CRESTA/A's stabilization work is anchored in existing frameworks: the stabilization strand of the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) architecture, the Transition Plan and the Security and Justice Roadmap. The Stabilization Strategy recognizes that the extension of state authority is predicated on components such as the presence, capacity and legitimacy of the Somali institutions. In order to bolster confidence in the Government, efforts will continue to support expanding government presence throughout the territory where State and district administrations represent the normative and legal order and delivery of related services brings legitimacy and credibility in the eyes of the population. These efforts provide an important balance in the broader security–peace–development nexus tied to the operational, institutional capacity and support elements of the Government’s Transition Plan.

FACTS AT A GLANCE

UNSOUM, through its Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A) stabilization team aims to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its Federal Member States (FMS) to implement the National Stabilization Strategy which promotes coherent responses around four areas:

- Community recovery,
- Social cohesion,
- Local governance, and
- Rule of law

The core of the CRESTA/A team’s work is to support the implementation of the National Stabilization Strategy in order to build confidence in state structures and improve the lives of Somali communities by promoting human security based approaches in stabilization programmes.

CRESTA/A along with stabilization partners supports the Government’s broader civilian-led efforts under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), in conjunction with State Ministry of Interior counterparts in Jubaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, as well as in the Benadir Regional Administration and to a lesser extent Puntland. Each of the State Ministries of Interior have developed state-level plans to adapt the principles and policies in the strategy to their respective contexts. Collectively these interventions intend to remove conflict drivers that are exploited by malign actors, particularly Al-Shabaab, and replace them by developing more inclusive, accountable and democratic structures. For example, the development of effective and responsive reconciliation efforts and governance structures are critical in ensuring that local conflicts, service delivery and other Government functions are managed in a way that supports wider state-building and peace-building goals.

The National Stabilization Strategy is built upon a horizontal coordination platform to help stabilization stakeholders discuss mutual areas of interest and linkages between activities, policy, and strategy, e.g. synergies between community policing initiatives and development of community recovery projects. In doing so, the team works with a broad range of Somali and international partners: principally MoIFAR and its state counterparts, AMISOM, UN joint programmes on police, justice, and governance, the UNSOM
The CRESTA/A unit’s stabilization work focuses on two areas:

**Coordination**

Together with MoIFAR, as the chairs of the CAS Stabilization Strand, the team supports the coordination of the upstream policy architecture and advocacy around the National Stabilization Strategy. This includes support to MoIFAR to promote stabilization in the broader CAS architecture and the operational efforts of the Transition Plan and support the coordination and implementation of activities with the State Ministries of Interior. The national stabilization coordination meeting provides the platform for the FGS, FMS and other national and international partners to hold strategic discussions on thematic and geographic priorities. The team also coordinates closely with both the Somali Security Forces and AMISOM to synchronize stabilization efforts with security operations to buttress and sustain gains made through the implementation of the Transition Plan.

**Analysis**

The team supports MoIFAR and its state counterparts by providing an evidence base through two analytical tools developed in conjunction with MoIFAR to identify gaps, inform policy and programme decisions, and promote a prioritization and sequencing of the different partners’ programme activities:

- The Fragility Index and Maturity Model (FIMM)
- 4W Stabilization tool

The FIMM provides a dashboard and narrative analysis on progress and conditions in a district around local governance, social reconciliation, security/rule of law, and community recovery conditions. It also provides a broad monitoring and tracking tool for the Stabilization Strategy. The 4W tool provides a basic analytical picture illustrating who is doing what where with regard to stabilization programming to help both Government and stabilization partners identify areas for cooperation, avoid duplication of activities and identify geographical and activities gaps.

**HIGHLIGHTS AND PARTNERSHIPS**

MoIFAR and the CRESTA/A team have focused on mobilizing resources to promote convergence between various stabilization partners programmes that support the National Stabilization Strategy and ensure the balance between stabilization programming and more security orientated programmes. These efforts have focused on supporting the Security Pact / CAS stabilization strand deliverables with financial assistance from the UK ERI programme including:

- Development of the updated National Stabilization Strategy and accompanying development of the Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Galmudug and BRA Stabilization Plans
- Improved coordination and analysis of stabilization activities with operational elements of the Transition Plan e.g. support to newly recovered areas in Lower Shabelle

The Support to Stabilization project, currently in its second phase, supported by the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) funds the stabilization unit within MoIFAR. The project also supports the national level stabilization coordination architecture by injecting capacity in the FMS Ministries of Interior including at the district levels, as well as providing support to governance activities in newly recovered areas and to district council formation reconciliation initiatives in-line with MoIFAR’s Wadajir Framework on Local Governance.

The implementation of the National Stabilization Strategy and the Transition Plan are fostered through the development of strategic partnerships with key stabilization stakeholders including USAID OTI, USAID TIS+, EU-IOM, UK ERI and Norway. These efforts focus on both the delivery of stabilization activities with communities, as well as supporting the institutional capacity development of MoIFAR and the State Ministries of Interior.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

In order to continue support to the Government and stabilization stakeholders the focus will be on the following areas:

- Support to Somali civilian leadership, ownership and oversight in the coordination of stabilization efforts, which includes the implementation of the National Stabilization Strategy and the respective state-level plans and coordination structures;
- Incorporate lessons learned in coherence through, for example, strengthening links between social reconciliation interventions with rule of law, community recovery and local governance interventions, whilst retaining coherence with the broader security transition;
- Promote expansion of stabilization programmes to areas and districts where fragility persists, including in support of the Transition Plan, to ensure appropriate and balanced support to areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab and neglected/under-developed areas.

Overall, the interventions will aim to address the underlying causes of fragility and the accompanying conflict drivers to support state-building and peace-building efforts necessary to build a functional federal system in Somalia.

**CONTACT US**

Ms. Eliane Provo Kluit
Team Leader CRESTA/A
provokluit@un.org

September 2019