justice and corrections. Specific attention will be given to establishment of justice institutions as foreseen in the Constitution, by setting up a functional case management system, providing support to enable the payment of regular salaries to justice and correction actors, strengthening the capacity of justice and corrections institutions and supporting the provision of technical assistance to the legislative process of drafting bills, laws and the necessary regulatory framework. Focus will also be on providing support to strengthening justice and corrections services to the areas outside Mogadishu and assisting in ensuring that fair trial standards are respected in all cases, including those involving al Shabaab.

Priority 3 - More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice:

The UN will promote access to justice through a multi-pronged approach. This will focus on institution-building, accountability and oversight, the establishment of systems compliant with human rights standards, and accountability and oversight systems as well as the provision of legal aid. The imperative for all programming will be to ensure that women and vulnerable groups such as children, IDPs, and refugee-returnees are properly protected and properly considered in all levels of strategy and decision-making. The UN will encourage dialogue around the possible linkages between formal justice system and traditional justice mechanisms.

PSG 4: Economic Foundations

The UN will provide support to facilitate the revitalisation and expansion of the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.

Priority 1 - Enhance the productivity of high priority sectors and related value chains: AFPs will work closely with the FGS and sub-federal administrations to promote productivity enhancements and increased employment in economic sectors with high growth potential such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The UN will provide technical assistance to strengthen national capacities in trade, value chains and productive sectors and to mainstream trade into future national development plans and poverty reduction strategy papers to develop value-chains. It will seek to identify the sectors with high potential for growth and exports and identify sector-specific bottlenecks and make sector-specific and cross-cutting recommendations. Priority UN initiatives include an existing agriculture water management programmes to support agriculture in the Juba and Shabelle regions through rehabilitation and maintenance of major irrigation and flood control infrastructure, and plans for rural and urban domestic water supply schemes that aim at facilitating investments in the rehabilitation or construction of water infrastructure, quality assurance and water supply to health centres and schools. In relation to agriculture water management, at the federal level, support will be provided for the Ministry of Agriculture to manage and maintain the rehabilitated infrastructure and to build the capacity of the ministry with respect to water policy development, trans-boundary water management, and extension services to support farmers. Support will also be provided for the newly created Inter-Ministerial WASH Steering Committee which includes all ministries which have responsibility for water, sanitation and hygiene.

Priority 2 – Youth Employment: AFPs will support the FGS and sub-federal administrations to make substantial progress toward the Compact targets for youth employment, stressing short-term job creation and the establishment of a functioning system for market-based vocational training and education. Support will focus on three priority areas. The UN will support the generation of immediate work opportunities through cash-for work as an urgent contribution to longer-term productivity and employment growth. These initiatives will focus on the construction of productive, high-quality infrastructure, including water, roads and electricity. In addition, the UN will focus on value chain development through longer-term job creation primarily through measures to address ‘binding constraints’ in key value chains that have the potential for significant employment-intensive growth. Programmatic linkages will also be strengthened with initiatives under PSG 5 to combine youth employment with youth education, vocational skills and entrepreneurial development, and with a view to addressing the human resource shortfalls in public service delivery. Lastly AFPs will promote active labour market policies, including the establishment of policy and institutional frameworks for the delivery of a national system of vocational education and training that is responsive to market based demand for skills.

Priority 3 - Natural Resource Management: Addressing the root causes of unsustainable use of natural resources is central to promoting long term and equitable economic growth. The UN will provide support to establishing nationally owned legal and regulatory frameworks to ensure sustainable environmental and natural resource management. Specific attention will be given to developing technical options for natural resource revenue-sharing and strengthening the capacity of key natural resource management institutions for longer-term environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. A key area of support will be on the sustainable management of charcoal in Somalia.

PSG 5: Revenues and Services

The UN will work towards increasing the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia’s regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources.

Priority 1 - Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services: The UN will support the provision of services by helping to clarify service delivery frameworks and prioritise key investments to the expansion of access to key social services in line with the FGS’s social sector planning documents. This will include expanding basic health, nutrition, water and sanitation and hygiene, education and social work with a specific focus on the needs of women and girls. At the same time the UN recognises the centrality of non-state actors in service provision, but also the role that service delivery plays in building state-society trust and

strengthening the legitimacy of public institutions. The UN will help developing the institutional and human resource capacity of government counterparts to enable them to establish service and delivery standards; to build partnerships with non-state and/or private actors; to increasingly cover the costs of its basic service delivery through domestic revenue; to strengthen capacity of local authorities; and to clarify the process for the delegation of service delivery between the different levels of government.

The core elements of the strategy to deliver on this priority will concentrate on i) enhancing government ownership and leadership, ii) promoting resilience-building through community-based approaches, iii) strengthening local governance through the promotion of decentralised service delivery models, and iv) involving youth as change agents and to help turning them from service-seekers to service-deliverers. This will include support to building the capacity of social sector institutions to implement decentralised service models that are accountable to all stakeholders.

Decentralised governance structures, systems, and service delivery models will be supported across the social sector. The regulation of non-governmental entities within federal and sub-federal service delivery frameworks will be an essential element for the decentralised delivery of sustainable services. As the federalism process proceeds, the service delivery responsibilities and accountabilities of the FGS and sub-federal authorities will be defined through FGS-led processes. These efforts will be coupled with the implementation of a resilience-building strategy grounded in three key pillars to enable the population to anticipate, resist, absorb and recover from shocks: (i) Enhanced productive sectors, (ii) Improved access to basic services, and (iii) Predictable social safety nets. Significant emphasis will be placed on community-based interventions, and on increased participation by local communities and women, and on consultative processes to ensure that activities address vulnerabilities and build on existing capacities.

Priority 2 - Enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation: Currently, the capacity of the FGS to collect taxes and customs is weak, tax administration is subject to corruption and lacks clear and effective mechanisms of accountability, and government revenue collection systems and structures need to be clarified. While the World Bank leads international support for this priority, the UN will aim to build trust among Somali citizens and the business community that revenue generated through taxation is used for the public benefit. The UN will also build the capacity of civil society and media to hold all tiers of government accountable for its revenue generation activities. It will work with the FGS, World Bank and other international partners to ensure that the development of revenue generation processes and mechanisms is harmonised with the broader development of federal structures, powers and responsibilities.

Priority 3 - Strengthen PFM: Establishing robust PFM systems and processes will be essential to building more effective institutions that are able to support the provision of basic public services to the people of Somalia. This will also help foster greater trust and confidence in state institutions, and in turn strengthen statebuilding and peacebuilding processes. The World Bank is leading international support to the FGS for the implementation of this priority. The UN, in line with the PFM Reform Strategy and Action Plan, will focus its support on addressing greater transparency and the lack of reliable data or information on public finances and ensuring that spending for social services is as indicated in approved budgets. At the sub-federal level, and building on the lessons learnt from the property taxation and business licensing systems, the UN will support districts define and implement local revenue generation strategies and continue enhance district financial management.

Cross Cutting Issues

Human Rights: The UN will focus on institutional capacity building to improve the FGS' ability to realise its human rights obligations. It will promote and encourage respect for international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law through human rights monitoring and advocacy, promotion of comprehensive solutions to end displacement and implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). The UN will provide technical assistance to ensure the implementation of the FGS human rights roadmap and that human rights principles and standards are incorporated into legislative processes and institution building. This includes support to the process of ratifying and implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to the establishment of the Independent Human Rights Commission and in the Office of the Human Rights Defender in Puntland. The UN will also support the implementation of the HRDDP through human rights monitoring in conflict areas and

training of SAF and AMISOM troops in international human rights and humanitarian law. It will also conduct independent and impartial monitoring, documentation and reporting of the human rights situation, raise issues of concern with duty-bearers, and advocate measures to improve the protection and promotion of human rights throughout Somalia. More broadly the UN will implement joint strategies that mainstream and integrate human rights into all areas of work in accordance with the Secretary-General's "Rights Up Front" initiative.

Stabilisation: The UN will support the FGS' stabilisation strategy for newly liberated areas of (i) developing government and security structures and presence in each district; (ii) initiating the process of reconciliation and dialogue and (iii) addressing immediate needs of the population. The strategy envisages the immediate nomination and deployment of district caretaker administrations, which will lay the foundation for establishing interim administrations. The interim administrations will then lead to the establishment of permanent local administrations. This process will be facilitated by creating space for inclusive dialogue and reconciliation, through the establishment of District Peace and Stability Committees. Specific focus will be put on ensuring women's participation in these committees. UNSOM will provide support for FGS policy, strategy and coordination activities, while local level activities will be implemented through the UNCT and UNSOM Area Offices. Implementation of some activities through Government systems is also envisaged.

Gender: In line with the provisions outlined in the Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, the UN will work towards advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in Somalia. It will focus on enhancing the role women play in Somali society as peacebuilders, economic actors, decision-makers and figures central to the promotion of community stability and social cohesion. The UN will ensure that gender is mainstreamed into all its interventions in support of the PSGs. Specifically, the UN will support the FGS to develop a National Gender Policy and the Parliament and legislative bodies as well as the Legal Policy and Drafting Unit within the Ministry of Justice to adopt gender-responsive policies and legislation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It will promote the participation and representation of women in national and sub-federal political processes with a special focus on state formation processes, the Constitutional review and 2016 elections. The UN will advocate for the provision of security for women, especially protection from gender-based violence, including sexual violence and exploitation, and other forms of abuse and will ensure that the unique needs of women and girls associated with armed forces will be addressed. The UN will work towards improved access of women and girls to services, including education, health care, nutrition, water and sanitation and hygiene, justice and security and economic opportunities. Specific emphasis will be placed on the creation of an enabling environment to improve women's access to information, resources, opportunities and institutions. A special focus will be placed on advancing women's economic empowerment and participation in governance, decision making and political processes and positions of authority. The UN will work towards ensuring that the decentralisation process and major planning exercises at all levels are informed by gender analysis and the women's peace and security agenda. The UN will support policy planners and technical staff, advisors/specialists of state entities at federal and sub-federal levels in order to strengthen gender technical capacity and to establish a pool of gender resource people specialized in gender analysis, gender responsive planning, budgeting across ministries and government/state agencies. The UN will provide support to the Ministries of Finance and Women and Human Rights Development and Data office/unit to generate and disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics.

Capacity building: The UN, in close coordination with the World Bank, will strengthen capacities across Somali society and government institutions to enable them to meet the expectations of the Somali people and collectively deliver on the Compact's PSGs. Taking functional and structural requirements of the institutions into consideration, the UN will address urgent, prioritised capacity gaps through injection of staff in line managerial and advisory functions as well as through appropriate staff (re)allocation with a specific focus on promoting gender technical capacities. The UN will support the development of a harmonised and modernised Civil Service Management framework, including reformed pay and grading structures, uniform personnel establishment arrangements, pension and insurance arrangements and personnel management arrangements. Focus will be put on strengthening core government functions, such as planning, aid coordination and policy development and work towards the development of harmonised and coordinated cross-government functions such as PFM, policy and legal cycle management, file management and communication, and IT management. The UN will help to clarify and harmonise institutional mandates and the distribution of roles and responsibilities through structural and functional reviews and subsequent change management efforts. Support will also be provided to ensure stronger harmonisation of policy and legal frameworks and stronger policy implementation and results realisation.

II. Monitoring and Reporting

The ISF for Somalia will be an important tool for monitoring the UN's progress in supporting the implementation of the Somali Compact in line with the UN's commitment to ensure accountability to the Government and the people of Somalia. Monitoring and reporting on ISF implementation will be aligned to the overall monitoring framework of the Somali Compact. Any subsequent adjustment to the monitoring framework of the Somalia Compact will be accordingly translated into adjustments to the monitoring of the ISF.

Progress made by the UN under each of the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals, including the UN's adherence to the Compact's partnership principles, will be monitored and reviewed regularly at senior level jointly by the UN Senior Management Group and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Input will be consolidated by the Office of the Resident Coordinator (O/RC) and the UNSOM Joint Planning Unit (JPU) in coordination with the UNMPTF Technical Secretariat (for UNMPTF funded programmes), based on input received by the relevant agencies coordinated through the PSG Working Groups.

An annual report will be produced outlining the progress made by the UN towards the PSGs, which will feed into the annual Compact review process.

ANNEX 1: ISF RESULTS FRAMEWORKS 2014-2016²

PSG 1: Inclusive Politics

Strategic Objective: Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes									
Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the federal government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: National Reconciliation Commission established and peacebuilding and reconciliation programmes developed									
Support reconciliation among political actors in Mogadishu and in the regions to make progress on state-formation and key issues of power-sharing, resource sharing and boundaries	Increased number of IRAs, regions and districts engaged with the FGS in outreach and reconciliation initiatives leading to strengthened, broad-based and representative institutions.	June 2014 – Dec 2014	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNSOM and UNDP will support the institutions and related processes.	Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa central regions	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	1,500,000 Partially funded	PSG1 WG; Integrated Constitution Support Team (ICST); MOIF and MOJC	ICST coordinated by UNSOM, which includes: UNSOM PAMG, HRG, ROLSIG, RCO; UNDP; UN Women; UNODC; UN EAD; DPA-MSU	Ongoing
Milestone 2: Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations established									
Support FGS initiatives to promote inclusive consultations on establishment of administrations and provide support to administrations once established	- Facilitation of inclusive consultations on the establishment of interim administrations in at least 10 regions in the recovered areas supported. - Capacity development support to core state institutions provided	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNSOM and UNDP will support the institutions and related processes.	Kismayo Baidoa Other emerging Interim Administrations	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	3,000,000 Partially funded	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF	ICST	Ongoing
Milestone 3: Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states initiated									
Support political dialogue, in particular by providing good offices and mediation support to resolve issues related to federalism	State formation process promoted through facilitation of inter-regional dialogue on state formation	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNDP will provide technical inputs on federalism	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	1,000,000 Partially funded	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF	ICST	Ongoing
Milestone 4: Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS (first in 2013, until 2015)									
Support FGS initiatives to convene annual conference on political dialogue between heads of federal and state governments	Annual conference on political dialogue between heads of federal and state governments convened.	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNDP will support UNSOM to organize the conference	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	500,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF	ICST	Planned
Milestone 5: Decision on the federal model reached									
Provide immediate support and expertise to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and	Support the PMO in identifying experts on federalism, decentralisation and power-sharing arrangements for support	June 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS.	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	500,000 Partially funded	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC	ICST	Ongoing

²The results framework will be updated in line with the Somali monitoring framework once it is finalized. Based on the annual Compact review process, the framework will be updated to reflect the milestones agreed for each PSG for the subsequent year.

Cabinet Secretariat on urgent national issues of state-building and federalism.	on a regular basis provided.		UNDP will support UNSOM with technical assistance on federalism.						
Priority 2: Finalize and adopt a Federal Constitution by December 2015									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Review and Implementation Commission established and MoU between Oversight Committee and Review Commission agreed									
Support the President, PM, Council of Ministers and Parliament Speaker and state/IRA authorities to work through negotiations on federalism and other sensitive constitutional issues;	Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC); established and functioning with technical assistance and support on capacity building provided	Sept. 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNSOM and UNDP will support the institutions, processes and coordination of the constitutional review.	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	3,000,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; Federal Parliament	ICST	Planned
Milestone 2: Boundaries and Federation Commission established									
Support/facilitate FGS efforts to establish Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC)	- BFC established and operational - Consultations with regional leaders and communities to produce final report for tabling in Parliament on proposed boundaries facilitated	June 2014 – June 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNDP will facilitate support for institutional development.	Mogadishu	UN Trust Funds, including PBF Bilateral support	3,000,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC; Federal Parliament	ICST	Planned
Milestone 3: Proposal for public consultations developed by Review Commission and approved by Oversight Committee									
Support/facilitate FGS efforts to conduct public consultations on constitutional review	- Comprehensive proposal on inclusive public consultations developed by Review Commission and approved by Oversight Committee. - Comprehensive civic education and constitutional consultation process supported, including specific outreach to marginalised groups (eg. women, young people, rural communities)	June- 2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS on this. UNDP will provide technical assistance for institutional development.	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds, including PBF Bilateral support	1,000,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG1- WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC; ICRIC; Federal Parliament	ICST	Planned
Priority 3: Prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Legislation on electoral process and voter registration drafted and presented to parliament									
Support to FGS to develop the administrative and legal framework and strategic plan for elections	- Legal and administrative framework developed, including inclusive nomination and confirmation procedures to promote women's full participation as voters and candidates in the electoral process; - Strategic Plan for implementation developed, including voter registration;	Dec 2014	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS. UNSOM and UNDP will provide institutional development and operational support. UN Women will provide technical	Mogadishu	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	50,000,000 ³ Partially funded (1 million USD)	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC; Federal Parliament	UN Integrated Electoral Team	Ongoing

³ Includes direct operational support, public outreach, voter and civic education

			support.						
Milestone 2: National independent electoral commission with operational work plan and strategy established									
Support to FGS for establishment of NIEC, including the Board of Commissioners and Secretariat, and capacity development of NIEC to deliver mandated responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NIEC Law developed and enacted, including impartial and independent appointment and removal processes that women are included as Commissioners and staff - NIEC enabled to deliver its mandated responsibilities. - NIEC's operational work plan developed based on NIEC Strategic Plan 	2014-2016	UNSOM provides strategic political advice and coordination. UNSOM and UNDP will implement activities as envisaged in Draft PSG1 WG action plan. UN Women will provide technical support.	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	25,000,000 ⁴ Funds to be mobilized	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC; NIEC	UN Integrated Electoral Team	Planned
Milestone 3: Legislation on political party formation drafted and passed by parliament									
Support/facilitate FGS (MOIF/NIEC/FP) efforts to draft and enact political parties legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political parties legislation, including specific provisions to guarantee women representation in party leadership drafted and enacted. - Public consultations on legislation conducted 	June –2014 – Dec. 2015	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS on this. UNSOM and UNDP with the technical input by UN Women will provide technical assistance as needed.	Mogadishu	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	1,500,000 Partially funded	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; Federal Parliament	UN Integrated Electoral Team	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 4: Comprehensive communication and civic education strategy on political participation and reconciliation developed									
Support the FGS to disseminate information and education on political participation and reconciliation through radio, TV programmes and internet	Public communications and civic education strategy on political participation and reconciliation, including the specific needs of women and minority groups developed.	June 2014 - 2016	UNSOM/SRSG will lead on political engagement with FGS on this. UN Women will provide technical support.	Throughout Somalia	UN Trust Funds Bilateral support	2,000,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG1 WG; ICST; MOIF; MOJC; Federal Parliament	UN Integrated Electoral Team	Planned

⁴Includes NIEC establishment and capacity development, including physical establishment and salaries for 2 years

PSG 2: Security

Strategic Objective: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens									
Priority 1: Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established									
UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	Comprehensive education programme for police including standard operating procedures (SOPs) and Training Manual with 56 basic and advanced modules fully aligned with Women Peace and Security provision developed.	2014	UNODC UN Women (technical support)	Somaliland	USA	300,000 Funds available	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
Police & Defence Working Group Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice and resources provided to allow SAF and SPF to meet obligations under SCRS 2124 & 2142. - Comprehensive mechanism for vetting of recruits/ reintegrated officers established. - HRDDP institutionalised & mainstreamed into the activities of the Security forces. - Participate in a mechanism to address and mainstream SAF Children and Armed Conflicts issues established. - Embrace FGS policies and initiatives on Gender and GBV and include in SPF & SAF policies and plans. 	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNSOA	All	EU Italy Japan Turkey UAE UK USA	TBC	PSG 2 WG Defence & Police Working Groups MoD, MoNS	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Human Resource System Programme (including Stipends)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Resources System to inform personnel record management and stipend payments developed for the FGS meeting gender parity requirements. - Transparent payroll processes for military, police and Custodial Corps established. 	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNOPS, UNDP	All	EU Japan Turkey UK USA	Funds available (2014): 1.6 million	PSG 2 WG HR System SC MoD, MoNS, MoF, MoJ&CA	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Police Project (2014) Rule of Law Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoNS/SPF HQ strategic planning teams established and specialized EOD/EDD/CIED units trained, equipped and deployed. - Training of SPF at regional level scaled-up and community policing/civilian outreach programme widened to all regions. - Training Manual (basic and advanced) in accordance with humanitarian law and human rights norms and standards developed. - SPF CID development programme activated and capacitated. - National police explosive management programme developed. 	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF UN Women, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNMAS	All	EU Japan Norway UK	TBC Funds available (2014): 60,000	PSG 2 WG Police Working Group MoNS	Joint Programming	Ongoing

Milestone 2: Improved command, control and communication of security institutions									
National Arms & Ammunition Management (A&AM) Programme	- FGS compliant with SCR 2142. - A&AM practices move towards compliance with international small arms control standards	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNSOA, UNIDIR	All	Finland TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG Arms & Ammunition Management SC OoP/OPM MoD, MoNS	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Private Security Companies Programme	- Regulatory oversight body established within MoNS. - Legislation and SOPs issued to support legitimate PSC operations.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNSOA, UNDS	All	UK TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG MoNS	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Police Project (2014) Rule of Law Programme	- Development and implementation of SPF strategic plans supported - Command and control and management of internal communication strengthened - Police command structures enabled to operate more effectively. - Police presence in recovered areas strengthened and EOD capacity of SPF HQ developed to manage SPF management response in recovered areas. - Human Rights, and Gender and child-responsive police operations enabled. - Effective and equitable recruitment, promotion and wage payment system established. - Police training manual in compliance with HRs standards developed and HR compliance monitoring reinforced.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNHCR, UNMAS	All	UN MPTF	TBC Funds available (2014): 100,000	PSG 2 WG Police Working Group MoNS	Joint Programming	UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Police Project ongoing Preparatory work ongoing for Rule of Law programme
Police Specialist Unit Programme	Support to Police for development of Specialist Unit(s) to address needs of children and women provided.	2014-2016	UNICEF UN Women		UNICEF Regular Resources	400,000 Funds available	PSG 2 WG Police Working Group MoNS	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Police Utility Hub, Mobility & Infrastructure Programme	SPF's operational capability within the recovered areas in order to demonstrate the Federal Government's ability to influence security needs outside of Mogadishu improved through the establishment of strategic utility hubs to allow for effective coordination of police activities and the refurbishment of community police stations.	2014	UNSOM UNDP UNSOA	All	Japan	4.6 million Funds available	PSG 2 WG Police Working Group MoNS	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Milestone 3: National Security Council established									
National Security Architecture/Coordination Development Programme	Initial Operating Capability of a National Security Council to support key security related decision makers and processes designed and established.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNSOA	Mogadishu	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG National Security Council Secretariat	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 4: Legal and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated for oversight, fiduciary and operational accountability, to ensure regulated, effective and disciplined security institutions.									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and	- Police legislation reformed and administrative arrangement	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF	All	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 2 WG Police	Joint Programming	UN Rule of Law in

Inception Police Project (2014)	reformed/developed - Parliamentary, Ministerial and Civilian oversight of the police increased		UN Women UNFPA UNOPS UNHCR UNMAS				Working Group MoNS		Somalia Bridging and Inception Police Project ongoing
Rule of Law Programme	- Police internal oversight, conduct and discipline oversight and accountability systems established and operational, including an enhanced role for civil society especially for women's groups and young people. - Police enabled to deal with GBV cases and ensure access to services & justice for women, girls and children in contact with the law.								Preparatory work ongoing for Rule of Law programme
Priority 2: Integrate security forces into Federal institutions									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Dialogue, outreach and communication process with clans/militias established									
<i>See PSG 1, Priority 1, Milestone 1</i>									
Milestone 2: Procedures for screening including separation of children, vetting, induction, registration and enlistment established and initiated for those reconciled with the FGS									
Children and Armed Conflict Working Group Action Plan	- Screening and vetting procedures to oversee integration, and separate children from SAF units established. - SAF directives prohibiting, sanctioning underage recruitment reviewed/adopted.	2014-2016	UNSOM UNICEF UNMAS UNOPS IOM, ILO	All	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG CAAC Working Group MoD, MoNS	Joint programming	Ongoing
Milestone 3: Children's programme activated, as covered in priority 3, for the reception and handover of children separated from armed forces and groups									
Children and Armed Conflict Working Group Action Plan	- All children formerly associated with armed force/groups handed over for reintegration programs as per signed SOP. - Reintegration programs and rehabilitation support for children activated.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNICEF, IOM, ILO	All	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG CAAC Working Group MoD, MoNS	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Priority 3: Implement National programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants.									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Transitional facilities/centres, as defined by the National Programme, established									
Disengaged Combatants Working Group Programme	- Formal coordination structure with international community established - Transition facilities for male and female disengaged combatants established promoting alternative dispute resolution and employment opportunities. - Compliance of facilities and with HR standards monitored.	2014-2016	UNSOM IOM, IDLO UNICEF UNMAS UNOPS	Mogadishu Baidoa Beletweyne Kismayo	France US	TBC	PSG 2 WG DDR Steering Committee MoNS	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 2: Appropriate system to try high profile disengaged fighters established									
<i>Implementation through Rule of Law Programme under PSG 3</i>									
Milestone 3: Programme that guarantees minimum protection for children, as defined by the Geneva Convention and international standards, and implements the Action Plans to end the recruitment and use and the killing and maiming of Children in Armed Conflict.									
Children and Armed Conflict Working Group Action Plan	- Mechanisms to implement FGS's Action Plans including policy, and establishment of a Child Protection Unit established. - Child protection institutionalised in activities of SAF - Reintegration and rehabilitation support	2014-2016	UNSOM UNICEF UNOPS IOM, ILO	All	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG CAAC Working Group MoD, MoNS	Joint Programming	Ongoing

	for children activated including specific tailored vocational training skills and psychosocial support								
Priority 4: Develop an effective maritime security strategy within the framework of the Maritime Resource and Security Strategy									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Somali National Maritime Strategy formulated and ratified									
National Maritime Strategy Formulation Programme	A National Maritime Strategy document formulated and ratified by the FGS and Somali Parliament.	2014	OLA/DOALOS, UNSOM, UNODC IMO, FAO	Mogadishu	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG FGS National Maritime Coordination Committee NSC, OoPM, MoNS, MoD, MoI, MoF	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Milestone 2: FGS maritime coordination mechanism established to oversee development and delivery of a federal maritime resource & security strategy									
EEZ Awareness, Coordination and Promulgation Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EEZ details submitted to UNCLOS Secretariat by FGS and subsequent formal promulgation of Somali EEZ completed. - Gap analysis of existing Somali legislation on the EEZ completed. - Awareness workshops held. 	2014 - 2015	OLA/DOALOS UNSOM UNODC FAO IMO	All (Mogadishu / Djibouti/ Addis Ababa)	CGPCS Trust Fund	383,175 Funds available	PSG 2 WG CGPCS Capacity Building Group NSC, OoPM, MoNS, MoD, MoI, MoF	Joint Programming	Ongoing
FGS Internal & External Coordination Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NMCC initiated within the FGS. - Maritime Steering Committee (MSC) for coordination established - Maritime development projects developed and implementation supported 	2014	UNSOM, UNODC FAO, IMO	Mogadishu	CGPCS Trust Fund EU UNODC	TBC	PSG 2 WG Multi-lateral engagement NSC, OoPM, MoNS, MoD, MoI, MoF	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Somali Maritime Security Infrastructure and Capacity Development Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of Somali maritime security forces to patrol Somali waters strengthened - SOPs for deployment of maritime security forces developed and ratified. - Command and Control hierarchy of maritime security forces established and ratified 	2014	UNSOM UNODC	All	TBC	TBC	PSG 2 WG Multi-lateral engagement NSC, OoPM, MoNS, MoD, MoI, MoF	Joint Programming	Ongoing

PSG 3: Justice

Strategic Objective: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all

Priority 1: Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards									
UN Initiative	Key deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure ⁵	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Legal Policy and Drafting Unit established and operational									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / Access to Justice Project	Legal Policy and Drafting Unit established within the MOJCA.	2014	UNSOM UNDP	south central regions of Somalia	EU, DFID Norway Luxembourg	334,560 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	Legislative Drafting Manual drafted, vetted and published by MOJ.	2014	UNODC	Somaliland	USA	87,600	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
Favourable protection environment Programme	Technical support to the reviewing process of priority laws provided.	2014	UNHCR	south central regions of Somalia	UNHCR	N/A	Project Board	Joint Programming Framework	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Support to the functioning of Legal Policy and Drafting Unit within MOJCA to align key priority laws provided.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF UN Women UNFPA, UNHCR, UNHCHR	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Strengthening Institutions through Diaspora Assistance – Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA-Sweden)	Provision of direct advisory service and capacity-development for the review and formulation of pressing legislations and legal policies through the provision of Somali Diaspora legal experts and young Somali interns.	2014 - 2016	IOM	Throughout Somalia	Sweden	1,190,000 Funds available	Project Board	Agency implementation	Ongoing
Milestone 2: Constitutional Court and the Judicial Service Commission established and functioning									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project; A2J Project	Judicial Services Council established and draft law developed.	2014	UNSOM UNDP	south central regions of Somalia	EC DFID	541,000 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Support to establish and ensure functioning of the Constitutional Court and Judicial Service Commission provided.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women, UNFPA, UNOPS UNHCHR, UNHCR	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 3: Existing legal framework including on the organization of the judiciary and witness victim protection reviewed									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / A2J Project / Community Security Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal framework for the organisation of the judiciary and separation of powers informed by forums and dialogue reviewed. - Support to Judicial Reform Unit provided. - Support to traditional justice mechanisms provided. 	2014	UNSOM UNDP	south central regions of Somalia	EU, DFID Luxembourg	371,347 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
			UNDP	Somaliland	EU, DFID	147,700 Funds available			
			UNDP	Puntland	Denmark	335,112 Funds available			

⁵Government counterparts included in the project boards for each initiative

UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Policy and draft Establishment Act for the Ministry of Justice to establish legal basis for the justice sector developed. - Office of the Attorney General strengthened through: education programme, manual for prosecutors, and support to organizational professionalisation. 	2014	UNODC	Somaliland	USA	236,000 Funds available	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UNICEF Access to Justice Programme	Existing legislation reviewed to ensure harmonisation with CRC and incorporation of articles for protection of women and children.	2014	UNICEF	Throughout Somalia	UNICEF Regular Resources	140,000 Funds available	Ministries of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Support to processes to enable priority laws in the legal framework to be aligned with the Constitution and international human rights and gender equality standards provided.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Priority 2: Justice institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis									
UN Initiative	Key deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Judicial training institute established and regular refresher trainings provided for all MoJ staff, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, criminal investigators and correction personnel in their respective areas provided									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / Access to Justice Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training activities for justice chain actors developed and implemented. - Court case management systems established. - Law Scholarships supported. 	2014	UNSOM UNDP	Throughout Somalia	EU, DFID Denmark Norway UN MPTF	900,125 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	Sentencing policy and guidelines for Judges developed and training initiated.	2013-2014	UNODC UNHCR	Somaliland	USA	90,000 Funds available	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UNICEF Programme	Training and other interventions to enhance capacity of justice chain actors to include: judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers, corrections/custodial officers, probation officers, social workers provided.	2014	UNICEF	Throughout Somalia	UNICEF Regular Resources	220,000 Funds available	Ministries of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and operationalisation of the Judicial Training Institute supported. - Capacity of all actors in the justice chain to develop a justice system based on the rule of law enhanced. - Development and implementation of Corrections Reform Strategy supported. - Capacity of the Attorney General's office enhanced 	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Strengthening Institutions through Diaspora Assistance – Migration for Development in Africa	Provision of Somali Diaspora legal experts and young Somali interns to provide advisory service and capacity-development in areas of	2014 - 2016	IOM	Throughout Somalia	Sweden	1,190,000 Funds available	Project Board	Agency implementation	Ongoing

(MIDA-Sweden)	institutional & organizational development, legal education, constitutional process, legal aid and access to justice.								
Milestone 2: Justice and corrections actors are recruited based on merit and receive regular salaries									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / A2J Project	- Joint Support Implementation Unit within the MOJCA established. - Judicial inspection mechanisms supported.	2014	UNSOM UNDP	Throughout Somalia	EU, DFID Norway Luxembourg	756,000 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UNODC Somali Prisons Development Programme	Human resources registration system for custodial corps established.	2014	UNODC UNSOM, UNOPS	Throughout Somalia	DFID	TBC	Project Board	Joint Team	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Human resource strategies and training plans for merit-based recruitment systems and effective wage payment systems strengthened.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UNOPS, UN Women	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Ongoing
Milestone 3: Resourced and secured regional courts established with the extension of mobile courts, attorney generals offices, prisons, and Bar/Lawyers' Association offices in 5 regions									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / Access to Justice Project / Community Security Project	- Mobile courts that prioritise SGBV cases established and supported. - Benadir and Baidoa regional courts rehabilitated and equipped. - Mobile Courts covering 9 regions and support to Supreme Court to manage Mobile Courts established. - Support to establish Parole and Probation scheme provided.	2014	UNSOM UNDP, UNOPS, UN Women	Throughout Somalia	EU, DFID Norway Denmark UN MPTF	885,322 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
			UNDP	Somaliland	Norway	254,818 Funds available			
UNODC Somali Prisons Development Programme	Mogadishu Prison with separate facilities for women and juveniles refurbished.	2014 - 2016	UNODC, UNSOM UNOPS	south central regions of Somalia	DFID	16,000,000 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Team	Ongoing
UNODC Somali Prisons Development Programme	Rehabilitation of Puntland prison infrastructure supported, including operational costs, training programme for prison officers and education and vocational training for inmates.	2014 - 2016	UNODC, UNSOM UNOPS	Puntland	Norway Denmark	6,000,000 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Team	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	- Mobile courts facilities expanded to rural areas. - Actors in the Justice chain trained and assigned to serve in the regions. - Effective prisoner rehabilitation programmes and processes established particularly for ex-fighters. - Major Crimes Complex established and operational in Mogadishu. - Support provided to regions (including newly accessible areas (stabilization) from Baidoa, Kismayo & Belatweyne) and a dialogue established on linking the formal justice system and traditional justice mechanisms	2014-2016	UNSOM UNDP UNODC UNICEF UNOPS UNFPA UNHCR UN Women	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF UK FCO	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 4: A court protection force responsible for court security is recruited and trained as part of increased justice security infrastructure									

UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / A2J Project	Security assessment completed and key recommendations from judicial security assessment implemented.	2014	UNSOM UNDP UNOPS	south central regions of Somalia and Puntland	EC DFID Denmark	232,750 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Judicial court security improved and trainings implemented and maintained, including related support to custodial corps.	2014-2016	UNSOM UNDP, UNODC UNOPS	south central regions of Somalia and Puntland	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Priority 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice									
UN Initiative	Key deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Widespread consultation on the policy on access to justice and legal aid conducted									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / Access to Justice Project	- Support to MOJ to disseminate and conduct outreach on Puntland legal aid policy provided. - Support to Legal Aid Unit in Somaliland MOJ provided.	2014	UNSOM/UNDP	Puntland	EC	43,856 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	planned
			UNDP	Somaliland	DFID	176,875 Funds available			
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Technical and administrative support to consultations processes for policies on access to justice and legal aid provided.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR	south central regions of Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 2: Access to justice/legal aid policy (or law) adopted									
UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	- National Legal Aid Policy revised with MOJ and drafting of Legal Aid Act supported. - Legal Aid Manual and Education programme developed and piloted.	2014	UNODC UNHCR UN Women	Somaliland	USA	175,000 Funds available	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Joint Programming Framework	Ongoing
UNICEF Programme	- Child Protection system and legal framework developed. - System for mapping of child protection developed, Justice for Children Framework and FGM legal framework developed.	2014	UNICEF	Throughout Somalia	UNICEF Regular Resources	575,000 Funds available	Ministries of Justice, Labour and Health	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Technical and administrative support to processes for the adoption and implementation of policies on access to justice and legal aid provided.	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR	south central regions of Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group(s)	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Milestone 3: Legal awareness campaign directed at all Somali people implemented in Mogadishu and surrounding districts									
UNODC Criminal Justice Programme	Charter describing citizens' legal rights based on wide consultations drafted, and disseminated.	2014	UNODC	Somaliland	USA	145,000 Funds available	Project Board SL Ministry of Justice	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UNODC Anti-Corruption and Accountability Programme	Mechanisms to promote accountability supported.	2014	UNODC	Throughout Somalia	DFID	102,000 Funds available	Project Board	Agency Implementation	Ongoing
UNICEF Programme	Community based child protection programme and linkages to formal systems established.	2014	UNICEF	south central regions of Somalia	UNICEF Reg. Resources	400,000 Funds available	Child Protection WG, local councils, MOLSA	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	Support to design and implement legal awareness raising campaign, including information on both	2014-2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub-working group	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities

	formal justice system and traditional justice mechanisms provided.		UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR						ongoing
Milestone 4: Bar/Lawyers' Association which includes Somali women lawyers, human rights experts and paralegals established or strengthened in priority regions and providing legal aid services, including through NGOs, to those in need, prioritizing vulnerable groups with costs to be gradually reimbursed from public funds									
UN Rule of Law in Somalia Bridging and Inception Project / A2J Project	Legal aid and support services by Lawyer's Associations and NGO's supported Provision of legal scholarships supported.	2014	UNSOM UNDP UNFPA UN Women	Throughout Somalia	EU,DFID Norway, DEN UN MPTF	1,207,175 Funds available	Project Board	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Security from violence & exploitation Programme	Legal aid and support services to GBV survivors provided.	2014	UNHCR	Throughout Somalia	Japan USA	329,994 Funds available	Project Board	Agency implementation	Ongoing
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	- Legal aid services to those in need, including women and juveniles/children provided. - Support to establish monitoring mechanisms for prisoner welfare provided.	2014- 2016	UNSOM, UNDP UNODC, UNICEF UN Women UNFPA, UNHCR UNHCHR	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub- working group	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Cross-Cutting Issues: Respect of human rights									
UN Joint Rule of Law Programme	- Support to mechanisms to promote and protect human rights provided. - Technical and administrative support to establish the Human Rights Commission provided. - Advocacy for and coordination of establishing a dialogue on a moratorium on the death penalty. - National Oversight and Accountability Commission established and functional	2014- 2016	UNSOM UNDP UNHCHR UNHCR UNODC	Throughout Somalia	UN MPTF	TBC	PSG 3 WG and sub- working group	Joint Programming Framework	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing

PSG 4: Economic Foundations

Strategic Objective: Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth									
Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high priority sectors and related value chains, including through the rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade, and energy									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: Productive sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) diversified and value chains strengthened									
Water management programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irrigation and flood control infrastructure rehabilitated and functional. - Irrigation barrages rehabilitated with gates and lifting mechanisms replaced. - Major and minor irrigation canals de-silted - Water management committees with proportionate representation of women established and trained. - Government capacity to operate and maintain the rehabilitated infrastructure strengthened. 	2014-2016	FAO WFP and other AFP to be identified	Middle and Lower Shabelle regions	UNMPTF	\$21m Funds to be mobilized	PSG 4 WG Ministry of Water, Ministry of Agriculture	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Rural Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop 400 complete rural water schemes that include extraction infrastructure, delivery infrastructure, water quality monitoring and viable management systems with private sector participation and community oversight benefiting 800,000 people. - Establish in consultation with users including women water supply systems for 180 schools and 260 health facilities to benefit 54,000 school going children and 91,000 users of health facilities in rural areas. 	2014 – 2016	UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, WHO	Throughout Somalia	TBC	24 million Funds to be mobilized	PSG 4 WG Inter-Ministerial WASH Steering Committee (incl Ministries of Water, PASWE Puntland, municipal authorities)	Joint Programming	Planned
Urban Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of new and/or upgrading of existing major urban water systems (Johwar, Merka, Baidoa, Burao, Tog-Wajalle, Erigavo, Boroma and Beletweyne). - Develop a Master plan for urban water development in Somalia with Complete mapping of urban water systems and their management models. 	2014 – 2016	UNICEF, UN-Habitat, UNDP, World Bank, ADB	Throughout Somalia	EU Other donors TBC	14 million Partially funded	PSG 4 WG Inter-Ministerial WASH Steering Committee (incl Ministries of Water, PASWE Puntland, municipal authorities)	Joint Programming	Ongoing
Building national capacities in trade and productive sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government supported to mainstream trade into future national development plans and poverty reduction strategy papers. - FGS enabled to strengthen national capacities in trade, value-chains and productive sectors to enable Somalia to benefit from 'Aid for Trade' and other sources of multilateral and bilateral trade development assistance 	2014 – 2016	UNDP	Throughout Somalia	UNDP Enhanced Integrated Framework (WTO)	3,000,000 Funds available	PSG 4 WG	Agency implementation	Ongoing
Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status

Milestone 1: ERP Programmes on short-term labour intensive employment and demand driven skills development developed and implemented and begin to generate jobs									
UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of approximately 30,000 (at least 20% women) short-term jobs with a focus on the construction / rehabilitation of productive infrastructure that will contribute significantly to longer-term economic growth and employment generation. - The creation of approximately 10,000 (at least 20% women sustainable jobs (medium to long-term jobs) in key growth potential sectors and value chains. - Provision of vocational and / or entrepreneurship training for approximately 10,000 young Somalis (at least 20% women. - Functioning national, regional and local structures (policies and institutions) for the provision of market-based vocational education and entrepreneurship training established. 	2014-2016	UNDP, FAO, UN HABITAT, UNESCO, ILO	Throughout Somalia	UNMPTF	\$50 m Funds to be mobilized	PSG 4 WG At present, to be coordinated by OPM / SSU	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing
Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Milestone 1: A draft proposal for a country-specific legal and regulatory framework for natural resource management prepared and presented to the parliament									
Support to climate change resilience, natural resource management, and disaster risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of nationally owned legal, policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable energy, environment, natural resource and disaster risk management. - Strengthening capacity of key natural resource management institutions for longer-term climate change, environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. - Community-based climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster preparedness measures. - Policy frameworks and monitoring systems for charcoal production, and support for alternate energy sources and alternate livelihoods for households dependant on charcoal. 	2014-2016	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	Throughout Somalia	UNMPTF	\$30 m Funds to be mobilized	PSG 4 WG Programme Steering Committee	Joint Programming	Planned, preparatory activities ongoing

PSG 5: Revenues and Services

Strategic Objective: Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources									
Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery and prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services									
UN Initiative	Key deliverables	Timeframe	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Across Somalia and in selected districts, departments' structures and systems are strengthened to deliver services. - LDF investments, including for LED, timely disbursed and monitored and systems enhanced to include sector grants. - Sector Service Delivery Models (SDMs) for Education, Health, Water, NRM, SWM piloted in districts of Puntland and Somaliland. - Public Private Partnerships policy & implementation strategy in place and Local Government Procurement guidelines aligned to Procurement law. - 2015-2020 Decentralisation Policy & Roadmap implemented (in Puntland and Somaliland) and monitored by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Local Government 	2013-2017	ILO UNCDF UNDP UN Habitat UNICEF	Throughout Somalia	DANIDA DFID EU Norway SDC SIDA Italy	\$141m Partially funded	PSG5 WG JPLG Steering Committee Meetings Federal Ministry of Interior and Federalism District Interim/Permanent Administrations and Councils SL & PL Ministries of Interior, Finance, Planning, Education, Health and Public Works SL & PL District Councils and Administrations and Village Councils	Joint Program	Ongoing
Milestone 1: First phase of the "Go to School" programme implemented, including the restoration of basic education, rehabilitation and construction of schools, teacher recruitment, and training and teacher incentives									
Go to School flagship programme	Access to education for 1 million children and youth, with special emphasis on reducing gender gap in education.	2014-2016	UNICEF WFP UNESCO	Throughout Somalia	DANIDA, Italy EU UNICEF, GPE	44,000,000 Partially funded	PSG5 WG Education Sector Committees (PL, SL & FGS, incl. Ministries of Education)	National flagship & agency contributions	Ongoing
Further education programmes	Comprehensive Sexuality Education included in the Curriculum at appropriate levels.	2014-2016	UNFPA	Throughout Somalia (Somaliland pilot)	UNFPA	3,000,000 Partially funded	PSG5 WG Education Sector Committees Inter-Ministerial coordination structure (Education, Health and Youth)	Individual agency contribution	Planned
Milestone 2: First Phase of the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) implemented, including the expansion of 3 of the 5 core Essential Packages of Health Services (EPHS)									

Joint Health and Nutrition Programme (JHNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2016, EPHS operational in at least 30 districts of PL & Centre-South; and 10 districts of SL to scale-up of Maternal & Child Health interventions, immunisations, micronutrient support, emergency obstetric and neonatal care, birth spacing, skilled attendance at birth etc. - 24,000 additional deliveries conducted in MCH/HC (Skilled Birth Attendants) (15,300 in Centre- South and Puntland, and 8,700 in Somaliland). - 7,700 more children immunised with Penta-3 in MCH/HC every year (6,000 in CS & PL and 1,700 in SL). - 23,000 more women provided with multi-micronutrient in MCH/HC every year (15,000 in CS & PL and 8,000 SL). - Five regions achieving 90% coverage of OTP/IMAM services (3 in CS & PL and 2 in SL). 	2014-2016	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	Throughout Somalia (initially 9 targeted regions)	UK/DFID, Sweden, USAID, Finland, Switzerland Italy	\$182 million Partially funded	PSG5 WG Steering Committee Meetings with MoH officials of Puntland, FGS and Somaliland.	Joint Programme	Ongoing
	By end 2016, more than 800 community based Female Health Workers trained and deployed (800 in CS & PL and 200 in SL).		WHO	Throughout Somalia		\$ 5,8 million partially funded			
	By end 2016, incidence of FGM among girls reduced by 10% in all 3 zones.		UNICEF, UNFPA,	Throughout Somalia		\$30 million partially funded			
	By end 2016, the contraceptive prevalence rate is boosted from 10% to more than 16 %.		UNFPA,	Throughout Somalia		\$45 million partially funded			
	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care improved and by end 2016, more than 12 hospitals in CSS/PL and 5 in SL providing comprehensive EmONC services.		UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	Throughout Somalia		\$45 million partially funded			
	Establish Legal framework and develop National Health Act/ with at least 5 Laws drafted in CSZ/PL and SL by end 2016.		WHO	All zones		\$ 745,500 partially funded			
HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 61,000 pregnant women are tested for HIV within MCH settings and know their results. - 3,657 people receiving ART. - 10,000 individuals from targeted audiences reached through community outreaches with at least one HIV information, education communication or Behaviour Change Communication. - 38,000 people reached with counselling and testing services. - 1,048 HIV positive clinically malnourished clients receiving therapeutic or supplementary food. - 120 leaders sensitised on HIV related stigma, discrimination, gender equality and SGBV. 	2014-2016	UNAIDS UNFPA UNICEF WHO IOM UNDP WFP FAO UNESCO UNHCR ILO UN Women	Throughout Somalia	Agency core funds, Global Fund for HIV, TB and Malaria	US\$ 30,000,000 partially funded	PSG5 WG Joint UN Team on AIDS Global Fund Steering Committee Health Sector Committee	UN Joint Programme of support	Ongoing

Access to Water; Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS); WASH in schools and Health Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350,000 additional people will have access to sufficient safe water. - 500,000 additional people living in Open defecation free (ODF) communities. - 25,000 additional school going children accessing functioning WASH facilities in schools. - 300,000 additional people with access to health facilities that have functioning WASH facilities. 	2014-16	UNICEF	Throughout Somalia	Bilateral support	\$19m - access to water \$3.4m - CLTS tbc for WASH in schools \$2.9m - WASH in Health facilities Partially funded	PSG5 WG Programme/Sector meetings with Ministries of Health, Education and Water resources, WASH sector/Cluster coordination meetings Inter-ministerial SC	Agency Implementation	Ongoing
Milestone 3: Social Protection Strategy developed, and social worker workforce established									
Social Work Degree course in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum for diploma, BA and post-graduate diploma by 2014. - First batch of students commenced by 2015 (or earlier). - First diploma graduates by 2016. 	2014-2017	UNICEF	Mogadishu, Hargeisa	UNICEF RR TBC	2,000,000 Partially funded	PSG5 WG Government-led programme SC will be used for coordination (incl. FGS MoCHE, SL MoE, Ministries of Social Affairs)	Agency implementation	Ongoing
Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Protection Framework developed by 2014. - By 2016, 15,000 families receive social transfers, through a predictable social protection programme (10,000 in centre-south Somalia, 2,500 in PL, 2,500 in SL). 	2014-2016	UNICEF (under UN Resilience Strategy)	Throughout Somalia	TBC	15,000,000 Funds to be mobilized	PSG5 WG Social Protection Working Group, Joint UN Resilience Strategy & Food Security Coordination mechanisms	Joint UN Resilience Strategy	Ongoing

Capacity Development⁶

Strategic Objective: Strengthen basic sectoral and core government functions in support of the establishment of a responsive, inclusive and accountable public sector								
Priority 1: Improve capacity of central Government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonisation process								
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality
Milestone 1: Systemic review of roles of responsibilities of different government institutions completed and updated structure of key FGS institutions developed								
Capacity Development Programme	Organisational structure and work-processes reviewed and strengthened.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	3,000,000	CD Working Group Somaliland Civil Service Coordination mechanism	Agency implementation
	Harmonised policy structures established.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal government	UK, EU, Sweden, UNDP, Norway	5,000,000	CD Working Group	
	Harmonised planning, monitoring and evaluation structures established.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal government, Puntland, Somaliland	UK, EU, Sweden, UNDP, Norway	5,000,000	CD Working Group Somaliland Civil Service Coordination mechanism	
Milestone 2: Basic review of administrative procedures, systems and structures completed in selected government institutions and administrative reform programme formulated and agreed								
Capacity Development Programme	Audit process and procedures reviewed and adapted	August 2014	UNDP	Federal, Puntland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP	300,000	Office of the Auditor General	Agency implementation
	Tender process and procedures reviewed and adapted	August 2014	UNDP	Federal, Puntland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP	300,000	Ministry of Finance	Agency implementation
Priority 2: Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains								
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality
Milestone 1: Up-to-date record of all civil servants their place of work and their qualifications developed								
Capacity Development Programme	Civil service management system and processes updated.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	6,000,000	CD Working Group Somaliland Civil Service Coordination mechanism	Agency implementation
	Training needs assessment, training policy, training implementation arrangements developed.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP,	3,000,000		
Milestone 2: Review of the civil service legal framework and institutional structures for the management of the civil service completed								
Capacity Development Programme	Civil service law review, new law, roles and responsibilities clarified, work processes improved.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	3,000,000	CD Working Group Somaliland Civil Service Coordination mechanism	Agency implementation
Milestone 3: Civil service classification and revised pay and grading structure developed and enacted								
Capacity Development Programme	Civil service classification system management established.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	1,000,000	CD Working Group	Agency implementation
Priority 3: Strengthen Cross Cutting and Sectoral Public Sector Capacities through dedicated support								

⁶Note: Capacity Development is a cross-cutting priority in UN programme interventions across all PSGs. This matrix captures additional, dedicated Capacity Development interventions not covered in the PSG specific interventions. The programme is currently under development and funds need to be mobilized.

UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality
Milestone 1: A capacity injection programme established and under implementation for priority institutions								
Capacity Development Programme	Capacity Injection Unit established, providing services to prioritised institutions with the implementation of priority reform processes	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	3,000,000	CD Working Group	Agency implementation
Milestone 2: Coordination structure to coordinate and support the improvement of public sector management capacity across government established and operational								
Capacity Development Programme	Federal and State government coordination structure established and managing institutions supported	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	3,000,000	CD Working Group Somaliland Civil Service Coordination mechanism	Agency implementation
	Federal and state Development Assistance Database reviewed and strengthened; Aid Coordination Unit established and operational.	July 2014 – Dec 2016	UNDP	Federal, Puntland, Somaliland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	4,000,000		
Milestone 3: Priority logistics assessment of selected administrative buildings completed and integrated rehabilitation programme of selected government premises developed								
Capacity Development Programme	ICT needs assessment selected ministries completed and ICT investments supported.	Dec 2014	UNDP	Federal, Puntland	Norway, Sweden, UNDP, UK, EU	4,000,000	CD Working Group	Agency implementation

Stabilisation⁷

Strategic Objective: To deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to all Somali citizens									
Priority 1: Coordinated FGS and international support to stabilisation, on the basis of a government-lead strategy and approach									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD) ⁸	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Support to the government in developing and implementing a holistic stabilisation strategy	Stabilisation Strategy developed and implemented.	2014-2016	UNSOM: strategy UNDP, UNOPS, UNSOM and other agencies: implementation; coordination with AMISOM on support to linkages between governance activities and military actions.	South central Somalia	UNSOM, Core funding agencies, voluntary contributions and PBF	Programmatic activities: estimated requirement from government: 15 million	Coordination meeting lead by Ministry of Interior at Mogadishu level; internal UN coordination	Joint activities with AMISOM.	Ongoing
Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs (USD)	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Support to formation of DPSCs, caretaker administrations and Interim Administrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DPSC's established in 25 districts - Caretaker administrations transition to interim administrations in 25 districts - Rudimentary administrative structures put in place 	2014-2015	UNDP, UNSOM	South central Somalia	PBF	3.5 million (for 2015)	PSG 1 WG Coordination meetings held by MoIFA	Joint work between PMAG and UNDP on governance	Ongoing
Support to establishment of law enforcement presence in newly recovered areas	Law enforcement capacities in newly recovered areas established and strengthened.	2014-2015	UNDP, UNSOM	South central Somalia	UNDP and PBF	289,000 (for initial training)	PSG 2 WG MoIFA MoNS	Joint RoL team	Ongoing
Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level									
UN Initiative	Key Deliverables	Time frame	Division of UN labour	Geographic Location	Funding Source	Estimated Costs	Coordination structure	Integration modality	Status
Support to government in visiting and coordinating activities at district and sector level	Coordination of district and sector level activities by the national counterparts accomplished.	2014-2015	UNSOM	South central Somalia	UNSOM/UNSOA	TBC	Joint programme of action with AMISOM	Coordination between UNCT and UNSOM in each location; possibility of co-location in some locations being considered. Coordination with other partners and AMISOM, under FGS leadership	Ongoing

⁷The milestones envisaged by the compact were: (i) four stabilisation programmes endorsed and discussion with development partners on alignment behind these programmes; (ii) action plans for agreed geographic priority areas finalized and (iii) implementation of agreed work plans. However, these are broad milestones and cannot be linked to only a single corresponding priority.

⁸Funding available: 3.5 million from the Peacebuilding Fund

ANNEX 2: NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE UN IN SOMALIA

The following normative framework guides and allows the UN to deliver together with the FGS. The Security Council through SCR 2124 (2013) authorised an UN integrated presence in Somalia on 1 January 2014. Operations in Somalia are conducted within this normative framework of agreed positions and principles stated by the Security Council, the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, various principal organs of the Organisation, and respective mandates of individual AFPs as well as those of UNSOM and UNSOA. This framework serves as a guide for all UN strategies, policies, programmes and operations in Somalia. Changes to this framework can only be initiated by the ISF Steering Committee chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, prompted by new Security Council resolutions, or changes in policy endorsed by the Secretary-General or other principal organs of the organisation.

UNSOM's mandate, which was established in SCR 2102 (2013) and amended in SCR 2158 (2014), covers the following:

- a) To provide "good offices" functions, supporting the FGS' peace and reconciliation process
- b) To provide strategic policy advice to the FGS, and AMISOM as appropriate, on peacebuilding and statebuilding including on: (i) governance, including public financial management; (ii) security sector reform, rule of law (including police, justice and corrections within the framework of the UN Global Focal Point), disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, maritime security and mine action; (iii) the development of a federal system, the constitutional review process and subsequent referendum on the constitution; and preparations for elections in 2016.
- c) To assist the FGS in coordinating international donor support, working with bilateral and multilateral partners, and in full respect of the sovereignty of Somalia, in particular on: (i) Security sector assistance including with the Government's requirements under the terms of the partial suspension of the arms embargo; (ii) Maritime security.
- d) To help build the capacity of the FGS to: (i) promote respect for human rights and women's empowerment; (ii) promote child protection and to implement the relevant Somali Government action plans on children and armed conflict; (iii) prevent conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; (iv) strengthen Somalia's justice institutions and to help ensure accountability in particular with respect to crimes against women and children.
- e) To monitor, help investigate and report to the Council on, and help prevent: (i) any abuses or violations of human rights or violations of international humanitarian law committed in Somalia; (ii) any violations or abuses committed against children in Somalia; (iii) any violations or abuses committed against women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict.

SCR 2158 also stresses the importance of UNSOM supporting the FGS' stabilisation efforts and coordinating international assistance in areas recovered from Al Shabaab, and encourages UNSOM, AMISOM and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to develop and implement joint activities. It requests the SRSG to align closely UNCT activities with the priorities of UNSOM, and coordinate UN activities with the FGS, the African Union (including AMISOM), IGAD, the European Union and other regional bilateral and multilateral partners. SCR 2158 reiterates the importance of UNSOM adherence to the Secretary-General's Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy and Zero-Tolerance Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. It also calls on UNSOM to implement its mandate consistent with, *inter alia*, SCR 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security.

The UN concluded a Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) with the Federal government of Somalia on 26 February 2014 for UNSOM's operations. In accordance with Article 53(3) and 54 of the Provisional Federal Constitution, the SOMA concluded by the FGS applies throughout the territory of Somalia.

UNSOA's mandate was set out in SCR 1863 (2009) and then amended by SCR 2036 (2012) and SCR 2124 (2013). Support to AMISOM and SNA is provided in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) of 2011. HRDDP implementation is overseen through a UN-AMISOM Joint HRDDP Working Group. It provides non-lethal logistical support to AMISOM, such as vital life support like food, water, health and sanitation, and fuel; facilities and engineering; vehicles and other equipment; communications and IT; information support operations; property management; movement control; capacity building; aviation and medical services. SCR 2036 (2012) expanded the support package to cover Contingent-Owned Equipment

reimbursement, including up to 12 aircraft. The support package, however, excludes transfer of funds directly to AMISOM. A Trust Fund managed by UNSOA augments AMISOM's financial capacity.

The logistical support package is authorised for both AMISOM military, police and up to 70 civilians. Currently, as mandated by SCR 2124 (2013), UNSOA provides logistical support to up to 22,126 AMISOM uniformed personnel. SCR 2124 also authorises UNSOA to extend targeted logistical support to the SNA in conducting joint operations with AMISOM, including food and water, fuel, transport, tents, and in-theatre medical evacuation.

In SCR 2124 (2013) the Security Council also mandated UNSOA to provide food and water, fuel, transport, tents and in theatre medical evacuation to the SNA for joint operations with AMISOM which are part of AMISOM's overall Strategic Concept. This support will be provided in accordance with the Secretary-General's Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDDP), and the specific modalities for this, agreed by the UN, AU and FGS, are set out in AMISOM's Concept of Operations and relevant Operational Orders. The SRSB has responsibility for reporting on the application of the HRDDP to UNSOA's logistical support to AMISOM and the SNA.

UN engagement with actors

a) FGS: The FGS is the sole internationally recognised body with authority for the whole territory of Somalia. The UN, working with other international partners, should support and build the FGS' capacity to undertake its constitutional role, oversee broader peacebuilding and statebuilding, as well as humanitarian assistance. It should also build the capacity of the Somali people to interact with and hold the FGS and federal and sub-federal institutions to account. Supporting federal and regional institutions will require capacity building that can only be delivered through greater physical presence of the UN.

b) Existing regional administrations, Interim Regional Administrations, and federal states: UN support to sub-federal administrations should continue in full transparency with the FGS. However, the UN should support Somali actors in leading a national dialogue in areas of common interest and in support of unity. All international actors should encourage and facilitate cooperation between sub-national entities, and the FGS respecting legal and constitutional provisions.

c) Newly recovered/accessible areas: UNSOM, working with relevant AFPs, should continue to support the implementation of the FGS' strategy for the newly recovered areas and assisting coordination with international partners, particularly AMISOM and IGAD. In addition, the UN in Somalia will support the FGS and the international community to plan and carry out early-recovery and conflict-sensitive programme interventions in existing accessible areas, consolidating security gains, disengaging/protecting youth and providing support to Somali civilians and laying the foundations for long-term development, peace and stability. The Security Council also stressed the importance of building sustainable, legitimate and representative local governance and security structures in both Mogadishu and areas recovered.

e) Emerging Administrations: The UN working with other international partners should promote and reflect coherence in their policies across all governance entities in Somalia. Formal political engagement should be limited to administrations that are formally recognised by the FGS. Informal political discussions with parties willing to renounce to violence in order to promote reconciliation and peace consolidation should be encouraged exercising neutrality and principles of 'do no harm'. Pending the establishment of formally recognised administrations, all interventions should promote community engagement and allow for informed programming with due respect to the principles of human rights and gender equality. The UN shall continue to work with Federal member states, regional administrations, Interim Regional Administrations within the framework of the Constitution and Compact.

Parties to armed conflict

All parties to the armed conflict in Somalia have obligations under international humanitarian law: they must respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence and facilitate the delivery of aid to people in need; protect and promote the safety, security and freedom of humanitarian agencies and their personnel; prevent the use of humanitarian resources for purposes that have no connection with humanitarian work; ensure good conduct of troops under their command and prevent punitive actions against

civilians; ensure the provision of security to civilians, in particular women and children and prevent all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) protect displaced civilians against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk; and refrain from engaging in combat methods that can lead unnecessary suffering of civilians.

a) Somali security forces: The UN working with other international partners should support the FGS in Security Sector Reform and capacity building to create national security forces that are inclusive and representative of Somalia and which act in full compliance with their Somalia's obligations under international law including international humanitarian and human rights law. UN assistance will be provided in accordance with the HRDDP.

b) Al Shabaab: The Security Council has repeatedly condemned Al Shabaab's attacks against the FGS, AMISOM, UN personnel and facilities as well as the civilian population, and stressed that Somali armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly Al Shabaab, constitute a terrorist threat to international peace and security. AMISOM has been authorised to use force, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, to reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia. In SCR 2036 (2012) it imposed a ban on the export of charcoal, which is a key source of Al Shabaab funding from Somalia.

c) AMISOM: AMISOM was created by the African Union Peace and Security Council in January 2007, and was mandated by SCR 1744 (2007) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to take all necessary measures to support reconciliation, security sector reform, humanitarian assistance and to protect itself and the then Somali Transitional Federal Institutions. Its current mandate set out in SCR 2093 (2013) and renewed in SCR 2124 (2014) mandates it to do the following tasks:

- (a) Reduce the threat posed by Al Shabaab and other armed opposition groups, including receiving, on a transitory basis, defectors, as appropriate, and in coordination with the UN;
- (b) Assist with the free movement, safe passage and protection of all those involved with the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia;
- (c) To protect the FGS key infrastructure;
- (d) Assist security sector reform including through joint operations;
- (e) To contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for humanitarian assistance;
- (f) To assist the FGS, in collaboration with the United Nations, to extend state authority in areas recovered from Al Shabaab;
- (g) To protect itself and ensure the security and freedom of movement of its personnel, as well as of United Nations personnel carrying out functions mandated by the Security Council.

The UN works closely with AMISOM in implementing their various mandates, both through regular liaison and engagement, and also through implementing joint and coordinated activities.

Arms embargo

Any relevant assistance provided by the UN to the FGS must be notified to the Security Council Sanctions Committee under the Somalia-Eritrea sanctions regime imposed by the Council. The Federal Government of Somalia lacks capacity to adequately notify the Security Council Sanctions Committee.

Corruption

The UN will work with the FGS, sub-federal administrations, and civil society to support the establishment of legal and institutional anti-corruption mechanisms in the spirit of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The UN will also continue to strengthen its risk management practices, with the support of the UN Risk Management Unit to take all appropriate due diligence measures and ensure that assistance is not diverted or abused.

The UN will also closely collaborate with the Financial Governance Committee, which was established in February 2014 in response to concerns about financial management in Somalia. It comprises representatives from the FGS, the World Bank and African Development Bank and an observer from the International Monetary Fund and oversees the implementation of a Financial Governance Programme (FGP) designed to strengthen public

finance and central bank management and provide independent advice in key areas related to financial governance.

Humanitarian assistance

Relevant UN agencies and the wider humanitarian community will continue to provide needs-based humanitarian assistance. Enshrined in multiple Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution (SCR) 2102 (2013), humanitarian action will remain a priority for the UN in Somalia. While humanitarian activities are not a central focus of the ISF, they are a key element of the UN's operations in Somalia. A detailed outline of the current priorities and response plans for humanitarian action are outlined in the Consolidated Appeal (CAP).

Humanitarian assistance should be provided under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence. Unhindered humanitarian access should be secured. The Humanitarian Coordinator and relevant UN agencies will support appropriate linkages between humanitarian action and the UN's peace consolidation priorities.