



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA



UNITED NATIONS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2021–2025





**UNITED
NATIONS
SOMALIA**






Table of Contents

UN Entities Operating in Somalia	7
Joint Statement	9
UN Entity Signatures	10
Executive Summary	12
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 1: Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda	14
1.1 Country Context	15
1.2 National Vision for Sustainable Development	16
1.3 Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals	17
1.4 Gaps and Challenges	20
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 2: United Nations Support to the 2030 Agenda	23
2.1 Theory of Change	24
2.2 Strategic Priorities for the United Nations in Somalia	26
2.3 Intended Development Results	26
2.4 Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Partnerships	28
2.5 Synergies between Cooperation Framework Outcomes	49
2.6 Sustainability	50
2.7 UN Comparative Advantages and UN Country Team Configuration	50
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 3: Cooperation Framework Implementation Plan	52
3.1 Implementation Strategy and Strategic Partnerships	53
3.2 Joint Workplans	54
3.3 Governance	54
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	56
4.1 Monitoring Plan	57
4.2 Risks and Opportunities	57
4.3 Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting	58
4.4 Evaluation Plan	59
<hr/>	
Annex I: Results Framework	60
Annex II: Summary of Consultations	74
Annex III: Legal Clauses	76
Annex IV: Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	79
Annex V: Resources and Resource Mobilization	81



UN Entities Operating in Somalia



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



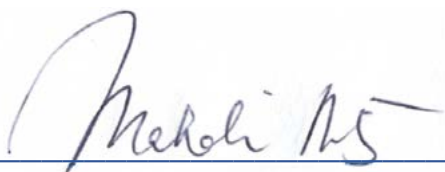
Joint Statement

This United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) represents the commitment of the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations to work together to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity for all Somalis in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

This Cooperation Framework reflects the commitment of the United Nations in Somalia to advancing Somalia’s peace and development priorities and fully aligning its support to the ninth Somalia National Development Plan in a spirit of partnership, cooperation, transparency, and mutual respect, in accordance with the 2017 New Partnership for Somalia. This Cooperation Framework also serves as the United Nations’ accountability framework to the Federal Government of Somalia and its people.


Through this Cooperation Framework, the United Nations, in partnership with other stakeholders, will contribute to addressing the structural causes of chronic fragility and instability that have constrained inclusive and sustainable development in Somalia for decades. It represents the United Nations’ framework for peace consolidation in Somalia, and restates the shared commitment to align humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding work through integrated and multidimensional approaches that build resilience and ensure sustainability. This Cooperation Framework is anchored in a human rights–based approach and is underpinned by the principle of leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first.

As such, the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations hereby endorse this Cooperation Framework as the basis of partnership and collaboration over the next five years.



H.E Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid

Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia



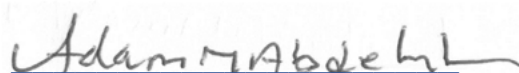
Mr. James Swan

Special Representative of the UN
Secretary-General for Somalia



H.E Gamal Hassan

Minister of Planning, Investment and
Economic Development of Somalia



Mr. Adam Abdelmoula

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

UN Entity Signatures



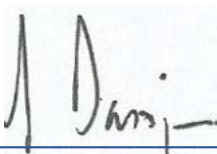
Mr. Etienne Peterschmitt

FAO Country Representative



Mr. Eric Rwabidadi

IFAD Country Director a.i - Near East, North Africa, Europe and Central Asia Division



Mr. Richard Danziger

IOM Chief of Mission



Mr. Alexio Musindo

Director, ILO Country Office for Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Djibouti



Ms. Juliette Biao Koudenoukpo

UNEP Director and Regional Representative for Africa



Mr. Scott Gracie

OHCHR Representative (OIC)



Mr. Sadiq Syed

UN Women Country Programme Manager



Mr. Ishaku Maitumbi

UN-Habitat Somalia Programme (OIC)



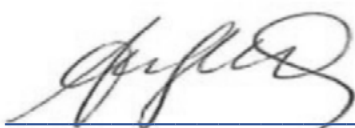
Mr. Jocelyn Mason

UNDP Resident Representative



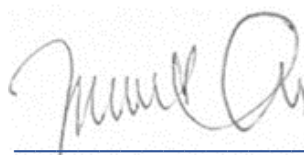
Ms. Judith Karl

UNCDF Executive Secretary



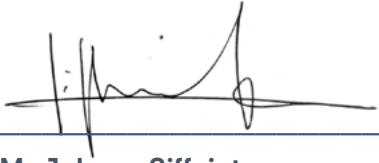
Ms. Ann Therese Ndong-Jatta

UNESCO Regional Director



Mr. Muniandy Shanmugam

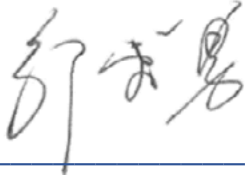
UNDSS Principal Security Advisor



Mr. Johann Siffointe
UNHCR Representative



Mr. Anders Thomsen
UNFPA Representative



Mr. Ciyong Zou
UNIDO Managing Director, Directorate of
Programme, Partnership and Field Coordination



Mr. Jesper Moller
UNICEF Representative (a.i.)



Mr. Amado Philip De Andrés
UNODC Regional Representative



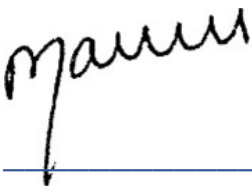
Ms. Qurat-ul-Ain Sadozai
UNMAS Programme Director



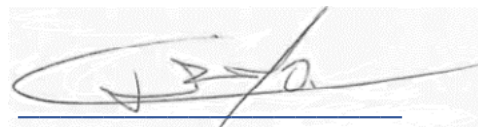
Ms. Lisa Filipetto
Assistant Secretary General, Head of UNSOS



Mr. Tim Lardner
UNOPS Country Director



Mr. Manumur Malik
WHO Representative



Mr. Cesar Orroyo
WFP Country Director

Executive Summary




Somalia has achieved significant progress on its path to peace, stability, and sustainable development since the emergence of a new federal government in 2012. The establishment of a nascent federal structure, strengthened federal- and state-level institutions, and peaceful transition of power through electoral processes have helped consolidate political gains and deepen the accountability of the state to its citizens.

Military gains against Al-Shabaab have brought increasing amounts of territory under government control, opening these once inaccessible areas to sustainable development interventions. Strengthening of rule of law institutions has expanded access to justice and human rights for many Somalis, including women and girls. Increasing numbers of citizens have access to basic social services and social protection programmes, which has contributed to improved health and education outcomes and enhanced the human capital of the country. Steady economic growth has contributed to reductions in poverty. Reaching the Decision Point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in March 2020 has also restored Somalia's access to regular concessional financing, presenting the prospect of a significant increase in financing for key development priorities.

Somalia's gross domestic product per capita is one of the lowest in the world. The arrival of COVID-19 in March 2020 put further pressure on the already modest economic recovery and health systems. The limited capacities at all levels of government to provide for the security, protection, social, environmental, and economic needs of the population pose an additional challenge to the legitimacy of the state. This is further aggravated by a fragile political and security environment. Vulnerability, as a result of recurrent climatic and other shocks, is pervasive, segments of society remain excluded from influencing political outcomes, while gender inequalities and social exclusion present additional impediments to participation for many in the country's journey to sustainable development.

To address these multidimensional challenges, Somalia launched its Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (2020–2024) in December 2019, which outlines an ambitious agenda in the areas of inclusive politics and reconciliation, security and the rule of law, and economic and social development, with linkages to human rights and protection, including the empowerment of women, youth, and other marginalized groups.



In response, the UN has developed this Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to guide the UN's collective contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Somalia.

The Cooperation Framework is built on the realization that to consolidate previous gains and to accelerate the process of sustainable development, the multitude of interconnected challenges driving conflict and fragility must be addressed in unison in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

This Cooperation Framework is framed around four overarching strategic priorities which mirror the pillars of the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan, namely 1) Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, 2) Security and Rule of Law, 3) Economic Development, and 4) Social Development. These are supported by a set of integrated and mutually reinforcing outcomes designed to advance progress towards the SDGs. All priorities and outcomes of the Cooperation Framework are underpinned by human rights principles and the central objective of leaving no one behind.

To institutionalize the triple nexus (humanitarian, development, and peace interlinkages) across the collective work of the UN system in Somalia, the Cooperation Framework integrates its inclusive peacebuilding, development, and resilience ambitions to help address the chronic vulnerability and structural impediments that obstruct Somalia's progress to sustainable development.

To ensure effective implementation of the Cooperation Framework and to support building Somali institutional capacities, the UN will bring to bear its capacities, expertise, and resources at country, regional, and global levels. Trusting and transparent partnerships will be essential to advancing the commitments and aspirations of the Cooperation Framework. To ensure maximum inclusiveness, the UN will engage with a broad range of governmental and non-governmental partners throughout the whole country, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, to ensure that the UN lives up to its commitment to leave no one behind.

CHAPTER 1: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA



1.1 Country Context

As Somalia continues its long recovery from decades of conflict, underdevelopment, and instability, the country has achieved significant progress in several areas, such as state and institution building at the national and Federal Member State level, military gains against radical insurgent groups, increased economic growth, and improved public sector management.

An important development has been the establishment of a nascent federal state structure, with the formation of Federal Member State (FMS) administrations. However, there remains a lack of clarity on the legal and constitutional framework codifying relations between federal and FMS levels.

The prolonged absence of dialogue between the federal- and state-level leaders left little time to make the electoral law implementable to hold one-person-one-vote elections as planned in 2020/2021. To prevent political instability, the leaders resumed dialogue and reached agreement on a proposed model that provides for indirect elections with minor enhancements from the 2016 model, while the 30 per cent quota for women's representation has been guaranteed. It is anticipated that elections will be held in 2021.

Significant efforts have been made by the Federal Government of Somalia, in cooperation with international partners, to strengthen security in Somalia. The government has promoted alternative approaches to the voluntary disengagement, rehabilitation, and reintegration of former Al-Shabaab members, including women and chil-

dren. Despite limited resources, government efforts to combat terrorism have been commendable, but Al-Shabaab, groups affiliated with the Islamic State, and simmering inter-communal conflicts continue to threaten the country's security and long-term stability.

Human rights violations remain largely uninvestigated due to impunity and weak institutions. Such violations disproportionately affect sections of the population, specifically women and children, at the margins of society. However, notable progress has been made in the engagement with key international and regional human rights instruments and processes and in strengthening the national capacity in advancing human rights.

Somalia has some of the worst social development indicators in the world. Despite improvements in the past decade, inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene practices contribute to health and nutrition challenges. The quality of basic social services suffers due to human and financial resource constraints, while physical and financial barriers limit access to existent services. Restrictive social and cultural norms regarding gender and social relations add to weak legal and state protection mechanisms.

Somalia remains one of the most complex and protracted humanitarian crises in the world. Climatic shocks, combined with other persistent drivers of needs such as armed conflict and protracted and continued displacement, have left over 5.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.¹

Somali migration patterns are complex. There are

¹ 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan.

approximately 30,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the country, mainly from Ethiopia and Yemen. Approximately 765,000 Somalis live as new or protracted refugees outside the country, while 130,000 refugee returnees have returned to Somalia since December 2014. The country's 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) are consistently identified as among the poorest groups in the country.

Multiple concurrent crises – COVID-19, locusts, flooding, droughts – have disrupted Somalia's economic recovery trajectory. According to the latest World Bank estimates, gross domestic product is projected to be US\$4.6 billion in 2020 – negative growth of -1.5 per cent compared with a pre-crisis forecast of a 3.2 per cent increase in growth.² Somalia remains highly dependent on aid and remittances. The country received about US\$1.9 billion in official development assistance in 2019, comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian and development aid.³ Somalia's large diaspora sends home approximately US\$1.4 billion per year.⁴ On a positive note, Somalia reached the Decision Point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in March 2020, thereby restoring its access to regular concessional financing and being one step closer to debt relief.

Finally, political reconfiguration in the Horn of Africa presents an opportunity for closer regional cooperation that can accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs and addressing the historical marginalization of communities in border areas.

² World Bank estimates as of September 2020 – they are still under assessment as the situation evolves.

³ <https://somalia.un.org/en/46669-aid-flows-somalia-2020>.

⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/691651583636465400/pdf/Somalia-Reengagement-and-Reform-Development-Policy-Financing-Project.pdf>.

1.2 National Vision for Sustainable Development

Launched in December 2019, the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9) lays out the country's development priorities for the period 2020 to 2024 and serves as the key overarching planning framework for the Government of Somalia and international partners. The NDP-9 also serves as an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, a critical step in enabling Somalia to progress towards debt relief as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

The NDP-9 is anchored in the following four pillars pertaining to political fragility, conflict, weak economy, and community vulnerability: 1) Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation; 2) Security and the Rule of Law; 3) Economic Development; and 4) Social Development.



The NDP-9's analysis of poverty- and security-related issues confirms that effective and inclusive politics is a prerequisite for reducing insecurity,

strengthening the rule of law, improving governance and human rights, reducing inequalities, and accelerating economic and social development. **Pillar 1** aims to advance progress towards a stable and peaceful federal Somalia with an effectively decentralized, functional democratic system based on inclusive political processes.

Pillar 2 envisages security institutions that serve the expectations of its citizens by respecting, protecting, and promoting their fundamental rights, thus ensuring security and stability. Rule of law and justice sector reform aims to provide secure and equitable access to affordable justice and increase public trust and confidence in the judiciary.

Pillar 3 aims to improve the business environment to positively affect the policy, institutional, regulatory, infrastructure, and cultural conditions that govern formal and informal business activities. Investment in traditional economic strengths is prioritized to promote sustainable production, employment, and food security. Diversification of the economy will be advanced through the development of industry-specific legislation, creating an enabling environment for inclusive investment, increasing skills training, and formalizing the informal sector.

The NDP-9 recognizes that the sustainable provision by the government of quality public services is central to Somalia's poverty reduction strategy and crucial for building resilience to economic, conflict-related, and environmental shocks. As such, **Pillar 4** endeavours to improve access to essential services for all, including education, health care, clean water, sanitation, nutrition, and social protection, along with improved disaster risk management.

In addition, the NDP-9 is underpinned by cross-cutting imperatives that are integrated across all pillars:

- a) Strengthen gender, human rights, and other kinds of social equity.
- b) Build the resilience of households, communities, and the government.
- c) Better manage Somalia's environment and its natural resources.
- d) Prioritize durable solutions to long-term displacement.
- e) Strengthen the interface between humanitarian and development planning.
- f) Make governance improvements a priority in each pillar.

The NDP-9 explicitly maps its priorities to the SDGs. Despite challenges with data availability, the NDP-9 also includes a specific SDG monitoring and evaluation road map that provides available baseline data for specific SDG indicators and utilizes localized SDG targets to enable alignment to the global framework.

1.3 Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Adequately assessing Somalia's progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achievement of the SDGs is extremely challenging due to the complexity and fragility of the context and the general lack of SDG and related data. As such, while this section draws on available SDG-specific data, it is largely reliant on

alternative but related information to provide an overview of the situation in the country as it pertains to the 2030 Agenda. A more comprehensive analysis of Somalia's progress towards the 2030 Agenda can be found in the UN Common Country Analysis and its companion document.⁵

Almost 90 per cent of Somali households are deprived in at least one dimension – monetary, electricity, education, or water and sanitation – with nearly 70 per cent of households deprived in two or more dimensions.⁶ Nearly 70 per cent of Somalis live on less than US\$1.90 per day. Although it has increased each year since 2015, gross domestic product per capita remains one of the lowest globally. (SDG 1) It is estimated that 17 per cent of national income in Somalia in 2017 went to the top 1 per cent of earners, while the top 10 per cent received over 50 per cent of national income. The bottom 50 per cent made only around 14 per cent of national income.⁷ (SDG 10)

From 2012 to 2019, an average of 3 million Somalis faced moderate food insecurity, and 1.6 million people faced severe food insecurity.⁸ Food security is declining in 2020 due to persistent threats. By the end of 2019, the national prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition⁹ or wasting was at 13.1 per cent.¹⁰ The level of Severe Acute Malnutrition

stood at 1.8 per cent at the end of 2019; however, prevalence is increasing. Twenty-eight per cent of children under 5 years are stunted.¹¹ Among non-pregnant women, overweight and obesity is at 39.4 per cent and is emerging as a public health issue that requires attention. (SDG 2)

The average life expectancy at birth in Somalia has been rising consistently over the past 30 years; however, it remains low, standing at 55.7 years in 2018. The maternal mortality ratio has steadily declined and was estimated to be 692 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019.¹² A factor in this reduction is the increase in the skilled birth attendance rate, standing at 32 per cent in 2019.¹³ The under-5 mortality rate has also seen a significant decline over the past 15 years. However, Somalia is ranked 192 out of 195 countries, with a rate estimated to be 122 child deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018. (SDG 3)

Almost half of Somali children and adults have never received formal education, while approximately 3 million out of 5 million school-aged children are out of school.¹⁴ Only 30 per cent of children at primary level and 26 per cent at secondary level are enrolled in school. An estimated 8 per cent of men and 4 per cent of women have ever attended university. Only 45 per cent of youth can read and write (49 per cent male, 41 per cent female), while the overall adult literacy rate stands at just 40 per cent. (SDG 4)

While improving, only 65.2 per cent of Somali households have access to improved water

⁵ The UN Common Country Analysis and its companion document can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

⁶ World Bank, *Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment*, April 2019, p. 101, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32323/Findings-from-Wave-2-of-the-Somali-High-Frequency-Survey.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁷ <https://wid.world/country/somalia/>.

⁸ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a tool for improving food security analysis and decision making. It is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition, and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response. IPC ratings are: 1) Minimal; 2) Stressed; 3) Crisis; 4) Emergency; and 5) Catastrophe/Famine.

⁹ Global Acute Malnutrition is a measure of acute malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months.

¹⁰ Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit seasonal food security and nutrition assessment.

¹¹ Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ SDG indicator 3.1.2 (Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*).

¹⁴ *2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview*.

sources.¹⁵ Just over half of Somalis have access to basic water services, with this declining to just 28 per cent in rural areas.¹⁶ Countrywide, only 38 per cent of the population had access to basic sanitation in 2017, and 28 per cent practised open defecation. (SDG 6)

Access to electricity is increasing but remains low, with just over 49 per cent of the population having access in 2019 – 66.2 per cent in urban areas and 17.2 per cent in rural areas.¹⁷ About 62 per cent and 25 per cent of urban households depend on charcoal and firewood respectively as their main source of energy. (SDG 7)

Violence against women and rape have increased across Somalia in recent years. It is estimated that 99.2 per cent of women have undergone female genital mutilation.¹⁸ Early marriage remains common, with girls often married below the age of 15, and even as low as 12 or 13. (SDG 5)

While women's representation in parliament fell below the 30 per cent quota, it reached 24.5 per cent during the 2016 electoral process, in line with the global average of 25 per cent. However, this success has not been mirrored at the Federal Member State level.

Around 5 per cent of the Somalia population live with disabilities. According to a health survey done in 2019, 42 per cent of persons with disabilities in Somalia had not received any care or support for their disability in the preceding year.¹⁹ (SDG 8)

Despite an estimated 400,000 persons entering the labour market every year, labour force participation is low, at just 48 per cent, with this proportion decreasing significantly to 33 per cent for youth and just 14 per cent for female youth.²⁰ While declining over recent years, unemployment remains stubbornly high, particularly for women. An estimated 70 per cent of Somali youth are unemployed or underemployed, with rates even higher for female youth.²¹ (SDG 8)

Only 13 per cent of the country's 22,000 kilometres of roads are paved, limiting the significant potential of cross-border trade. Port and airport infrastructure remains severely underdeveloped. The share of manufacturing in Somalia's economic growth is relatively small.²² Manufactured goods accounted for only 15 per cent of exports in 2016, with high-tech goods accounting for just 5.3 per cent of the manufactured goods exported. In 2019, only 4.6 per cent of the population were employed in industry, with this figure falling to 3.7 per cent for women.²³ (SDG 9)

Recent data suggests that 74.4 per cent of households have a mobile phone, with 73 per cent of women owning one.²⁴ The proportion of Somali women with a mobile money account stands at 63.9 per cent.²⁵ Internet access, while increasing, remains very limited, with only 11.9 per cent of households having an Internet connection. A mere 15.1 per cent of women and girls have used the Internet in the past 12 months.²⁶ (SDG 9)

¹⁵ Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*.

¹⁶ 2019 WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

¹⁷ Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*.

¹⁸ SDG indicator 5.3.2 (Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*).

¹⁹ Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*.

²⁰ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.ACTI.ZS>.

²¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS>, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=SO>.

²² World Bank, *Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment*, April 2019.

²³ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.IND.EMPL.ZS?locations=SO>.

²⁴ Directorate of National Statistics, Federal Government of Somalia, *The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*.

²⁵ SDG indicator 8.10.2 (b) (*The Somali Health and Demographic Survey 2020*).

²⁶ SDG indicator 17.8.1 (*The Somali Health and Demographic Survey*

Somalia's urban population is estimated at 6.45 million people and is growing at an average rate of 4.2 per cent per annum.²⁷ The World Bank estimates that if the current trend continues, by 2030 Somalia will add another 4.5 million residents to its already constrained urban environment.²⁸ (SDG 11)

After the Federal Government of Somalia was established, the National Adaptation Programme of Action, the first climate strategy for Somalia, was finalized in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change guidelines. In addition, the Federal Government has approved the National Disaster Management Policy. However, state capacities and resources to operationalize these strategies remain limited. (SDG 13)

Since 2014, Somalia has made reasonable progress towards establishing institutional and regulatory infrastructure for the sustainable management of its marine and coastal resources; however, overexploitation and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing persist. (SDG 14) In 1980, total forest resources were estimated to cover 39 million hectares or approximately 62 per cent of the country's total land area. However, by 2014 this figure had reduced to only 6.4 million hectares or 10.3 per cent of the country's total land area, largely due to unsustainable charcoal production. (SDG 15)

Due to security and political challenges, the development of a formal legal and judicial system has been slow, and basic government presence

is limited to a few of the country's larger cities. Traditional mechanisms remain the main vehicle for most of the population to address disputes. However, access to justice in these mechanisms remains particularly difficult for marginalized groups. Major improvements have been made on the progressive expansion of police services.

Corruption is both a major cause and a major consequence of endemic political instability in Somalia, which has been ranked at the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index every year since 2006.²⁹

Freedom from discrimination and unequal treatment is enshrined in virtually all legal instruments and Somalia's human rights commitments. Somalia has also made significant progress in signing up to and reporting on various international human rights instruments. However, sociocultural and customary features introduce certain levels of differentiation and at times outright discrimination. (SDG 16)

1.4 Gaps and Challenges

Somalia has made admirable progress in advancing its peace- and state-building agenda in recent years. However, the country continues to face long-standing structural impediments to progressing on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achievement of the SDGs. Drivers of poverty are largely attributed to a 30-year-long state collapse, conflict, political instability, climate change, environmental degradation, a lack of investment in critical basic social services, and weak economic performance. These factors are

2020).

²⁷ UNDESA, data from the 2018 triennial review; see also UN Somalia, Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, *Towards Sustainable Urban Development in Somalia and IDP Durable Solutions at Scale*, 2019.

²⁸ World Bank, Somalia Urban Resilience Project, 2018.

²⁹ <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/somalia>.

compounded by weak governance and state capacity, systemic corruption, high levels of vulnerability, and persistent abuses and violations of human rights by various actors without redress and protection systems. Somalia also faces recurring cycles of humanitarian disasters that wipe out investments, push millions into poverty, and trigger displacement.

Marginalization and exclusion risk leaving the most vulnerable behind, most notably women and girls, youth, children, rural and nomadic communities, internally displaced persons, migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, refugee and migrant returnees, minority groups, and persons with disabilities.

While the evolution of a federal state structure has been a significant achievement, the often-fractious relationship between the Federal Government and Federal Member States impedes key political processes. Contested authority on the division of competencies remains a challenge to codifying agreed arrangements on federalism in a new constitution. Underfunded budgets of Federal Member State administrations further hamper the implementation of federalism. Corruption and impunity, as well as systemic exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups from political, reconciliation, and other decision-making processes and institutions pose further challenges to stability and inclusive sustainable development. Weak legislative capacity at federal and state levels constrains the development and adoption of legal frameworks to regulate legal, political, security, judicial, and socio-economic matters.

Fractured relationships between the Federal Government and Federal Member States have also impacted the establishment and functioning of and cooperation among Somalia's security and

justice institutions at federal and state levels, impeding Somalia's abilities to counter Al-Shabaab and other non-state armed groups, extend its authority to large parts of the country, and position itself to take security responsibility for its territory and borders. Slow progress on security reforms and the re-establishment of rule of law institutions continues to negatively impact respect for and protection of human rights, accountability, and compliance with standards. Provision of justice chain services to the population remains low, particularly outside urban areas, thereby negatively and disproportionately impacting the rights of women.

The overreliance on vulnerable productive sectors means that the economy and livelihoods remain susceptible to increasingly frequent climatic shocks and stressors. This is exacerbated by the unsustainable exploitation of the natural resources on which rural livelihoods depend. Interclan tensions and competition over dwindling pastures and water resources further fuel insecurity and conflict.

Beyond the usual challenges of access capital, market infrastructure, and institutions protecting property rights, many Somalis do not have the necessary skills to match labour market needs, which results in high levels of unemployment and exclusion. With the general absence of rules and regulations governing economic development, non-competitive market behaviour hampers economic diversification and associated resilience, as well as stronger growth.

Somalia also lacks the necessary infrastructure to link producers to domestic and foreign markets and to help promote an enabling environment for sustainable industrialization. In addition, the lack

of regulatory policy frameworks for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and private sector participation in the energy sector limits access to affordable electricity.

Service delivery is fragmented, unregulated, and poorly monitored. There are weak accountability and transparency mechanisms within ministries, high turnover of staff, and a lack of qualified personnel, resulting in an acute shortage of social sector workers. Services are generally concentrated in urban areas, leaving rural areas largely without access. In addition, rapid and unplanned urbanization continues to place significant pressure on urban centres to provide public services and economic opportunities.

The lack of preventative health services and limited treatment services leads to poor health and nutrition outcomes, which in turn increase vulnerability to shocks and stresses. Poor health and nutrition outcomes are further worsened by the lack of access to water and sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices. Though improving, capacity and finances at federal and state levels to deliver integrated health and nutrition services at scale remain limited. Poor health and nutrition ser-

vices also result in lower school attendance and academic performance, perpetuating the ongoing cycle of poverty. Limited access to quality education and very poor learning outcomes result in high levels of unemployment and exclusion. This includes high levels of exposure to gender-based violence, abuse, and neglect, particularly for women and children. The lack of adequate and inclusive social protection systems and coverage also means that those who are the most vulnerable remain at risk of being left further behind.

An overdependence on official development assistance and remittances, a low local resource base, a weak ability to mobilize resources, a lack of support to Federal Member States' budgets, and very low foreign direct investment limit the Federal Government's ability to invest in key infrastructure, social services, social protection programmes, safety nets, the security sector, and rule of law services, among others. With only a limited proportion of the official development assistance being channelled through the government-led aid coordination architecture, alignment, transparency, and maximizing synergies among development partners remain challenging.

CHAPTER 2: UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA



2.1 Theory of Change

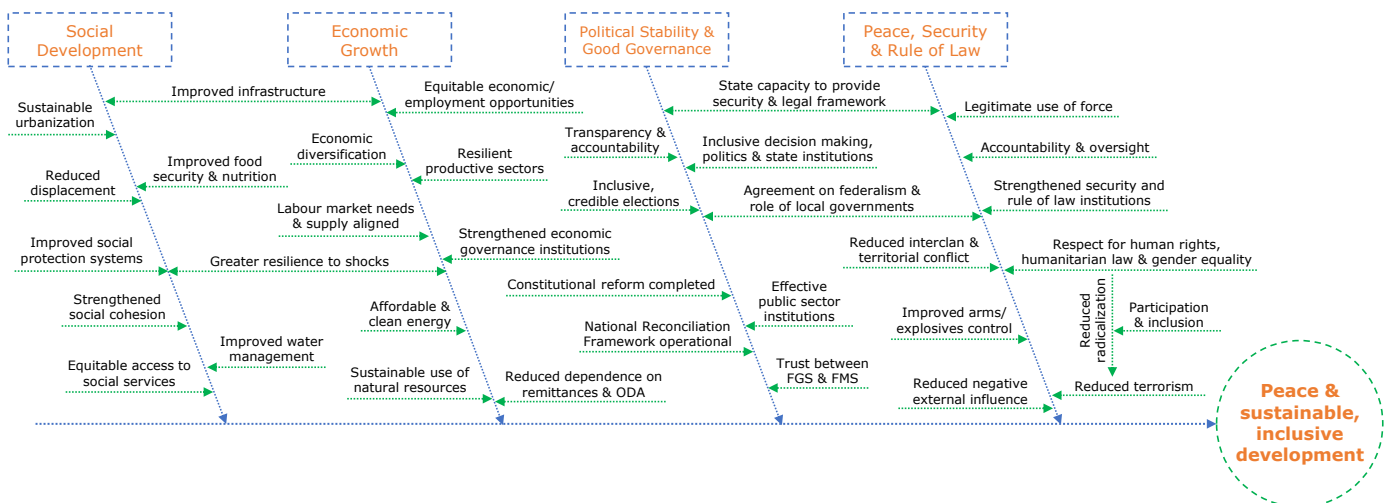
The complexity of the context in Somalia means that a multitude of factors constantly influences development processes, often simultaneously, where progress, or the lack thereof, in various areas can stimulate or derail a positive development trajectory. As such, progress in one area is often contingent on movement in others. This necessitates an ongoing balancing of support arrangements to stimulate positive change, based on a solid analysis of current and projected changes and agile management arrangements to respond to challenges and exploit opportunities.

Critical for sustainable and peaceful development is the advancement of key political processes fundamental to ensuring inclusive, transparent, accountable, and effective governance. Agreements on power and resource sharing in the federated dispensation will have to be enshrined in a revised constitution. They will need to address democratic deficits and enable effective government at all levels, including equitable delivery of security, rule of law, and social services, as well as social protection programmes, all in a decentralized federal structure.

The legitimacy of the state will be enhanced when inclusive and credible elections are organized and Somalis – particularly women, youth, and other marginalized groups – are able to meaningfully engage and benefit from democratic processes and institutions. Effective, transparent, and accountable institutions capable of meeting the needs of citizens will further strengthen the compact between the state and its citizens. Tackling corruption will contribute to economic development, security, and the rule of law.

Addressing the underlying drivers of conflict, including interclan conflict, territorial disputes, human rights grievances, and competition over natural resources, will further strengthen social cohesion while creating a more sustainable and inclusive environment for social and economic development. This can be done through inclusive reconciliation processes, dialogue, and the promotion of tolerance, integrating both grass-roots and national initiatives for long-standing grievances. Such actions will further contribute to addressing the drivers of exclusion, radicalization, and violent extremism.

Pathways to Peace and Sustainable, Inclusive Development



The Security and Justice Committee provides the framework to strengthen security institutions that are under civilian oversight to be affordable, acceptable, accountable, and able, while upholding the human rights obligations that will facilitate the transition to Somali ownership of security, based on the Somali Transition Plan. Taking control of Al-Shabaab-held territory will enable the state to extend its authority to new areas and provide for the needs of its citizens. To weaken the group and achieve lasting security and stability, a comprehensive approach will be required that includes interrupting its financial networks, building community resilience, preventing (re)recruitment into armed groups, and supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of former members.

Justice sector reform will increase secure and equitable access to affordable justice, particularly for the most vulnerable, and strengthen public trust and confidence in the justice chain.

Provision of quality and affordable public services is central to poverty reduction and crucial for building the resilience of vulnerable Somali citizens to economic, conflict-related, and environmental shocks while strengthening trust between the state and its people. To address the multidimensional drivers of poverty and vulnerability, further investments in comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable social protection systems and provision of basic social security guarantees are paramount.

Comprehensive social protection programmes will enable vulnerable Somalis to be resilient against shocks by better managing life-cycle risks and improving their food security and nutrition status.

The improved provision of and access to government-led quality basic social services and social protection will also build human capital and help generate a labour force with the necessary skills and competencies for emerging labour market needs while safeguarding rights at work.

Economic growth will need to accelerate to address persistently high rates of acute poverty and unemployment. Expansion of Somalia's revenue base will provide the much-needed capital for investment in security, justice, critical infrastructure, social services, and safety nets.

Somalia will need to capitalize on its recent debt write-off and likely future access to concessional lending from international financial institutions. Effective measures will be required to strengthen key economic governance institutions and ensure that they have the capacity to implement and enforce reforms aimed at generating employment-intensive growth through Somalia's emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector. Value chain-specific constraints will need to be addressed in both traditional and emerging sectors of the economy, ensuring that productivity and employment gains go hand in hand with measures to manage Somalia's critical natural resources.

Strengthening cross-border partnerships and cooperation will not only unlock forward momentum on key national priorities on economic growth, displacement and migration, and security, but also enhance the confidence of regional governments in Somalia as the key to peaceful regional development.

2.2 Strategic Priorities for the United Nations in Somalia

The UN in Somalia is fully committed to contributing to the realization of the peace and development priorities under the NDP-9 through the implementation of its various mandates. Following extensive consultations and analysis, the UN in Somalia decided that the strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework should directly mirror the four pillars of the NDP-9, namely:

Cooperation Framework Strategic Priorities

- 1) **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**
- 2) **Security and Rule of Law**
- 3) **Economic Development**
- 4) **Social Development**

The Cooperation Framework will also be informed by the cross-cutting imperatives of the NDP-9 as outlined in section 2.2 of this document, with a particular focus on the most marginalized and vulnerable to ensure they are not left behind. These strategic priorities are designed to address the multidimensional and interconnected challenges faced by Somalia, with each one contributing to progress in all others. In accordance with the New Way of Working, these complementary strategic priorities will enable the UN in Somalia to advance the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Ensuring maximum alignment between UN and government planning frameworks will also facilitate greater integration of the coordination and implementation arrangements for the Cooperation Framework with the Somali government-led aid coordination architecture, which also aligns to the pillars of the NDP-9 (see chapter 4 for further information on the implementation strategy for the Cooperation Framework).

2.3 Intended Development Results

This Cooperation Framework is designed to directly respond to the ambitious peacebuilding and sustainable development agenda of the Federal Government of Somalia as outlined in the NDP-9, and other crucial reforms. The UN in Somalia intends to match this ambition with a comprehensive package of support for the advancement of the 2030 Agenda in the country. A fundamental objective of the Cooperation Framework is to support and capacitate different levels of government to fulfil the needs and aspirations of its people and to be accountable to them.

Recognizing their inherently intertwined and overlapping nature, UN support will be provided under the framework of the four strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework as outlined above, as well as the supporting outcomes described in section 3.4.

Through UN support to inclusive political and reconciliation processes, the review of the constitution will be completed, thereby codifying federalization, sharing of resources and fiscal responsibilities, allocation of powers as well as institutional mandates for service delivery, safeguarding of human rights, and ensuring that marginalized groups, particularly women and youth, are supported to meaningfully engage in political and decision-making processes. Inclusive, democratic, and credible elections will ensure that Somali institutions at all levels are more representative and inclusive.

Government institutions will be transparent and accountable, and systemic corruption will be tackled. Civil society, including those representing marginalized groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, will be active participants in government and governance structures. Support for the implementation of the National

Reconciliation Framework and its Implementation Plan will help to resolve long-standing grievances and conflicts, thereby consolidating peace. Stepping up the UN's regional engagement and enhancing cross-border cooperation across the spectrum of the UN's presence in Horn of Africa countries will further contribute to accelerating national progress towards achieving the SDGs.

In delivering improved security and rule of law for the Somali people, increased emphasis will be placed on a comprehensive approach to security to ensure the full implementation of the Somali Transition Plan. Somalis will be afforded equitable access to justice, while the centrality of a human rights-based approach will underpin engagement with federal- and state-level institutions. Strengthening rule of law and sustaining peace at the community level, with increased emphasis on supporting women, girls, and the most vulnerable in society, will guide security sector reform and the implementation of accountability mechanisms for those who have been empowered to prevent conflict and violence.

Strengthened public and private economic institutions will help drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth by facilitating the creation of economic and job opportunities, particularly in the emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector. Institutions will create such opportunities in a gender-sensitive manner and in productive sectors with high growth potential. This drive will rely on better management of natural resources and the facilitation of investments in key economic infrastructure, institutional capacities, and modern, climate-smart, and green productive technologies. Such investments will address critical binding constraints, resulting in overall productivity gains, increased value addition, economic and livelihood diversification, and enhanced opportunities for decent work and incomes.

Similarly, investment in the capacity development of Somalia's active and prospective workforce will enhance the employability of all Somalis, in particular the most vulnerable among women, youth, IDPs, and people with disabilities, thereby contributing to sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. The UN further will incentivize new thinking on innovative development finance, including how to blend public and private financing. The UN will also work with government, international financial institutions, and donor partners to safeguard remittances, which remain an important lifeline for many Somalis.

Federal and state governments will effectively lead and regulate the delivery of quality social services and social protection programmes accessible to all Somalis, especially the most vulnerable. Somalis will be better able to realize their full potential through improved educational and health outcomes and the provision of basic social security guarantees, which will actively contribute to the sustainable development of the country. Vulnerable Somalis will have strengthened resilience to better withstand recurrent environmental and climate change-induced crises, while those most at risk will be supported through the provision of shock-responsive social safety nets. Food security of the most vulnerable will increase, while malnutrition, particularly childhood malnutrition, will be significantly reduced.

The realization of the above will increase the resilience of those most vulnerable to displacement, while internally displaced persons, refugee and migrant returnees, and host communities will be provided with durable solutions in accordance with national strategies. Effective implementation of the government's national- and subnational-level COVID-19 preventive and response measures will further enable the country to scale up its assistance to build back better and support the vulnerable population groups impacted by the pandemic.

2.4 Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Partnerships

Strategic Priority 1:

INCLUSIVE POLITICS AND RECONCILIATION



Outcome 1.1: Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized

Theory of Change

IF constitutional, legislative, and institutional reform processes at federal and state levels are completed in accordance with international human rights obligations; and

IF the allocation of powers and institutional mandates between federal, state, and local levels of government are clearly defined and codified in adopted federal- and state-level constitutions and legislations; and

IF Somalis, particularly marginalized groups, meaningfully engage in political processes, decision making, district and state planning, and national reconciliatory actions; and

IF the capacities of the Federal Government of Somalia, FMSs, and local institutions are strengthened to enable them to undertake their functions in a decentralized system:

THEN: The formal federal system will be strengthened and state powers will be effectively decentralized; Somalis will benefit from effective service delivery from state to local levels; trust, confidence, and cooperation between leaders at all levels of government will be consolidated; democracy and accountability will be strengthened; and the effect of para-state, para-institutional, and clannish influence over socio-economic and political processes will be reduced.

In support of this outcome, the UN will use its good offices and technical, advisory, and capacity support to ensure that federal and state insti-

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcome 2.1 under **Security and Rule of Law**, and Outcomes 4.1 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

tutions engage in the federalization and constitutional review processes and to better enable them to execute their duties in an inclusive and participatory manner. The UN will strive to ensure that human rights and equality are codified in agreed federal and state constitutions, involving the participation of all Somalis throughout the process.

Outcome 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions

Theory of Change

IF institutions at all levels of the government, including federal and state parliaments, are more accountable and transparent and responsive to the needs of their constituents; and

IF institutional and legal frameworks and laws and by-laws are formulated and reviewed in accordance with international human rights standards following the operationalization of the new federal constitution; and

IF institutional corruption is comprehensively tackled and perpetrators are held to account; and

IF the state is capable of registering all eligible voters and political parties and organizing and holding free and fair elections; and

IF Somalis can directly elect their representatives at local, state, and federal levels in free, transparent, and safe electoral processes; and

IF the 30 per cent gender quota is secured for women's representation in federal and state parliaments:

THEN: Somalis will benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, representative, accountable, transparent, and citizen-oriented democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions, thereby increasing state legitimacy and decreasing grievances that drive conflict.

To advance the democratization process, the UN will support preparations for and seek to increase

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, and Outcome 4.4 under **Social Development**.

participation, diversity, and transparency in the indirect electoral process planned for 2021, while contributing to the necessary national capacities and a conducive environment for holding one-person, one-vote elections for the following electoral cycle. The UN will also support federal and state legislatures and governmental institutions to be more accountable and better address the needs of their citizens.

Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

Theory of Change

IF reconciliatory activities highlighted in the National Reconciliation Framework and Implementation Plan are operationalized; and

IF inclusive community conflict resolution platforms are established and capacitated, and synergies between national and grass-roots initiatives are maximized in responding to the lingering and existing conflicts; and

IF reconciliation interventions and activities are adjusted to the needs of specific groups and contexts while integrating human rights-based approaches; and

IF environmental approaches to reconciliation and nature-based solutions to peacebuilding and reconciliation are supported; and

IF the capacities of civil society organizations, community-based organizations, and the representatives of all societal groups are strengthened to participate in and lead reconciliation processes; and

IF federal, state, and local institutions of the government are capacitated to participate in or lead the implementation of reconciliation activities:

THEN: Root causes of long-standing conflicts will be addressed; sustainable peace, stability, human rights, and socio-economic development will be advanced; and all Somalis will live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

In supporting this outcome, the UN will support

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.2 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 under **Security and Rule of Law**, and Outcomes 4.3 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

the development of community conflict resolution mechanisms to provide a solid platform for the inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in reconciliation processes. The UN will identify and leverage synergies between bottom-up reconciliatory activities and national strategies in accordance with the National Reconciliation Framework to maximize the potential impacts of reconciliation processes while ensuring their adherence to human rights standards.

Partnerships

On issues pertaining to federalism and constitutional reform, at the federal level the UN will work with the Offices of the President and the Prime Minister; the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; the Boundaries and Federalism Commission; the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs; the Somali Federal Parliament, including through the Joint Oversight Parliamentary Committee; and the Independent Commission for the Review and Implementation of the Constitution. At the state level, the UN will engage leaders and parliaments, as well as ministries mandated to facilitate issues of federalism and constitutional reform processes.

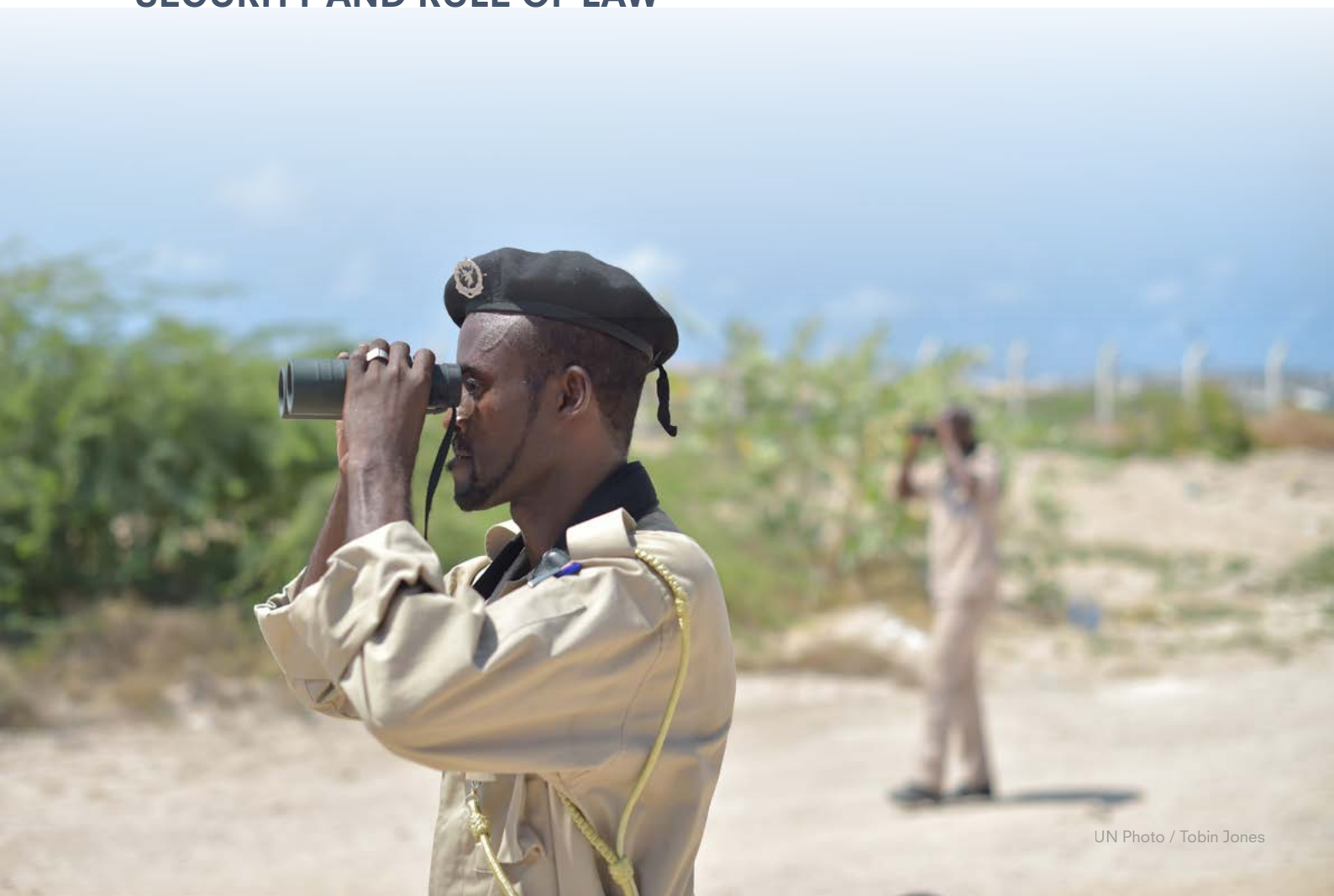
The UN will work with the federal and state parliaments to strengthen their legislative and oversight role and will coordinate with relevant Federal Government and FMS institutions and leaders for the organization of democratic, inclusive, and credible elections. In its support to reconciliation and peacebuilding, the UN will engage appropriate ministries and partners at all levels of government,

particularly the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, mandated to implement the National Reconciliation Framework/Plan.

Throughout its work, the UN will partner with civil society organizations, particularly those representing the most vulnerable societal groups, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. The UN will strengthen their capacities to undertake monitoring and oversight functions to ensure accountability among Somali institutions, but also to advocate for inclusion of those groups and the citizenry at large in inclusive political and decision-making processes. Finally, to ensure that these processes are advanced in compliance with international standards and obligations, the UN will continue to coordinate with relevant international actors to ensure the free flow of information and to secure continued support for national stakeholders.

Strategic Priority 2:

SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW



Outcome 2.1: Al-Shabaab is reduced and degraded, and respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security, and environmental governance is sustained through strengthened security and rule of law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks

Theory of Change

IF the National Security Architecture Agreement is implemented and the federated justice and corrections model is agreed and adopted; and

IF national- and state-level stabilization strategies and plans are developed and operationalized; and

IF the independence of the judiciary is respected and access to justice is expanded; and

IF security and rule of law stakeholders are adequately resourced and capacitated to provide justice and security, including through countering Al-Shabaab and its youth recruitment; and

IF arms control is enhanced, armed groups, including clan militias, are disarmed and dismantled, and former members, including women, youth, and children, are rehabilitated and reintegrated via appropriate processes; and

IF security and rule of law institutions are adequately resourced and capacitated to counter transnational organized crime, including illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, firearms, ammunition, and dual-use components, smuggling of migrants, and illicit financial flows; and

IF security and rule of law institutions under political, judicial, and civilian oversight establish, deliver, and maintain security services within the Security and Justice Committee and can design, implement, enforce, and monitor legal frameworks, policies, and accountability mechanisms; and

IF security and rule of law institutions have strategies and frameworks relating to climate governance and security; and

IF security and rule of law institutions promote, respect, and protect human rights and are account-

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1.1 and 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 under **Security and Rule of Law**, and Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

able and responsive to the needs of marginalized and vulnerable communities:

THEN: Al-Shabaab and other armed groups/non-state actors, including transnational criminal organizations, will be degraded, the ability of security and rule of law institutions will be enhanced, accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks will be strengthened, and environmental conflict drivers will be reduced, resulting in equal access to improved security and rule of law services and the realization and enjoyment of human rights by all, including the marginalized and vulnerable communities.

The UN will support initiatives to establish community-oriented security services at federal and state levels to ensure human security. The UN will also contribute to strengthening the capacities and skills of security and rule of law stakeholders through its good offices, advocacy, and institutional capacity building under Somali-led coordination efforts, including by providing mandated material supporting Somali Security Forces to counter Al-Shabaab and other armed groups/non-state actors, including transnational criminal organizations.

Outcome 2.2: Accessibility and responsiveness of institutions in empowering communities to address underlying causes of insecurity and conflict as well as endemic violations of human rights and marginalization will be ensured by efficient civilian oversight of security and rule of law institutions

Theory of Change

IF marginalized and vulnerable groups are capacitated and represented in reinforced security and rule of law institutions and the media and the private sector improve dialogue with these institutions to ensure inclusive, effective, and accountable institutions; and

IF security and rule of law stakeholders contribute to and reinforce the established federated sustainable tiered framework fiscal model, ensuring improved transparency and accountability and enabling the implementation of effective budgetary and anti-corruption systems in the security and rule of law sector; and

IF dialogue is facilitated and strengthened among security and rule of law stakeholders at all levels, enabling greater tolerance and diversity and allowing the population to exercise their rights in respect of the rule of law and through legitimate security and rule of law institutions; and

IF communities acknowledge and address grievances and encourage and accept the values of diversity and pluralism through empowerment:

THEN: Somali communities will be empowered to address the underlying causes of insecurity and conflict and enhance truth and reconciliation efforts; endemic violations of human rights and marginalization will be reduced; corruption in security and rule of law institutions will be tackled while transparency and accountability will increase; and

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcomes 2.1 and 2.3 under **Security and Rule of Law**, and Outcomes 4.1 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

effective and efficient civilian oversight of security and rule of law institutions will be ensured.

The UN will support communities to exercise their rights with respect to rule of law and through legitimate and representative security and rule of law institutions via capacity-building and coordination efforts to promote more inclusive, effective, and accountable institutions at federal, state, district, and community levels. The UN will put human security at the forefront of community-driven initiatives and community engagement of security and rule of law institutions, leading to greater access to institutional services, enhanced participation of communities, and better realization/enjoyment of human rights by communities.

Outcome 2.3: Rights and needs of Somali communities command the strengthening of security and rule of law institutions. Anti-corruption efforts, mitigation of duplication and stakeholders' comparative advantages are maximized

Theory of Change

IF the abilities of security and rule of law stakeholders are enhanced to plan, request, receive, manage, monitor, and coordinate support in kind and funds, and ensure a comprehensive approach and rebalancing of support; and

IF they are able to monitor progress through data collection tools, research, and analysis; and

IF their comparative advantages and respective capabilities are maximized to ensure improved complementarity of efforts through coordination and enhanced convening capacities; and

IF security and rule of law stakeholders' efforts to ensure continuity in ongoing stabilization, deradicalization, and peacebuilding efforts through improved engagement at the community level, including with women and youth, are advanced; and

IF their capacities to protect and promote human rights are improved:

THEN: Security and rule of law institutions will be more efficient, transparent, and accountable, and will increasingly engage with, and be responsive to, the needs of Somalis, particularly the most marginalized and vulnerable. Duplication of efforts will also be mitigated and Somalis will benefit from efficient, responsive, and rights-driven security and rule of law services.

In support of this outcome, the UN will work to increase the capabilities of security and rule of law

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2 under **Security and Rule of Law**.

institutions through capacity-building support, technical guidance interventions, and UN good offices, convening, advocacy, and coordination efforts. The UN's mandated coordination role will also contribute to tackling endemic corruption and the lack of accountability within security and rule of law institutions, and will benefit groups traditionally marginalized and under-represented, enabling greater inclusion and improved delivery of security and justice to all.

Partnerships

The comparative advantage within the UN for skills and knowledge, building on its relationship with and access to government, presence across the country, and unique experience in delivering in Somalia's complex environment, will be maximized. The importance of leaving no one behind and including women, youth, IDPs, and other vulnerable groups will be ensured during implementation through broad civil society participation.

The UN will continue to engage with partners at all levels (federal, state, region, and district), including within the newly accessible and newly recovered areas within each FMS. In close partnership with the private sector, academia, and civil society, security and rule of law implementers will explore new innovative tools and methodologies to reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities, and gender disparities, which will promote the acceleration of socio-economic development, enhance youth and women's empowerment, and improve security and stability.

Through its implementation of this outcome, the UN will also mainstream South-South cooperation, while ensuring North-South engagements remain strong, and draw on regional best practices as a design principle across all outcomes to support the country's engagement in regional and global platforms. This will assist in the operationalizing and monitoring of progress against the SDGs, while focusing on the NDP-9 priorities.

The UN will also mobilize local capacities, including those of civil society organizations and local communities, to build resilience and increase their ability to absorb former combatants and prevent the recruitment of youth and children into armed groups.

Strategic Priority 3:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Outcome 3.1: Economic governance institutions are strengthened and an enabling environment established for inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector

Theory of Change

IF government capacity at all levels is reinforced to design, implement, enforce, and monitor the impact of business environment reforms that are conducive to the rapid and sustainable growth of the formal small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector, including women led-enterprises; and

IF the capacity of employers' and employees' representative organizations (chambers of commerce and industry, sectoral and women's business associations, trade unions, farmers associations, cooperatives, etc.) is built to increase their collective bargaining power and strengthen their voice in economic policymaking; and

IF Somali SMEs, including women-led enterprises, have significantly enhanced access to business development services, including signposting for affordable sources of finance, designed to increase their competitiveness in domestic and international markets:

THEN: A vibrant and rapidly growing SME sector will emerge, creating new jobs and contributing to pro-poor growth and women's economic empowerment while simultaneously encouraging beneficial competition, expediting economic diversification, and reducing vulnerability to economic shocks.

The UN will support efforts to create an enabling environment for SME development through timely

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1.1 and 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcome 2.3 under **Security and Rule of Law**, and Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.1, 4.3, and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

and appropriate legal and regulatory reforms, enhanced mechanisms for public-private dialogue, and a viable ecosystem of business development services, enabling small business owners to take advantage of new market opportunities and sources of investment finance.

Outcome 3.2: Natural resources are sustainably managed and binding constraints addressed in key productive sector value chains, leading to enduring productivity gains, increased value addition, and enhanced opportunities for decent work

Theory of Change

IF people-centred environment and climate-smart strategies are put in place to address land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, limit urban sprawl, and ensure the sustainable use of key natural resources, including water, forests, rangelands, agricultural land, and ocean fisheries; and

IF the capacity of public and private (for-profit and not-for-profit) organizations is strengthened to provide effective technical and business support services to the productive sectors, prioritizing value chains offering – or having the potential to offer – high concentrations of decent work for women (services should include measures to encourage diversification, rehabilitate small-scale economic infrastructure, reduce post-harvest losses, improve quality, set standards, and strengthen rural–urban market linkages); and

IF the capacity of government organizations is strengthened to provide effective and appropriate regulatory oversight of productive sector value chains, aimed at increasing competitiveness and alignment with international standards; and

IF the capacity of public and private (for-profit and not-for-profit) organizations is strengthened to expedite the growth of the information and communications technology (“digital economy”) and renewable energy sectors:

THEN: The potential contribution of the productive sectors to job creation and poverty reduction will be maximized, while reducing the impact of economic activity on the environment and ensuring that natural resources are managed sustainably and for the benefit of future generations. The strengthening of the productive sectors will reinforce Somalia’s international trade position by increasing and “deconcentrating” exports and

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcome 2.1 under **Security and Rule of Law**, Outcomes 3.1 and 3.3 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

encouraging increased domestic competition for imported goods and services, which could also help in creating the necessary resilience of food and essential item supply chains, hence mitigating the impact of the lockdowns necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The UN will support practical measures to ensure that binding constraints in Somalia’s key productive sectors are addressed, facilitating a shift towards the sustainable management of natural resource inputs, increased productivity, and higher value-added processing. The overarching aim will be to ensure increased returns to farmers, smallholders, cooperatives, and fisherfolk. Support will also be provided to the renewable energy and information and communications technology sectors, which have the potential to contribute to significant productivity gains across the Somali economy as a whole while generating new “green” jobs.

Outcome 3.3: An integrated national programme for human capital development is established, increasing access to market-based skills for all – including the most marginalized and vulnerable groups – and safeguarding their rights

Theory of Change

IF the capacity of public and private (for-profit and not-for-profit) organizations is strengthened to promote gender-sensitive human capital development, including through the establishment of national systems for promoting job readiness, vocational training and education, and the training of trainers; and

IF effective and inclusive dialogue mechanisms – including “tripartite plus” – are established in order to reinforce the link between skills demand and supply; and

IF Somali women and men have significantly increased access to entrepreneurship training and business skills development resources; and

IF the capacity of government, employers’ associations, and trade unions is strengthened to promote, enforce, and monitor the adoption of international labour standards, rights at work, and occupational health and safety standards:

THEN: All Somalis will have the opportunity to benefit from an expanding labour market, acquiring skills and capabilities that are closely aligned to emerging market needs and offer the prospect of sustainable and decent work.

In addition to supporting mechanisms for aligning skills demand and supply, the UN will support

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

active labour market measures that are specifically targeted at groups traditionally excluded from new job opportunities, including women, youth, IDPs, people with disabilities, and vulnerable worker groups. The UN will also provide support for the adoption of international labour standards and rights at work.

Partnerships

The successful implementation of cross-cutting business enabling environment reforms will depend on meaningful partnerships with a wide range of actors.

The UN will engage with key economic ministries at federal and state government levels, including the Ministries of Planning, Investment and Economic Development; Commerce and Industry; and Finance, Labour and Social Affairs, in addition to key productive sector ministries, including the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Forestry and Range; and Fisheries and Marine Resources. Close cooperation will also be required with the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and the National Bureau of Statistics.

Promoting access to sources of SME finance will require partnership with private sector banks, including accredited financial intermediaries participating in the international financial institution and UN programmes. For the identification, design,

and effective implementation of value chain development interventions, it will be important to engage sectoral and women's business associations and cooperatives. Strong collaboration with donors will also be required to maximize synergies, minimize potential duplication, and ensure policy coherence. Donor cooperation will include large multilaterally and bilaterally funded programmes that have inclusive and sustainable private sector development as a key objective.

The UN will also seek to develop and strengthen partnerships with key non-governmental and private sector entities, notably business representative organizations – including the national and regional chambers of commerce and industry, sectoral and businesswomen's associations, and farmers associations and cooperatives. Strong partnerships with employers' organizations, trade unions, and non-governmental agencies engaged in employability initiatives – including technical schools, universities, training providers, and various not-for-profit organizations, both international and national – will be reinforced.

Strategic Priority 4:

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Outcome 4.1: By 2025, more people in Somalia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from equitable and affordable access to government-led and -regulated quality basic social services at different state levels

Theory of Change

IF the most vulnerable Somalis, including women and children, increasingly demand and use improved government-led quality and resilient health-care, nutrition, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services in Somalia, including for effective decentralization of social service delivery, emergency preparedness, and response and recovery using the humanitarian/development nexus; and

IF education policies, plans, and institutional changes enable access to quality basic education for all; and

IF public policy, governance, and investments support innovative, climate-resilient, equity-based, and sustainable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene as a means for social and economic development for the people of Somalia; and

IF investments in government-led protection services respond to and prevent the recurrence of violations against international humanitarian law, human rights law, and refugee law and support Somalia’s recovery:

THEN: More Somalis, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, will have equitable access to and benefit from government-led and -regulated inclusive, affordable, and quality basic social services at different state levels.

Inclusive access to basic social services and adherence to the “leaving no one behind” principle are fundamental to advancing peace and stability

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.1 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcome 2.1 under **Security and Rule of Law**, Outcomes 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.3 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

in Somalia. As such, in supporting this objective, the UN will support the government in the development of policies, strategies, and regulations that are inclusive and safeguard the interests of vulnerable and marginalized communities and minorities. Special consideration will be given to the decentralization of social service delivery in a manner that is inclusive of the most vulnerable rural and urban communities.

Outcome 4.2: By 2025, the number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation is reduced

Theory of Change

IF federal- and state-level institutions are capacitated to formulate, implement, and enforce climate change and environmental policies, strategies, and regulations; and

IF the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems is enhanced through the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions; and

IF vulnerable households, communities, and local governments have the capacity to withstand natural disasters through the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures; and

IF the capacities of federal- and state-level institutions are enhanced to deliver on their respective mandates, including commitments made under Agenda 2030, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change:

THEN: Somali institutions, communities, and people will be better able to withstand the impacts of climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation; resilience will be increased; livelihoods will be sustainable; displacement will be mitigated; and humanitarian need will be reduced.

The UN will support government to develop and implement inclusive and decentralized climate change and environmental policies, strategies, and regulations that target the most vulnerable and marginalized. Support will be further provided

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcome 3.2 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.3 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

ed in the design of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction solutions. Capacities of federal- and state-level institutions will be strengthened to formulate, implement, and enforce climate change and environmental policies, strategies, and regulations. The UN will also support the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

Outcome 4.3: By 2025, the proportion of vulnerable Somalis with scaled-up and sustained resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks is increased, based on better management of life cycle risk, food security, and better nutrition outcomes

Theory of Change

IF vulnerable Somalis have adequate and stable consumption of nutritious food in the face of recurrent shocks (idiosyncratic and covariate shocks and hazards); and

IF federal and state governments establish inclusive, accountable, and evidence-based systems and policies resulting in incremental ownership and gradual uptake of government-led service delivery of social protection, food security, nutrition initiatives, and sustainable livelihoods; and

IF all levels of government are able to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance at federal and state levels:

THEN: The most vulnerable Somalis will have access to adequate and stable consumption of nutritious food; food insecurity, malnutrition, and widespread vulnerability to shocks will be reduced; reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs to stay alive and healthy will decline; and those most at risk of falling further behind will be supported through social protection interventions and safety nets at federal and state levels.

To this end, the UN will support improved local production and nutrition-sensitive crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains. UN efforts to enhance environmentally sustainable food systems and support households and communities in utilizing food adequately will create opportunities for increased productivity and access to improved, safe, good quality, and healthy diets; reduce

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3 under **Economic Development**, and Outcomes 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4 under **Social Development**.

vulnerability and malnutrition; and increase resilience. The role of civic entities in building the rights-based approach to service delivery will be mainstreamed. The UN will contribute to the development of policies, strategies, research, and protocols for effective, evidence-based service delivery of social protection and safety nets, food security, and nutrition through the strengthened institutional capacity of relevant line ministries. The UN will also support a harmonized approach in designing and delivering sustainable, interoperable government social protection platforms to inform policy discourse and programming.

Outcome 4.4: By 2025, the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions and communities are strengthened to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement

Theory of Change

IF formal and informal institutions engage and empower diverse population groups, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, in urban centres impacted by displacement and return; and

IF social and political accountability systems between formal and informal institutions and marginalized communities (those affected by displacement, women, youth, and persons with disabilities) are strengthened through inclusive municipal planning processes and initiatives promoting political participation, economic and livelihood support schemes, tenure security, and equitable service delivery; and

IF policy and legislation that protect the rights of displacement-affected communities, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and their legal, physical, and material safety is formulated and enforced:

THEN: Local, national, and customary institutions and communities will be better able to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement, and to mitigate further displacement. Social and political accountability to displacement-affected communities will be increased in the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy.

As durable solutions are both a dedicated priority and a cross-cutting issue, the UN will support improved access to services and safety nets and

SDGs supported by this Outcome



Progress on this outcome will support or be supported by initiatives under Cooperation Framework Outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 under **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation**, Outcomes 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 under **Security and Rule of Law**, Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3 under Economic Development, and Outcomes 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 under **Social Development**.

a progressive reduction of vulnerability to primary or secondary displacement. The UN will support preventative investments in urban development, economic recovery, justice, security, and the rule of law to increase the resilience and protection of vulnerable populations and groups, reducing their risk of displacement and supporting voluntary, safe, and dignified return, resettlement, and/or local integration, free from sexual and gender-based violence and human rights violations.

Partnerships

Advancing access to government-led basic social services will require the UN to strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones to build national, state, and local government capabilities to deliver quality social services. Specifically, the UN will collaborate with the Ministries of Health; Education and Higher Education; Energy and Natural Resources; Women and Human Rights Development; Labour and Social Affairs; and Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, in addition to the Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat, among others.

To help address the adverse impacts of climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation, the UN will engage federal- and state-level Ministries of Energy and Water Resources; Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; Planning, Investment and Economic Development; and Women's Affairs and Human Rights, as well as the Directorate of Environment and Climate Change in the Office of the Prime Minister. The UN will further work collaboratively

with other relevant social and productive sector ministries to achieve food security and improved nutritional status and to build resilience at the household and community level.

In addressing displacement and rapid urbanization, the UN system will prioritize strategic engagement with humanitarian partners and locally led emergency response and preparedness. At the federal level, the 14 government ministries and agencies of the National Durable Solutions Secretariat will be the UN's key government partners. The UN will further sustain its engagement with civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and related networks, as well as the private sector, women and youth, academia, and traditional and community leaders to secure their ownership in advancing social development priorities. The UN will also deepen its partnerships and coordination with donor partners and international financial institutions to maximize long-term funding for holistic development interventions.

2.5 Synergies between Cooperation Framework Outcomes

Given the clear interlinkages among the challenges that this Cooperation Framework seeks to address, outcomes under all strategic priorities, either directly or indirectly, contribute to the realization of all others. While the interlinkages among the Cooperation Framework outcomes are outlined in the previous section, maximizing and institutionalizing these synergies require the UN's various mandates, frameworks, and tools to be integrated and streamlined.

While the triple nexus is reflected across many of its outcomes, the Cooperation Framework specifically integrates four "Collective Outcomes" under the strategic priority on Social Development that aim to address and reduce needs, risks, and vulnerabilities based on the combined and coordinated efforts of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors across the UN system and beyond.

The thematic areas were identified and agreed as collective priorities by the UN and its partners in 2017, thereby becoming Collective Outcomes. These Collective Outcomes were updated, revised, and approved by partners for inclusion in the Cooperation Framework. Anchoring the Collective Outcomes in the Cooperation Framework provides the institutional grounding to ensure that all partners work together for their realization. The operationalization of the Cooperation Framework will be informed by the prevailing humanitarian needs as articulated in the annual Humanitarian Needs Overviews and Humanitarian Response Plans, within which the Collective Outcomes are also integrated. Particular attention will be also given to the implementation of the Humanitarian

Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy.

To ensure that the UN contributes to "building back better" from the impacts of the pandemic, the Cooperation Framework integrates the Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 to enable a comprehensive and coordinated response through the UN's primary peacebuilding and development planning instrument.

As the Cooperation Framework represents the collective response of the UN system operating in Somalia, it also serves as the Integrated Strategic Framework and therefore incorporates the political, peacebuilding, and human rights work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

Human rights and protection interventions envisaged under the Cooperation Framework will enhance the engagement of Somalia with key international human rights instruments and processes, including the implementation of the recommendations of the 2012 and 2016 Universal Periodic Reviews. Key UN policies, such as the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, will underpin the UN's support to security sector reform. In addition, the strong focus of the Cooperation Framework on durable solutions for the internally displaced complements the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention), ratified by Somalia in November 2019.

By aligning its programmatic efforts with the move towards greater regional cooperation, the UN will play a catalytic role in addressing many of the underlying factors for the region's vulnerability, facilitated by a stronger programmatic approach across the development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding nexus. The Secretary-Gener-

al's Comprehensive Prevention Strategy for the Horn of Africa provides the overall framework for these efforts.

2.6 Sustainability

The Cooperation Framework is anchored in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, with a central focus on addressing the underlying causes of recurrent human-made and environmentally driven crises that undermine the resilience of Somali institutions, communities, and individuals, particularly those most vulnerable and marginalized. Through a coordinated approach, the UN, through the Cooperation Framework and with partners, will seek to reduce reliance on humanitarian interventions to address chronic and structural vulnerabilities through sustainable development and peacebuilding interventions at federal, state, and local levels.

In line with the principles of the New Partnership for Somalia, the UN will ensure that sustainable development is Somali owned and led in the spirit of transparency and mutual respect. The UN will coordinate its work with government, national stakeholders, other multilateral institutions, and the international community, through the government-led aid coordination architecture. A bottom-up approach will be adopted through strategic partnerships with community-based organizations – including civil society organizations, NGOs, and traditional and community leaders – towards inclusive, sustainable peace, human rights, and development. A key aspect of this will be to facilitate all levels of government to reach out to and meaningfully engage with its people.

The UN will continue to strengthen the capacities of governmental institutions at federal and FMS

levels to enable them to take increasing ownership and responsibility over the country's development and peacebuilding processes. The UN will balance its support to state-level processes with strengthening local governance and state-level government capacities to ensure sustainable decentralized service delivery to Somalis based upon improved public financial management systems.

2.7 UN Comparative Advantages and UN Country Team Configuration

The UN has been engaged in Somalia since its independence in 1960, undertaking activities to alleviate poverty and suffering, encourage development, support peacebuilding and security, and mitigate the effects of the conflict and humanitarian crises. This longstanding relationship between the UN and the Somali government and its people provides the UN unprecedented institutional knowledge of the multiple and complex challenges facing Somalia.

As the world's pre-eminent multilateral organization, the UN system brings extensive knowledge and expertise on the many development challenges facing Somalia. In addition to in-country capacities, the UN presence in Somalia can leverage regional and global expertise and best practices in economic and social development, human rights, peacebuilding, and humanitarian interventions.

The UN not only retains technical expertise in advancing key state-building processes, but also the political mandate bestowed on UNSOM by the United Nations Security Council to mediate challenges and conflicts between parties as they

arise, in accordance with the Status of Mission Agreement.

Through its normative foundations and its underpinnings as a human rights-based organization, the UN is uniquely positioned to support the Somali government in its fulfilment of its international legal obligations under various treaties and conventions, particularly those contributing to the advancement of human rights and their protection. The UN will also use its normative role to change negative attitudes and behaviours that infringe on the rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized Somalis and impede inclusive sustainable development.

With its broad range of mandates, as reflected in this Cooperation Framework, the UN has a central role in operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus across the whole of Somalia in the spirit of leaving no one behind. The multi-hatted role of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator further positions the UN as a leader in cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches to address structural constraints to achieving the SDGs. In its role as a convenor and facilitator across multiple stakeholders, the UN helps to foster collaborative partnerships and supports coordinated and integrated responses to Somalia's multidimensional challenges.

The UN's presence in the capital, Mogadishu, and throughout the country further enables engagement with national and local partners and implementation from federal to local levels, including in hard-to-reach and disputed areas, allowing the UN to integrate top-down and bottom-up solutions in its work. The UN's operational footprint also means that it stands ready to rapidly respond to emerging humanitarian crises as they unfold.

Aircraft assets facilitate the movement of UN personnel, donor partners, and Somali government officials to and from Somalia, as well as within the country, where safe and reliable commercial options are unavailable.

The UN's various analytical capacities provide the organization and its partners the information and analysis to design well-informed programmatic responses. The UN's robust dedicated risk management capacity enables the UN and its partners to navigate a complex and high-risk operational environment in implementing their respective programmes. The UN also provides skilled security personnel and appropriate security assets, which gives UN entities and partners the ability to make physical and operational adjustments based on Somalia's volatile security environment.

The UN's various mandates are currently implemented through 23 agencies, funds, and programmes, one special political mission (UNSOM), and one logistical support mission (United Nations Support Office in Somalia). Twenty-three UN entities have a permanent operational presence in Somalia, while two provide support from outside the country.

The Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator facilitates the engagement of non-resident entities in their support to the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



3.1 Implementation Strategy and Strategic Partnerships

Building strong partnerships for the SDGs will be essential for the effective and coordinated implementation of the Cooperation Framework to achieve its stated objectives in support of national priorities.

The Federal Government of Somalia will be the principle partner for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. Implementation will be undertaken in a manner which capacitates the Federal Government and the FMS governments to lead delivery in support of their people. The UN will ensure that the Federal Government has strategic involvement and full visibility of programmatic interventions being undertaken through the Cooperation Framework, with the exception of humanitarian work which will be transparently reported. To foster greater national leadership, ownership, and oversight of developmental interventions, the UN will keep relevant government partners actively engaged and informed throughout the programme cycle. To maximize coherence and visibility, and with due deference to humanitarian principles and UNSOM's Security Council-derived mandate, the UN will coordinate its sub-federal engagement with relevant federal entities.

As the Cooperation Framework will be largely operationalized under the government-led aid coordination architecture, the Joint Steering Committee will be anchored within the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (for strategic priorities 1, 3 and 4) and the Security and Justice Committee (for strategic priority 2). Through its engagement within the aid architecture, the UN will coordinate its interventions under the Cooperation Framework with donor partners, inter-

national financial institutions, civil society, and other stakeholders. Technical-level coordination will take place within the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Pillar Working Group structure.

The UN will focus on joint programming as a driver to incentivize collective action and system-wide coherence, with the aim of reducing transaction costs, maximizing impact, and increasing government participation in programme design, implementation, and evaluation. The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund will continue to engage in regular and robust inter-trust fund coordination with other pooled funds under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility, namely the World Bank Multi-Partner Fund and African Development Bank Trust Fund. Proposed programmatic interventions will be reviewed by the government to maximize synergies and ensure strategic alignment with national priorities.

The Cooperation Framework will be the UN's primary planning framework for development, peacebuilding, and resilience in Somalia. As such, the UN will ensure regular communication and coordination between the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team partners. The UN, in partnership with the government, will liaise with international donor partners through their respective humanitarian and development coordination structures.

To ensure that the humanitarian-development-peace nexus permeates all levels of the UN in Somalia, it is essential that associated coordination and planning take place as close as possible to the point of delivery. As such, the UN will strengthen its own cross-nexus coordination, planning, analysis, and implementation capacities and platforms at the Federal Member State lev-

el to ensure more context-specific programming. Such platforms will report to the UN Country Team and/or Programme Management Team, thereby providing a link to country-level UN coordination mechanisms as well as Federal Government structures. In collaboration with state-level ministries of planning, the regional UN teams will also support Federal Member State governments in advancing the nexus and act as an interface with authorities on issues of common interest or concern to the UN system at the Federal Member State level.

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex 1. Government ministries, NGOs, international NGOs, and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.

The UN is committed to improving transparency, accountability, and strengthened use of country systems in Somalia. Financial support provided to Federal Government institutions will be channelled on budget and on treasury, in accordance with the 2019 Public Financial Management Act. Support for local organizations that are headquartered and operating in Somalia will be considered when and where necessary.

3.2 Joint Workplans

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of joint workplans,³⁰ which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing

³⁰ As per the UN Development Group Standard Operating Procedures for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach.

partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint workplans, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint workplans.³¹

The UN will coordinate with relevant government partners in the formulation of joint workplans. To maximize coordinated engagement with and support to government-led coordination structures, the consolidated Cooperation Framework joint workplans will represent the UN’s collective contribution to the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Pillar Working Group work planning and annual reporting processes.

3.3 Governance

At the strategic level, implementation of the Cooperation Framework will be overseen and guided by a Joint Government-UN Cooperation Framework Steering Committee comprised of high-level Federal Government and UN representatives. As the custodians of the Cooperation Framework, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and

³¹ In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Cooperating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted workplan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a workplan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the workplan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the workplan.

Humanitarian Coordinator will be joint co-chairs for the UN, while the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development will undertake this function for the Federal Government of Somalia.

Within the UN system, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator will provide overall strategic guidance on the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The UN Country Team in Somalia brings together all heads of UN entities across UN agencies, funds, and programmes and UNSOM, while the World Bank is a standing member. The UN Country Team is responsible for aligning with and supporting Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes through UN entity-level interventions through their respective planning and programming frameworks. It will regularly liaise with the Humanitarian Country Team to ensure regular flow of information and to maximize synergies and opportunities between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding partners. Such information will also be shared with government partners.

Comprising senior staff across agencies, funds, and programmes, and UNSOM, the UN Programme Management Team provides strategic advice and guidance to the UN on UN system-wide programmatic issues. The UN's various thematic working groups, including on gender, youth, and durable solutions, will ensure that the perspectives and needs of marginalized groups inform the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The UN will further ensure that the cross-cutting imperatives of the NDP-9 are also integrated throughout its work.

Cooperation Framework Results Groups will have

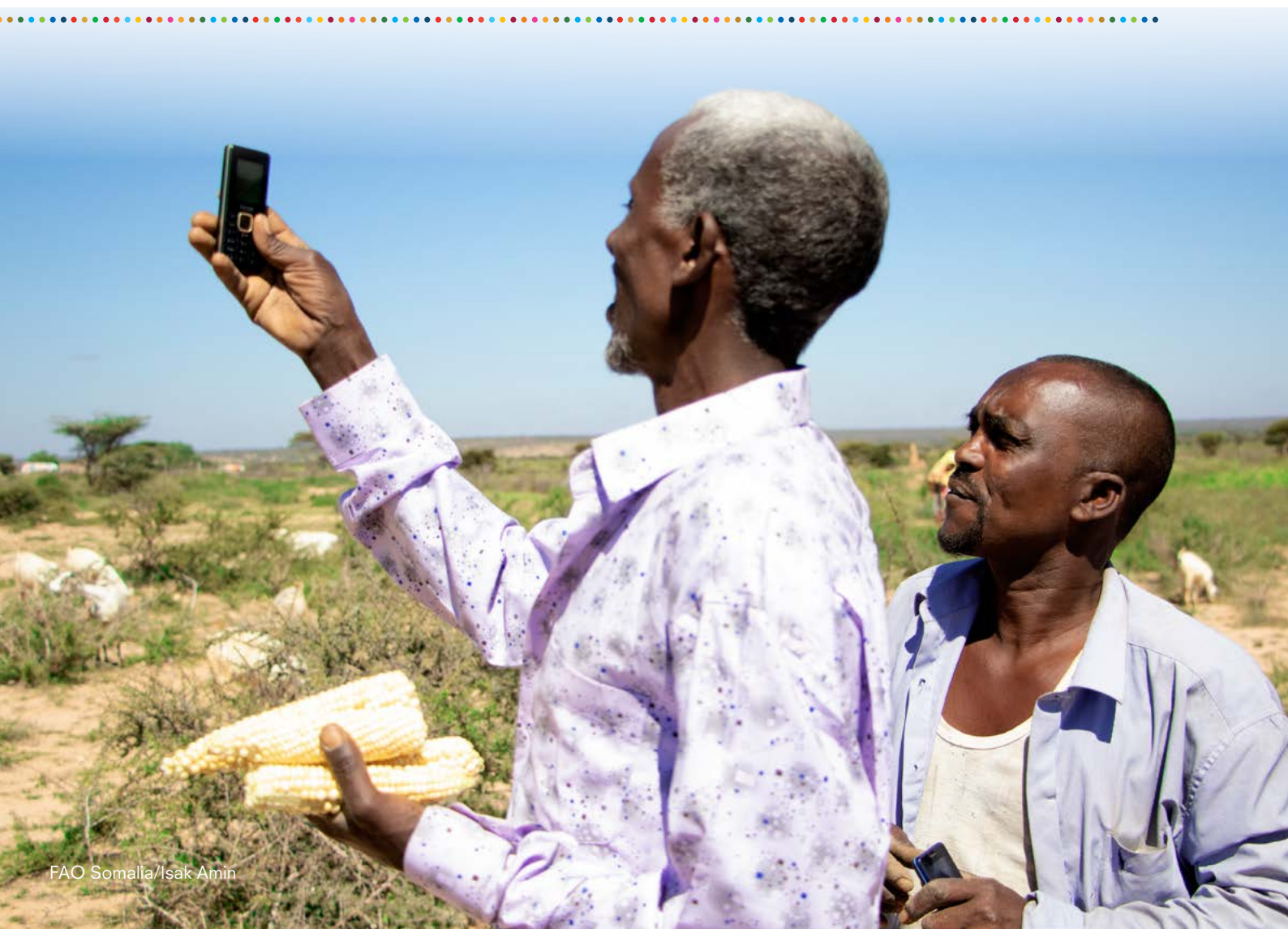
primary responsibility for technical-level operationalization of the Cooperation Framework by translating outcomes into concrete, measurable, and time-bound output-level workplans. Results Groups will discuss and coordinate programmatic interventions in their respective priority areas, and identify overlaps, gaps, and potential synergies, including joint programming opportunities, based on joint and multidimensional analysis and in collaboration with government partners.

As the Cooperation Framework will be the platform through which the triple nexus in Somalia will be operationalized, Results Groups will ensure coordinated complementary approaches with humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors within and across Results Groups in line with identified nexus priorities. Results Groups will ensure that cross-cutting imperatives are reflected in the workplans and that the most marginalized and vulnerable are put at the centre of the UN's interventions.

Results Groups will monitor and report on results within the Cooperation Framework workplans and support the preparation of annual Country Results Reports. Results Groups will also examine the extent to which interventions through the Cooperation Framework support the operationalization of the triple nexus and assess their impacts. Results Groups will meet at least quarterly and be chaired by a head of a UN entity. Results Group membership will comprise representatives of both resident and non-resident UN entities as appropriate.

To ensure alignment, continuity, complementarity, coherence, and coordination between UN and national structures, Results Group chairs will also act as the UN leads in corresponding NDP-9 Pillar Working Groups.

CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION



4.1 Monitoring Plan

Notwithstanding the general shortage of data and challenges to effective monitoring due to prevailing security and other concerns, joint monitoring will be undertaken throughout the life cycle of the Cooperation Framework to ensure that the UN continues to deliver on its commitments.

Frequent high-quality (and where possible real-time) monitoring, review, and reporting on the Cooperation Framework are necessary to make it responsive to changing contexts. The UN will draw on the collective monitoring and analytical capabilities and platforms across its humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding components and beyond to inform its interventions. Where feasible, joint monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in collaboration with the government.

UN entities will endeavour to increasingly synchronize individual monitoring systems with the Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation system, as well as national monitoring frameworks. The UN's joint monitoring systems, resources, and activities, and its collective planning and investment in monitoring services and technologies, will support the strengthening of national data and information systems and capacities at federal and state levels, in partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics.

The UN, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, will monitor and report on the quality of implementation; results achieved; emerging risks, threats, and opportunities; resources leveraged for financing the SDGs; resources mobilized and delivered by the UN; the continued validity of the theory of change; and implementation of the cross-cutting imperatives, especially gender and human rights.

Results Groups and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group will meet at least twice a year to reflect on and learn from implementation monitoring reports, emerging issues, and potential synergies across priority areas.

Implementing partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

4.2 Risks and Opportunities

Three factors have been identified as the main drivers of Somalia's chronic fragility, representing the most significant barriers to the realization

of Cooperation Framework outcomes and the SDGs. These are: 1) weak democratic governance, aggravating political dysfunction and perpetuating failure across entire sectors of society, including justice systems, social services, and social protection programmes; 2) entrenched insurgency, with resultant insecurity, displacement, human suffering, and destruction of infrastructure, hindering or reversing humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts; and 3) a fragile, climate-ravaged, and resource-challenged economic and environmental landscape, responsible for hunger and famine and driving displacement.

To respond to these threats, the UN can draw on a range of risk management support services and solutions among UN senior leadership, the UN Country Team, and other platforms. The UN system is supported by a dedicated Risk Management Unit, while Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility multi-partner funds, including the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, are backed by a Joint Risk Management Strategy and Operations Manual to ensure that implementation across funds is risk informed and transparent. Enterprise risk management compliance policies and internal controls, the Offices of Audit and Investigations, and ongoing monitoring and spot-checks will further mitigate risks to Cooperation Framework implementation.

Additional planned enhancements include integrating a more collaborative, cross-functional (across all aid community stakeholder groups) risk management strategy; strengthened risk-related information sharing; increased joint accountability and quality assurance activities; increased threat and opportunity analyses at politico-strategic levels; and support to the Federal Government of Somalia on the establishment of internal enterprise risk management mechanisms. Additionally, there

will be a continued broadening of partnerships with external regulatory agencies to strengthen data capture, and with research bodies and academia to explore emerging solutions such as new technology-enabled risk management tools.

These measures ensure an agility of response to emerging threats and opportunities, allowing better risk monitoring and management and protection of objectives throughout programme and planning cycles, which allows for more flexibility in the achievement of the Cooperation Framework outcomes.

4.3 Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting

To ensure maximum transparency and accountability, Results Groups will undertake annual performance reviews with relevant stakeholders, including government, to assess achievements, challenges, opportunities, lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations in the last quarter of each year, ahead of the final Cooperation Framework Steering Committee meeting. Based on the annual review and periodic assessments of the changes in the country context through updating the Common Country Analysis, the Results Groups will, as necessary, propose to the UN Country Team amendments to Cooperation Framework outcomes and/or joint workplans to ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of UN support. Amendments will be endorsed by the Cooperation Framework Steering Committee.

Annual performance reviews will form the basis of annual One UN Country Results Reports, which will be presented to the Cooperation Framework Steering Committee and Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee.

Given the direct alignment of the two frameworks, the Results Report will also be the UN's contribution to government reporting against the NDP-9, as well as the workplans of the Pillar Working Groups and the priorities of the Mutual Accountability Framework and government road maps.

4.4 Evaluation Plan

An independent final Cooperation Framework evaluation will be commissioned in the penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework cycle. Where possible, a joint Cooperation Framework–UN entity country programme framework evaluation will be undertaken to reduce financial and transaction costs for the UN Country Team and partners and to help assess agency-level contributions within the overarching framework of the Cooperation Framework. Where this is not possible, UN entities will make sure that their evaluations are sequenced and coordinated to ensure their contribution to the Cooperation Framework final evaluation.

The final independent evaluation will engage a wide range of stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the following: 1) federal- and state-level government partners; 2) civil society groups and non-governmental organizations; 3) marginalized and vulnerable populations and/or their representative groups; 4) international and regional financial institutions; 5) private sector representatives; 6) international donor partners; and 7) UN entities operating in Somalia.

The evaluation will follow government and United Nations Evaluation Group Norms and Standards for Evaluation, guidance on integrating human rights and gender equality, and international principles for development evaluation. In line with the national monitoring and evaluation framework and the UN System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality, data collection methods and processes will consider gender sensitivity. The evaluation will use the UN System-Wide Action Plan Evaluation Performance Indicator and its related scorecard and the UN Country Team Gender Equality Scorecard and will be informed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights guidance *A Human Rights–Based Approach to Data*. The final report should be compliant with the UN Evaluation Group quality checklist for evaluation reports.

Annex I: Results Framework

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS and RECONCILIATION

OUTCOME 1.1: Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized

UN Partners: UNDP, UNSOM, UN Women

External Partners: Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Joint Parliamentary Oversight Committee, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Justice, Attorney General’s Office, Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission, Federal and State Parliaments, other relevant FGS and FMS institutions, CSOs, and NGOs

Related SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.5, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 16.3, 16.6, 16.10, 16.b, 17.9, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Extent of operationalization of the Federal Constitution, harmonization of the FMS constitutions with the Federal Constitution, and compliance with international human rights standards</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG national indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Federal Constitution not finalized or adopted (2020)</p> <p>Target: Federal Constitution of Somalia adopted</p> <p>Data Source: Adopted constitution; report from the government counterparts; official gazette</p>
<p>b. Federal arrangement and allocation of powers codified</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG national indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: FGS and FMSs have not reached an agreement on allocation of powers and other contentious issues (2020)</p> <p>Target: Consensus on allocation of powers and other contentious issues achieved</p> <p>Data Source: Adopted constitution; report from the government counterparts; official gazette</p>

OUTCOME 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions

UN Partners: UNSOM, UNDP, UN Women, UNEP, UN-Habitat

External Partners: FGS/FMS Parliaments, Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, relevant FMS ministries, CSOs and NGOs, international partners

Related SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.5, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a, 17.9, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of seats held by women in (a) Federal and (b) Federal Member State parliaments</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 5.5.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 24.5% in National Federal Parliament (2020) 1.5% in Puntland, 15.8% in South West, 10.8% in Jubaland, 6.7% in Galmudug, 6.1% in Hirshabelle (2020)</p> <p>Target: 30% women quota ensured in Federal and State Parliaments</p> <p>Data Source: FGS/FMS parliamentary reports; CSO reports</p>
<p>b. Democratic and credible one-person-one-vote elections organized and held for Federal Parliament</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG national indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: One-person-one-vote elections have not been organized for the Federal Parliament (2020)</p> <p>Target: Agreement reached between FGS and FMSs to conduct one-person-one-vote elections for the Federal Parliament and held in 2024/2025</p> <p>Data Source: Reports from the FGS/FMS institutions and Federal Parliament; CSO reports</p>
<p>c. Proportion of citizens who believe that decision-making processes are inclusive and that government is responsive to citizens' needs</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 16.6.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Assumption is that citizens have low trust in institutions of government (to be determined through planned survey)</p> <p>Target: Increased trust in government and governmental institutions</p> <p>Data Source: Surveys; CSO reports; reports of various FGS and FMS institutions; UN agency reports</p>

OUTCOME 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

UN Partners: UNDP, UNSOM, UN Women, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat

External Partners: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education; Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; relevant FMS ministries; CSOs and NGOs; local government institutions; international partners

Related SDG Targets: 5.5, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b, 17.9, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of conflicts resolved per year following implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework and National Reconciliation Plan</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG national indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: National Reconciliation Framework/Plan are in place, but the launch is still pending (2020)</p> <p>Target: Increase in the number of citizens who anticipate living in a more peaceful society</p> <p>Data Source: Government reports; UN agency reports; CSO reports</p>
<p>b. Incidence of inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts resolved through reconciliation processes</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Latent and active conflicts at inter-clan and intra-clan levels account for about 35–40% of all reported violence in Somalia (2017–2018)</p> <p>Target: Number of conflicts resolved through established community-led, grass-roots conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>Data Source: Government reports; UN agency reports; CSO and media reports</p>
<p>c. Functionality of the inter-governmental architecture for dispute resolution, peace, and security</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Consensus on functional assignments between FGS and FMSs is pending; Intergovernmental Relation Bill is drafted, pending cabinet approval and passage through the Parliament (2020)</p> <p>Target: Intergovernmental Relation Bill adopted and implemented; consensus between FGS and FMSs on allocation of powers and functional assignments agreed</p> <p>Data Source: Official gazette; parliamentary reports; government reports; UN agency reports; CSO reports</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SECURITY and RULE OF LAW

OUTCOME 2.1: Al-Shabaab is reduced and degraded, and respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security, and environmental governance is sustained through strengthened security and rule of law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks

UN Partners: UNDP, UNSOM, UNSOS, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNODC, UNMAS, IOM, UNFPA, OHCHR

External Partners: FGS: Parliament (Senate and House of the People); Office of the President; Office of National Security; Office of the Prime Minister (Security Analysis Unit, Directorate of the Environment, Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Unit); Federal Supreme Court; Attorney General's Office; Ministries of Justice, Internal Security, Defence, Finance, Ports and Marine Transport, Women and Human Rights Development, Religious Affairs, and Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Somali National Army; Somali Police Force; Somali Custodial Corps; Human Rights Commission. **FMSs:** Parliaments; Ministries of Security, Justice, and Women and Human Rights; State Police; regional security offices; Judiciary; FMS Environmental Units; civil society organizations; regional and district administrations; Puntland Human Rights Defender's Office. **Other:** AMISOM; World Bank; International Development Law Organization; international partners

Related SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5 10.2, 10.3, 13, 16.3, 16.6, 16.a, 16.b

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism and disaggregated by gender and displacement status</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 16.3.3)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 39% accessed clan elders; 8% religious leaders; 3% informal court; 45% police; 2.5% formal court; 2.8% community leaders (2019)</p> <p>Target: Increased trust in formal justice institutions</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank Somali High Frequency Survey</p> <p><i>(SDG 16 Survey will be undertaken in partnership with Oslo Governance Centre)</i></p>
<p>b. Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 16.1.4)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 48% in all of Somalia (2018)</p> <p>Target: 60% within regional capitals</p> <p>Data Source: Somali High Frequency Survey Wave 2</p>
<p>c. Percentage of security and rule of law institutions with civilian oversight structures resulting from an effective and fully integrated civil service</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNSOM, UN-Habitat, OHCHR</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Civil Service Commission established; Civil Service Training Institute established (2020)</p> <p>Target: Internal and external civilian oversight structures established</p> <p>Data Source: Reports generated from Civil Service Commission and Training Institute</p>
<p>d. Percentage of security and rule of law institutions with an effective climate security approach and a basic environmental governance system</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNEP, UNDP, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: No climate security approach in security and rule of law institutions and no basic environmental governance system (2020)</p> <p>Target: A training module set up and a Climate Security and Environmental Governance Strategy in place in security and rule of law institutions</p> <p>Data Source: Reports generated from training institutes, UNEP monthly reports, and programme reports</p>

OUTCOME 2.2: Accessibility and responsiveness of institutions in empowering communities to address underlying causes of insecurity and conflict as well as endemic violations of human rights and marginalization will be ensured by efficient civilian oversight of security and rule of law institutions

UN Partners: UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNSOS, UNOPS, UNMAS, UNOPS, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNHCR

External Partners: FGS: Parliament (Senate and House of the People); Office of the President; Office of National Security; Office of the Prime Minister (Security Analysis Unit, Directorate of the Environment, Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Unit); Federal Supreme Court; Attorney General’s Office; Ministries of Justice, Internal Security, Defence, Finance, Ports and Marine Transport, Women and Human Rights Development, Religious Affairs, and Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Somali National Army; Somali Police Force; Somali Custodial Corps; Human Rights Commission. **FMSs:** Parliaments; Ministries of Security, Justice, and Women and Human Rights; State Police; regional security offices; Judiciary; FMS Environmental Units; civil society organizations; regional and district administrations; Puntland Human Rights Defender’s Office. **Other:** AMISOM; World Bank; International Development Law Organization; international partners

Related SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.2, 5.2, 5.5 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.3, 16.6, 16.a, 16.b

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 16.3.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNODC, UNSOM, OHCHR</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 24.8% (2020)</p> <p>Target: 10%</p> <p>Data Source: UNSOM Corrections</p>
<p>B. (1) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 16.1.1)</i></p> <p>(2) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and cause</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 16.1.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): OHCHR, UNSOM</i></p>	<p>(1) Baseline: 4.31 intentional homicides per 100,000 (599 intentional homicides) (2015)</p> <p>Target: Reduction in prevalence of intentional homicides</p> <p>(2) Baseline: 35.11 conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (5,423 conflict-related deaths) in 2019 and 9.44 civilian casualties per 100,000 population (1,459 civilian casualties) in 2019</p> <p>Target: Reduction in the prevalence of conflict-related deaths and civilian casualties attributed to security forces</p> <p>Data Source: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), UNODC, UNSOM/OHCHR, Protection of Civilians reports, human rights databases, UNMAS</p>
<p>c. Number of local security governance frameworks enabling decisions to be taken and implemented within those frameworks, disaggregated at federal, state, region, and district levels</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNSOM, UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Limited coordination between federal and state security structures; minimal coordination below state level (2020)</p> <p>Target: Regular coordination meetings between FGS/FMS security institutions</p> <p>Data Source: Security and Justice Committee meeting minutes and reporting</p>

OUTCOME 2.3: Rights and needs of Somali communities command the strengthening of security and rule of law institutions. Anti-corruption efforts, mitigation of duplication and stakeholders' comparative advantages maximised

UN Partners: UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women, UNSOS, UNOPS, OHCHR, UNMAS, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNHCR

External Partners: FGS: Parliament (Senate and House of the People); Office of the President; Office of National Security; Office of the Prime Minister (Security Analysis Unit, Directorate of the Environment, Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Unit); Federal Supreme Court; Attorney General's Office; Ministries of Justice, Internal Security, Defence, Finance, Ports and Marine Transport, Women and Human Rights Development, Religious Affairs, and Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Somali National Army; Somali Police Force; Somali Custodial Corps; Human Rights Commission. **FMSs:** Parliaments; Ministries of Security, Justice, and Women and Human Rights; State Police; regional security offices; Judiciary; FMS Environmental Units; civil society organizations; regional and district administrations; Puntland Human Rights Defender's Office. **Other:** AMISOM; World Bank; International Development Law Organization; international partners

Related SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 10.2, 10.3, 10.6, 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.a, 17.3, 17.14, 17.16, 17.18

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Level of satisfaction with the level of inclusivity in the formal justice system</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNSOM, UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 69% of respondents believe that the formal justice system is inclusive (2017)</p> <p>Target: 80% of displacement-affected communities, women, and minority groups show satisfaction</p> <p>Data Source: UNDP Rule of Law Baseline Study (2017)</p>
<p>b. Number of Security and Justice Committee (SJC) meetings</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNSOM, UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: SJC (ex-CAS) Secretariat established on 29 July 2020 with national lead; 1 SJC strategic meeting (2020)</p> <p>Target: Fully functioning SJC Secretariat</p> <p>Data Source: Minutes of SJC, Secretariat, and Strands meetings</p>
<p>c. Somalia's ranking in the Corruption Perceptions Index</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 2019 rank of 180/180 (score of 9/100) under the Corruption Perceptions Index (2020)</p> <p>Target: Rank in top 90% of countries measured in the index (a decrease of 10%)</p> <p>Data Source: Transparency International</p>
<p>d. Somalia's ranking in Bribery Risk Matrix</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting focal point(s): UNSOM, UNDP, UNODC</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 2019 rank 200/200 (score: 94/100) under the TRACE International Bribery Risk Matrix (2019)</p> <p>Target: Score of not more than 84 out of 100</p> <p>Data Source: TRACE International Bribery Risk Matrix</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OUTCOME 3.1: Economic governance institutions are strengthened and an enabling environment established for inclusive, sustainable, and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging small and medium-sized enterprise sector

UN Partners: UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNCDF, UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA

External Partners: Office of the Prime Minister (Statistical Department), Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Somali Trade Unions, World Bank, international partners

Related SDG Targets: 1.2, 8.1, 8.8, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of the population living below the National Poverty Line (US\$1.90 per day)</p> <p>(SDG indicator 1.2.1)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 69% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 55%</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank – National Poverty Headcount Ratio / Somalia High Frequency Surveys</p>
<p>b. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>(SDG indicator 8.1.1)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: -1.5% (projected 2020)</p> <p>Target: Return to positive growth in 2021, followed by real GDP per capita annual growth rate of at least 4% per year</p> <p>Data Source: IMF</p>
<p>c. Time required to start a business (days)</p> <p>(Non-SDG national indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: 70 days (2019)</p> <p>Target: 17 days</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank Doing Business Reports, Ministry of Commerce and Industry annual reports</p>
<p>d. Cumulative number of SMEs registered</p> <p>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNIDO</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (year zero)</p> <p>Target: TBD (year 5)</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry annual reports</p>
<p>e. Cumulative number of additional jobs created and jobs retained</p> <p>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNHCR</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (year zero)</p> <p>Target: TBD - 25% of total new jobs created should be for women and men affected by displacement, youth, persons with disabilities, and minority groups</p> <p>Data Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs annual reports</p>
<p>f. Capacity of Somali government institutions to collect, analyse, and disseminate accurate economic and demographic data</p> <p>(Non-SDG World Bank indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP, UNFPA</p>	<p>Baseline: 26.667 (score out of 100 points) (2019)</p> <p>Target: Minimum of 50 (score out of 100 points)</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank – Statistical Capacity Score</p>
<p>g. World Bank Doing Business global ranking</p> <p>(Non-SDG World Bank indicator)</p> <p>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</p>	<p>Baseline: 190 out of 190 countries (2019)</p> <p>Target: Not lower than 150 out of 190 countries</p> <p>Data Source: World Bank</p>

OUTCOME 3.2: Natural resources are sustainably managed and binding constraints addressed in key productive sector value chains, leading to enduring productivity gains, increased value addition, and enhanced opportunities for decent work

UN Partners: UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNESCO

External Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Office of the Prime Minister (Environment and Climate Change Department), Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Somali Trade Unions, World Bank, international partners

Related SDG Targets: 1.5, 2.4, 2.a, 7.2, 8.2, 8.4, 9.2, 9.4, 9.a, 11.4, 15.1, 14.4, 15.3, 15.9

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator 2.4.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): FAO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 107,395 km² (17% of total land area of Somalia) (2019) Target: 22% of total land area Data Source: SWALIM/FAO</p>
<p>b. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG indicator 7.2.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 94% (2015) Target: 95% Data Source: World Bank</p>
<p>c. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (SDG indicator 9.2.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): UNIDO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 2.9% (2019) Target: At least 6% Data Source: UNIDO</p>
<p>d. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG indicator 15.1.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): FAO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 25,000 km² (4% of total land area of Somalia) (2019) Target: 10% of total land area Data Source: SWALIM/FAO</p>
<p>e. Degraded land as a proportion of total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): FAO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 191,262 km² (30% of total land area of Somalia) (2019) Target: 25% of total land area Data Source: SWALIM/FAO</p>

OUTCOME 3.3: An integrated national programme for human capital development is established, increasing access to market-based skills for all – including the most marginalized and vulnerable groups – and safeguarding their rights

UN Partners: UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR

External Partners: Office of the Prime Minister (Statistical Department), Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Federation of Somali Trade Unions, World Bank, international partners

Related SDG Targets: 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.5, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 9.2, 10.1, 10.2

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Unemployment rate (SDG indicator 8.5.2) <i>Reporting entity: UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 14% (2019) Target: 8% Data Source: World Bank</p>
<p>b. Proportion of economically active youth unemployed or underemployed (Proxy for SDG indicator 8.6.1) <i>Reporting focal point(s): UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 70% (2019) Target: 50% Data Source: Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p>
<p>c. Vulnerable employment among women (SDG indicator 5.5.2) <i>Reporting entity: UN Women</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 88% (2019) Target: 50% Data Source: World Bank</p>

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

<p>OUTCOME 4.1: By 2025, more people in Somalia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from equitable and affordable access to government-led and -regulated quality basic social services at different state levels</p>	
<p>UN Partners: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, WFP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat</p>	
<p>External Partners: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Office of the Prime Minister (Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat), World Bank, international partners, CSOs, and NGOs</p>	
<p>Related SDG Targets: 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.8, 3.b, 4.1, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 11.1, 11.7, 16.9</p>	
Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG indicator 3.1.2) <i>Reporting entity: UNICEF, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 44% (2019) Target: 54% Data Source: District Health Information Software 2</p>
<p>b. Under-5 mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1) <i>Reporting entity: UNICEF, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 122 deaths per 1,000 live births (range 65–233) (2019) Target: 110 Data Source: United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation</p>
<p>c. Maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1) <i>Reporting entity: UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 692 deaths per 100,000 live births (2020) Target: 600 Data Source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey</p>
<p>d. Number and proportion of children under 1 who received Pentavalent-3 vaccination (Proxy for SDG indicator 3.b.1) <i>Reporting entity: UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 74% (2019) Target: 84% Data Source: District Health Information Software 2 (Administrative)</p>
<p>e. Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases, and service capacity and access among the general and most disadvantaged populations) (SDG indicator 3.8.1) <i>Reporting entity: WHO, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 27 (2017) Target: 40 Data Source: World Bank and WHO Tracking Universal Health Coverage</p>
<p>f. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (SDG indicator 16.9.1) <i>Reporting entities: UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 4% Target: 10% Data Source: Civil registration and vital statistics systems</p>
<p>i. Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted (by sex)</p>	<p>Baseline: 11.6% (2019)</p>

<p>(SDG partial indicator 2.2.2)</p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNICEF, WFP</i></p>	<p>Target: 9%</p> <p>Data Source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey / FSNAU</p>
<p>g. Survival rate to Grade 5 (male/female)</p> <p>(Proxy for SDG indicator 4.1.1)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 64.7%</p> <p>Target: 69.7% (1% increase every year)</p> <p>Data Source: Education Management Information System</p>
<p>h. Gross enrolment ratio for primary school (%)</p> <p>(Proxy for SDG indicator 4.1.1)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 33% (2019)</p> <p>Target: Increase by 2% (increase every year)</p> <p>Data Source: Education Management Information System</p>
<p>i. Percentage of population using basic water services</p> <p>(Proxy for SDG indicator 6.1.1)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 52% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 72%</p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Plan</p>
<p>j. Percentage of population using basic sanitation facilities</p> <p>(Proxy for SDG indicator 6.1.1)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNICEF</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 38% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 50%</p> <p>Data Source: UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Plan</p>
<p>k. Percentage of girls and women (15–49 years) who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting</p> <p>(SDG indicator 5.3.2)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 99.2% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 90%</p> <p>Data Source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey</p>
<p>l. Gender-based violence prevalence rate</p> <p>(Proxy for SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2)</p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 14.4% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 7%</p> <p>Data Source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey</p>

OUTCOME 4.2: By 2025, the number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation is reduced

UN Partners: UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP, UN-Habitat, UN Women

External Partners: Federal Ministries of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Agriculture and Irrigation, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Women and Human Rights Development, Water and Energy, and their FMS-level equivalents; National Emergencies Operation Centre; National Commission for Refugees and IDPs; World Bank; international partners; CSOs; and NGOs

Related SDG Targets: 1.5, 6.5, 11.5, 12.4, 12.5, 13.1, 14.5, 15.1, 15.3, 15.9

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters, and environmental degradation</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicators 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.5.2, 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.3)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entity: UNDP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: Around 50% of the total population is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Target: 20% of vulnerable population groups benefitting from climate change and disaster preparedness actions</p> <p>Data Source: Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plan progress reports</p>
<p>b. Percentage of total new displacements due to natural hazards (including drought, floods, cyclones, and locust infestations) as a result of preventative measures and investments</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicators 10.7.2, 11.1.1, 11.5.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: IOM, UNHCR, WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 70% of total new displacements are due to natural hazards (drought and floods) (2019)</p> <p>Target: 20% reduction</p> <p>Data Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Protection and Return Monitoring Network, government reports, humanitarian reports</p>

OUTCOME 4.3: By 2025, the proportion of vulnerable Somalis with scaled-up and sustained resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks is increased, based on better management of life cycle risk, food security, and better nutrition outcomes

UN Partners: FAO, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Women

External Partners: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock and Range, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Health, World Bank, international partners, CSOs, and NGOs

Related SDG Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.b, 2.1, 2.2, 3.2, 5.1, 5.4, 10.2, 10.4, 17.3, 17.9

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Percentage of target population with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entity: FAO, WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 59% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 65%</p> <p>Data Source: Household surveys, FSNAU</p>
<p>b. Average reducing Coping Strategies Index score for targeted population</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entity: FAO, WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 8.9 (2019)</p> <p>Target: 6.8</p> <p>Data Source: Household surveys, FSNAU</p>
<p>c. Percentage of people affected by shocks who have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and build resilience</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicators SDG 2.1.1 and 2.1.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entity: WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 70% of affected populations in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 and 4 reached</p> <p>Target: 90% of affected populations in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 and 4 reached</p> <p>Data Source: WFP</p>
<p>d. Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 2.2.1)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNICEF, WFP, WHO</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 27.8% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 18%</p> <p>Data Source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey</p>
<p>e. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 2.2.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 11.6% (2019)</p> <p>Target: 9%</p> <p>Data Source: Somalia Demographic and Health Survey</p>
<p>f. Proportion of poor people covered by predictable government safety nets</p> <p><i>(SDG indicator 2.2.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNICEF, WFP</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 10% (2021)</p> <p>Target: 20%</p> <p>Data Source: Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project implementation reports</p>

OUTCOME 4.4: By 2025, the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions and communities are strengthened to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement

UN Partners: UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNSOM, UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP

External Partners: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, National High Commission for Refugee and IDPs, Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Concern, Joint IDP Profiling Service, National Independent Electoral Commission, local councils, Building Resilient Communities in Somalia Consortium (BRCiS), Somali Resilience Programme (SomReP), World Bank, international partners, CSOs, and NGOs

Related SDG Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 4.7, 5.5, 8.5, 10.3, 11.3, 11.4, 11.a, 11.c, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.b, 17.17

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
<p>a. Percentage of achievement of the national target: relocation and reintegration of 5,000 refugees, 25,000 refugee returnees, and 50,000 IDPs within five years</p> <p><i>(Proxy for SDG indicator 11.3.2)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: IOM, UNHCR</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 35%</p> <p>Data Source: Protection and Return Monitoring Network, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, IOM, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development</p>
<p>b. Percentage of women and men affected by displacement, youth, persons with disability, and minority groups who have participated in public affairs decision making and planning and are able to contribute to state building through peacebuilding, reconciliation, and political participation</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG national indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNSOM, UNDP, UNFPA</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (since 2016 in election processes)</p> <p>Target: 10% of displacement-affected communities (disaggregated by gender, age, etc.)</p> <p>Data Source: IOM Community Action Plan Logs, District Development Plans, Voices Unheard, surveys</p>
<p>c. Percentage of displaced households benefiting from improved community service delivery, access to community infrastructure, and basic services as a result of interventions supported by partners</p> <p><i>(Non-SDG UN indicator)</i></p> <p><i>Reporting entities: UNHCR, IOM</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 50%</p> <p>Data Source: UNHCR, IOM, CCCM Cluster, BRCiS, SOMREP, Concern, UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, World Bank, National Durable Solutions Secretariat</p>

Annex II: Summary of Consultations

The United Nations in Somalia would like to express our sincere thanks to partners from the following governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations for their support in providing thoughts, advice, and insights that contributed significantly to the formulation and content of this UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, without which it would not have been possible:

Federal Governmental Ministries and Institutions

Office of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia; Office of the Prime Minister; Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development; Ministry of Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Ministry of Defence; Ministry of Internal Security; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Minister of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry Of Livestock Forestry And Range; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing; Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; Somali National Bureau of Statistics; Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission; Joint Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Constitution Review and Implementation; National Commission For Refugees and IDPs; National Independent Electoral Commission; and Representatives of the House of the People of the National Federal Parliament.

Federal Member States

Galmudug State: Representatives from legislatures of House of Representatives; Ministry of Constitution; Puntland State: Puntland House of Representatives; Ministry of Justice, Religious and Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Interior, Local Government and Reconciliation; Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation; South West State: Southwest House of Representatives and Hirshabelle House of Representatives; Ministry of Constitutional Affairs of Southwest State; Planning, Investment and Economic Development; South West State Commission for Refugees and IDPs; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Women and Human Rights; Ministry of Health; Jubaland State: Ministry of Constitutional and Federal Affairs; Ministry Planning and International Cooperation; Ministry of Agriculture; Jubbaland Refugee and Internally Displaced Person's Agency; Hirshabelle State: Ministry of Constitutional and Federal Affairs; Ministry of Women and Human Rights; and Benadir Regional Administration.

Somali Academic, Labour, Industry and Financial Institutions and Organizations

Federation of Somali Trade Unions; Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry; International Bank of Somalia; Somali National University; Hano Academy; Simad Institute; City University; Somali Public Agenda.

Somali NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Representative Groups

Agro-Pastoral Charity Organization; Somalia Cash Consortium; AYUUB; Somali Young Doctors Association; Taakulo Somali Community; Burhakaba Town Section Committee; Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development; Deeg-roor Medical Organization; Gargaar Relief Development Organization; Somali Lifeline Organization; Somali Humanitarian Relief Action; Somali Children Welfare and Rights Watch; Organization for Somalis Protection and Development; Peace and Development Action; DEH Relief Somalia; Hope Foundation; Social Empowerment Relief and Development Organization; Community Development Initiative; Horseed Relief and Development Organization; Kheytrat Development Initiative; Relief and Development Committee; Horn International Relief and Development Organization; Puntland Development Research Centre.

Youth Groups

Members of the UN Youth Advisory Board; Solidarity Youth Voluntary Organization; Benadir Regional Youth Association; Puntland Youth Association Network; Baidoa Youth Vision Organization; Somali Peer Education Network-Y-PEER; Y-Peer Somaliland; Puntland Youth and Social Development Association; Dandoor Organization-Puntland; Bay Regional Youth Association; Somali Peaceline Organization; South West Youth Council.

Women's NGOs and Civil Society Organizations

The Asha Gelle Foundation; Talowadaag Women Movement; The Puntland Non-State Actors Association; NAGAAD Network; Plan International; Action Aid International; Professional Women and Youth Advocate; Somali Women Development Centre; Save Somali Women and Children; Mudug Women Organisation; Women and Child Care Organization; Women Group Jowhar; Hiran Women Association; Civil Society (Anti FGM) Empowering Health Worker; GEELO; Anti-Discrimination Organization; Hirshabelle Women Network; Jowhar District Women's Association; Kismayo Women Peace Platform; Kalsan Girls Association; Awale Women Development Organization; Lower Juba Women Group; Somali Women Solidarity Organization; Talowadaag Women Development Organization; Midnimo Women Group; Somali Girls Umbrella for Development; Somalia Gender Equality Movement; Somali Women's Leadership Initiative; Somali Women Development Center; WEAVE; Somali Women Journalists Organization; Somali Women Lawyers Association; HINNA; Somali National Women's Organization; Puntland Minority Women Development Organization; Women Initiative for Society Empowerment; IIDA Women's Development Organization.

International Financial Institutions, NGOs, and Donors

World Bank, International Finance Corporation; International Monetary Fund; African Development Bank; Members of the Somalia Development and Humanitarian Donor Groups (collectively and individually); Norwegian Refugee Council; Danish Refugee Council; Concern Worldwide; Save the Children; COOPI; Mercy USA; Action Against Hunger; World Vision; Mercy Corps; INTERSOS; African Volunteers for Relief and Development; African Relief Development Initiative; Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo.

Annex III: Legal Clauses

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Somalia and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021 to 2025).

Whereas the Government of Somalia (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

- a) With United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 31 May 1977. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Cooperation Framework together with a workplan (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.³²
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 24 April 1982.
- c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 4 July 1979.
- d) With the World Food Programme (WFP) a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on December 2015 by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs and Investment Promotion.
- e) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 16 May 1977 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This Cooperation Framework together with any workplan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.

³² In the countries where the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (or other agreement depending on the country) has not been signed, the standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement should be attached to the Cooperation Framework. These documents together with the workplan constitute the “project document”.

f) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 16 May 1977 and entered into force on 11 October 1978 shall be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNIDO projects and programmes in Somalia.

g) With the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations the Agreement for the establishment of the FAO Representation in Somalia, constituted by Exchange of Letters, comprising the letter dated 14 March 1980 from the Director-General to the Minister of State Planning, and the reply from the Minister of State Planning to the Director-General dated 10 April 1980.

h) With the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) a Basic Agreement signed between the Government and UNCDF on 18 December 1981.

i) With the World Health Organization (WHO) a Basic Agreement for the Provision of Technical Advisory Assistance signed in 1961 by then Somalia Prime Minister and EMRO Regional Director and Agreement for the Provision of Operational Assistance signed in 1963 by the then Somalia Minister of Health and EMRO Regional Director.

j) With the International Organization for Migration (previously the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration) a basic agreement was concluded between the Government and IOM on 13 November 1983.

k) With the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia concerning the status of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia concluded between the Government and the UN on 26 February 2014.

l) With the International Labour Organization (ILO), an exchange of letters concerning the privileges and immunities provided in the UN Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947 and its Annex I relating to the ILO, occurred on 26 September 2008 and 1 February 2009, respectively.

m) With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Agreement establishing the Fund concluded in Rome on 13 June 1976 and signed by the Somalia President on 13 July 1977.

n) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

Annex IV: Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs³³) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN³⁴ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within the number of days consistent with each UN agencies' guidelines.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within the number of days consistent with each UN agencies' guidelines.

³³ Refers to results Groups' or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

³⁴ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA, together with relevant documentation;
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

Annex V: Resources and Resource Mobilization



The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Somalia; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Somalia to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.



**UNITED
NATIONS
SOMALIA**



October 2020