



UNITED NATIONS  
SOMALIA



# UN Country Results Report

## SOMALIA 2020



March 2021



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# UN Entities Operating in Somalia

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





# FOREWORD

On 15 October 2020, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the United Nations (UN) signed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) which represents the collective commitment of the country and the world body to work together in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNCF replaced the UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020 (UNSF) which expired at the end of 2020, thereby kick-starting a new phase of UN support to Somalia's development priori-

ties under the ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9) 2020–2024. Over the past three years, Somalia has made remarkable progress in its journey towards consolidating peace and sustainable and inclusive development, with steadfast UN support.

We are pleased to present this Annual Country Results Report for Somalia which highlights the UN's joint contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and state-building achievements and development goals in 2020. It pro-



vides a detailed overview of ways in which the UN's unwavering support to the Government was able to create a lasting impact on Somalia's future. The report covers the third and final year of the implementation of the UNSF. Somalia was - and still is - facing the triple threat of COVID-19, locust infestation and climatic shocks. The UN remains committed to continue its partnership with the Somali people in these unprecedented times. We are looking forward to enhancing our joint efforts and building back better.

Since the detection of the first COVID-19 case in Somalia on 16 March 2020, the UN has scaled up and accelerated its support to Somalia to mitigate the impact of the virus. This included launching by the UN and partners of the Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP) in April to bolster preparedness for and response to the direct public health and indirect immediate humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic.

The UN also continued to galvanize international support by helping the FGS organize the Somalia Partnership Forum (SPF) in December. The SPF brought together partners to discuss progress and challenges across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus focusing on elections. The partners also discussed the importance of strengthening political dialogue between the Federal Government and Federal Member States, the socioeconomic recovery from COVID-19 and mitigation of climate-related shocks.

Somalia's truly laudable achievement – reaching the Decision Point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative on 25 March - brought the country one

step closer to debt relief. Somalia's external debt was reduced to US\$ 3.7 billion from US\$ 5.2 billion.

On the climate agenda, the UN continued to support the Somali authorities in the development of regulatory frameworks such as National Climate Change Policy, National Environmental Policy and Environmental Management Act. An updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was completed while progress was made on Environmental Governance of Federal and Federal Member States institutions. Somalia has adjusted its mitigation and adaptation contributions in line with the country's national climate change policy and NDP-9 with priorities for domestic preparations to curb the global temperature rise. The UN also supported the roll out of a Toolkit to Mainstream the UN Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification and Inter-ministerial Coordination. Key stakeholders on environmental governance, including 107 government and community resource persons, participated in activities to understand the criticality of local actions to meet the global targets.

Realizing that we are facing unique and complex challenges, we look forward to continuing working together with the people and Government of Somalia, as well as the wider development partners in Somalia as we begin the first year of implementation of the UNCF. We are confident that together we can build on the gains already made and ensure we move forward towards a resilient, peaceful, prosperous and stable Somalia.

**James Swan**

Special Representative of the Secretary General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

**Adam Abdelmoula**

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

# KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN

Over the past seven years, the UN and World Bank have established a strong partnership in Somalia at a level rarely seen in other contexts.



The United Nations multiple mandates in Somalia are implemented through 26 agencies, funds, and programmes, one special political mission (United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, UNSOM), and one logistical support mission (United Nations Support Office in Somalia, UNSOS). The UN's presence in the capital, Mogadishu, and throughout the country enables engagement with national and local partners and implementation from federal to local levels, including in remote and disputed areas, allowing for enhanced communication and coordination between the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team partners. Furthermore, the UN in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) liaises with international partners through their respective humanitarian, development and political coordination structures.

In recent years, Somalia has established mechanisms to enhance policy coherence on sustainable development, country-owned frameworks and planning tools for development. The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility continues to bring together state and non-state actors, including donors and UN agencies, as well as Federal Member States and civil society. It continues to focus, at both the technical and political level, on the achievement of strategic priorities. In this framework, a set of pooled funding mechanisms was established to

implement national development priorities. At the apex of the aid coordination architecture, the Somalia Partnership Forum serves as a platform to bring together the Federal Government of Somalia, the Federal Member States (FMSs) and international partners to monitor progress and agree on collective priorities and commitments in the areas of political reforms, security, economic development, and recovery and humanitarian assistance through the Mutual Accountability Framework.

Over the past seven years, the UN and World Bank have established a strong partnership in Somalia at a level rarely seen in other contexts. Policy commitments for stronger UN-World Bank partnership continue to be translated into tangible action in Somalia at different levels of engagement, from strategic planning to operational coordination in the field. These strong partnerships have contributed towards achieving progress on the strategic priorities of the United Nations Strategic Framework 2017–2020 (UNSF).

The UN will continue to help foster collaborative partnerships and support coordinated and integrated responses to Somalia's multi-dimensional challenges as it implements the Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework as from January 1, 2021.

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2020

Despite grappling with the triple threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, flooding and the desert locust infestation, coupled with the political impasse between the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States, Somalia continued to make significant strides over the past year on its journey to recovery from decades of conflict and instability and towards sustainable development.

The COVID-19 outbreak dominated political and public health agendas in 2020. Somalia's health system remains fragmented, under-resourced and ill-equipped to provide lifesaving and preventative services. To support government efforts, United Nations entities and partners launched the Somalia COVID-19 country preparedness and response plan on 23 April 2020 to bolster preparedness for and response to the public health and indirect immediate humanitarian and socio-economic consequences of the disease. The plan, aligned with the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and the Federal Government's comprehensive socio-economic impact and response plan for COVID-19, consisted of an integrated

support package for the humanitarian, development and political activities of the United Nations in Somalia. It also sought to adapt existing programmes to the changing context and socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in order to mount an effective response to the outbreak.

The year witnessed progress in the areas of constitutional review, reconciliation and federalism. The third revised version of the Provisional Constitution of 2012 was drafted as a result of successful cooperation between the FGS Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), the joint Oversight Committee (OC), and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC). The review process enjoyed greater political ownership by the FGS. All segments of society were included in the consultative process in order to secure ownership and broad endorsement in support of completing the review. A joint strategy to take forward the constitutional review process was adopted by the UN, international partners, MoCA, OC and ICRIC to safeguard results achieved during the term of the Tenth Parliament.





Strategic momentum on reconciliation and federalization was kept on track through a pro-active engagement with national counterparts and development partners. The FGS Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MolFAR) took the lead in promoting the National Reconciliation Framework adopted by the Federal Cabinet in March 2019 and the Preliminary National Reconciliation Process Implementation Plan within FGS and FMS institutions through dialogue at a ministerial level.

Concerted efforts to move Somalia farther along the path of democratization through the organization of universal suffrage elections in 2020/2021 did not achieve their objective. Intensive discussions in Dhusamareb in July and August 2020 between FGS and FMS leaders yielded a political agreement on 17 September 2020 in Mogadishu to adopt an indirect electoral formula for conducting the 2020/2021 federal elections. The agreement was endorsed by the Federal Parliament on 26 September, thereby confirming the shift from universal suffrage elections to an indirect electoral process. The agreement also excluded the National Independent Electoral Commission from playing any role in the indirect electoral process, which is essentially an expanded version of the electoral

process used in 2016 to elect the Tenth Parliament and the incumbent Federal President.

The year 2020 saw Somalia ratify two key multilateral legal instruments: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. At the same time, three important cultural institutions were rehabilitated and reopened in a cultural compound in Mogadishu: the National Museum, the National Library and the National Theatre. These actions demonstrate the soft power of culture being embraced by the FGS for peacebuilding and sustainable development purposes.

The security situation remained volatile, with an average of 285 monthly incidents recorded throughout the year. Al-Shabaab maintained the capability to carry out high-profile attacks that included the use of improvised explosive devices for targeting civilians and Somalia security forces. One positive development in the security situation was a 50 per cent decline in the number of civilians killed in 2020 by improvised explosive devices



in comparison with 2019, the first decrease in the past five years. That reflected the significant efforts made by the FGS in cooperation with international partners to strengthen security in Somalia.

The multiple crises facing Somalia in 2020 further increased the vulnerability of civilians to human rights violations and abuses. While violations of human rights and international humanitarian law continued in 2020, the year also witnessed a notable reduction of civilian casualties, from 1,469 (597 killed and 872 injured) in 2019 to 1,132 (557 killed and 575 injured) by December 2020.

There were other areas in which the country made encouraging progress. Somalia submitted its first country report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights nearly 30 years after Somalia ratified the convention. Somalia also started its preparations for the 2020/21 Universal Periodic Review of UN member states' human rights records by developing its national report while other stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations made their submissions ahead of the review process, which is scheduled to take place during April and May 2021.

Adverse weather patterns, including the ongoing impact of La Niña in 2020, continued to affect many parts of the country. Cyclone Gati made landfall in the Bari region of Puntland on 22 November and affected 120,000 people, of whom 42,100 were temporarily displaced. Humanitarian partners scaled up assistance to people affected by the cyclone, aiding more than 78,000 persons.

The triple threat of COVID-19, flooding and the worst desert locust infestation in decades has disrupted the trajectory of Somalia's economic recovery. Gross domestic product is estimated to have declined by 1.5 per cent in 2020, compared with pre-COVID projections of 3.2 per cent growth. The Somali economy is expected to rebound with 2.9 per cent growth in 2021, thanks largely to private sector recovery, remittances from diaspora communities, and continued investment. The financial sector demonstrated remarkable resilience: bank deposits remained stable, the provision of credit to the private sector continued, and flows of remittances from overseas have been more steady than early estimates had predicted.

Under the terms of the 1996 Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, Somalia fulfilled the conditions necessary to become eligible for assistance under the Initiative on 25 March 2020, thereby bringing the country one step closer to debt relief. Through clearance of arrears owed to three leading international financial institutions, Somalia's external debt was reduced from US\$ 5.2 billion to US\$ 3.7 billion.

On 7 December the Federal Government, with United Nations support, organized the Somalia Partnership Forum,

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Somalia Economic Monitoring, the World Bank.

the highest-level partner coordination summit. The Forum addressed issues across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, focused on the upcoming elections and the need to strengthen political dialogue between the FGS and FMSs, reviewed the status of the Somalia Transition Plan, and discussed the socio-economic recovery from COVID-19 and climate-related shocks. Participants took stock of the progress made since the previous Forum, held in October 2019, towards achieving the priorities of the previous Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF). Participants also agreed on priority areas for action and support for a 2021 MAF, and they identified outcomes to be completed by the end of the current FGS administration. The structures of the recently operationalized refined aid architecture played a key role in preparations for and the reporting and negotiating of forward-looking commitments.





## UN SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

By December 2020, the number of confirmed cumulative cases of COVID-19 hovered around 4,580 nationwide. The cumulative positivity rate since the start of the outbreak in Somalia had declined gradually to seven per cent, while the cumulative case fatality rate stood at 2.6 per cent. However, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Somalia has spiked in the first quarter of 2021 due to the recrudescence of the virus and high community transmission rates. Somalia confirmed its first case of COVID-19 in March 2020 and has been grappling with the socio-economic fallout of the pandemic ever since.

United Nations entities and partners launched the Somalia COVID-19 country preparedness and response plan on 23 April 2020 that unveiled an integrated support package for the humanitarian, development and political activities of the United Nations. The plan also sought to adapt existing programmes to the changing context and socio-economic impact of COVID-19. The plan was aligned with the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 and the Federal Government's comprehensive socio-economic impact and response plan for COVID-19.



# HEALTH FIRST

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The UN provided technical support to the development, coordination, communication and implementation of Somalia's national response plan for COVID-19, as well as the preparedness and response plan of international partners, to ensure a coordinated and strategic response to the pandemic. Partnership and collaboration between health authorities were scaled up to fund and implement critical components of the response to the outbreak, including the purchase of vital equipment and medical supplies and the delivery of COVID-19 samples throughout Somalia.

Risk communication and community engagement were increased throughout the year. From March to December 2020, 183,247 people were reached through door-to-door visits, health facility awareness sessions, community meetings, mosque congregations, and sound truck announcements. Radio spots highlighting COVID-19 prevention and mitigation messages aired throughout Somalia, reaching an estimated 10 million people.

Throughout the year, UN agencies made steady progress on surveillance, rapid response, and case investigation to help contain the spread of COVID-19. In the absence of an integrated disease surveillance system, the agencies worked with health partners to train and deploy 3,327 community health workers, who visited 3.28 million households for case identification and contact tracing.

A total of 44 Rapid Response Teams comprising 107 district-level health staff were trained and deployed in dis-

tricts that had not yet reported any confirmed cases of infection, and these health workers collected and tested 1,082 samples. A total of 7,189 healthcare workers were trained in surveillance, case management and risk communication across Somalia. Nearly 700 health facilities were supported to report COVID-19 alerts through early warning and alert response networks, and district teams conducted active surveillance and supervision at these health facilities.

The UN and the FGS developed a reporting tool for daily screening and a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and they also conducted points-of-entry partner mapping to identify gaps in treatment and describe which types of support were being provided across Somalia. The UN supported the training of 167 frontline health workers and border officials on COVID-19 screening, detection and referrals at selected points of entry. In coordination with the FGS Ministry of Health, the UN supported ambulances for the transportation of ill patients from points of entry to designated isolation and referral hospitals in several regions.

Despite the steady advances made, gaps and constraints hampered further progress in several areas of emergency support to the COVID-19 health response. These included the limited number of trained personnel and national laboratories, insufficient case management infrastructure and capacity, and a lack of adequate psychosocial care.

# PROTECTING PEOPLE

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Over the course of the year, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners continued to provide Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities for educating communities on the risks and symptoms of COVID-19. These partners also demon-

strated key tangible actions that residents can take to mitigate transmission in densely populated sites of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The CCCM cluster established a common COVID-19

## IDPs receiving COVID-19 RCCE by CCCM Partners:

Q2: 881 IDP sites, 1,077,049 individuals

Q3: 921 IDP sites, 1,126,869 individuals

Q4: 961 IDP sites, 1,293,729 individuals

RCCE project with support from the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster and a multimedia partner in the third quarter of 2020. The objective was to set up a pilot project focused on COVID-19 that provided both general RCCE and specific COVID-19 awareness, while also implementing concrete WASH activities that would ensure access to water and sanitation products for members of the targeted community. This project has been extended into 2021 with a focus on some districts of Mogadishu. Site decongestion activities have been carried out in several districts to provide more adequate spacing between shelters, thus further minimizing the risk of COVID-19 transmission.

With regards to education, the UN worked with partners to support the escalation of the COVID-19 response and reached more than 718,000 children with access to education in emergencies. An estimated 319,812 children have been provided with safe teaching and learning materials, and more than 334,006 children have been assisted with emergency school feeding. A total of 1,682 temporary learning spaces have been established to expand access for children.

On logistics, the UN supported the CCCM cluster of partners in facilitating the transportation of around 180 metric tons of pandemic-related supplies to several cities across Somalia. In collaboration with the UN Humanitarian Air Service, the cluster has been supporting the transportation of FGS Ministry of Health medical teams, blood

samples and COVID-19 medical supplies to key locations across Somalia. To provide additional storage capacity for the Ministry, the cluster loaned and installed a mobile storage unit, which was set up in Mogadishu's Aden Adde International Airport. The CCCM cluster also supported the Ministry of Health and the Office of the Prime Minister with the development of a user-friendly cargo tracking tool for COVID-19 donations, stocks, and dispatches.

Throughout the year, the combined Food Security Cluster response focusing on improving access to food for people affected by the triple shock of 2020 reached 1.6 million people per month on average (March to December), attaining a peak of 2.3 million in May.

The provision of seasonal inputs for the Deyr rainy season (February 2020 to July 2020) reached a total of 433,368 beneficiaries receiving assistance out of a population target of 909,130. For Gu season (August 2020 to January 2021) seasonal inputs were provided to 353,969 beneficiaries compared to 821,315 targeted.

Areas of protection interventions included child protection, gender-based violence, and housing, land and property. Between March and December 2020, a total of 22,139 individuals received shelter assistance, and 30,881 individuals received non-food item assistance in high-risk IDP sites.

In the area of water, sanitation and hygiene, about 500 health staff and community volunteers were trained in COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures in several regions and districts. Health facilities in some regions improved sanitation through the construction of latrines and hand-washing stations. The installation of hand-washing stations at health care facilities and IDP settlements enabled an estimated 31,889 people to improve personal hygiene and reduce the transmission of COVID-19. Despite such progress, enormous challenges, gaps and constraints were reported.

Q2 (April-June)	Q3 (July-Sept)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	
Actual	Actual	Targets	Actual
# girls 328,709	# girls 110,020	girls 77,500	girls 59,572
# boys 349,426	# boys 110,308	boys 88,750	boys 61,743
# women 229,250	# women 63,514	women 121,500	women 101,298
# men 203,690	# men 59,157	men 68,250	men 55,678

# of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services 1.68 M





# ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Somalia's economy has been heavily impacted by COVID-19, eroding recent gains in economic growth, business development and poverty reduction. Growth contracted by -1.5 per cent, about 4.4 per cent below projections, tax revenues declined substantially as did exports, and the current account balance went from a surplus of 18.5 per cent to - 10.6 per cent, impacting the balance of payments. Unemployment spiked, and long-term damage to real and external economies is noted. The impact on micro, small, medium, and large firms has been negative, for both start-up and established firms. The lockdown has clearly had a profoundly negative impact on business viability and brought job shedding, made worse by the informality of the economy, which undermines liquidity support from banks.

A number of interventions in 2020 focused on macro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as critical food value chains. The UN has worked closely with government and counterparts to recalibrate the technical interventions initiatives to the emerging needs resulting from the spread of the global pandemic. Among other initiatives, SME awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention and awareness information sessions (April to August 2020) were organized to inform the local business community on ways the virus spread can be avoided. These initiatives have been reinforced through the distribution of COVID-19 prevention information material in Somali language to vulnerable MSMEs. Furthermore the UN, in collaboration with the FGS Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) and the Somali Chamber of Commerce





and Industry at federal and state levels through the network of Enterprise Development Units (EDUs), conducted specialized Vocational Training sessions to boost the production of protective face masks. In addition, the network of EDUs in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa provided technical assistance that was reinforced by the introduction of additional COVID-19 response training modules. In particular, the EDUs have been supporting Somali SMEs by offering guidance on the best ways to ensure operational continuity and recovery after the crisis.

The UNDP's Accelerator Lab has joined forces with the Institute of Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship to tap into the talents of young Somali innovators to help 'hack' the COVID-19 crisis and come up with ideas and solutions that may help communities prepare, respond and recover better. Over 300 applicants from all over Somalia applied to take part in the hackathon. The winners received seed funding and mentorship to help them develop their solutions further. The Lab also designed an immersive storytelling programme which helped equip 30 young Somali women and men with digital storytelling skills to generate and share powerful stories about development priorities and initiatives in their communities. From the onset of the pandemic, the storytellers have been quick to produce impactful videos to inform the public about how to protect themselves and others from infection.

In the second and third quarters of 2020, a COVID-19 enterprise survey of 550 Somali SMEs was conducted on the impact of COVID-19 on SME activity, which was done in response to a request from the MoCI to the UN to undertake such a survey. The survey covered about 500 firms in the cities of Baidoa, Beledweyne, Bosasso, Kismayo and Mogadishu to better understand the impact and support the private sector. The survey focused on formal firms with five or more employees except in Mogadishu, where it also encompassed formal firms with less than five employees from micro to large firms and in the sectors of retail, manufacturing and services.

A number of retailers were supported with solar-powered refrigerators with the capacity to store 30 cubic metres of fresh produce. They were also trained in post-harvest loss reduction for fresh produce like fruit and vegetables. With this support, the participating retailers reported sales of US\$ 474,000 in 2020. Beneficiaries of cash-based transfers ordered items online for home delivery through the UN's e-Shop mobile application. The UN also targeted people in need of food assistance through value vouchers in exchange for their construction and/or rehabilitation of productive community assets such as irrigation canals, feeder roads and flood protection barriers. The UN has started rehabilitation of a jetty in the port of Hobyo to support trade and fisheries.

## MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE & MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

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Under the leadership of the FGS Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, the UN implemented a socio-economic impact assessment (SEIA). To institutionalize the assessment, an advisory board consisting of line ministries, UN agencies and donors was set up to endorse the methodology and lead and coordinate data collection and analysis. The SEIA was conducted as a multi-lateral exercise bringing together UN agencies with the Government and development finance institutions to provide an important national refer-

ence document for partners as they adjust programming amidst political uncertainty. It also ensured the integration of multi-dimensional perspectives into existing and new assessments. The SEIA highlighted the impact of the triple shock (COVID-19, locust infestation and flooding) during the first year after Somalia reached the HIPC Decision Point. To complement the SEIA, the UN has also produced a Global and Regional COVID-19 Impact and Response Country Comparators Study for Somalia.



## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

### OVERVIEW OF THE RESULTS

During the final year of the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2017-2020, steady progress was made on the five Strategic Priorities and three cross-cutting issues that guided implementation of the Framework. The UN supported many of Somalia's significant achievements in several areas such as state- and institution-building at the national and state levels, military and security improvements, increased economic reforms, and improved public sector management. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing political impasse between the FGS and some Federal Member States continued to impede progress.

Effective January 1, 2021, the UN system in Somalia began implementation of the Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) that was developed in response to the peace and development priorities outlined in the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9). Anchored in Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UNCF will adopt a multi-dimensional approach across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address the most pressing needs of the Somali people. The strategic priorities of the UNCF mirror the four pillars of the NDP-9, namely 1) Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, 2) Security and Rule of Law, 3) Economic Development, and 4) Social Development.





# STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

## DEEPENING FEDERALISM AND STATE-BUILDING, SUPPORTING CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION, AND PREPARING FOR UNIVERSAL ELECTIONS

The enactment of the Electoral Law in February 2020 was welcomed as a sign of Somalia's commitment to make more progress along the path of democratization. Although the Federal Government and the Federal Member States agreed to set the Law aside and instead hold indirect federal parliamentary elections in 2020/2021, the Electoral Law will be further discussed and amended to prepare for a universal suffrage election in 2025.

Throughout 2020, the UN remained committed to strengthening dialogue between Somalia's different levels of government, supporting transformative efforts in the areas of federalism and reconciliation, and preparing for the first universal suffrage elections in more than 50 years. As noted above, the COVID-19 pandemic and the political impasse between the FGS and some Federal Member States continued to impede progress. But activities in these areas contributed towards the achievement of targets in the Sustainable Development Goals of gender equality, sustainable cities and communities, and peace, justice and strong institutions.

### FEDERALISM AND RECONCILIATION

The UN remained on track to maintain strategic momentum in the areas of reconciliation and federalization through a pro-active engagement with national counterparts and development partners. An improved feedback and enhanced information-sharing mechanism fostered trust with counterparts and donors. In addition, participatory planning and hands-on technical assistance to those counterparts helped to achieve key results in the reporting period.

Strategic, technical, operational and logistical support were instrumental in facilitating the various processes of reconciliation and state formation and the holding of an election in Galmudug state. These processes laid the ground for the successful election of a speaker of the Federal Member State's assembly, a new president and a vice president.

Support was provided to three rounds of crucial national dialogues that were held in Dhusamareb in July and Au-

The Independent Boundaries and Federalism Commission finalized a boundary line between South West and Hirshabelle.



UN support was instrumental in facilitating processes of reconciliation, state formation and the holding of an election in Galmudug.



Three rounds of crucial national dialogues resulted in a negotiated settlement on the form and timelines of an indirect electoral model.

Dialogue and conflict resolution efforts resulted in peace agreements to resolve long-standing clan conflicts in regions.

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



gust 2020 and culminated in the 17 September political agreement between FGS and FMS leaders. The leaders ironed out contentious issues surrounding the future of transitional democracy through a negotiated settlement on the form and timelines of an indirect electoral model. The leaders also agreed to retain 30 per cent quotas for women in the Federal Parliament and the electoral bodies that would implement the upcoming elections.

The UN engaged in discussions with the FGS Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and Hirshabelle FMS authorities to address political issues related to the results of the Hirshabelle presidential elections. The UN also helped to design a reconciliation process that will hopefully enjoy broad support among stakeholders.

Dialogue and conflict resolution efforts resulted in a peace agreement to resolve long-standing conflicts between clans in Jubaland's Kismayo corridor and the Mudug region villages of Afbarwaqo and Towfiq. In a similar vein, a peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference supported by the UN brought to an end a 30-year-long inter-clan conflict in the Puntland city of Qardho.

The UN provided technical support to the Independent Boundaries and Federalism Commission, which resulted in the finalization of a boundary line between South West and Hirshabelle Federal Member States. Consultations have begun between Galmudug and Puntland states that should promote peacebuilding efforts and stability in the Mudug region.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

The ongoing review of the 2012 Provisional Federal Constitution achieved considerable progress in 2020 with the support of the UN. The FGS Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), the joint Oversight Committee (OC) and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) submitted the second revised version of the Provisional Constitution to Somali institutions in January 2020. This version became the basis for consultations that were subsequently initiated at the federal and state levels.

The MoCA organized a series of FGS inter-ministerial Meetings that identified common ground on the constitutional review process and the allocation of functions among federal, state and local authorities.

Public consultations in Mogadishu and the Federal Member States of Hirshabelle, Galmadug and South West

were organized to exchange views among state institutions, civil society and the citizenry on the constitutional review process. The consultations resulted in the drafting of a third version of the Provisional Constitution. These consultations have not yet been held in Puntland and Jubaland on account of the political impasse between those states and the federal government.

In September 2020 the UN, international partners and MoCA, OC and ICRIC adopted a strategy for taking forward the constitutional review process to address the political impasse between the FGS and some FMSs as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strategy has the overall objective of safeguarding the gains made thus far by adopting as many technical articles of the reviewed Constitution as possible, following inclusive dialogue and consensus building between the federal government, the federal member states and the citizenry. This strategy endorsed inclusive dialogue and consensus building between the FGS and the FMSs, while at the same time ensuring full compliance of an amended Federal Constitution with international human rights conventions.

The UN also supported MoCA, OC and ICRIC in completing an audit of the Provisional Constitution review and identifying both technical issues and those that require further political negotiation. The technical articles should be discussed between the FGS and all the FMSs, with an eye towards reaching agreement on their adoption and initiating dialogue on the more controversial articles following the inauguration of Somalia's Eleventh Parliament and a new government. The UN also conducted a coordinated analysis of the newly reviewed Provisional Constitution's compliance with existing human rights conventions.

It is noteworthy that President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo issued a decree deferring further review of the Provisional Constitution and the procedures for approving an amended Constitution until the country's Eleventh Parliament has been sworn in.

Extensive public consultations in some FMS resulted in the drafting of a third version of the Provisional Constitution.



A strategy was adopted to take forward the constitutional review process.

## IMPACT: CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW PROCESS ADVANCED



Concerted efforts to move Somalia farther along the democratization path through the organization of universal suffrage elections in 2020/2021 did not achieve their goal after intensive discussions in Dhusamareb in July and August 2020 between FGS and FMS leaders reached a political agreement on 17 September 2020 in Mogadishu on an indirect electoral formula to conduct the upcoming federal elections.

Parliamentary committees remained fully functional through virtual sessions and voting procedures in both houses.



A Joint Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee provided recommendation on the implementation of the Electoral Law.

The second legislative assembly of the South West State was established.

## IMPACT: NATIONAL AND STATE PARLIAMENTS STRENGTHENED AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOMALI PEOPLE

### PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT

Four issues significantly affected implementation of parliamentary activities in 2020: the COVID-19 outbreak, which delayed the reconvening of the Federal Parliament for almost six months; the stalemate between the FGS and some FMSs, which affected all the major political processes in the country; tensions and a lack of cooperation between the Speakers of the two Houses of the Federal Parliament; and financial shortfalls that hindered the strengthening of the legislature's capacity. Despite these challenges, the Tenth Parliament made progress in moving forward its legislative agenda.

The parliament passed the electoral bill, which the President later signed into law, paving the way for the country to hold its first universal suffrage election in more than half a century. Following the enactment of the Electoral Law, a Joint Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee was established to provide recommendations on its implementation.

Cognizant of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN provided communication technology to the Federal Parliament to facilitate virtual sessions and voting procedures in both houses and ensure that all committees would remain fully functional. Technical support to amend Joint Rules of Procedure was provided, and amendments were drafted and submitted to the respective House Speakers.

The UN also provided technical advisory support to the joint Oversight Committee (OC), the FGS Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) to organize consultations in Mogadishu and the Federal Member States of Hirshabelle, Galmadug and South West. The consultations were attended by institutional and political role players, civil society and the citizenry and resulted in the drafting of a third version of the Constitution, which is currently under review to ensure quality and its compliance with human rights conventions. OC and ICRIC prepared the relevant procedures for debating and adopting the proposed constitutional amendments.

At the behest of the President of South West State, the UN coordinated with the Federal Parliament's House of the People to help establish the second legislative assembly of that FMS. Ninety-five members of the second legislative assembly of South West State were selected with the support of the technical assistance that was provided.

### ELECTORAL SUPPORT

In the run-up to the planned 2020/21 elections, the UN provided the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) with capacity building and training on electoral management for its Board of Commissioners and Secretariat. The training focused on information technology, logistics, operations, administration and finance, public outreach, and technical support to the Political Parties Registrar Office. The UN Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) and NIEC legal teams collaborated on reviewing the country's electoral legislation and provided support to the Joint Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee on the Electoral Law. IESG has also provided support for the construction of a data centre at the NIEC headquarters

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Capacities of the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) were enhanced.

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Support was provided for the construction of a data centre at NIEC headquarters.

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Operational plans for implementing the 2020 Electoral Law were completed.

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✓ — **IMPACT: PREPARATIONS**  
■ — **FOR UNIVERSAL**  
■ — **ELECTIONS ADVANCED**

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compound in Mogadishu. The Group continues to provide support for ongoing construction work at the site, including a warehouse that was completed in December 2020 and an office block which was scheduled to open

during the first quarter of 2021.

In addition, IESG provided technical advice to the NIEC for preparing and presenting a report to the House of the People that outlined the operational plan for implementing the 2020 Electoral Law and holding federal parliamentary elections in compliance with existing constitutional timelines. Stakeholders subsequently called for timely elections with no term extensions for the incumbent Federal President and members of the current Federal Parliament and called for an inclusive decision-making process to reach agreement on a viable electoral model. As a result, IESG provided technical advice to the NIEC and a governmental technical committee on different electoral options and scenarios for future consideration by FGS and FMS leaders.

As noted above, political stakeholders participated in subsequent high-level discussions that yielded an agreement to conduct federal parliamentary elections through an indirect process similar to that held in 2016.





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

### SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS TO IMPROVE PEACE, SECURITY, JUSTICE, THE RULE OF LAW AND SAFETY OF SOMALIS

The UN continued to advocate for and advise on the establishment of affordable, appropriate, accountable and able Somali security institutions with civilian oversight. Security, justice and the rule of law remain critical to Somalia's path out of poverty and towards prosperity. Without peace and justice, all other development interventions will remain fragile and reversible.

Many of the UN's key priorities remained on track during 2020. Despite the significant challenges posed by the COVID-19 restrictions, the FGS has fulfilled increasing coordination and oversight responsibilities, including an increase in its engagement to re-energize Comprehensive Approach to Security coordination structures. Capacity building of institutions in the security sector has increased in both scope and depth throughout the year, and greater Somali ownership of security sector capacity development was achieved. The FGS, FMSs and international partners recognized the need to conclude the review of the Somalia Transition Plan during 2021 to ensure Somalia's assumption of primary responsibility for the country's security by the end of that year.

Progress was made in the consolidation of police, justice and corrections institutions, and personnel in these institutions increased their capacities to function and provide services to the Somali people. However, the lack of agreement between the FGS and some FMSs on several important political issues continues to hamper the achievement of key programme goals. For example, the

limited progress towards reaching an agreement on a federated Justice and Corrections Model has left several programme objectives pending, including a review of the legal framework and the establishment of key institutions. Activities and milestones achieved in this strategic priority supported the Sustainable Development Goals of quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, and peace, justice and strong institutions.

#### SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND DEFENCE

The Federal Government of Somalia's increasing coordination and oversight responsibilities were highlighted by the resumption of high-level Security and Justice Committee meetings in 2020 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister after a 30-month-long hiatus. The FGS, FMSs and international partners acknowledged that completion of the Somalia Transition Plan Review will be delayed until 2021.

The UN continued to support the capacity building of security sector institutions at both FGS and FMS levels through virtual trainings, technical guidance and continued capacity injection support. These institutions acquired the capacity to plan their own structures, development priorities, and training requirements through the creation of 13 Institutional Development and Capacity Building plans. Regional security offices (RSOs) have been developed and operationalized in FMSs and the Benadir Regional Administration.

The FGS, with the support of the UN, drafted the Federal Police Bill that was approved by the FGS Cabinet.

The handover of the Somali National Army's (SNA) personnel registration and verification systems to its personnel department was completed in December 2020. That facilitated a smooth and efficient transition from supervision by the Office of the Prime Minister to an SNA-managed human resources management system with close oversight and monitoring by the FGS Ministry of Defence.

Partner security institutions, in cooperation with the UN and other line ministries, have sought to deliver a coordinated national response to COVID-19 by security institutions at both the FGS and FMS levels, with an eye to providing factual information to the public and combating harmful misinformation.

As maritime security continued to improve, Somalia acceded to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. The Somali Maritime Administration also acquired operational capability in the areas of ship registration, legal compliance, and maritime search and rescue coordination.

Coordination and oversight responsibilities were enhanced.

Handover of the Somali National Army's (SNA) personnel registration and verification systems to its personnel department completed.



Regional security offices (RSOs) developed and operationalized in Federal Member States and the Benadir Regional Administration.

Somalia acceded to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

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

The realization of some milestones in this sector encountered a number of challenges. Decisions are still pending on the allocation of roles, responsibilities and resource sharing between the FGS and FMSs on a number of issues. These include land and maritime security services, the continuing delay in the Federal President's endorsement of the security services pensions and gratuities draft bill, and the impact of COVID-19 on the ability of some international partners to deliver military force training.

## POLICE

The Somali Technical Working Group was established under the auspices of the New Policing Model, and it continued to provide a functioning coordination mechanism for FGS and FMS ministries of security and police and approved policies for federal and state-level police in a number of areas. These included human rights in policing, gender responses in policing, community policing, and police leadership and accountability. The FGS, with the support of the UN, drafted the Federal Police Bill that was approved by the FGS Cabinet.

The UN supported the FGS and FMSs in developing a coordinated approach to the implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan, and this included planning support to 300 Federal Darwish police officers who will be deployed to the Lower Shabelle region in 2021. Support provided to FGS and FMS electoral security bodies included the approval of funding for three election security training programmes for FGS and FMS police officers.

The UN also provided advisory support to the Galmudug Ministry of Security that resulted in the approval of a state-level Police Code of Conduct, vetting, recruitment and selection guidelines, standard operating procedures for arrest and detention, and the enactment of the Galmudug State Police Act.

To strengthen the Mogadishu Security Plan, the UN provided vehicles and advice to the FGS Ministry of Internal Security's task forces that reduced the number of mortar attacks in Mogadishu.

However, the Council of Police Commissioners and the Conference of Ministers of Security, which were established under the auspices of the New Policing Model, did not meet in 2020 due to ongoing political tensions.

## JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS

Through the Joint Justice Programme, the UN success-

fully built capacity within key justice sector institutions by adapting to the evolving operational environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Alternative working modalities were introduced for both formal and traditional justice institutions. Online meeting facilities enabled institutions and partners to continue working remotely. The administration and functioning of courts were improved, and the case management system in Benadir courts was revamped to ensure smoother case flows through a secure online case recording system. Public information helpdesks were reviewed to improve access to information for citizens and enable them to navigate the Benadir court system more easily. Legal aid services, alternative dispute resolution centres, and mobile courts expanded access to justice, reaching a total of 12,958 beneficiaries throughout 2020, including 7,658 women.

These initiatives brought justice mechanisms closer to communities, particularly in rural areas, and increased access to justice for marginalized populations. Women's access to justice was particularly enhanced through capacity building within national justice institutions, the raising of awareness about key justice actors, and improved coordination among justice institutions and actors in protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls within formal and informal justice institutions.

Drawing on a combination of UN resources and support from donors, significant improvements were recorded in strengthening the corrections system in Somalia through

support to the Somali Custodial Corps. That support encompassed training, mentoring and advising, the renovation and refurbishment of existing prisons, and the commencement or continuation of prison construction in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo, Beledweyne and Kismayo.

The lack of agreement between the FGS and some FMSs on several important political issues once again presented a major obstacle to the achievement of key programme goals. As noted above, the limited progress towards reaching an agreement on a federated Justice and Corrections Model has left several programme objectives pending, including a review of the legal framework and the establishment of key institutions.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant delays in activity implementation. In some contexts, there have been challenges in securing additional resources to continue existing projects, such as implementing the next phase of the Baidoa prison's high-risk detainees rehabilitation project.

## PREVENTING/COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Al-Shabaab launched dangerous misinformation and propaganda campaigns about the COVID-19 pandemic that contradicted fact-based messaging from government officials and sowed suspicion among some Somali communities about the likelihood of negative health outcomes.

To counter the jihadists' misleading claims, the UN supported the establishment of a nationwide network of 240 religious leaders who worked closely with government officials to promote tolerance and peace and rebuke Al-Shabaab propaganda, hate speech, and incitement to violence. This network has emerged as a reliable and flexible asset for implementing a robust awareness campaign that has debunked rumors, countered discrimination, and discredited Al-Shabaab propaganda about COVID-19. The project has shown promising results in bringing religious leaders together in dialogue and mediation committees to counter hate speech and violent extremism.

In 2020, the Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) has seen an increase in the number of defectors housed at the six rehabilitation centres operating in Somalia. The UN continued to mentor the DRP management team and maintain management of the centres in Baidoa and Kismayo remotely. The DRP has implemented a new outreach approach with the deployment of community liaison personnel in newly recovered areas, and that seems to have triggered an increase in the number of defections.

Capacity within key justice sector institutions by adapting to the evolving operational environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Legal aid services, alternative dispute resolution centres, and mobile courts expanded access to justice reaching a total of **12,958** beneficiaries including **7,658** women.

Significant improvements were recorded in strengthening the corrections system.

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



The UN successfully built capacity within key justice sector institutions by adapting to the evolving operational environment created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The UN continued to provide capacity building support, technical assistance and staffing to government structures, resulting in greater coordination and implementation of Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE) strategies. Progress was made towards a community-based approach to dialogue for peacebuilding initiatives.

Despite these achievements, P/CVE programming still needs to be built around Somali interpretations of "tolerance and dialogue". These acknowledge that intolerance and a lack of dialogue give rise to radical viewpoints, and community-based dialogue is viewed as a vital tool for encouraging co-existence and inclusion.

The inclusion of women in P/CVE efforts remained a major challenge in 2020. Recognizing that the religious space in Somalia is heavily dominated by men and that religious leaders (sheiks, imams) are exclusively male, the project intervention sought to ensure the inclusion of women and their perspectives, experiences and knowledge in its work with religious communities.

## DEMOBILIZATION, DISARMAMENT AND REINTEGRATION

In 2020, key UN entities involved with the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants have strengthened synergies between implementing partners and donors that support the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants. Policy level coordination is provided through the National Programme Working Group, while five technical sub-working groups were formed to address operational modalities and establish standard operating procedures for each component of the National Programme. This coordination effort facilitated the participation of the Somali National Army and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

Three rehabilitation centres for adult males are operating currently. The centre in Mogadishu is funded by the United Kingdom with the global advisory firm Adam Smith International as the implementing partner. The centres

in Baidoa and Kismayo are funded by Germany with the International Office for Migration as the implementing partner. In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, two female rehabilitation centres were opened in Kismayo and Baidoa in 2020 to address a gap in facilities for women formerly associated with Al-Shabaab.

The UN supported the FGS in linking the National Programme with wider P/CVE efforts within the Comprehensive Approach to Security framework.

Despite these achievements, the National Programme is struggling to secure funding for increasing its operational capacity and expanding operations in states which have seen increased numbers of defections. Contentious FGS-FMS relations adversely impact the National Programme's coordination mechanism on account of a lack of cooperation by FMS authorities with their FGS counterparts. There are also challenges within the legal framework such as the absence of an amnesty law or a policy that adequately addresses the legal status of defectors. Amnesty for Al-Shabaab defectors is currently granted through presidential decrees.

## STABILIZATION

During 2020, the FGS Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and its FMS counterparts continued to lead efforts for coordinating and prioritizing activities outlined in the National Stabilization Strategy and adapting to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to programme delivery. The review of the Somalia Transition Plan was a key focus area for MoIFAR and stabilization stakeholders during the second half of 2020, and the exercise sought to draw upon recent experiences from operations in the Lower Shabelle region. An updated Transition Plan together with the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) and the ninth National Development Plan will help provide the basis for a review of the National Stabilization Strategy in 2021.

The priority stabilization tasks outlined in the MAF and linked to operations under the Transition Plan remained on track during the first half of the year despite the COVID-19 pandemic. This was largely due to the advance planning and ongoing coordination led by MoIFAR with its FMS counterparts and stabilization partners. Those efforts yielded significant investments in the town of Jannaale following its recovery in March 2020 and the continuation of activities in locations recovered in 2019.

That progress was highlighted in the MoIFAR-led review of lessons learnt that was undertaken in the second half of 2020. The review recognized significant improvements within the stabilization sector that were attributed to co-ordination and improved delivery of initiatives under the Transition Plan. During the review of the Transition Plan itself, stabilization inputs highlighted the need to build on these gains and provided recommendations to enhance joint planning with security and rule of law components under the auspices of the Comprehensive Approach to Security framework.

Throughout the year, the FMS Ministries of Interior in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland continued to lead implementation of their respective stabilization plans based on the priorities of the National Stabilization

Strategy. A key area of work was the ongoing implementation of the Wadajir Framework on Local Governance that focuses on local reconciliation and the formation of district councils. This resulted in the election of district councils in Dinsoor, Afmadow and Galkayo. South West State took an impressive step forward with the formation of a district council in Dinsoor that numbers ten women among its 21 members.

Support to government-led community reconciliation efforts has been provided by the District Peace and Stability Committee, which encourages communities to live in peaceful co-existence and share the available resources within a district. For example, a semblance of normalcy has been restored between residents in the villages of Hinhilab and Bangelle in the Galmudug district of Abudwak.





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: STRENGTHENING ACCOUNTABILITY AND SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS THAT PROTECT

Rebuilding state institutions that protect and enhance the rights of Somali citizens in a transparent and accountable manner is a long-term endeavour. In 2020, the UN supported Somalia in the areas of combating corruption, enhancing aid coordination and promoting transparency, local governance, human rights and protection. Activities in these areas contributed toward achieving targets in the Sustainable Development Goals of gender equality, reduction of inequality, peace and justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for achieving goals.

### EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS

In 2020, the UN supported the development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-2023 in consultation with institutional stakeholders such as key government ministries, judicial authorities, audit institutions, legislators and non-governmental organizations such as business associations, civil society, women and youth groups. The strategy was endorsed on 4 July 2020 by the FGS Cabinet and it has been published on the FGS Ministry of Justice's website and in the official gazette.

The Anti-Corruption Unit coordinator noted the establishment of a nine-member anti-corruption commission and its subsequent approval by the House of the People on 16 November 2020. The commission was still awaiting approval by the Upper House of the Federal Parliament at the end of 2020.

The United Nations Convention against Corruption was endorsed on 4 July 2020 by the FGS cabinet and approved by the House of the People on 30 December 2020. Enhanced coordination among the FGS Ministry of Finance, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Federal Parliament played an important role in the development of the anti-corruption strategy.

Efforts have been made to improve the National Statistics System. In early 2020, the government established the Somali National Bureau of Statistics with the aim of ensuring the production of independent, objective and reliable statistics based on internationally recognized basic principles of statistics. The Bureau produces a range of economic and social statistics to inform decision-making processes and is expected to broaden its areas of activity.

Further achievements on strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of the institutions will require greater political commitment on the part of both the FGS and the FMSs to work together in the fight against corruption. However, that may hinge on a significant improvement in political relations between the FGS and some FMSs.

### AID COORDINATION AND TRANSPARENCY

In 2020, progress was made in the areas of aid coordination and transparency despite the need of government,

**The Somali Aid Information Management System was completed and launched.**

the UN and development partners to adopt new working modalities on account of the COVID-19 pandemic. A refined aid architecture was endorsed at a meeting of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility's steering committee on 24 June. While maintaining an inclusive spirit, the current refined aid architecture is leaner and more streamlined than its predecessor. It aims to be strategic in scope and sets up a structure to promote high-level dialogue among security, justice and development partners.

Working groups affiliated with the pillars of Inclusive Politics, Security and Justice, Economic Development, Social Development, and Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion have been activated. These working groups monitored progress on the implementation of agreed milestones within the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) in 2020 and agreed on benchmarks that the FGS and the international community need to achieve in 2021. The MAF Task Force oversaw the organization of the Somali Partnership Forum that was held on 7 December 2020. Task forces on Partnership Principles and the Use of Country Systems have convened several times and contributed to the MAF.

The Somali Aid Information Management System was completed and launched on 15 April, and the 2020 Aid Flow Report was approved by the Government. Trainings were given to focal points of donors, implementing partner agencies and government officials in the use of the Aid Information Management System. Nearly all of the traditional bilateral donors and UN agencies have updated their project data in the system at the request of the FGS Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development. Users can now access aid flow information in the system and download reports and data.

### LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Local governments in Somalia face numerous challenges in addressing the needs of their citizens. These range from the formation of district councils to the strengthening of local governments' capacity to promote accountability and provide better basic services to the general

public.

In 2020 COVID-19 interventions topped the agenda for many local governments, and the first large-scale nationwide response to the pandemic covered 33 districts. The governments of Puntland and Somaliland increased their budgetary support for service delivery. The Somaliland government increased its contributions to service delivery of health and education from 63 per cent in 2019 to 83 per cent in 2020. A Service Delivery Model mechanism was used for emergency response to the pandemic in 11 districts in Somaliland. The Puntland government raised its service delivery contributions from six per cent in 2019 to 21 per cent in 2020.

The first draft Decentralization Strategy was developed for the FGS with UN support. A multi-stakeholder revision process for Somaliland's Local Government Law No. 23 was completed. In Puntland, a local government law was passed by the FMS parliament and signed by the FMS president. With the support of the UN, standardized quality assurance guidelines were developed for the Local Governance Institute in Somaliland.

An improved environment for service delivery was created for the municipality of Baidoa through the rehabilitation of district offices and the provision of office furniture and equipment. Local government procurement guidelines for the various Federal Member States were developed and validated for improved accountability and transparency in the use of public resources.

The implementation of local governance work plans was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This has adversely affected many capacity building activities and monitoring missions. Delays in district council formation, security conditions and inadequate staffing have also hindered implementation.

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

With the support of the UN, Somalia made significant progress in 2020 in the areas of human rights legal instruments and institutions. The skills and capacity of the FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the inter-ministerial task force on human rights were enhanced through specialised training and in-depth study missions to improve their effective implementation and mainstreaming of human rights in government institutions. As a result, the MoWHRD played a key role in the fulfilment of human rights commitments that included reporting and advocacy on human rights issues





Capacity of the FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the inter-ministerial task force on human rights were enhanced.

Somalia submitted the first country report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A report was drafted for the upcoming Universal Periodic Review of Somalia's human rights record.

Consultations were held on the ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.



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

within their institutions and implementation of the Universal Periodic Review recommendations for Somalia.

In October 2020 the Ministry submitted Somalia's first country report on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The MoWHRD presented a list of issues in its report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child

and drafted a report for the upcoming Universal Periodic Review of Somalia's human rights record, which was scheduled to be submitted by 15 February 2021.

The MoWHRD also held consultations in July 2020 on the ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child that brought together FMS officials and civil service organizations. The UN released a public report on the Protection of Civilians entitled "Building the Foundation for Peace, Security and Human Rights in Somalia." The report documented a total of 5,133 civilian casualties that occurred in the context of armed conflict (2,338 killed and 2,795 injured) during 2017-2019. It also recommended measures for adoption by the security forces to address the incidence of civilian casualties mentioned in the report. The UN continued to support prevention and response measures against human rights violations by security forces.

A disability bill was also drafted following consultations that were supported under the Joint Human Rights Programme. Through that same programme, the capacity of civil society organizations to monitor and report on human rights was strengthened through grants which have facilitated the delivery of human rights activities at the community level.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, political tensions and continuing insecurity hampered the realisation of further achievements in the area of human rights.



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF SOMALI INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETY AND POPULATION

The combination of protracted armed conflict and widespread violence, coupled with unpredictable climate shocks, has perpetuated the humanitarian crisis in Somalia and undermined resilience at multiple levels. In 2020, three additional shocks – the COVID-19 pandemic, the massive infestation of desert locusts, and extensive flooding – exacerbated the scale and scope of the humanitarian crisis. The implementation of the UN Strategic Framework Somalia 2017-2020 in its final year continued to support the ongoing humanitarian response and, at the same time, addressed the underlying drivers of fragility and vulnerability. Progress has been made on strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions, society and population. Activities in these areas supported efforts to achieve targets in the Sustainable Development Goals of poverty eradication, the elimination of hunger, access to affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, sustainable cities and communities, climate action, life on land, and peace and justice and strong institutions.

### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESPONSE

The FGS, the United Nations and humanitarian partners launched the 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan. The plan sought to raise US\$ 1.03 billion to provide lifesaving assistance and livelihood support to three million people. The National Drought Plan of Somalia was also launched in 2020 to provide a pathway for the man-

agement of drought and associated impacts and the improvement of governance and coordinating systems for more effective drought risk management.

Floods in riverine areas of the country and the damage inflicted by Cyclone Gati in pastoral lands affected more than 700,000 people with the loss of livelihood assets, the death of livestock, and damage to buildings, infrastructure, farms and fishing equipment. These crises worsened existing vulnerabilities in Somalia such as weak institutional capacity and high exposure to climatic shocks like floods, droughts and cyclones.

In 2020, the FGS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and disaster management authorities in Puntland, Somaliland, South West State and Hirshabelle were supported in the preparation of standing operating procedures (SOPs) for disaster management at federal, state and local levels. The SOPs helped disaster management authorities to clarify roles and coordinate actions before, during, and after natural disaster events in Somalia.

In coordination with the MoHADM and FMSs, the UN launched a new project entitled "Promoting Resilience through an integrated approach to water, environment and disaster risk reduction" in November 2020.

The UN rehabilitated a total of 170 infrastructure facilities, 73 water catchments, 74 contour bunds, nine canals,

and six feeder roads. These infrastructure improvements helped to mitigate floods, provide water for household and animal use, and support farming. A total of 33,014 households that engaged in infrastructure rehabilitation activity received cash transfers amounting to more than US\$ 15 million. Officials of the Somalia Water, Land and Information Management office provided timely guidance on monitoring water levels in the Shabelle and Juba rivers, which helped government authorities and other stakeholders to coordinate the evacuation of people out of areas at imminent risk of flooding.

The Food Security and Nutritional Analysis Unit worked with the Famine Early Warning Systems Network and other stakeholders to prepare the Somalia 2020 food security outlook, which helped government officials and other stakeholders to plan and execute lifesaving humanitarian interventions.

The COVID-19 pandemic posed a significant challenge during 2020 due to periods of lockdown and the need to observe social distancing measures. However, an alternate approach was developed by using digital platforms and virtual workshops to implement various activities in 2020. Activities in these areas contributed toward achieving targets under the Sustainable Development Goals of poverty eradication, the elimination of hunger, decent work and economic growth, sustainable cities and communities, climate action, and peace and justice and strong institutions.

## FOOD SECURITY

Somalia faces high levels of widespread hunger and is vulnerable to climate change, ranking 14th on a list of countries assessed to be least capable of improving their resilience to climate disruptions. Food systems are compromised, reducing Somalia's potential to ensure the availability of nutritious foods. The triple threat of shocks witnessed in 2020 (seasonal floods, desert locust infestations and COVID-19) exacerbated food insecurity. An estimated 5.1 million people were deemed to be food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 2 and above), out of whom 2.1 million required emergency food assistance (IPC 3 and above).

The UN stepped up relief assistance by 32 per cent under the plan to address food consumption gaps caused by multiple shocks. A total of 2.6 million men, women, and children were reached through general distributions as direct beneficiaries, and about two-thirds of these recipients were women and girls. The numbers peaked in April

2.6 million were reached through general distributions as direct beneficiaries.



Livelihood assistance and cash-based transfers provided.

438,714 beneficiaries were reached through rural Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) in 21 districts across Somalia.

## IMPACT: FOOD SECURITY OF SOMALIS STRENGTHENED

when the World Food Programme (WFP) reached 51 per cent of the more than 2.7 million who were targeted for improved access to food through conditional and unconditional transfers (Food Security Cluster Objective 1).

In supporting the national social protection agenda, the UN and partners provided complementary support through conditional and unconditional in-kind food and/or cash-based transfers (CBTs), capacity strengthening and training through reliable safety nets. Interventions included implementation of the rural Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) in 21 districts across Somalia, thereby reaching 438,714 beneficiaries. An urban safety net project supported 122,544 people in Mogadishu with quarterly CBTs to cushion them against unforeseen shocks. The UN and local government authorities in the SNHCP locations received training in the gender and protection elements to integrate in the implementation and monitoring of the project.

Despite the temporary suspension of Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training in April due to restrictions related to COVID-19, WFP managed to reach 240,086 beneficiaries. Resumption of assistance delivery started gradually, and cooperating partners were trained on COVID-19 infection symptoms, prevention and control measures. WFP's programme implementation adaptations made possible the construction and rehabilitation of community assets such as irrigation canals, rangelands, feeder roads, water-harvesting structures, and flood protection barriers.

The institutional capacity of the Benadir Regional Administration was strengthened through technical advice on the use of WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. Advice was also provided in the areas of vulnerability assessments, gender and protection to help implement the urban safety net project that targeted 1,000



households in the Benadir region.

Post-distribution monitoring results of WFP relief assistance intervention showed an increase in the proportion of beneficiaries who registered an acceptable food consumption score, from 49 per cent in 2019 to 67 per cent in 2020. Despite the multiple shocks experienced in 2020, the high levels of humanitarian food assistance and government support played a critical role in averting more acute food insecurity outcomes in Somalia.

The programme of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) largely met the needs of beneficiaries for recovery from risks and more recent shocks as well as enhanced access to a variety of food groups. The beneficiaries achieved better productivity rates in the cultivation of maize and sorghum, averaging 1.90 tons per hectare, in comparison to those of non-beneficiaries (an average of 1.65 tons per hectare). Put differently, beneficiaries enjoyed a 15 per cent positive yield differential vis-à-vis non-beneficiaries. But that did not prevent a slight reduction in farming output in 2020 when compared to the productivity rates observed among beneficiaries during the 2019 Gu rainy season (1.94 tons per hectare).

Maize yield was measured at 1.99 tons per hectare for beneficiaries, a slight increase over the yields registered during the 2019 Gu rainy season of 1.97 tons per hectare. Non-beneficiaries achieved maize yields of 1.6 tons per hectare, which represented a significant slump from their yields of 1.72 tons per hectare during the 2019 Gu rainy season. Sorghum harvests stood at 1.7 tons per hectare for beneficiaries versus 1.6 tons per hectare for non-beneficiaries. While sorghum productivity among beneficiaries slowed in 2020 when compared to yields registered during the 2019 Gu rainy season (1.87 tons per hectare), it actually increased a tad among non-beneficiaries, who had averaged 1.53 tons per hectare in 2019.

Levels of land utilization by beneficiaries were measured at 67 per cent, compared to 52 per cent for non-beneficiaries. The significant difference was attributed to FAO interventions that enabled increased agricultural production.

In terms of food security, beneficiaries enjoyed better consumption and food scores overall, which further underscores the impact of the programme interventions. The proportion of households within the acceptable food consumption category stood at 65 per cent.

Animal wealth measured in Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) was 4.61 per household, with Somaliland having the high-

est TLU of 6.53. At the opposite end of the spectrum was Puntland, with an average TLU of 3.31. There was a slight overall drop of TLU from 4.88 per household in a previous assessment. The assessment asked respondents about their perceptions of livestock ownership following FAO interventions, and 60 per cent of them reported an increase in their herds. The explanations that were most frequently cited for the increase included treatment and vaccination of their animals, followed by improved feeds.

Social safety nets and productive assets influenced the resilience of the beneficiaries. Interventions through treatment, vaccination, range cubes, supplementary blocks and cash transfers had an immediate impact on the resilience of beneficiaries.

## NUTRITION

Malnutrition is widespread in Somalia due to chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, morbidity, and limited access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation and health. An estimated 17 per cent of children show signs of stunted growth. Anemia is a severe public health problem that affects 43 per cent of children between the ages of six and 59 months as well as 47 per cent of all pregnant women. Global Acute Malnutrition remains a serious challenge that is present among an estimated 11.8 per cent of the national population.

In 2020, the UN implemented an integrated nutrition programme that provided Specialized Nutritious Food through moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition programmes. This assistance was supplemented by gender-informed and nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change communication. A total of 896,010 beneficiaries were reached by MAM treatment programmes that targeted children between the ages of six and 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and

**896,010 children** under the age of 6 received moderate acute malnutrition services.



**76 per cent** admission rate was achieved among children between 6 and 59 months.

Pregnant and lactating women enrolled in the programme received monthly electronic vouchers and blended foods.

## IMPACT: NUTRITION SECURITY OF SOMALIS STRENGTHENED

girls, and tuberculosis-directly observed treatment (TB-DOT) clients. MAM prevention programmes also targeted children between the ages of six and 23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Among children between the ages of six and 59 months, the UN achieved an admission rate of 76 per cent into the MAM treatment programme. A 92 per cent admission rate was achieved among children between the ages of six and 23 months into the MAM prevention programme. Children enrolled in the treatment and prevention programmes received ready-to-use supplementary food that provided 540 kilocalories per child per day for four months and medium-quantity lipid-based nutrition supplements that provided 270 kilocalories per child per day for 18 months. Pregnant and lactating women and girls enrolled in both programmes and TB-DOT clients participating in the treatment programme received fortified blended foods and fortified vegetable oil that provided 728 kilocalories per person per day. Pregnant and lactating women and girls enrolled in the MAM prevention programme received a monthly electronic voucher with a value of US\$ 15 for the purchase of vegetables.

Implementing lifesaving programmes in a country plagued by conflict, poor infrastructure and high levels of vulnerability to climate shocks brings with it a host of daunting challenges. The situation in Somalia has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic that raised concerns among mothers and caretakers about the virus's spread. Those anxieties may explain the low admission rates that were observed at some health care sites.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

In 2020, the UN advocated for the expansion of social protection to more effectively reach rural populations and promote linkages between social protection on the one hand and agriculture, food security, nutrition, natural resource management, decent rural employment and resilience building on the other. Under Somalia's ninth National Development Plan, the Government recognizes social development as a fundamental priority for fuelling and sustaining economic growth through human capital development, social protection and disaster management. The task of building an inclusive, stable and sustainable social protection system in Somalia has gained more traction with the endorsement of a social protection policy in 2019 and the subsequent adoption of a Policy Implementation Plan in 2020.

In 2020, FAO Somalia provided technical assistance

A Policy Implementation Plan adopted in 2020.

Technical support was provided to establish governance frameworks on the design of schemes.



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

to the Government in the design, development and implementation of the policy instruments. This included the provision of inputs for drafting the Implementation Plan and articulating the design of complementary approaches where government ministries and the productive sectors can jointly contribute to social development outcomes. FAO has also provided technical support to the establishment of governance frameworks at the FMS level and will continue to provide technical advice on the design of schemes. FAO has continuously engaged with the FGS Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to identify potential gaps in the system and explore opportunities to close them in order to build a more comprehensive and integrated social protection system.

Insufficient coordination and governance frameworks delayed cooperation and collaboration with the Government and other development actors. This has since been resolved with the formation of technical working groups and a steering committee to spearhead the social protection agenda in Somalia. Insufficient funding streams have hampered speedy implementation of intended thematic support, but the situation should improve as the Government stabilizes its institutional and governance structures.

## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The year 2020 has seen important progress towards durable solutions at the institutional and policy levels. The National Durable Solutions Secretariat started developing a National Durable Solutions Strategy with support from several UN agencies. The Strategy seeks to translate the Durable Solutions guidance of Somalia's ninth National Development Plan into more operational directives and specific objectives that will guide the Durable Solutions sector over the next few years.



Following the ratification of the Convention for the Assistance and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa in late 2019, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported the process of its integration into national law. Under the guidance of Dr. Chaloka Beyani, the former Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, the Federal Protection and Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons Act was drafted in November 2020. The draft Act was reviewed and submitted to the FGS ministries of Justice and Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation for legal guidance before its presentation to the Council of Ministers.

At the operational level, a moratorium on evictions in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic was approved by several cities and districts including Baidoa, Bosaso, Garowe, Galkayo, Dhusmareb, Abduwak and Adado. This joint UN effort led to a significant decline in the number of forced evictions at the state and local levels and helped avert an estimated 69,500 evictions during 2020. Advocacy efforts were also made at the FGS level with limited success thus far. The establishment of the Bay Eviction Taskforce Team as part of a programme led by the International Office for Migration (IOM) resulted in more effective management of eviction cases in that region of South West State.

UN agencies, funds and programmes continued to de-

liver on their mandate, with UNHCR, IOM and partners supporting returnees through the provision of post-arrival support and sustainable and holistic reintegration assistance. This included psychosocial support, community-based reintegration, and technical and vocational education and training. Capacity building was undertaken within different government line departments in the areas of rule of law, property rights and the acquisition of requisite land documentation. UNHCR has increasingly focused on facilitating the acquisition of land title deeds by refugees and IDPs.

The UN Development Programme (UNDP) has contributed to the provision of services for IDPs. In Mogadishu, UNDP supported the rehabilitation of 63 health and education facilities, the hiring of 600 persons for the upgrading of WASH infrastructure, the training of 100 persons in solar panel maintenance, and the provision of masks and soap to 72,000 IDPs across the national capital.

IOM provided technical capacity injections through the Danwadaag programme to the federal member states of South West and Jubaland as well as the Benadir Regional Administration (BRA). IOM personnel who were seconded to FMS governments promoted multi-stakeholder efforts to attain early and durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and host communities by providing technical advisory services on COVID-19 preparedness and response. They also coordinated meetings of the Durable Solutions and Urban Resilience Technical Working Group and facilitated the review and updating of integrated district community action plans in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To ensure appropriately designed preparedness and response initiatives that would support COVID-19 containment measures in the BRA and the city of Baidoa, the Danwadaag programme maintained existing boreholes, built latrines for the benefit of displaced affected communities (DACs) at risk of COVID-19 infection, and promoted COVID-19 awareness, hygiene and sanitation activities. The COVID-19 preparedness and response services gave special attention to densely populated areas where DACs are domiciled in Baidoa and Mogadishu.

In coordination with the government and partners, IOM also supported permanent resettlement interventions that relocated IDPs to a site outside Baidoa called Barwaaqo.

The year 2020 also saw progress in the development of a new joint durable solutions programme called Saameynta that will be jointly implemented in 2021 by IOM, UNDP and the UN Human Settlements Programme with coordi-

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The Federal Protection and Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons Act was drafted.

**69,500** evictions were averted as several municipalities approved a moratorium on evictions in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

More focused was placed on facilitating the acquisition of land title deeds by refugees and IDPs.

**72,000** IDPs across the national capital were provided with masks and soaps.

**63** health and education facilities were rehabilitated.




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

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nation support from the UN Integrated Office in Somalia and in close partnership with government authorities. In addition, the UN is linking urban safety net participants to livelihood options as a pilot pathway to durable solutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected implementation of some projects through lockdowns, travel restrictions, and other measures intended to mitigate the spread of the virus.

## NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Throughout 2020, the UN continued to support the development of regulatory frameworks such as the National Climate Change Policy, the National Environmental Policy and the draft Environmental Management Act. An updated Nationally Determined Contributions report was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis on Environmental Governance of FGS and FMS institutions was conducted.

Somalia has adjusted its mitigation and adaptation contributions in line with the country's National Climate Change Policy and National Development Plan. It has also prioritized domestic preparations for curbing the rise in global temperatures. The UN supported the rollout of a toolkit for mainstreaming the UN Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification. Engagement of key stakeholders on environmental governance issues encompassed 107 government and community resource persons, who participated in activities to understand the importance of local actions in meeting global targets.

The UN enabled initiation of a gender-sensitive and climate-responsive National Water Resources Strategy and Road Map to support investment planning in the water sector. A total of 306 community resource persons were trained in the management of integrated water resources and rangeland. Approximately 950 workers benefited from cash-for-work schemes linked to climate adaptation. Through trainings and tillage support, 270 farmers enhanced their livelihoods. In Somaliland, water harvest-

ing infrastructure was improved for adaptation to climate change. These improvements reached 3,000 households whose domestic production was boosted to compensate for the disruption of the cross-border trade in agricultural products caused by the COVID-19 restrictions. UNDP enhanced solar energy systems for four health centres which mainly serve women and children and one main IDP camp.

A total of 11,700 households, the vast majority of which are headed by women, received support to access environmentally friendly sustainable sources of energy such as fuel-efficient cooking stoves, alternatives to charcoal use, and solar power solutions. In addition, 42 people including 13 women underwent training in business networking and efficient cooking stove production. This enabled an estimated 6,900 households and seven public institutions in Somaliland and Puntland to implement a transition to clean energy, reduce deforestation and charcoal consumption, and create new employment opportunities.

The UN facilitated opportunities through an accelerator lab for devising home-grown solutions with alternative energy sources for cooking and water heating. Two of the submitted proposals were rated outstanding with a huge potential for future implementation. One is focused on producing "green charcoal" from an invasive tree species, while the other proposal focuses on the production of briquettes made from compressed biomass material such as farm waste.

The Ministry of Energy, Minerals and Water in Puntland was supported to complete its validation of energy policy that seeks to enhance Public Private Partnerships at a regional level. The policy informs the management of extractive and renewable sources of energy along with the environmental and social safeguards needed for the energy sector, thus improving access to a stable power supply while reducing pollution levels.

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the implementation of some project activities in the field, thereby delaying the achievement of results.



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: SUPPORTING SOCIOECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOMALIS

Before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Somalia's economy was projected to grow by 3.2 per cent in 2020. The coronavirus arrived in Somalia just as the country had fulfilled the conditions necessary to become eligible for HIPC Initiative assistance on 25 March 2020. This milestone brought the country one step closer to debt relief.

As noted above, through the clearance of arrears owed to three leading international financial institutions, Somalia's external debt was reduced to from US\$ 5.2 billion to US\$ 3.7 billion. However, the impact of the pandemic, coupled with flooding and the worst infestation of desert locusts in decades, did not only disrupt the trajectory of Somalia's economic recovery. The so-called triple shock also had a significant socio-economic impact in the form of rising levels of acute food insecurity, a decline in access to health care, and weak institutional capacity for adaptive learning methods in response to the widespread closure of schools. Despite these challenges, the UN continued to support Somalia to bolster the long-term resilience of the Somali population, sustain political gains, and realize peace and development dividends.

### EDUCATION

Somalia has one of the world's lowest percentages of primary school-age children enrolled in school. In the south and central regions of the country, the national Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary education has remained low at 23 per cent, largely due to ongoing conflict, instability and extremely weak governance structures. The GER is lowest among socially excluded groups, including

children from rural areas, the urban poor, children with disabilities, and children from pastoralist and IDP communities. Somalia has massive inequities based along geographic and socio-economic lines, and they are especially pronounced in areas that are inaccessible owing to security risks and ongoing conflict. The inequities are further exacerbated by a weak education system, untrained and unqualified teachers, and an uncondusive and inadequate learning environment.

In 2020, the UN supported 377,213 children (47 per cent of whom were girls) to attend school. In the south and central regions, a total of 99,021 children (46 per cent of whom were girls) received formal and non-formal education. In Puntland, another 252,837 vulnerable children (47 per cent of whom were girls) continued their school studies. In Somaliland, 25,355 pastoralist children (47 per cent of whom were girls) attended double-shift schools.

Across the country, the capacity of 2,217 teachers (42 per cent of whom were female) was enhanced through in-service and pre-service training to improve their pedagogical practices, psychosocial support, and conflict-sensitivity awareness and skills. Pilot classes in Early Childhood Education were established in 12 primary schools in Benadir and Jubaland that benefitted 1,113 children (48 per cent of whom were girls) between the ages of three and five years. UNICEF also provided support to the FGS Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education (MoECHE) to strengthen quality assurance standards and improve the delivery of educational services and the quality of learning outcomes.

The Annual Education Statistics Yearbook 2018-19 for the FGS MoECHE and the counterpart ministries in Puntland and Somaliland have been made available for dissemination and use. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the three education ministries in developing a COVID-19 response plan, safe school reopening guidelines and alternative learning options to ensure the continuation of education despite the school closures. A total of 141,816 children (42 per cent of whom were girls) were reached with distance learning disseminated through TV, radio and online platforms during 2020. In collaboration with the Joint Programme for Local Governance, 78,000 children (47 per cent of whom were girls) in Somaliland benefitted from the procurement of school furniture, the rehabilitation of 36 classrooms, and the provision of teacher incentives and salaries for school administrative staff, as well as support for school utilities.

The UN is supporting the FGS Ministry to review the school curriculum and the digitisation of textbooks and curriculum. UNESCO has enrolled Somalia in its project to develop a regional framework for higher education qualifications for member states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development. A total of 211<sup>1</sup>. The Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative sponsored 75 young refugees to pursue and complete their higher education in universities, colleges and polytechnics in their host countries or inside Somalia.

Through a homegrown school feeding programme, 103,000 children received a variety of fresh and locally produced nutritious foods during an average of 26 days per month. The purchase of local foods supported local

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**377,213** children (47 per cent of whom were girls) supported to attend school.

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**99,021** children (46 per cent of whom were girls) received formal and non-formal education.

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The capacity of **2,217** teachers (42 per cent of whom were female) was enhanced

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**141,816** children (42 per cent of whom were girls) were reached with distance learning platforms.




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**6,849** children of refugees and returnees (50 per cent of whom were girls) were supported to access education

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## IMPACT: EXPANDED ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION SERVICES

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farmers and markets by promoting linkages between schools and food producers, thereby injecting US\$ 3 million into the local economy. Nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change communication materials were disseminated in various schools in Somalia.

The construction of stores and kitchens was completed in some of the neediest schools in Somalia. The UN distributed family take-home rations to 37,000 children in Somaliland who participated in distance learning classes broadcast over local radio stations. School feeding resumed in August with the reopening of schools. Overall, a total of 31,978 children (48 per cent of whom were girls) have benefitted from education resilience programming. Primary schools and Early Child Education centres in Benadir and Jubaland reported a nearly two per cent increase in student enrolment.

## HEALTH

The COVID-19 outbreak dominated political and public health agendas in 2020. But Somalia's fragile health system and low human development indices presented the country with many other crises which required immediate responses. Somalia's health system remains fragmented, under-resourced and ill-equipped to provide lifesaving and preventative services. The desert locust infestation and the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic struck Somalia in March 2020, posing additional and unexpected challenges to the country's already fragile humanitarian conditions that would further hinder access to basic services. Mortality rates among mothers, newborns, and children under the age of five remain at unacceptably high levels. Concerted efforts from different stakeholders are needed to work jointly to improve this situation.

In order to avert a reversal of the health gains achieved in recent years, UN agencies engaged in a careful balancing of priorities and mounted an effective response to the COVID-19 outbreak, whilst at the same time ensuring that other life-saving health interventions and efforts to strengthen health systems went ahead.

A response plan and structures for coordinating outbreak response were rapidly set up. A total of 7,189 health workers were trained in surveillance, case management and risk communication. Another 3,327 community health workers were deployed for case finding and contact tracing, and they visited 4.17 million households. A total of 4,228 samples were transported and shipped from inaccessible areas, and 19 isolation centres received support for patient care.



**7,189** health workers were trained in surveillance, case management and risk communication as a response to the pandemic.

**3,327** community health workers were deployed for case finding and contact tracing.

**4.17** million households visited

**20** Point-of-Entry facilities were supported with with more than **25,000** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits and information, educational and communication materials.

**158,108** people displaced by floods received emergency health care



**42,000** vulnerable people received an estimated **4.8** tons of medical supplies

**2.3** million outpatient consultations were provided.



## IMPACT: CONCERTED EFFORTS FROM DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS RESULTED IN COORDINATED RESPONSE TO THE PANDEMIC.

The UN supported 20 Point-of-Entry facilities with more than 25,000 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) kits and information, educational and communication materials. A total of 167 frontline health workers and border officials were trained in COVID-19 screening and detection techniques and referral procedures. Support was provided to Mogadishu's De Martino Hospital through the provision of PPE, ventilators, masks, intubation kits and breathing circuits. A new telemedicine project was supported to strengthen health care services for migrants and host populations in remote areas. The project also helped health care professionals to access online public health knowledge and expertise resources inside and outside the country. The Somali Health and Demographic Survey was published by the FGS. The data found an encouraging decline in the maternal mortality ratio, from 732 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 692 per 100,000 live births in 2020.

In addition to COVID-19 response, health emergencies programmes supported the FGS Ministry of Health in scaling up public health measures to limit the spread of

water- and vector-borne diseases and improve the provision of essential health services. In May and June, the fumigation of indoor and outdoor spaces in the districts of Berdale and Beledweyne protected 66,044 households against the risk of exposure to diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. The UN supported the FGS in developing a National Action Plan for Health Security. A total of 151 new facilities were added to the country's Early Warning Alert and Response Network System, raising the number of facilities reporting on disease surveillance to 696.

A total of 158,108 people displaced by floods in South Central Somalia received emergency health care. An estimated 4.8 tons of medical supplies were provided to 42,000 vulnerable people who were displaced by Cyclone Gati in November 2020. Fifteen Integrated Emergency Response Teams were deployed to flood-affected districts in South Central Somalia and provided lifesaving primary health services to 158,108 affected people. In 2020, the Health Cluster supported collective humanitarian action by over 120 organizations, which provided 2.3 million outpatient consultations.

UN humanitarian programming provided access to curative Out-Patient Department consultations for 408,192 people. Out of 134 supported facilities, 50 designated Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care centres were operational throughout 2020 and provided maternal services around the clock. A total of 181,510 pregnant women attended the first antenatal care visit and 68,099 attended the fourth antenatal care visit. Skilled birth attendants assisted 48,245 deliveries in health facilities supported by humanitarian and development agencies. A total of 78,918 mothers and their newborn babies received a first postnatal check-up within the first 48 hours of childbirth, while another 67,973 mothers and their infants received two or more postnatal check-ups.

The UN provided essential health services through 36 health centres, four mobile teams, two migration reception centres and three transit centres. The numbers of people reached in 2020 included 488,745 Out-Patient Department consultations, the immunization of 76,238 children, 87,564 antenatal care visits, 5,958 facility-based deliveries and 516,334 health promotions. IOM contributed to the treatment of severely acute malnourished children through 22 Out-patient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP). Other achievements included the screening of 118,942 children under five years of age; the admission of 5,806 children under the age of five to IOM's OTP sites; the screening of 64,464 pregnant and lactating women and

girls for malnutrition; and the reaching of 74,687 beneficiaries to promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. In 2020, 61 clinicians and nurses were trained in case management through virtual online training sessions and on-site clinical mentorship in the cities of Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo and Mogadishu.

The UN continued to support 15 comprehensive emergency obstetric and neo-natal care centres that offer comprehensive obstetric care. The total number of basic emergency obstetric and neo-natal care centres rose from 71 to 89. During 2020, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reported 65,730 antenatal care visits and 63,235 normal deliveries that were attended by skilled midwives. A total of 4,834 cesarean section deliveries were performed and 15,165 obstetric complications were managed at these centres. In addition, 211 doctors, nurses, and midwives received training in infection prevention and control procedures that addressed COVID-19 requirements. Another 42 health care providers were trained in health management information systems.

Forty new managers and providers were trained in minimum initial service packages for reproductive health that boosted the capacity of the FGS Ministry of Health for responding to sexual and reproductive health services in crisis. Thirteen midwifery schools were supported across Somalia. A total of 590 midwifery students were enrolled in classes in 2020. Another 180 qualified midwives graduated that same year. A total of 355 health care providers were trained in family planning service provision, and 60 providers were trained as trainers. A new family planning training curriculum was designed for the country and endorsed by the FGS. A total of 64,444 women and families received counselling on family planning services, and 28,209 accepted a modern method of contraception.

With support from UNFPA, Mogadishu's De Martino Hospital provided services to 23,142 patients through outpatient care. COVID-19 screening tests were conducted on 5,093 patients, and 996 COVID-19 positive cases received treatment at the hospital. A total of 4,157 antenatal care visits were arranged, and 885 normal deliveries were conducted with the assistance of skilled birth attendants. UNFPA also supported the establishment of a modern Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at the Benadir Maternal Hospital in Mogadishu and initiated work on the establishment of a national blood bank.

The UN also supported the development of a Somalia National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, and 25 medical staff received training on Somali Standard Treat-

ment Guidelines. A pharmaceutical sector assessment survey was carried out.

During 2020, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) of the World Health Organization (WHO) provided vaccinations to children under the age of one in all districts of the country. These included vaccinations against measles that were administered to 433,863 children and pentavalent vaccines of two varieties that were administered to nearly one million children in total.

During March and April 2020, Somaliland and Puntland implemented integrated campaigns against measles, polio and vitamin A deficiency. In Somaliland 624,212 children under the age of five received bivalent oral polio vaccines (bOPV), and 552,680 children received measles vaccines and vitamin A supplements. A total of 479,175 children received deworming tablets. In Puntland 509,733 children received bOPV, 453,732 children received measles vaccines and vitamin A supplements, and 355,264 children received deworming tablets. In Benadir, 462,192 children received bOPV, 410,538 children received measles vaccines, and 360,509 children received deworming tablets. As part of these campaigns, 46 master trainers and 248 regional staff were trained in campaign management that included planning, supply chain management, supervision and monitoring, and data management. EPI policy was also reviewed and endorsed.

In 2020, the polio eradication programme strengthened its acute flaccid paralysis surveillance system across the country by enhancing both active and passive surveillance in all priority health facilities and communities.

Somalia remains fully committed to achieving universal health coverage. As part of the Somali Roadmap towards Universal Health Coverage, an essential package of health services was developed by the FGS Ministry of Health with support from the UN and other partners. An implementation guide and plan are currently being developed to cover the largest number of people possible.

During 2020, 469 new HIV patients were enrolled in anti-retroviral therapy. By the end of the year, 3,697 patients were receiving the treatment, increasing the coverage of estimated HIV-infected persons nationwide from 31.2 per cent to 35.5 per cent. Satisfactory suppression of HIV in the blood of patients increased from 73.8 per cent of patients to 78.8 per cent.

The incidence of tuberculosis in Somalia dropped from 285 per 100,000 persons in 2010 to 258 per 100,000 in

2020. During the same ten-year period, tuberculosis (TB) mortality rates also dropped, from 78 per 100,000 persons in 2010 to 66 per 100,000 in 2020. The estimated incidence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis fell from 32 per 100,000 persons in 2010 to 26 per 100,000 in 2020. Treatment coverage for tuberculosis improved slightly from 41 per cent of all patients in 2010 to 42 per cent in 2020.

During 2020, nearly 12 million tablets of first-line tuberculosis drugs and 8,432 boxes of second-line tuberculosis drugs were distributed to TB management units and multidrug-resistant TB treatment centres. A Somalia Tuberculosis Strategic Plan was developed, and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis treatment guidelines were reviewed. In addition, 21 TB treatment centres with GeneXpert capacity supported COVID-19 testing.

Despite heavy rains and challenges in accessing health care due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Somalia experienced a reduction in the rates of mortality and morbidity caused by malaria in 2020. The number of malaria tests conducted in Somalia increased by 2.5 per cent in comparison to 2019. The number of confirmed malaria cases fell by 36 per cent, and the positivity rate reached an all-time low of eight per cent as compared to 12 per cent in 2019. During 2020, 27,526 new cases of malaria were detected and treated. A total of 270,000 people were protected by indoor residual spraying, and 1.3 million long-lasting insecticidal nets were distributed to households.

A total of 220 health workers were trained in malaria case management and vector control and a National Malaria Strategy for 2021–2025 was developed. WHO continued its work on neglected tropical diseases during 2020. Over 2.9 million people were treated for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminths through a mass drug administration campaign.

In 2020, a joint programme called “Improving psychosocial support and mental health care for young people affected by conflict in Somalia - a socially inclusive integrated approach for peacebuilding” was launched with support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund to improve access to mental health services. Partners included several UN agencies and Somali National University under the leadership of the FGS Ministry of Health. The programme’s three main outputs consisted of capacity building, service provision and the raising of awareness, and research. During 2020, 25 health care providers were trained as trainers to provide future capacity building to facility-level workers. Mental health and psycho-social

support (MHPSS) services were established for youth affected by conflict in the cities of Dollow, Kismayo and Baidoa. As part of the COVID-19 response, health workers were trained in administering psychological first aid and addressing social stigma. In addition, 322 workers were trained in MHPSS for COVID-19 related skills.

Somalia is among the countries least able to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic due to poverty-induced deprivation, long-standing conflict, low levels of access to health care, and limited state capacity. The combination of the pandemic, recent flooding, and infestations of desert locusts has had a devastating impact on the delivery of essential health services.

The lockdown and the social distancing measures introduced for curbing the spread of the coronavirus raised fears among health workers who provide routine essential health care such as immunization, the care of pregnant women, and the feeding of malnourished children. Those anxieties also affected the general population: the number of people visiting health centres registered a significant drop.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Somalia is making some progress in moving forward to establish water governance institutions and a regulatory framework. A WASH policy, a strategic plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework that were developed with UN support in 2018 and 2019 won the endorsement of the FGS Cabinet during 2020 and is ready for dissemination to different states. In addition, the UN supported the development of a National Water Resources Strategic Plan by engaging international and local consultants through the FGS Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the Office of the Prime Minister. The UN also supported the translation of a Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Protocol and manuals into the Somali language, which will promote the adoption of CLTS standards at more locations.

In 2020 UN-supported WASH programmes reached over 1.6 million people by providing access to safe drinking water. Of these beneficiaries, more than 860,000 people were reached through emergency interventions such as the distribution of water vouchers and the chlorination of shallow wells. Another 640,000 people were reached through the introduction of sustainable water sources in communities and at institutions.

More than 287,000 people were provided with access to



**1,600,000** people provided access to safe water supply

**860,000** people provided access to emergency water supplies

**640,000** people received sustained water access



**IMPACT: INCREASED ACCESS TO SAFE AND CLEAN WATER**

improved sanitation through the construction, rehabilitation, and improvement of sanitation facilities at the institutional level and through Open Defecation Free interventions. To complement emergency interventions and offer affected populations with the means to practice safe hygiene, over 1.5 million people received hygiene kits and hygiene promotion messaging.

Sanitation and hygiene promotion for IDPs and vulnerable host communities also numbered among the focus areas of the WASH programme aimed at preventing communities from contracting communicable diseases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In expanding access to services, priority was given to displaced households, women, children, the elderly, households headed by women and children, and marginalized clans.

## AGRICULTURE

**1.5 million** individuals reached through hygiene promotions initiatives.

**287,000** people provided access to improved sanitation facilities



**IMPACT: IMPROVED ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES**

In 2020, progress was made in the agricultural sector. The Somalia Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Services (SARIS) agency was established under the auspices of the FGS Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to regulate agricultural inputs in the country through quality checks and the enforcement of standards. The FGS is reviewing a bill that seeks to regulate the use of agricultural chemicals in the country by introducing a chemical registration system. A total of 40 locally improved landraces underwent genet-

ic fingerprinting and were stored in gene banks for future scientific development and plant breeding.

In response to the desert locust infestation, equipment and chemicals to support ground and aerial pesticide operations were procured. They included 24 vehicles, 134 sprayers, 20 eL3g Garmin devices, 60,000 litres of insect growth regulators, and 11,525 kilograms of biopesticides, which will enable FAO to conduct pest control operations in 155,495 hectares across Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug. In addition, capacity building in the control and surveillance of desert locusts was provided to 441 FGS and FMS ministry staff. One National Desert Locust Unit was formed along with two affiliate centres.

Agricultural cooperatives, farmers and ministry staff received training in good agronomic practices, business skills, post-harvest storage management, and food safety and quality standards. In addition, five crop production manuals were developed to support ministries of agriculture in managing and implementing farmer trainings. A total of 59,620 farming households affected by drought, floods and desert locust infestations received quality agriculture inputs to enable them to resume production and meet their food security and nutrition needs.

In collaboration with the FGS Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Federal Member States of Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West, universities, agro-business companies, wholesalers, buyers and local farmers, forums were organised to encourage the identification of new market opportunities and establish linkages with diversified national markets. The genetic fingerprinting of 40 local landraces comprising maize (13), sorghum (11) and cowpea (16) varieties was conducted by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. Seed samples were stored in gene banks for future scientific development and plant breeding.

To increase access to irrigation facilities and social amenities, seven main canals measuring a total length of 71.23 kilometres and 32 ancillary structures were rehabilitated in the Lower Shabelle district of Merka and the Middle Shabelle district of Jowhar. A total of 16,889 hectares of farmland gained improved access to irrigation water as a result.

The predations of desert locusts, fall armyworms and stalk borer insects significantly affected crop productivity, thereby raising levels of food insecurity among farming households. To cushion farmers faced with food insecurity, the UN carried out emergency interventions to

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The Somalia Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Services (SARIS) agency was established.

Equipment and chemicals to support ground and aerial pesticide operations were procured that will enable pest control operations in **155,495** hectares



National Desert Locust Unit was formed along with two affiliate centres

**59,620** farming households received quality agriculture inputs to enable them to resume production.

**16,889** hectares of farmland gained improved access to irrigation water.

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## IMPACT: AGRICULTURE SECTOR IMPROVED

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provide quality agriculture inputs training and unconditional cash support.

### LIVESTOCK

Some of the measures taken by Somalia and its trading partners to curb the spread of the pandemic had a negative impact on the country's overall economy and food security. One clear-cut example in this regard was the cancellation of livestock exports to Saudi Arabia during the annual Hajj. Other COVID-19 containment measures included travel restrictions for project staff and a ban on gatherings that restricted workshops and capacity development training. Desert locust hatching and band formation were widespread in central Somalia, and swarms of the insect were observed in the regions of Hiraan, Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle. This caused significant crop and pasture losses that had a direct bearing on agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods.

Despite these challenges, a Somalia Livestock Sector Development Strategy was finalized and endorsed by the FGS Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. A total of 14.4 million goats belonging to 360,000 households were vaccinated against Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, a disease capable of inflicting severe economic hardship due to high morbidity and mortality rates. In addition, 3.5 million livestock were provided with access to veterinary services. A total of 120 solar-powered refrigerators were distributed to state-level ministries, livestock pro-

fessional associations, and the federal government for the storage of vaccines and veterinary medicines in the field at recommended temperatures.

A total of 6,880 households were supported for six months with livestock livelihood packages that included cash disbursements. The livelihood inputs also included supplementary ten-kilogram mineral blocks, ten-litre milk containers, and deworming products for their animals. Approximately 40 community animal health workers were also trained in basic animal health procedures. In the Somaliland region of Awdal, 25 sites were selected for establishing fodder production and marketing infrastructure at the village level. Construction of the infrastructure is continuing and is expected to be completed by the end of June 2021.

Approximately 15 extension staff from the Somaliland Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development received technical capacity building training on Good Agriculture Practices for fodder production and management. A feed manual was developed by FAO in close collaboration with the Ministry and the Animal Production Department of Hargeisa University, and a total of six agro-pastoral field schools were established. In response to the desert locust invasion, 7,501 pastoral households in Galmudug state received six bags of range cubes each as supplementary feed for their livestock.

### FISHERIES

In 2020, private sector operators continued to develop their role in the Somali fisheries industry with UN support through limited expansion in their capture, processing and preservation capacity.

Illegal fishing by foreign vessels in particular continued to increase in Somalia's waters. At the same time, the FGS increased the number of licenses it issued to foreign long-line fishing vessels. Technical and material support was provided to the FGS Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to improve its monitoring of licensed and unlicensed fishing fleets operating in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Strategic planning sessions were held with FGS and FMS representatives in January 2020 to develop a shared work plan for broad implementation. More than 140 fishermen and fish processors benefitted from extended training in fishing, fish handling, net repair and maintenance, and engine and vessel repair. Nine refrigerated vehicles and nine solar-powered flake ice machines were distributed

to fill critical gaps in seafood storage facilities. Fishing equipment, fishing and training vessels, outboard engines, and safety and processing equipment were delivered. An environmental study was completed in the port town of Garad, and preparations began on a feasibility study and the preliminary design of a new fish market in Mogadishu. In Kismayo, emergency cash assistance was provided to 1,500 members of marginalised fishing communities, along with livelihood packages and training for 990 households. In addition, two small-scale fishing centres and shelters were completed and handed over.

The onset of the pandemic disrupted supply chains, but the Somali fisheries sector's relatively low level of integration with international markets limited the overall impact on the industry in comparison with other sectors.

### PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

In 2020, the UN has worked with the FGS Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MoCI) and the counterpart FMS ministries in South West State, Jubaland and Hirshabelle to establish Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) in Moga-

Private sector operators continued to develop their role in the Somali fisheries industry

Somalia increased the number of licenses it issued to foreign long-line fishing vessels.

140 fishermen and fish processors benefitted from extended training in fishing, fish handling.



### IMPACT: FISHERIES SECTOR STRENGTHENED

dishu, Baidoa, Kismayo and Beledweyne. The EDUs are hosted by local chambers of commerce and industry and have been supported by the UN in delivering specialized business management and entrepreneurship trainings as well as business counselling to facilitate the formulation of business plans, conducting Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting financial feasibility assessments, and facilitating access to technology by furnishing a linkage to international technology suppliers.

As part of the same intervention the UN, the EDU network and MoCI partnered with IBS Bank to establish a 1 million Euro fund for SMEs. The financial support provided by this fund, together with financial support offered by other initiatives implemented bilaterally by other donors and the WBG, has effectively triggered high demand for the series provided by the EDU network. Thanks to this intervention, the UN has supported 180 SMEs that together have contributed to leveraging in less than a year US\$ 2.7 million in private domestic investment, thereby adding 375 new (FTE) jobs at SMEs supported by the EDU network during the third and fourth quarters of 2020.

Public Private Dialogue forums were conducted in Mogadishu and the FMS capital districts of Baidoa, Kismayo, Dhusamareb and Jowhar to encourage the use of dialogue for promoting local pro-business environment reforms. Thematic working groups comprising public and private sector representatives were formed to advocate for local reforms to promote a business-enabling environment. These measures included improvements in the system of local taxation, local procurement, security, roadblocks, and access to basic services. Outreach campaigns focusing on these topics were conducted to mobilize support for such reform initiatives. These included the implementation of an outreach and advocacy campaign to institutionalize public-private dialogue and foster reforms conducive to a better environment for local businesses. The forums also fostered awareness about the ongoing business registration efforts.

In Puntland, similar dialogue forums were conducted in the districts of Burtinle, Galdogob, Galkaayo, Jariman, Eyl, Bandarbeyla, Qardho, Garowe and Bosasso that brought together business community representatives and district administration officials. The overall objective of the forums was to facilitate dialogue between the business community and local governments to discuss the gaps and challenges facing local governments in the registration of businesses. Among the key areas discussed by participants were business licensing and local government revenue, the recurrent challenges of business registration, local government tariffs, and the need for accountable and transparent social services. They also discussed other issues relating to the private sector including the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the local economy of those Puntland districts.





# CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

As noted above, the multiple crises facing Somalia in 2020 exacerbated the vulnerabilities of the country's most marginalized communities. In the final year of the UN Strategic Framework's implementation, the work of the UN in Somalia continued to be guided by three cross-cutting areas of the Framework: gender equality and women's empowerment; human rights and protection; and youth engagement and empowerment.

## GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

In 2020, ongoing conflict and humanitarian crises impacted women and girls in different ways. Working in close collaboration with the Federal Government, Federal Member States and relevant Ministries, a number of UN agencies launched the largest ever peacebuilding and state-building initiative in Somalia focusing on women's leadership and empowerment. An estimated 10,000 women were consulted on a Somali Women's Charter through a nationwide survey, thereby building support for the protection of women's rights and boosting demands for full gender parity across all governance levels. Another 22,000 people were reached through a media campaign that promoted women as role models actively engaged in the public and political life of the country. As part of its ongoing advocacy for a 30 per cent quota of parliamentary seats for women in the 2020-2021 elections, the UN supported the FGS Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in organizing the Somalia Women's Convention on 15 December 2020, which brought together senior leaders and prospective women candidates for office to build greater consensus in favour of the 30 per cent gender quota.

The UN also supported the FGS ministry in establishing a system of Somalia Women Charter Champions. To date, a total of 30 Champions, whose ranks include two men and represent civil society, gender activists and peace

builders, have been drawn from across the country. They have been tasked with organising advocacy and awareness raising activities to support the Women's Charter and the implementation of a national action plan for achieving the goal of 30 per cent women representation in the Federal Parliament and electoral bodies.

The UN also commissioned a multi-country research study to ascertain gender funding gaps in humanitarian actions in the nations of Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan and Somalia. This research investigated existing levels of funding to Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) activities, the amount of funding required for GEEWG programming, and the extent of funding gaps and the consequences thereof.

With the support of the UN, the FGS and FMSs advanced gender equality in 2020 as an integral part of security reforms in Somalia. The FGS Ministry of Internal Security and the FMS Ministries of Security and Regional Security Offices trained officials on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda with support from UNSOM, thereby ensuring that human rights international standards are entrenched in the mandates of the ministries.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

Nearly three decades of armed conflict in Somalia have had a devastating impact on the human rights situation in the country. Al-Shabaab continues to wield control over significant swathes of territory and conducts attacks that target the civilian population. Human rights violations continue to be committed by other parties to the conflict, and weak institutions and a lack of accountability remain serious challenges. These violations include arbitrary arrest and detention; extra-judicial executions; abductions; sexual violence, including rape; and the recruitment, use, and killing or maiming of children.





Clan-based violence and armed conflicts between government forces and non-state armed groups and their allies continue to endanger the safety of many Somalis. In 2020, the UN recorded 1,209 civilian casualties (593 killed and 616 injured), a decline in comparison to 2019 (1,459 civilian casualties, or 591 killed and 868 injured), 2018 (1,518 civilian casualties, or 651 killed and 867 injured), and 2017 (2,156 civilian casualties, or 1,096 killed and 1,060 injured). During this reporting period, 44 per cent of the civilian casualties were attributed to Al-Shabaab, 21 per cent to unidentified actors, 16 per cent to clan militias, 16 per cent to state security forces, two per cent to AMISOM peacekeepers, and one per cent to others. While a consistent reduction in violations is noted, more efforts are needed to further reduce the number of civilian casualties and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. In 2020, the UN-led Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict verified cases in Somalia in which 3,810 children were victims of grave violations, a sharp increase from the 2,959 underage victims recorded in 2019. In 2020, 1,716 children were victims of recruitment and use, 1,430 were abducted, another 1,087 children were killed and/or maimed, and 406 were victims of rape and other types of sexual violence such as forced marriage.

Throughout 2020, the UN continued to be guided by the organisation's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in the provision of support to Somali security forces. To further prevent and respond to violations, the UN undertook various initiatives, including the provision of human rights training to members of the Somali security forces, systematic documentation of human rights abuses, and ongoing advocacy with relevant authorities.

The Humanitarian Country Team's Centrality of Protection Strategy remained a key reference point for ensuring a strong protection focus in the Country Team's humanitarian response, with an emphasis on marginalization, advocacy, and the sharing and analysis of data.

## YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT

Through its initiatives on youth engagement and empowerment, the United Nations recognizes that action in one area affects outcomes in others, and humanitarian, development, and peace linkages require an integrated response in order to support the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN continues to engage youth to ensure that priorities of young people are included in the organisation's

processes. In January 2020, the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) held a two-day consultation in Mogadishu with the 18-member Youth Advisory Board on the PBF's conflict analysis. The Advisory Board, which comprises young leaders drawn from across the country, provided an analysis of the main overarching conflict drivers that affect Somali youth.

Through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth, the UN supported Somali youth in celebrating International Youth Day on 12 August under the theme of "Youth Engagement for Global Action." Several events held in different parts of Somalia emphasized the important role young people play in governance and state-building by highlighting the contributions of Somali youth in different sectors such as health, humanitarian assistance and peace promotion. The UN also supported the FGS Ministry of Youth and Sports in convening the fifth National Youth Conference during 27-29 December 2020. The conference brought together more than 300 participants from youth organizations, civil society, and universities, and it focused on the role of young people in strengthening patriotism, promoting good governance, consolidating peace and security, and implementing electoral processes.

About 441 youths involved in the UPSHIFT Innovative Livelihoods Programme of UNICEF are now running businesses with support from business development officers and the UN agency's youth and innovation associates. The initiative also targets an additional 1,000 youths in Somalia who include children in conflict with the law, returnees, youth at risk of migration, gender-based violence survivors, and children associated with armed forces and armed groups.

A new youth project was launched in 2020 with European Union support to promote a holistic approach focusing on the acquisition of employability skills within an enabling environment for youth development. Innovation boot camps were held in the cities of Kismayo, Dhusamareb, Hargeisa and Mogadishu to strengthen young people's skills in income generation, critical thinking and problem solving, and also stimulate youth creativity and innovation.

Through various agencies, the UN provided soft skills trainings and health education sessions. The organization also provided more than 6,000 adolescents with sexual and reproductive health services at youth centers in the districts of Abdiiaziz, Buhodle and Tilmame.



# EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

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In 2020, progress was made in several areas of state-building and the deepening of federalism, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal suffrage elections. However, the threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, lingering funding gaps, and the political impasse between the FGS and some FMSs over critical issues combined to hinder the realization of further progress.

On the constitutional review, the FGS pledge contained in the 2020 Mutual Accountability Framework to complete the review process by June 2020 did not materialize. Federal President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed Farmaajo issued a decree on 24 December that deferred completion of the constitutional review process to Somalia's Eleventh Parliament, and that brought substantive activities to a halt. There is, however, a pressing need to ensure that the next Federal Parliament picks up from where the current and outgoing Parliament left off to avoid re-starting the review process from scratch and sacrificing all the gains made thus far. Tensions and a lack of cooperation between the Speakers of the two Houses of the Federal Parliament also adversely affected the achievement of important legislative objectives.

The UN supported the National Independent Electoral Commission to prepare for universal suffrage elections in 2020/2021. In the end, however, Federal Government and Federal Member State leaders agreed to set aside those democratic elections and instead hold indirect federal parliamentary elections in 2020/2021.

The progress made in supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law and safety of Somalis was restricted by the same factors mentioned above. The limited progress towards reaching an agree-

ment on a federated Justice and Corrections Model has left several programme objectives pending, including a review of the legal framework and the establishment of key institutions. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant delays in activity implementation. In some contexts, there have been challenges in securing additional resources for project continuity, such as implementing the next phase of the Baidoa prison's high-risk detainees rehabilitation project. There were delays in the adoption of the Somalia Transition Plan, and the capacity of FGS and FMS institutions to implement the Transition Plan and National Security Architecture milestones remains limited.

Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism programming needs to be built around Somali interpretations of "tolerance and dialogue". These interpretations view intolerance and a lack of dialogue as root causes that give rise to radical viewpoints. They also promote community-based programming that encourages dialogue as a tool for co-existence and inclusion.

The inclusion of women was a key challenge in 2020. Recognizing that the religious space in Somalia is a heavily male-dominated domain and that religious leaders are exclusively male, the project interventions undertook efforts to ensure the inclusion of women, their perspectives, experiences and knowledge in the the work done with the religious community.

The common challenges identified in 2020 had a similar impact on the achievement of goals in the areas of disaster risk management, durable solutions, food security, natural resources management, nutrition, and social protection, among others.



## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Somalia received approximately US\$ 2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) in 2020. Total aid was consistent with levels seen in recent years, despite the increased needs on the ground. As in past years, ODA to Somalia consisted of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian assistance (US\$ 1.07 billion) and development aid (US\$ 981.8 million). The largest providers of development aid in 2020 were the World Bank (US\$ 370.5 million), Germany (US\$ 137 million) and the United Kingdom (US\$ 115.5 million). The largest providers of humanitarian aid in 2020 were the United States (US\$ 524.8 million), Germany (US\$ 104.1 million), and the United Kingdom (US\$ 72.7 million).

Roughly 20 per cent of ODA in 2020 was reportedly focused on the COVID-19 pandemic or its socio-economic impact (US\$ 404 million). Much of this support targeted

the health sector as well as food security and nutrition initiatives. An additional 40 per cent (US\$ 839 million) was reported to have some relevance to the COVID-19 response. With multiple and concurrent crises facing the country in the form of desert locust infestations and floods, much of the humanitarian support that was provided was not limited to COVID-19 response alone.

Levels of support did not meet the estimated needs. Only 38 per cent of the humanitarian component of the UN's Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan for COVID-19 was funded as of December 2020. Total needs for the humanitarian component in 2020 were estimated at US\$ 255.6 million. The socio-economic component of the plan fared better, as it was largely designed to re-program and adapt existing activities to better target needs in light of COVID-19.

## UNSF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In 2020, the total budget for UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) Strategic Priorities amounted to approximately US\$ 824.4 million across UN entities. An estimated US\$ 560.4 million (68 per cent of the budget) was spent during the year (see table below for further budgetary information per Strategic Priority). This compares to a total budget of US\$ 812.7 million for all UNSF Strategic Priorities in 2019, and a delivery of US\$ 568 million during that year.

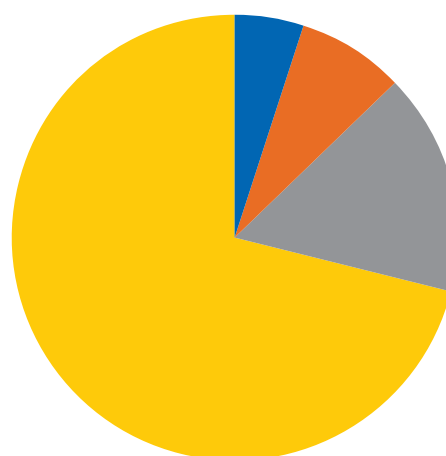
In terms of total expenditures for the year, Strategic Priority (SP) 1 accounted for six per cent of the total, SP2 represented 13 per cent, SP3 amounted to six per cent, SP4 was 50 per cent, while SP5 was 25 per cent. This is broadly similar to the proportional breakdown of expenditures across SPs between 2019 and 2020, with SPs 4 and 5 collectively accounting for between 70 and 75 per cent of total UNSF delivery in both years.

The UN in Somalia decided that the strategic priorities of the Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) should directly mirror the four pillars of the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP) for 2020–2024 instead of the five pillars contained in the

previous NDP. The total financial resources required for UNCF implementation in 2021 across the UN system in Somalia are estimated to be US\$ 923.4 million, of which 53 per cent is projected to be available. An estimated US\$ 431 million still needs to be mobilized. This is broadly in line with the projected budgetary requirements for 2020 as reported in the 2019 UN Country Results Report.

## BUDGET FOR 2021

■ SP 1 ■ SP 2 ■ SP 3 ■ SP 4



Strategic Priority	2020 Budget (US\$)	2020 Expenditures (US\$)	% of Expenditures
SP 1	\$37,911,042	\$36,045,606	6%
SP 2	\$108,203,916	\$74,507,290	13%
SP 3	\$27,544,593.23	\$31,621,081.08	6%
SP 4	\$467,547,465.76	\$278,202,408.14	50%
SP 5	\$183,221,145.75	\$139,982,853.61	25%
Total:	\$824,428,162	\$560,359,239	100%

Strategic Priority	Projected to be available in 2021 (US\$)	To be mobilized in 2021 (US\$)	Total required for 2021 (US\$)
SP 1	44,535,077	6,071,360	50,606,437
SP 2	57,175,576	14,989,322	72,164,898
SP 3	61,816,200	82,272,624	144,088,824
SP 4	328,879,673	327,673,979	656,553,651
Total:	492,406,526	431,007,285	923,413,810



## UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) remains a strategic funding mechanism for joint delivery of UN support in alignment with the priorities of Somalia's National Development Plan.

Overseen by the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility and the FGS-led aid coordination architecture, the UN MPTF portfolio in 2020 included 19 joint programmes implemented by 15 UN entities in partnership with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). The UN MPTF was established in 2014 and has a fund capitalization of US\$ 429 million, of which US\$ 72.6 million was committed in 2020. During the year, programme implementation across the UN MPTF portfolio faced significant challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the UN's ability to carry out delivery activities. Most joint programmes in the portfolio reported initial delays, but several programmes found ways to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic within their existing budgetary frameworks.

Efforts were taken to strengthen the management of the UN MPTF portfolio in Somalia through the establishment of a dedicated fund secretariat within the Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia. A number of high-profile joint programmes have come to an end, and new programmes are under development. It is expected that the new programmes, combined with strengthened fund management, will have a positive impact on the UN MPTF's strategic role during 2021 and beyond.

## UN PEACEBUILDING FUND

The UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) remains a strategic funding instrument that has increased its engagement in Somalia in recent years. The active portfolio of projects in 2020 comprised ten joint projects budgeted at US\$ 21 million that were implemented by seven UN entities in partnership with UNSOM.

No new PBF initiatives were launched in 2020. Instead, Somalia's eligibility for funding from the PBF was renewed by the UN Secretary-General on 21 July, following a participatory consultation process on new peacebuilding priorities. The process used virtual tools to engage members of the general public, government officials, civil society representatives, members of the international community, and the UN system.

Five new peacebuilding priorities were agreed and will guide the PBF's investments in Somalia over the next five years. They include reconciliation, rule of law, security, and governance. Women, peace and security as defined in UN Security Council Resolution 1325 will be a cross-cutting theme, and the PBF has promised to dedicate a majority of its resources to programming in keeping with this agenda. As a result of the PBF renewal process, the first meeting on Somalia in five years was held by the UN Peacebuilding Commission on 2 December under the chairmanship of Canada. The meeting reaffirmed international support for Somalia's peacebuilding process and the role of the PBF.

A new PBF portfolio aligned with the agreed peacebuilding priorities will be launched during 2021.

## JOINT SDG FUND

In 2020, the UN in Somalia received the first tranche of US\$ 2 million in funding from the newly established Joint SDG Fund that was secured towards the end of 2019 by UNICEF, WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for a joint social protection programme. The joint programme endeavours to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Somalia to focus on prioritizing support to the most vulnerable populations, with a view to transitioning from short-term emergency response to long-term predictable social protection mechanisms with linkages to education, health and justice systems.

In its first year of implementation, the Joint Programme (JP) made some significant achievements. At the federal level, the SDG funds facilitated the recruitment of four staff members in each of Somalia's federal member states. While the social protection portfolio of the FGS Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) is well funded through the World Bank, the number of personnel assigned at the FMS level to that portfolio was quite limited. The social protection focal points in the FMSs who are supported under the JP have been leading the implementation of the National Safety Net programme, known as Baxnaano, and they have participated in key technical meetings hosted by the FGS and development partners. These meetings included consultation workshops on the Unified Social Registry and shock-responsive pilot social protection programmes funded by the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department. The Fund also provided state-level social protection units with basic equipment to establish operational social protection units, which they had previously lacked.

The SDG Fund enabled 13 JP-supported government staff members from both the federal and state levels to attend a twelve-week online training course on “E-Coaching on Social Protection: Towards Responsive Systems”. The course aimed to strengthen and refine the participants’ skills and knowledge of social protection policy and shock-responsive social protection programming within the context of Somalia’s COVID-19 pandemic response. The e-coaching course included practical exercises in the participants’ respective countries on how to design a social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, a vulnerability assessment of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 was conducted, and its findings are expected to guide the targeting methodology for future safety nets programmes. The report has been finalized and translated into the Somali language for wider dissemination. Plans are underway to conduct a session with government and development partners. The assessment outcomes will be shared and discussed holistically to gather more inputs and support from government and development partners.

The implementation framework for the social protection policy was aligned with SDG indicators. This exercise provided a platform for the social protection staff at MoLSA to engage with key institutions involved with social protection delivery. It also provided a road map for identifying seven key investment priorities for the Government to address in the next five years.

## COMMUNICATING AS ONE

The UN in Somalia continued to make progress towards “communicating as one” in 2020. The UN Communication Group (UNCG) met on a monthly basis and coordinated activities around humanitarian response, development initiatives and global campaigns. These included the annual 16-day campaign to end gender-based violence and similar events that spotlighted climate change, youth initiatives and calls to end female genital mutilation.

The UNCG also began publishing monthly “round-ups of

activities” that showcased collective efforts by UN agencies, funds and programmes on a range of thematic areas such as child protection, human rights, reconciliation, peacebuilding and youth.

While the COVID-19 pandemic impacted all areas of work in Somalia including communications, the UNCG participated in COVID-19 response interventions that included the dissemination of prevention and mitigation measures to halt the spread of COVID-19. The UNCG also produced regular messaging to raise awareness around the “triple threat” facing Somalia in 2020 – COVID-19, floods and desert locust infestation.

These activities were in line with the UNCG Communication Strategy, which was designed to improve inter-agency cooperation, ensure consistent and cohesive messaging, and enhance the image of the UN and its activities at the national and regional level.

The UN MPTF continued to provide a mechanism for showcasing the UN’s joint programmes and their achievements, thereby highlighting the value of joint activities and how they help attain comprehensive and sustainable solutions and build resilience against future shocks. Semi-annual and annual reports were issued to donors and publicized on various platforms and quarterly newsletters that were published during the year.

The 2019 Country Results Report was published online and disseminated among government and donor partners to provide an overview of system-wide achievements through the course of that year. In accordance with the guidance of the United Nations Development Coordination Office, the current 2020 report includes more visual material to ensure that achievements are featured more prominently and noticeably.

The United Nations in Somalia website went live on 11 February 2020 ([somalia.un.org](http://somalia.un.org)) and has been maintained on a regular basis to ensure that the latest stories, publications, photos and videos from across the UN system are constantly updated.







## KEY FOCUS FOR THE NEXT YEAR

The UNCF will adopt a multi-dimensional approach across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address the most pressing needs of the Somali people.

Effective January 1, 2021, the UN system in Somalia began implementation of the Integrated UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF), which was developed in response to the Somali peace and development priorities that were outlined in the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (2020–2024) (NDP-9). Anchored in Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the UNCF will adopt a multi-dimensional approach across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to address the most pressing needs of the Somali people. The strategic priorities of the UNCF mirror the four pillars of the NDP-9 instead of the five pillars that were highlighted in the previous UNSF. These pillars are Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, Security and Rule of Law, Economic Development, and Social Development.

While development programming will have to adapt in response to immediate threats and emergencies, the UN will make redouble its efforts to deliver in the strategic priority areas outlined in the UNCF during its first year of implementation.

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS AND RECONCILIATION

Targets related to inclusive politics that were collectively agreed at the December 2020 Somalia Partnership Forum will continue to guide the UN's work in Somalia in 2021.

In pursuance of the National Reconciliation Framework Implementation Plan, conflict mapping and analysis informing the policies of intervention towards peacebuild-



ing and reconciliation will be performed by developing and implementing regional reconciliation plans at the FMS level. On the federalization side, the UN will support the distribution of functional assignments among FGS, FMS and local government structures and activate architecture to resolve inter-governmental disputes. Institutional mechanisms and forums for inter-governmental and inter-ministerial coordination will be established and activated at the FMS level. Civil society engagement will be enhanced for inclusive reconciliatory interventions at the community level by mainstreaming “bottom-up” approaches.

The UN will provide support at the federal and state levels to electoral committees, state legislative assemblies and security forces to implement the indirect electoral process in 2021. This support will contribute to ensuring that the requisite measures are taken to ensure greater transparency, inclusivity and integrity in the process.

A strategy was adopted for moving forward the constitutional review process. That strategy seeks to safeguard the gains made thus far by retaining as many agreed technical articles of the reviewed constitution as possible, following the sequencing of the constitutional issues approach, inclusive dialogue and consensus building. The FGS Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, the joint Oversight Committee and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission need to be supported to ensure a smooth, post-election transition between the outgoing and incoming federal governments and parliaments that could help break the country’s political impasse. This will be needed to prepare for a successor programme to take forward the constitutional review process. This will also include support for a dialogue on the remaining politically controversial issues and the eventual adoption of a permanent federal constitution by initiating the harmonization of legislative and constitutional frameworks.

Support to both houses of the federal parliament will be continued to ensure the fulfilment of their legislative and oversight mandates and strengthen collaboration with civil society that promotes accountable institutions and oversight.

## **STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW**

The UN will support the continued implementation of the National Security Architecture and the Transition Plan, the coordination of security reforms, the building of civilian oversight institutional development capacity, and security and rule of law efforts. The UN will advocate in

favor of the federal president’s endorsement of the pension and gratuities draft bill. The UN will also support efforts to reach a political agreement on the integration of regional security forces in compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law standards.

The Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE) project will continue to support coordination, capacity-building work, stakeholder consultations, and research. Using insights gathered from previous research and consultations, further engagement with key stakeholders will continue to strengthen the creation of an environment conducive to dialogue and tolerance. The P/CVE project also continues to monitor domestic and regional developments. Somalia’s upcoming election and its impact on programming will be closely observed and analysed.

The Defector Rehabilitation Programme will focus on the revising of the programme document and explore the possibility for pool funding since the programme is encountering a measure of donor fatigue even as the number of defections is increasing. The adoption of a road map in the direction of an amnesty law that has a clear political vision and complies with international human rights standards will be a top priority.

To achieve meaningful improvement in guaranteeing access to effective justice for all, interventions should work towards achieving shifts in perspective and social transformation. Providing the right tools and facilitating processes for communities to address the complex issues related to justice and security can encourage beneficiaries to take ownership of their issues and pursue localized solutions, particularly in the case of women. This will complement ongoing efforts to strengthen formal justice institutions and mechanisms.

Enhanced support to the Somali Custodial Corps will promote more efficient justice service delivery. Priority areas will include prison security training, prisoner rehabilitation, and the prevention and countering of violent extremism in prisons.

The UN will continue to enhance international support to FGS and FMS governments on policing and transition planning. Support will also be provided to FMS governments to draft state-level police legislation and develop their own elite Darwish units.

Advocacy will continue on behalf of a legal framework to handle defections in ways that comply with international

human rights standards and harmonize the five phases of the Defector Rehabilitation Programme.

Technical support in human rights will be provided to the FGS and FMSs that includes advocacy and development of legislative and institutional frameworks, support for civil society to expand their civic space, and continued monitoring of and reporting on human rights. More focus will also be directed at strengthening implementation of the 2021 Universal Periodic Review recommendations, including child protection and conflict-related sexual violence.

Early setbacks in 2021 such as the introduction of damaging amendments to the Child Rights Bill that would allow child marriage and some forms of female genital mutilation are likely to dominate concerns about human rights for key partners like UNICEF. Advocacy for the establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission will be increased, given the important role that such an institution can play and the delays encountered thus far to move this priority forward.

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The UN will support the escalation of desert locust control operations through enhanced capacity building of communities, private actors and line ministries. Rehabilitation of irrigation canals will be enhanced in the Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions to increase the access of riverine households to irrigation infrastructure. The transfer of knowledge and skills to farming communities and line ministries will be promoted to enhance cooperative management and climate-smart agriculture technologies. The UN will provide more households with emergency input packages and unconditional cash support to enable households affected by drought, desert locust infestation and COVID-19 to resume production.

To improve access to animal feed and marketing, the UN will carry out a nationwide animal feed inventory and provide further support through improved storage infrastructure, the promotion of climate-smart fodder production, and the development of a national fodder policy and strategy.

The UN will collaborate with authorities to establish demonstration farms and link them to leading farmers, agro-pastoralist field schools and local universities to enhance knowledge management and sharing and the capacity development of government extension staff.

The UN will continue to improve access to veterinary services through the treatment of 14.7 million sick sheep,

goats, camel and cattle in response to drought conditions. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia vaccinations will target 14.5 million goats. Access to veterinary services will be provided to 3.5 million animals across Somalia. Water will be delivered to regions severely affected by drought and scarce water for livestock via trucks and bladder tanks.

The UN will support the development of a fisheries master plan that sets out an agreed strategy for the sector's development with full backing from the private sector and state and federal authorities. The UN will also support the continued development of knowledge, skills and capacity among all sector stakeholders that promotes efficient fisheries co-management and the expanded monitoring of fisheries activity in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone.

Under the Productive Sector Development Programme, Special Economic Zone pre-feasibility surveys will be conducted and consultations will be undertaken to facilitate a public-private dialogue initiative with the support of the FGS Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Existing legislation will be reviewed for the introduction of a Somali Certification of Origin procedure for Somali goods, services and products. Technical assistance will be provided for the activation of a National Bureau of Standards. Technical and vocational education and training will be provided to more than 100 individuals.

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The UN will continue to support Somalia in curriculum development and digitalization, the development of a higher education qualifications framework, the provision of training for online teaching, and the development of technical and vocational education and training skills.

On nutrition, plans envision continued support to the government in developing a school feeding policy and strengthening the capacity of FGS and FMS ministries of education. Support will be provided to school readiness and resilience programming to increase access to primary education, improve learning outcomes, and ensure that alternative education and learning opportunities are accessible to children living in remote rural areas and conflict zones.

On health, UN agencies will continue their response to the COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies with a focus on disease surveillance, early detection and inves-

tigation, prevention, preparedness and response to communicable disease outbreaks, and provision of support to emergency lifesaving health services. The work on health system strengthening will continue. Agencies will support health authorities in developing COVAX vaccine introduction and deployment plans, finalizing strategies for vaccine delivery, and training vaccinators. Agencies will continue their malnutrition treatment and prevention activities for children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems will be provided with an eye towards finding solutions for more than 25,000 beneficiaries through improved service delivery, local land governance, and resource mobilization for community development.

On durable solutions, a coordinated and coherent pro-

**Agencies will support health authorities in developing COVAX vaccine introduction and deployment plans, finalizing strategies for vaccine delivery, and training vaccinators.**

gramme of support to government actors will be maintained at the legislative level to strengthen legislation that benefits IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers and returnees. The adoption of a National Durable Solutions Strategy will be a key step forward, and support will be provided for the Strategy's socialization and implementation in 2021. Approval of the IDP Act is expected in 2021. At the operational level, housing, land and property will remain a key theme throughout 2021, with several UN agencies,

funds and programmes seeking to bolster security of tenure through the acquisition of land titles for refugees, returnees and IDPs.

Efforts will be undertaken to reduce the number of evictions in the context of elections, which are usually accompanied by spikes in unlawful evictions. Several resettlement projects are planned for 2021, notably the Barwaaqo phase II resettlement of 1,009 households on the outskirts of Baidoa, and a pilot programme with the BRA Durable Solutions Unit for the permanent resettlement of 300 households in the Heliwa district of Mogadishu. The delivery of services and the economic empowerment of both IDPs and vulnerable members of host communities will be another focus, as will be an increased integration of climate adaptability and environmental impact assessments in the UN's durable solutions engagement. The commencement of the new joint Saameynta durable solutions programme is expected to make progress, with Baidoa as its first implementation site. The programme will aim to find solutions for more than 25,000 beneficiaries through improved service delivery, local land governance, and resource mobilization for community development.

On social protection, support will be provided to the implementation of the priorities outlined in the Policy Implementation Plan of 2020. This includes support for government efforts to increase income for the rural and urban poor as well as designing and building social protection measures such as livelihood insurance schemes. WFP and UNICEF will continue to support MoLSA to implement the World Bankfunded Safety Net for Human Capital Project in 2021. WFP will continue to implement transfers in the Safety Nets for Locust Response Project. In addition, the UN will support the Government to establish and populate the Social Registry for Somalia. FAO will invest in the generation of evidence to inform the design of productive social assistance schemes in Somalia and the implementation of policy priorities based on a life cycle approach. In this regard, FAO plans to focus its efforts on the youth and productive age groups.



# ANNEX I:

## ACRONYMS

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ACU	Aid Coordination Unit
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CAS	Comprehensive Approach to Security
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food-For-Assets
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
HGSF	Home-Grown School Feeding
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
ICRIC	Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
iPRSP	Interim Poverty Reductions Strategy Paper
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
MAF	Mutual Accountability Framework
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCHN	Mother and Child Health and Nutrition



MoCA	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoECHE	Ministry of Education Culture and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MoIFAR	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation
MoIS	Ministry of Internal Security
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoWHRD	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NDP	National Development Plan
NESTF	National Electoral Security Task Force
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIEC	National Independent Electoral Commission
NRF	National Reconciliation Framework
NSArch	National Security Architecture
OC	(Parliamentary) Oversight Committee
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ONS	Office of National Security
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement Analysis
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCCI	Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNA	Somali National Army
SP	Strategic Priority
SPF	Somalia Partnership Forum
UN	United Nations
UN MPTF	United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSF	United Nations Strategic Framework
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

# ANNEX II:

## Outcome level indicator results reporting

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

<i>OUTCOME 1.1: Somalia's state-building and federalism efforts are strengthened</i>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
1.1.1. Existence of formal gender-responsive federal framework and inclusive arrangements	Absence of formal mechanisms for high-level political consultations on federalism; Lack of clarity in distribution of roles and responsibilities at different levels of government; Incomplete process of formalizing FMSs.	Federal arrangements for FMSs are formalized and approved by Parliament and include clear guidelines on federalism with inclusive distribution of functions, roles and responsibilities at different levels of government.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite the political stalemate between the FGS and FMSs that prevented constructive discussions on federalism, technical cooperation between the FGS and FMSs continued in some areas at the ministerial level.</li> <li>The REFS Project's technical support to the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federation (ICBF) resulted in the: (a) finalization of the Formalization Report (English and Somali versions), (b) finalizing boundary delimitation line between Southwest and Hirshabelle and, (c) commencement of the boundary consultation between Galmudug and Puntland that should contribute to peacebuilding and stability in the Mudug region. The Formalization Report by the ICBF is essentially required to finalize the formalization/demarcation process for the Federal Member States (FMSs), a vital step for the establishment of federal governance in Somalia. The Formalization Report was produced to transform the status of FMSs from de facto to de jure states, significantly impacting their development and recognition, both nationally and internationally. Second requirement of producing Formalization Report was to guide and recommend the Federal Parliament of Somalia (FPS) to finalize the legalization process of the FMSs as enshrined in clause 5 of Article 111E of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia which reads: "The final determination of the boundaries of Federal Member States shall be made by the Federal Parliament and shall be based on the recommendation of the Boundaries and Federation Commission.</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.1.2. Existence of functional National Parliament	Somalia's first-ever bicameral parliament elected in 2016, with 24 per cent women and about 50 per cent newcomers.	A National Parliament exists with the roles and responsibilities of the Upper House clearly defined; functioning bicameral arrangements; increased number of women MPs in key committee positions; women MPs engage in leadership debates and influence policy making.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President Farmaajo signed the Electoral Bill into law paving the way for the country to hold its first democratic elections in future. However, in September 2020 the political role players agreed to conduct indirect elections as in 2016. In 2021 the Law will be further discussed and amended to prepare for universal suffrage elections in 2025.</li> <li>Following the presidential assent to the Electoral Law, the FPS appointed a Joint Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee to provide recommendations on smooth implementation of the Law. The Ad-Hoc Committee successfully prepared the pieces of legislation related to realization of the Electoral Law. The following is a selection of the recommendations provided: 1) To ensure that 24 per cent of the seats of the 10th Parliament, currently occupied by women MPs, are reserved for the women candidates who will be elected to the 11th Parliament; 2) To ensure representation of Benadir in the Upper House of the FPS; 3) To hold elections in Mogadishu of members of both Houses of the FPS from Somaliland; 4) To retain the proposed allocation of seats for the upcoming elections in 2020/2021.</li> <li>The following laws, amendments, resolutions and conventions have been debated in the FPS: Amendment to the Political Party law, Public Notary Bill, Indirect Election Law 2020/2021, Convention Establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, Amendment to the Customs Law, Amendment to Public Procurement and Concessions Law, Amendment to Media Law, National Statistics Law, Electoral Law, Budget 2021, Resolution on Women Quota in Parliament, Resolution on the Representation of Benadir Region, Resolution on the Seats of Northern Regions, Allocation of Seats of the House of the People, Health Practitioners Bill, Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Petroleum Law, Company Law, Public Financial Management Law, Petroleum Law, Civil Aviation Law, Standardization and Quality Control Bill.</li> <li>Communication technology (zoom subscriptions and video teleconference [VTC] sets) provided to the FPS to ensure hosting of virtual sessions and voting. The technology has been integrated with the VTC system and tested. Plenary halls of both houses and all committees are fully functional. Technical support to amend Joint Rules of Procedures, cognizant of COVID-19, has been provided and amendments have been drafted and submitted to the Speakers.</li> <li>The Joint Parliamentary Oversight Committee (OC) has completed the second review of the Provisional Constitution and released the third draft of the Constitution for further consultation and debate. OC also prepared the relevant procedures to debate and adopt the constitutional amendments.</li> <li>Based on the direct request from the President of South West State (SWS), the project coordinated with UNSOM and the House of the People of the Federal Parliament to support the establishment of the second parliament of the SWS was approved. Based on the technical assistance provided, the 95 MPs of the SWS parliament have been selected and the second SWS parliament is fully functional.</li> </ul>	On-Track



1.1.3 FMS Governments are functional to engage in the federalization process and deliver gender-responsive services	FMSs and state parliaments lack capacities for carrying out mandate, no district councils exist outside of Puntland, Somaliland and Galmudug: a number of frameworks available for gender-responsive distribution and allocation of resources.	Government structures of FMSs reformed; core functions of key ministries operational; constructive relations established between the Executive and the Legislative; public trust in the institutions increased; gender-responsive services are delivered by the FMSs and local governments.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key FGS and FMS institutions' capacities increased through provision of logistical support (e.g. office equipment, vehicles and construction/rehabilitation of office spaces).</li> <li>• A new administration was established in Galmudug after lengthy reconciliation and state formation process. The unification of the state ushered in favorable conditions to build core capacities of the administration. A new district council, formed in accordance with the Wadajir Framework, was inaugurated in December 2020 in south Galkayo. A new state assembly that includes Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a personalities is also formed in Galmudug and has started capacity building of MPs. They were able to pass a few important laws such as Police Act and NGO Law.</li> <li>• The presidential elections were held peacefully in Hirshabelle state, however, this generated discontent among the Hawadle community in the Hiraan region.</li> <li>• Although there was technical cooperation between FGS and FMSs, it did not lead to high level decision making process due to the impasse over the electoral process.</li> </ul>	On-track
1.1.4. Adoption of a gender-sensitive Federal Constitution	Provisional Federal Constitution in place.	New Federal Constitution, written in a gender-sensitive language, approved and adopted with inclusion of the 30 per cent quota for women's representation in parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), Joint Oversight Committee (OC) and Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) submitted the second revised version of the Provisional Constitution to Somali institutions in January 2020. This version of the Constitution became the basis for consultations that were subsequently initiated at the federal and state levels.</li> <li>• MoCA, supported by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoFAR), organized the FGS Inter-Ministerial Meetings that resulted in finding common ground on the constitutional review process and the allocation of functions between the federal, state and local levels of government.</li> <li>• Public consultations in Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, Galmadug and South West State were organized to collect the opinions of state institutions, civil society and the citizenry on the constitutional review process. The consultations resulted in drafting of the third version of the Provisional Constitution.</li> <li>• UNDP/UNSOM supported MoCA, OC and ICRIC to complete audit of the reviewed Constitution and identify technical issues and those that require further political negotiation. The technical articles should be discussed between the FGS and all the FMSs, reaching agreement on their adoption and initiating dialogue on the controversial articles upon the installment of the 11th Parliament and the new government.</li> <li>• UNDP/UNSOM coordinated among UN agencies to conduct an analysis of compliance of the reviewed Constitution with human rights conventions.</li> <li>• A joint strategy to take forward the constitutional review process was adopted by the UN, international partners, MoCA, OC and ICRIC, aiming to safeguard results achieved during the term of the 10th Parliament.</li> <li>• The consultations have not been organized in Puntland and Jubaland yet due to the political impasse between those states and the federal government.</li> <li>• President Farmaajo issued a decree on 24 December deferring further review of the Constitution and the procedures for approving and adopting the Constitution to the 11th Parliament."</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.1.5. Proportion of transparent, inclusive and gender-responsive district and municipal councils.	Absence of representative district councils in all FMSs except Somaliland and Puntland.	Over 50 per cent of municipalities and districts have representatives with 30 per cent women representation in the local councils and accountable local government structures in place.	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
1.1.6. Proportion of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide inclusive rudimentary services.	With the exception of Somaliland and Puntland and major urban centres, no local governments have accountable Public Financial Management systems nor community-agreed development plans.	50 per cent of new local authorities able to generate participatory and gender-responsive budgets, raise funds and provide rudimentary services.	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data



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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2019 Result	2020 Status
1.2.1. Proportion of states with gender-responsive conflict mapping, conflict analysis and inclusive institutions in charge of resolution of conflict.	Different government offices have responsibilities; Ad-hoc approach to political disputes and occasionally they turn into violence; Under-representation of women in mediation efforts.	100 per cent of states have conflict mapping, conflict analysis and conflict resolution institutions with 30 per cent women representations in mediation, conflict resolution and reconciliation committees.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) has not been officially launched despite the commitment in the Mutual Accountability Framework, various activities in line with the NRF were conducted across Somalia.</li> <li>With political advocacy, the new Galmudug President engaged in outreach and reconciliation with various political actors that resulted in the formation of a unified cabinet.</li> <li>Conflict mapping exercise started across the FMS with a view to develop the state-level reconciliation plan.</li> <li>Social cohesion continues to be enhanced in Galkayo despite security challenges.</li> <li>Under the new administration in Galmudug, various inter- and intra-clan conflicts (re) emerged in the state. The State administration, together with security forces, made significant efforts to calm down the situation.</li> <li>Despite precarious situation in Jubaland over electoral issues, major violence was avoided in the state.</li> <li>De facto ceasefire in Tukaraq observed through encouragement and advocacy by the UN.</li> <li>Enhanced capacity of women civil society organization (CSO) leaders for advocacy and lobbying on women's representation in conflict resolution.</li> <li>The Friends of Reconciliation meetings were held regularly at the ambassadorial level in support of Somalia's reconciliation efforts.</li> <li>Community of Practice sessions were held to enhance discussions in relation to reconciliation (e.g. the role of business community in reconciliation).</li> </ul>	On-track

## OUTCOME 1.3: Preparations for 2021 universal elections are completed

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
1.3.1. Existence of an inclusive and gender-responsive legal framework to support electoral processes	Incomplete electoral legal framework. (Only NIEC Law and Political Parties Law, subject to amendments, are in place.)	The electoral legal framework is completed by 2018 (Gender-responsive Electoral Law developed, constitutional clarity on political-electoral questions; amended gender-sensitive Political Parties Law; Citizenship Law, Independent and impartial electoral dispute resolution framework); 30 per cent women's quota included in the Electoral Law	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft Electoral Bill passed by Parliament on 19 February 2020 and signed into law by the Federal President on 20 February 2020. The law does not provide for 30 per cent women's representation in Parliament.</li> <li>The Amendments to the Political Parties Law were passed by the Parliament in July 2020 and await the assent of the President. On 17 September 2020, the Federal Government and Federal Member States agreed to set aside the Electoral Law and hold indirect federal parliamentary elections in 2020/2021. The National Independent Electoral Commission and political parties were excluded from this process. However, it was agreed that direct elections would be held in 2024/25. A law was passed on 26 September 2020 to give a legal basis to the indirect electoral process.</li> </ul>	Delayed
1.3.2. Existence of a functional and inclusive National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC)	NIEC was established in 2015 and recruited a preliminary secretariat in 2016.	By 2020, a functional NIEC exists with capacity to plan, prepare for and conduct elections, including state acceptance of its mandate; composition of NIEC is gender-sensitive; capacity of NIEC to build on gender-responsive electoral process.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NIEC field offices opened in all Federal Member States and in Benadir.</li> <li>In February 2020 Puntland shut down the NIEC office in Garowe because of the dispute with the FGS over the country's new Electoral Law, 45 political parties provisionally registered by NIEC in 2020 (a total of 108 parties by Dec 2020).</li> <li>NIEC submitted quarterly reports to Parliament during 2020.</li> <li>NIEC presented its report to the House of the People in June 2020, outlining the operational plan to implement the Electoral Law and hold federal parliamentary elections as close as possible to the constitutional timeline. Stakeholders subsequently called for timely elections with no term extensions and called for an inclusive decision-making process to agree on a viable electoral model, to be implemented within the term of the current administration."</li> </ul>	On-track
1.3.3. Existence of a formalized mechanism for gender-sensitive identification and registration of voters for 2021 elections	No mechanism for identification and registration of potential voters.	Mechanism formalized for identification and registration of eligible male and female voters for 2021 elections.	Delayed	<p>The Electoral Law passed in February 2020 was not implemented in certain respects.</p> <p>A joint parliamentary ad hoc committee was established to prepare resolutions on some of the outstanding issues that require clarification. No progress was made on voter registration while there was uncertainty regarding the electoral process.</p> <p>Following the NIEC's submission of a report on the operational plan to implement the Electoral Law to the House of the People in June 2020, a political decision was taken to hold indirect elections and to exclude the NIEC from this process.</p> <p>NIEC plans to conduct a pilot voter registration exercise in 2021.</p>	Delayed
1.3.4. Existence of mechanism to monitor and manage instances of violence or threats of violence against women candidates and voters	No mechanisms exist to mitigate electoral-related violence against women.	CSO monitoring mechanisms and electoral observatory structures are established which mitigate violence and the threat of violence against women candidates and voters.	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data

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

**OUTCOME 2.1: Affordable, acceptable, accountable and able Somali national security institutions and forces providing security for Somalia**

Indicator	Base-line	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
2.1.1. Political agreement in place between FGS and FMSs on national security architecture, as detailed in 'Security Pact'.	N/A	By May 2017 National Security Architecture agreement will be endorsed by National Security Council; by 2018 all FMSs will implement New Policing Model; by December 2017 Somali Parliament will approve the National Security Architecture; by 2020 increase of at least 10 per cent in the annual Public Information Office public perceptions survey	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ongoing coordination between Office of National Security (ONS) Officer and Regional Security Officers (RSOs) in 5 FMSs and Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) through weekly virtual meetings to coordinate security efforts and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.</li> <li>· RSOs, with ONS oversight, pivotal in acting as FMS focal points for coordination of Somali Transition Plan review process. Somali Shipping Code handed over to International Maritime Organization. Somalia acceded to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Somali Maritime Administration capacity increased to attain initial operational capability. Discussion on delineation of responsibilities between Coast Guard and Maritime Police began.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.1.2. Existence of an agreement on security forces baseline figures between FGS/ FMS and international partners, with clarity on proportion paid by FGS and FMSs	N/A	By 2018 Somali national security forces are regularly paid by FGS and FMS.	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Somali Police Force Payroll Reform and Human Resources Reform ongoing.</li> <li>· Somali National Army (SNA) personnel registration and verification and systems handed over from Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) oversight to the SNA Personnel Department.</li> <li>· On-the-job training sessions on Strategic Planning conducted for the SNA Policy and Planning Department implemented by OPM.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.1.3 Existence of functioning civilian oversight mechanisms for Somali security institutions	N/A	By mid-2017 National Security Council will convene regular meetings, with ONS providing Secretariat function and issuing directives in line with 'Security Pact'. By start of 2018 Ministries of Defence and Internal Security will implement detailed capacity building plans agreed at Security Conference in October 17. By 2018 Parliamentary Defence and Security and Human Rights Committees holding hearings on incidents with international human rights and international humanitarian law (IHR/IHL) implications and accountability thereof; National Human Rights Commission submits its first report to parliament on human rights issues by Somali Security institutions; By 2020 Parliamentary Defence and Security introducing legislation and regulatory frameworks that are compliant with IHR/IHL and the Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and Conflict Related Sexual Violence.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conference held 3-4 October 2020 to bring all key security actors together across the country in Mogadishu to coordinate inputs into the Somali Transition Plan (STP).</li> <li>· Development of revised STP which reviews the strategic priority areas, calibrates the existing gaps and seeks to align FGS, FMSs and international efforts.</li> <li>· Capacity of FGS and FMS security institutions developed through series of trainings on Leadership and Management, Core Skills and Thematic Expertise.</li> <li>· FGS and FMS security institutions able to better understand and plan their own structure, development priorities, personnel and trainings requirements through the creation of 13 Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plans.</li> <li>· Greater Somali ownership of security sector capacity development through a Training of Trainers programme, producing 28 (F:5, M: 23) internal trainers who delivered in-house trainings to their respective institutions on topics ranging from leadership and management to core office skills, human rights and security sector reform, reaching a total of 132 participants (F:35, M:97).</li> <li>· Capacity injection of 167 consultants and advisors (F:42, M:125) providing expert support to FGS and FMS security institutions. Maritime Police Working Group convened in March 2020.</li> <li>· Weekly meetings of the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) Strand 2A convened to discuss Force Generation. 10-11 February Induction training for Prosecutors and Judges of the Somaliland Armed Forces Courts with a focus on military law, human rights and gender. Endorsement of the Somaliland Threat Assessment Concept Note by the NDPII Security Sub-Working Group, Governance Sector Forum (on 26 and 28 October, respectively) and the Minister of the Interior on 4 November.</li> </ul>	On-track



2.1.4 Existence of functional and inclusive Somali National Security Institutions and Forces able to protect Somali population in line with international human rights and international humanitarian laws	Process to establish Independent Human Rights Commission ongoing; About 10 per cent of targets in the Human Rights Road Map achieved, including adoption of the National Legal Aid policy; No systematized or streamlined SNA training schedule or curricula on human rights exists.	By 2020, Somali National Security Forces (military and police, respectively) have put in place at least one internal IHR/IHL violation complaints handling mechanism; by 2020 Action Plans on the Human Rights Roadmap, Children Associated with Armed Conflict and on Conflict Related Sexual Violence are implemented up to seventy per cent; Human Rights Commission, Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Human Rights report on violations perpetrated by national security forces; 5-10 gender-responsive human rights trainings carried out by national security forces.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SNA personnel registration and verification, and systems handed over from OPM oversight to the SNA Personnel Department.</li> <li>On-the-job training sessions on Strategic Planning conducted for the SNA Policy and Planning Department implemented by OPM.</li> <li>26 FGS MoIS staff (F:13, M:13) received in-house training by 3 trainers on leadership, management, core office skills and thematic expertise</li> <li>Phase II registration and verification of the remaining 3,000 SNA officers completed. SNA Code of Conduct in force with ongoing curriculum training.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.1.5 Existence of an effective Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) national programme designed for existing security forces and militia not integrated into the restructured security and defence forces	N/A (no DDR plan exists)	Tentatively by Mid-2018 a comprehensive DDR program is designed for existing security forces and militia to be demobilized as a result of the restructuring process outlined in the National Security Architecture, as detailed in the "Security Pact".	Delayed	No data reported for 2020	No data

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
2.2.1. Proportion of districts with formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice and corrections model	Technical agreement reached in December 2016	By 2017 political agreement achieved; By 2018 main justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 70 per cent of the regional capitals; By 2019 formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 20 per cent of districts; By 2020 formal justice institutions functioning in accordance with the justice model in 35 per cent of districts.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No final agreement reached between FGS and FMS on justice and corrections model. Therefore, while courts are established in each FMS, this is not done in accordance with an agreed model.</li> </ul>	Delayed
2.2.2 Existence of functioning Somali Corrections Services	625 custodial corps staff comprising 479 male and 146 female received training on Bangkok rules, incident management or rehabilitation/human rights, Prisons leadership, Basic Prison duties, advance and basic medical training and training in biometric registration of staff and inmates; Construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex	By 2018 All Custodial Corps officers have received training appropriate to their function and on gender-responsive treatment and services in correctional settings; Accurate prisoners data management in all prisons; Support to the Custodial Corps in the recruitment and training of 600 new staff to manage the new Mogadishu Prisons and Court Complex; Workshops in all the regions on the implementation of the Corrections model and the Onkod Plan and support to the Rehabilitation Pilot Project for High Risk Prisoners in Baidoa. By 2020 at least one prison meeting minimum standards in each Member State	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
2.2.3 Status of implementation of the New Policing Model (NPM) in each FMS and Benadir	Puntland State Police is the only functioning state police service. (The Somali Police Force exists but is operating under a centralized model.)	New Policing Model exists in each FMS and Benadir; State Police Services in the 5 FMSs and the Somali Federal Police are established.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPM implemented by FGS and in all FMSs</li> </ul>	On-track
2.2.4 Number of Police Plans endorsed at State and Federal level	No plans exist.	Five State Police Plans and one Federal Police Plan finalized by September 2017; By 2020, Somali National Security Institutions introduce specific measures to establish training and recruitment processes that are gender-responsive and compliant with international human rights and int'l humanitarian laws	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Police Plan continued implementation with all FMSs and FGS having approved policing plans.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.2.5 Number of FMS with functioning basic policing services	AMISOM assessment.	Coverage in Mogadishu and all 5 FMS capitals; By 2020 Women and Child Protection Unit is fully functional and able to meet the protection needs of Somali women and girls.	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Police continue to operate in all FMS</li> <li>Training of Somali Police Force (SPF)/state police postponed due to COVID restrictions</li> </ul>	Delayed

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
2.3.1 Proportion of local governments providing a package of gender-responsive public and basic services with technical assistance from the FMSs and FGS	To be confirmed with government (target location, basic service package).	25 per cent increase compared to baseline by end of the project.	On-track	No data reported for 2020	No data
2.3.2 Proportion of the local population that has confidence in local governments' legitimacy and capacity to deliver gender-responsive quality basic services. (Disaggregated by age and gender)	To be determined (TBD)	TBD after baseline	No data	No data reported for 2020	No data
2.3.3: Number of women and men (including IDPs) accessing justice and protection services (including sexual and gender-based violence).	20,972 women received legal aid and alternate dispute resolutions (ADR) during 2013-2016; No psycho-social legal counselling services available with police.	25,000 (including 20,000 IDPs - 50% women) have access to and benefit from formal and informal justice services, at least 5,000 women use protection and referral services. Fifty districts with community policing.	On-Track	"• 8,880 (5,838 female, 3,042 male) received legal representation or paralegal services. • 3,622 (1,599 female, 2,023 male) received services from ADR centres. • 425 (160 female, 265 male) received services through mobile courts."	On-track

**OUTCOME 2.4: Capacities to address conflicts peacefully and prevent violent radicalization increased**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
2.4.1 Existence of a functional Somalia National P/CVE (preventing and countering violent extremism) framework	The national comprehensive P/CVE strategy was adopted by Cabinet in September 2016.	By 2017 Federal and State P/CVE coordinators appointed. P/CVE focal points in line ministries identified. By 2018 codifying and implementing Somali P/CVE coordination mandate and authority. The framework should clarify the authority and mandate of the P/CVE coordinator, the roles of the line ministries, the relationship with the state P/CVE coordinators and establish a regular coordination mechanism, including consultation with civil society, private sector and diaspora. This should be formalized in a legal framework, e.g. presidential decree. By 2020 implementation of the coordination mechanism should result in regular meetings (monthly/bi-monthly) in which decisions are made and enacted. At a minimum, bi-annual meetings should include civil society, private sector and diaspora.	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P/CVE coordination mechanisms continue with regular meetings of key stakeholders (including FGS, FMSs and donors) have been held, including regular CAS Strand 4 meetings at FGS level and P/CVE Platform and Committee meetings at FMS level.</li> <li>• Nationwide networks of religious leaders established and their capacity built to identify and counter hate speech, incitement to violence and radicalization.</li> <li>• Continued monitoring of P/CVE interventions to measure impact of P/CVE programming on people's levels of radicalization.</li> <li>• Generation of lessons learnt from community-based programming to contextualize and concretize the notion of P/CVE towards tolerance and dialogue.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.4.2. Existence of a network of gender-sensitive skilled P/CVE coordinators at federal and FMS levels	In the development phase of the Somali strategy (and IGAD regional P/CVE strategy) some P/CVE coordinators have been participating in training.	By 2018 all state and federal P/CVE coordinators and focal points will have enhanced understanding of the P/CVE strategy and the main drivers of recruitment and radicalization in their respective states. By 2020 Federal and State P/CVE coordinators and focal points introduce policy options for mitigating solutions to prevent and counter those specific drivers.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P/CVE interventions implemented and measured at FMS level.</li> <li>• P/CVE platforms at community level utilized to identify grievances and drivers of violent extremism. Inclusive community-based and -owned solutions developed to address the grievances.</li> <li>• Capacity of civil servants at FGS line ministries increased to mainstream P/CVE into their mandated work in a gender-sensitive manner.</li> <li>• Project has supported and achieved gender-inclusive decision makers at the local level to ensure gender-sensitive policies and implementation.</li> </ul>	On-track
2.4.3 Existence of functional coordination mechanisms across the country for the ongoing National Programme for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants	Weak and non-functional coordination mechanisms in place.	Effective coordination of partners and donors; Harmonization of programme implementation across Somalia; Scaling up of National Programme to receive disengaged combatants, including in isolated areas.	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data

## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

<i>OUTCOME 3.1: National and sub-national policies, systems and institutions that uphold human rights, protection, gender equality and women's empowerment are established and strengthened</i>					
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
3.1.1. Level of representation of women in all national institutions (elected and appointed) across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions	24 per cent women in Federal Parliament, 23 per cent in FGS cabinet.	At least 30 per cent women representation in all parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies.	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
3.1.2. Proportion of districts that develop measures to facilitate improved gender responsive service delivery at district level	21 per cent (18 of 86 districts)	50 per cent (43 of 86 districts)	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
3.1.3. Existence of a functional National Human Rights Commission that complies with the Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions	National Human Rights Commission Law adopted	Human Rights Commission is fully constituted in terms of the Law, with nine Commissioners with regional, gender and clan representation confirmed by Parliament, delivery of annual State of Human Rights reports	Delayed	The nine recommended commissioners for the Human Rights Commission were not yet considered by FGS cabinet, thus impacting on the establishment process. Office of the Puntland Human Rights Defender continues to function, and it released one report on State of Human Rights in the FMS. Advocacy for the establishment of the national commission increased with international partners pushing for it.	Delayed
3.1.4. Policies and mechanisms for reporting, tracking and addressing human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence and child protection	1) Limited human rights expertise among the staff of national line ministries and Office of Attorney General and in security forces. 2) Mogadishu-based pilot project for Women and Child Protection Unit in SNA, Action Plans and SOP on children and armed conflict, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)..	1) Up to four people from 15 ministries trained. 2) Each entity's mechanism is strengthened in SNA, SPF, National Intelligence and Security Agency, and Office of Attorney General to address/investigate/prosecute human rights and sexual violence cases, 80 per cent of SNA and SPF personnel screened, SNA Child Protection Unit capacity strengthened, at least 90 per cent of children released can access reintegration services; mechanisms to follow up and respond to grave violations against children are strengthened.	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Rights commission has not yet been formed, nor has the previous or current parliament been able to pass relevant rights legislation.</li> <li>Whilst the UNICEF- and UNSOM-supported Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism continues to produce tangible results, the impact of conflict upon children in Somalia remains extremely high.</li> <li>The Group of Friends of CAAC convened one meeting in 2020 and has another meeting planned in early 2021. There have been regular reports submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612. The international community remains abreast of key issues relating to the challenges in obtaining political buy-in for human rights related bodies such as an independent human rights commission.</li> <li>Progress on the Somali government's efforts to achieve commitments outlined in the Roadmap signed in 2018 by the Minister of Defence and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict remain unfulfilled and stalled due to the absence of key legislation.</li> </ul>	On-track
3.1.5. Number of human rights and security-related legislation and policies developed and reviewed by different human rights and security committees	Provisional Federal Constitution, Sexual Offences Bill, Penal Code, Citizenship Bill, Anti-FGM Bill to be reviewed, Puntland Juvenile Justice, international treaties requiring domestication, including the CRC.	Human rights and security committees reviewed the main legislation for compliance with human rights. Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict ratified, frameworks to domesticate CRC in place, existence of mechanisms to implement justice for children.	On-Track	There has been no human rights legislation passed in 2020 and there have been efforts by members of parliament to pass sexual offences laws which contradict fundamental human rights articles by allowing for child marriage, marital rape and lowering the marital age for children to 15. As stated in 3.1.4, previous and current members parliament have not prioritised human rights-related activities despite advocacy from civil society actors within Somalia and the international community. Parliament has prioritised the development of economy-related bills and laws and but has not been applying a human rights-related approach to development in Somalia. This is a major obstacle to sustainable development and peace in Somalia.	On-track



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

Indicator	Base-line	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
3.2.1. Existence of a functional national integrity system (transparency, accountability, anti-corruption)	3.2.1. Absence of a national integrity system.	A national integrity system agreed and under implementation.	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National anti-corruption strategy, UN Convention against Corruption, Arab League Convention against Corruption, and African Union Convention against Corruption approved by both cabinet and Upper House of Parliament on 30 December 2020</li> <li>Anti-Corruption bill signed into law by the Federal President on 21 September 2019.</li> <li>Significant progress made by FGS concerning the national integrity system and approval of new law establishing Anti-Corruption Commission.</li> </ul>	On-track
3.2.2. Somalia rating on Transparency International index	176 out of 176 countries world-wide	170 out of 176 countries	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
3.2.3. Somalia ranking on governance effectiveness	-2.22 (2016)	-2.19 (2020)	Delayed	No data reported for 2020	No data

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

*OUTCOME 4.1: Government capacities, institutions, policies, plans and programmes strengthened to better prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of natural and man-made shocks at Federal, FMS levels and local levels*

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
4.1.1. Existence of functioning Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning systems at FGS and FMS levels	Institutions under formulation.	Federal and state level humanitarian and disaster management ministries have basic capacities to perform and coordinate their functions. Development and implementation of state-level drought and flood mitigation strategies/plans started.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with the national and sub-national institutions for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management resulted in strong national and local ownership with capacity development of national institutions. These led to the adoption of National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, National Environment Management Act, and formulation of National Water Resources Strategy. UNDP's support for the Climate Promise initiative has helped the country to complete a Nationally Determined Contributions report that sets the national priorities for enhanced climate action for resilience building. These policies complement the aspirations of the Ninth National Development Plan that considers "Better Management of Somalia's Environment and Natural Resources" and "Building the Resilience of Households, Communities and Government" central to sustainable economic and social development as well maintaining peace and security.</li> <li>Five disaster management government bodies are effectively serving communities in responding to the impact of natural disasters and climatic shocks. These include, the FGS Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), the Somaliland National Agency for Disaster Management and Food Reserves (NADFOR), the Puntland Humanitarian Agency for Disaster Management Agency (HADMA) and Ministries of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Managements in Hirshabelle and South West states.</li> <li>Capacity building of Natural Resources Management institutions at FGS and FMS levels has enabled them to undertake self-assessment to identify gaps and set priorities for improved environmental governance. Sensitisation on standard operating procedures of Disaster Mandated Institutions helped to better coordinate multi-hazard early warning information, including in response to COVID19 pandemic.</li> <li>Resilience building against climatic shocks and access to sustainable sources of energy for vulnerable groups benefited 14,700 households (12,585 of them headed by women) and 104,000 individuals (47,000 of whom were women).</li> <li>New initiatives have been launched with the support of Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Japan and Sweden to promote sustainable climate change adaptation, natural resource management and disaster risk management as well as the implementation of the Resilience and Recovery Frameworks.</li> </ul>	On-track

4.1.2. Number of new policies and laws providing a better enabling environment for resilience	Existing draft Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Policy; Ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention	Relevant policies developed, finalized and enacted	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of National Climate Change Policy, National Environment Policy, National Environment Management Act, and formulation of National Water Resources Strategy.</li> <li>Further to the commitment under the Kampala Convention for its domestication into national law, UNHCR presented the FGS with the Federal Protection and Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Act at a validation workshop held in November 2020. The draft Act was reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and the Ministry of Justice for legal guidance before submission to the Council of Ministers.</li> <li>Additionally, start of the development of a National Durable Solutions Strategy, under the leadership of the National Durable Solutions Secretariat, supported by several UN agencies, funds and programmes.</li> <li>Draft National IDP law, the domestication of the Kampala Convention, was developed under UNHCR lead from the UN side with support of partners.</li> <li>BRA Durable Solution Strategy launched in January 2020"</li> </ul>	On-track
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**OUTCOME 4.2: Resilience and cohesion of Somali society strengthened through food and nutrition security and social protection systems.**

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
4.2.1. Progress towards the establishment of Social Protection System to mitigate the impacts of natural and man-made shocks, particularly on vulnerable populations	0	Social protection systems developed and operational	On-track	No data reported for 2020	No data
4.2.2. Proportion of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 45.6 per cent	Higher than 65 per cent	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP - Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 67.1%</li> <li>FAO - Acceptable Food Consumption Score: 65%</li> </ul>	On-track
4.2.3. Proportion of children aged six to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who are admitted into treatment and benefit from prevention of MAM services	<p>SAM Treatment Central South – 48 per cent</p> <p>Puntland – 25 per cent</p> <p>Somaliland – 70 per cent</p> <p>MAM treatment (national): 44.9 per cent</p> <p>MAM prevention (national): 45.1 per cent"</p>	<p>SAM Treatment (national): 75 per cent</p> <p>MAM treatment Higher than 50 per cent</p> <p>MAM prevention Higher than 70 per cent</p>	On-Track	<p>MAM Treatment • Overall – 76 per cent</p> <p>MAM Prevention • Overall – 92 per cent</p> <p>Note: In 2020, the methodology used for calculating MAM treatment and prevention was based on the admission rate against the cluster target (a change in methodology compared to 2018 and 2019 where Simplified Lot Evaluation and Coverage results were used). The admission data have been updated with final figures covering the period of January to December 2020."</p>	On-Track
4.3.2. Number of IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugee returnees, and host communities supported with return and sustainable (re) integration	<p>UNHCR: to date, UNHCR has supported 91,000 assisted refugee returnees primarily from Kenya and Yemen*.</p> <p>IOM: to date, IOM has supported 21,313 mixed migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), over 37,000 from Yemen* and 140 from elsewhere.</p> <p>IDP/host communities: 0</p> <p>*potential for overlap in the figures provided by UNHCR and IOM pertaining to refugees from Yemen."</p>	<p>"UNHCR: For 2020, planning figures for refugee returns to Somalia are 17,000 from Kenya, Yemen and other countries of asylum.</p> <p>IOM: Until 2021, 40,000 mixed migrants (8,000 persons per year) for KSA returns, 10,000 for Yemen returns (IOM's contribution towards Yemen response) and 5,000 for vulnerable migrants returning from elsewhere.</p> <p>Until 2021, 10,000 IDPs/ host communities."</p>	On-Track	<p>Returns</p> <p>UNHCR: In 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, 1,466 Somali refugees returned to Somalia. UNHCR assisted 600 individuals in their return while the remaining 866 were unassisted spontaneous returnees. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee returns to Somalia from different countries of asylum were suspended due to COVID-19 measures put in place by different governments to minimize the spread of the virus. Returns from Yemen were temporarily suspended due to a lack of testing facilities, while returns from Kenya resumed in the last quarter of 2020.</p> <p>IOM: Supported 157 Assisted Spontaneous arrivals and 268 spontaneous returns, a total of 420 returnees from Yemen; 967 (209 F, 754 M and 4 UMCs) from KSA; and 152 returnees from other countries.</p> <p>Number of IDP/Host Community beneficiaries of (re)integration support</p> <p>IOM: 110 individuals received reintegration assistance; 110 direct beneficiaries from IDPs, returnees and host communities directly participated in development of one Community Action Plan; seven community reintegration projects were implemented in five locations.</p> <p>IOM: Durable solutions interventions reached a total of 31,877 individuals (37 per cent male; 63 per cent female) consisting of 33 per cent IDPs, 29 per cent returnees, and 38 per cent host community residents by improving their access to basic services, thereby improving the absorptive capacities of recipient communities, minimizing conflicts over resources, and countering the risk of dependence on humanitarian aid. IOM community stabilization interventions supported an additional 11,475 households (approximately 68,850 individuals) of which 10,147 households were in IDP settlements.</p> <p>WFP: In response to COVID-19, WFP provided food assistance to 17,750 refugees in Somalia/Somaliland.</p> <p>WFP: Assisted 71 returnee households in 2020. Livelihood programme for integration of IDPs supported a total of 5,688 households (34,128 beneficiaries), of which 1,140 were IDP households and 4,548 were host community households.</p> <p>WFP: Provided support to 122,544 urban poor in Mogadishu, 90 per cent of them IDPs, through its urban safety net consisting of cash transfers to cushion people against shocks.</p>	On-track

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
4.3.1. Number of refugees and IDPs with identification papers, property / tenancy entitlements disaggregated by sex	No mechanism in place for land and property registry.	At least 1,000 refugees and IDPs benefiting from land and property deeds issued (30 per cent going to women).	On-track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Durable Solutions strategy 2020-2024 has been developed with four strategic objectives aimed at resolving displacement as part of efforts to build peace, economically reconstruct, and increase the resilience of Mogadishu's residents, IDPs and returning and existing refugees, thus enabling them to restart their lives in safety and dignity and in full enjoyment of their rights.</li> <li>63 health and education facilities rehabilitated; WASH infrastructure upgraded.</li> <li>600 persons employed in upgrading of WASH infrastructure and the rehabilitation of basic health and education facilities.</li> <li>8,300 temporary workdays created through upgrading of WASH infrastructure and the rehabilitation of basic health and education facilities.</li> <li>100 persons trained in solar panel maintenance.</li> <li>Two education and health facilities provided with green energy.</li> <li>One established incubator.</li> <li>One business model designed for the incubator.</li> <li>500 young displaced people have been trained in social entrepreneurship with the goal of assisting them to launch sustainable social business initiatives with a strong social and environmental impact.</li> <li>200 social enterprises and other small businesses supported through the incubator.</li> <li>40 displaced persons provided with grants for business start-ups.</li> </ul> <p>Through Covid-19 re-purposed activities, 144,961 beneficiaries in 17 districts of Mogadishu have been reached through different means: 72,000 IDPs received masks and soaps, 68,635 have been contacted tracked through active community surveillance, 3,926 are contacted track cases, 400 community health workforces.</p> <p>Working in collaboration with development actors, the private sector and UN agencies, UNHCR supported returnees through the provision of reintegration assistance including capacity building of different government line departments on rule of law, property rights and acquisition of requisite land documentation.</p> <p>UNHCR advocated and supported government to reinforce its durable solutions programmes including supporting returnees to acquire land title deeds. Acquisition of land title deeds by refugees and IDPs is still a work in progress.</p> <p>Under Danwadaag, the Consortium supported 100 households comprising 821 persons (408 females, 413 males) with rental agreements, and 935 households comprising 5,533 persons (3,239 females, 1,794 males) with land titles.</p>	On-track
4.3.2. Number of IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugee returnees, and host communities supported with return and sustainable (re)integration	<p>UNHCR: to date, UNHCR has supported 91,000 assisted refugee returnees primarily from Kenya and Yemen*.</p> <p>IOM: to date, IOM has supported 21,313 mixed migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), over 37,000 from Yemen* and 140 from elsewhere.</p> <p>IDP/host communities: 0</p> <p>*potential for overlap in the figures provided by UNHCR and IOM pertaining to refugees from Yemen.</p>	<p>UNHCR: For 2020, planning figures for refugee returns to Somalia are 17,000 from Kenya, Yemen and other countries of asylum.</p> <p>IOM: Until 2021, 40,000 mixed migrants (8,000 persons per year) for KSA returns, 10,000 for Yemen returns (IOM's contribution towards Yemen response) and 5,000 for vulnerable migrants from elsewhere.</p> <p>Until 2021, 10,000 IDPs/host communities.</p>	On-Track	<p>Returns</p> <p>UNHCR: In 2020, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, 1,466 Somali refugees returned to Somalia. UNHCR assisted 600 individuals in their return while the remaining 866 were unassisted spontaneous returnees. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee returns to Somalia from different countries of asylum were suspended due to COVID-19 measures put in place by different governments to minimize the spread of the virus. Returns from Yemen were temporarily suspended due to a lack of testing facilities, while returns from Kenya resumed in the last quarter of 2020.</p> <p>IOM: Supported 157 Assisted Spontaneous arrivals and 268 spontaneous returns, a total of 420 returnees from Yemen; 967 (209 F, 754 M and 4 UMCs) from KSA; and 152 returnees from other countries.</p> <p>Number of IDP/Host Community beneficiaries of (re)integration support</p> <p>IOM: 110 individuals received reintegration assistance; 110 direct beneficiaries from IDPs, returnees and host communities directly participated in development of one Community Action Plan; seven community reintegration projects were implemented in five locations.</p> <p>IOM: Durable solutions interventions reached a total of 31,877 individuals (37 per cent male; 63 per cent female) consisting of 33 per cent IDPs, 29 per cent returnees, and 38 per cent host community residents by improving their access to basic services, thereby improving the absorptive capacities of recipient communities, minimizing conflicts over resources, and countering the risk of dependence on humanitarian aid. IOM community stabilization interventions supported an additional 11,475 households (approximately 68,850 individuals) of which 10,147 households were in IDP settlements.</p> <p>WFP: In response to COVID-19, WFP provided food assistance to 17,750 refugees in Somalia/Somaliland.</p> <p>WFP: Assisted 71 returnee households in 2020. Livelihood programme for integration of IDPs supported a total of 5,688 households (34,128 beneficiaries), of which 1,140 were IDP households and 4,548 were host community households.</p> <p>WFP: Provided support to 122,544 urban poor in Mogadishu, 90 per cent of them IDPs, through its urban safety net consisting of cash transfers to cushion people against shocks.</p>	On-track



#### OUTCOME 4.4: Sustainable management of environment and natural resources

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
4.4.1 Proportion of households in urban areas using alternative energy sources instead of charcoal	98 per cent of urban households in Somalia use traditional fuels for cooking (mainly charcoal)	Alternative sources of energy replace 20 per cent use of charcoal at household level in urban areas.	On-Track	• 18,600 households (95 per cent headed by women) have access to environmentally friendly sustainable sources of energy, and they comprise fuel-efficient stoves, alternatives to charcoal, and solar solutions.	On-track

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Results	2020 Status
5.1.1. Percentage of population using safe water disaggregated by sex/gender	53 per cent	65 per cent	On-Track	65.2 per cent National (76.2 per cent for urban, 55.3 per cent for rural and 34.5 per cent for nomadic households). Data source: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) 2020.	
5.1.2. Primary education enrolment ratio disaggregated by sex/gender	32 per cent	41 per cent	No data	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) primary - 41.1 per cent (South Central – 23 per cent; Puntland - 71.3 per cent; Somaliland – 29 per cent) GER for girls - 37.6 per cent (South Central – 21 per cent; Puntland – 66 per cent; Somaliland – 26 per cent)	On-Track
5.1.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	38 per cent Somalia / 44 per cent Somaliland	To be determined	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An additional 180 Skilled Midwives graduated from midwifery schools. In total 1,561 midwives graduated from UNFPA-supported Nurse and Midwifery schools in Somalia since the beginning of the programme.</li> <li>• Increase in the reported number of antenatal care visits and cases during the pregnancy</li> <li>• Expansion of the education of midwives</li> <li>• All 13 Midwifery schools supported by UNFPA stayed on course with the fully accredited International Confederation of Midwives curriculum application.</li> <li>• 590 midwifery students were enrolled in 13 midwifery schools supported by UNFPA in 2020, while 180 midwifery graduates completed their studies in the same year.</li> <li>• Additional funding was secured from a new donor for the midwifery education programme (Government of Canada), allowing UNFPA to complement and expand the ongoing programme.</li> <li>• 89 health facilities supported for Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care.</li> <li>• 63,444 women received family planning counselling and a total of 28,209 women used a modern method of contraception in 2020 through health facilities supported by UNFPA. This has been a significant increase in the uptake of modern family planning methods as compared to 2019.</li> <li>• 291,529 (Somaliland: 95,375 / Puntland: 63,757 / other FMSs: 132,397) normal deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel were registered in District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) in 2018; this accounts for 43% of PW (Somaliland 54 per cent / Puntland: 58 per cent / other FMSs: 34 per cent).</li> <li>• Despite a temporary decrease in service utilisation with regards to assisted deliveries in May and June secondary to the COVID-19 pandemic, the overall uptake increased by around 3 per cent (Somaliland: 6 per cent / Puntland: 3 per cent / other FMSs: 2 per cent) thanks to continuous efforts to instigate a behaviour change towards facility-based, assisted deliveries.</li> </ul> <p>IOM: 5,959 facility-based deliveries in 2020: (37 caesarean/154 complicated deliveries/92 instrumental deliveries/5,675 normal deliveries). All facility-based deliveries were assisted by skilled health personnel and registered in DHIS2. Compared to 2018 (5,580 deliveries), the number of facility-based deliveries in 2020 increased by seven per cent in comparison to 2018.</p> <p>In 2020, IOM-supported health facilities had 87,564 antenatal care (ANC) visits                      - 1st visit: 36,098                      - 2nd visit: 22,425                      - 3rd visit: 16,988                      - 4th visit and more: 12,053                      ANC visits in 2018: 51,869                      ANC visits in 2019: 73,730                      Number of ANC visits in 2020 increased by 69 per cent in comparison to 2018</p>	On-Track

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2020	2019 Status	2020 Result	2020 Status
5.2.1. Employment rate in UN targeted areas (disaggregated by age, gender and disability status).	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	On-Track	14,270 short-term jobs were created (45 per cent of which went to women) through the implementation of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use under the Joint Programme on Charcoal, Drought Response and Recovery Project and ecosystems-based structures under the Integrated Water Resource Management Project 1,000 long-term jobs were created (30 per cent of which went to women) consisting of vocational entrepreneurship (solar installation) under the Drought Response Recovery Project, the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods, and adaptation technologies and water harvesting infrastructures of the Integrated Water Resource Management Project	On-Track
5.2.2. Number of policies, laws and strategies formulated and adopted for the labour market	0	3	On-Track	No data reported for 2020	No data
5.2.3. Production levels in crop, livestock, and fish sectors	1) main crops – 1 metric ton (MT) for sorghum and 1.5 MT for maize 2) Milk yield – 0.4 Litres per day from goats; Less than 1 per cent of livestock farmers with requisite technical skills or growing more fodder 3) 30,000 tons of Marine Catches"	1) 25 per cent Increase in production and productivity 2) 20 per cent increase in livestock production and productivity 3) 15 per cent increase in production and productivity	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cereals production and productivity for beneficiaries were better than for non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries averaged 15 per cent more yield than non-beneficiaries. Maize yield was 1.99 tons per hectare for beneficiaries while sorghum yield stood at 1.7 tons per hectare. Quality seeds, cash and training offered to farmers were instrumental in achieving increases in yield.</li> <li>• Animal wealth measured by tropical livestock unit (TLU) averaged 4.61 per household with Somaliland having the highest TLU of 6.53 and Puntland having the lowest TLU of 3.31. Most of the respondents attributed the reduction in mortality rates of livestock as a result to the provision of treatment, vaccinations and improved feeds.</li> </ul>	On-Track
5.2.4 Number of gender-sensitive employment opportunities in the green energy sector	N/A	New employment opportunities created in the green energy sector; New business/private sector initiatives promoting green energy.	On-Track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 workstations were established in Puntland while four existing women-focused businesses in Somaliland received start-up grants to expand their capacity for producing fuel-efficient stoves.</li> <li>• 7 public institutions including five hospitals, an Orphanage Centre and a prison camp in Somaliland and Puntland made the transition to clean energy, directly benefiting 720 individuals (120 staff, 600 prisoners) and 1,000 guards and creating employment while reducing deforestation and charcoal consumption.</li> <li>• A total of 42 community resource persons (13 of whom were women) benefited from training in business networking and efficient cooking stove production.</li> </ul>	On-Track

# ANNEX III:

## Common Budgetary Framework reporting

### 2020 Budgets and expenditures

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

Agency	2020 Budget (\$)	2020 Expenditures (\$)
UNSOM	\$ 14,464,500.00	\$ 13,454,000.00
UNDP	\$ 15,752,680.83	\$ 13,322,852.72
UN Women	\$ 688,561.00	\$ 585,533.19
IOM	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 8,677,920.00
UNESCO	\$ 5,300.00	\$ 5,300.00
<b>SP1 TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 37,911,041.83</b>	<b>\$ 36,045,605.91</b>

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

Agency	2020 Budget (\$)	2020 Expenditures (\$)
UNSOM	\$ 14,464,500.00	\$ 13,454,000.00
UNMAS	\$ 6,352,600.00	\$ 3,315,000.00
UNOPS	\$ 27,601,569.00	\$ 15,216,632.00
UNDP	\$ 22,484,765.67	\$ 18,190,927.34
UNODC	\$ 6,575,374.09	\$ 6,919,496.46
UNICEF	--	--
UNFPA	\$ 447,800.00	\$ 424,718.22
UN Women	\$ 1,274,250.38	\$ 1,057,670.32
IOM	\$ 23,003,057.00	\$ 11,364,940.00
UN Habitat	\$ 6,000,000.00	\$ 4,563,906.00
<b>SP2 TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 108,203,916.14</b>	<b>\$ 74,507,290.34</b>

**Strategic Priority 3:** Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect

Agency	2020 Budget (\$)	2020 Expenditures (\$)
UNICEF	\$ 4,234,356.00	\$ 9,899,699.64
UNDP	\$ 2,496,002.64	\$ 1,996,567.73
IOM	\$ 1,313,000.00	\$ 1,277,428.00
UNFPA	\$ 647,822.59	\$ 603,300.71
UNSOM	\$ 14,464,500.00	\$ 13,454,000.00
UN Women	--	--
UNHCR	\$ 4,388,912.00	\$ 4,390,085.00
UNESCO		
<b>SP3 TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 27,544,593.23</b>	<b>\$ 31,621,081.08</b>



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

Agency	2020 Budget (\$)	2020 Expenditures (\$)
UNICEF	\$ 17,239,878.00	\$ 5,407,107.87
IOM	\$ 14,670,398.00	\$ 19,763,505.00
WFP	\$ 195,586,026.00	\$ 96,010,980.00
FAO	\$ 185,677,750.09	\$ 117,810,307.92
UNDP	\$ 7,614,795.32	\$ 5,890,251.26
UNHCR	\$ 11,167,208.00	\$ 10,576,814.00
WHO	\$ 19,782,950.00	\$ 17,077,843.00
UNFPA	\$ 1,360,199.35	\$ 1,175,545.09
UN Habitat	\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 4,440,224.00
UNESCO	\$ 49,830.00	\$ 49,830.00
UNOPS	\$ 6,398,431.00	--
<b>SP4 TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 467,547,465.76</b>	<b>\$ 278,202,408.14</b>

**Strategic Priority 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis**

Agency	2020 Budget (\$)	2020 Expenditures (\$)
UNICEF	\$ 46,880,370.00	\$ 59,177,059.88
WHO	\$ 20,242,338.00	\$ 14,910,981.00
UNFPA	\$ 20,044,780.33	\$ 19,916,710.12
IOM	\$ 21,000,000.00	\$ 7,359,101.00
UNDP	\$ 13,844,275.42	\$ 10,376,014.65
UNIDO	\$ 2,300,303.00	\$ 2,343,593.00
ILO	\$ 1,481,900.00	\$ 1,100,721.00
WFP	\$ 45,189,137.00	\$ 17,519,620.00
UN Habitat	\$ 780,000.00	\$ 150,750.00
FAO	\$ 2,897,964.00	\$ 1,189,793.08
UNCDF	\$ 8,560,078.00	\$ 5,938,509.88
<b>SP5 TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$ 183,221,145.75</b>	<b>\$ 139,982,853.61</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 824,428,162.71</b>	<b>\$ 560,359,239.08</b>
SP1	5%	6%
SP2	13%	13%
SP3	3%	6%
SP4	57%	50%
SP5	22%	25%

## 2021 Budgets and Expenditures

### UNCF Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation

Agency	Projected to be available in 2021 (\$)	To be mobilized in 2021 (funding gap) (\$)	Total Required in 2021 (\$)
UNDP	29,100,249	4,201,360	33,301,609
UNEP	-	50,000	50,000
IOM	5,680,000	1,520,000	7,200,000
UNICEF	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
UNSOM	474,828	-	474,828
UN Women	30,000	300,000	330,000
UNHABITAT	3,250,000	-	3,250,000
<b>SP1 TOTAL:</b>	<b>44,535,077</b>	<b>6,071,360</b>	<b>50,606,437</b>

### UNCF Strategic Priority 2: Security and Rule of Law

Agency	Projected to be available in 2021 (\$)	To be mobilized in 2021 (funding gap) (\$)	Total Required in 2021 (\$)
UND	12,741,682	4,199,322	16,941,004
UNMAS	8,222,600	-	8,222,600
UNEP	100,000	200,000	300,000
UNFPA	240,000	120,000	360,000
IOM	10,980,000	9,220,000	20,200,000
UN Women	265,000	1,250,000	1,515,000
UNSOM	410,050	-	410,050
UNHABITAT	500,000	-	500,000
UNODC	4,907,508	-	4,907,508
UNOPS	18,808,736	-	18,808,736
<b>SP2 TOTAL:</b>	<b>57,175,576</b>	<b>14,989,322</b>	<b>72,164,898</b>

### UNCF Strategic Priority 3: Economic Development

Agency	Projected to be available in 2021 (\$)	To be mobilized in 2021 (funding gap) (\$)	Total Required in 2021 (\$)
UNDP	6,641,583	13,074,460	19,716,043
WFP	9,691,898	30,551,160	40,243,058
UNEP	-	400,000	400,000
UNFPA	700,000	300,000	1,000,000
UNIDO	5,483,467	4,516,533	10,000,000
FAO	6,097,289	-	6,097,289
IOM	4,890,000	3,310,000	8,200,000
UNHCR	16,338,210	26,613,863	42,952,073
ILO	1,825,000	200,000	2,025,000
UN Women	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000
UNHABITAT	1,900,000	-	1,900,000
UNCDF	7,248,753	3,106,608	10,355,361
<b>SP3 TOTAL:</b>	<b>61,816,200</b>	<b>82,272,624</b>	<b>144,088,824</b>

### UNCF Strategic Priority 4: Social Development

Agency	Projected to be available in 2021 (\$)	To be mobilized in 2021 (funding gap) (\$)	Total Required in 2021 (\$)
UNDP	6,432,874	5,703,553	12,136,427
WFP	96,232,672	74,394,829	170,627,501
UNEP	150,000	550,000	700,000
UNFPA	18,000,000	4,000,000	22,000,000
FAO	82,711,089	144,000,000	226,711,089
IOM	24,346,000	43,854,000	68,200,000
WHO	19,782,950	18,217,050	38,000,000
ILO	5,300,000	-	5,300,000
UNICEF	58,185,690	29,191,950	87,377,640
UN Women	50,000	200,000	250,000
UNHCR	8,688,397	7,562,597	16,250,994
UNHABITAT	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
<b>SP4 TOTAL:</b>	<b>328,879,673</b>	<b>327,673,979</b>	<b>656,553,651</b>

<b>Total</b>	<b>492,406,525</b>	<b>431,007,285</b>	<b>923,413,810</b>
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