


CODE CABLE

ROUTINE

**TO:** FELTMAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

**INFO:** AL-HUSSEIN, OHCHR, GENEVA (NYK PLEASE RELAY)  
AL-HUSSEIN, OHCHR, NEW YORK  
CLARK, UNDP, NEW YORK  
DRENNAN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
KHARE, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
LADSOUS, UNATIONS, NEW YORK  
MENKERIOS, UNOAU, ADDIS ABABA (NYK PLEASE RELAY)  
O'BRIEN, UNATIONS, NEW YORK

**FROM:** <sup>RP</sup> KEATING, UNSOM, MOGADISHU 

**DATE:** 9 JANUARY 2017

**NUMBER:** CLS-004

**SUBJECT:** Somalia: Provisional UN Strategic Framework for Somalia

1. I am pleased to inform you of the adoption of the provisional UN Strategic Framework (p-UNSF) for Somalia. With the expiration of the Integrated Strategic Framework (2014-16) and in light of the current political transition, the p-UNSF is designed to reiterate the Organisation's commitments across a range of critical challenges in the months ahead. These include taking stock of our alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP) priorities, and initiating a strategic dialogue with Somali authorities and donors on new areas of political, security, peacebuilding and development support.

2. This p-UNSF is meant as a light framework, focussed on the UN's strategic positioning, its integrated efforts and partnership commitments. It is the first iteration of a more detailed, multi-year UNSF (with a new results framework), which will be informed by consultations with the incoming Somali administration, the revalidation of the NDP and the Mutual Accountability Framework, and the outcome of the ongoing UN Strategic Assessment. As we complete this multi-step planning process, and for corporate reporting purposes, the p-UNSF will form the basis of our collaboration and work in Somalia over the interim period.

Best regards.

[Drafted by JPU/OCOS in consultation with the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC]



# United Nations in Somalia

## Provisional Strategic Framework

## 1. Introduction

The electoral process, the completion of the state formation process, the drafting of the National Development Plan (NDP), the anticipated withdrawal of AMISOM in the coming years, and the expiration of the 2014-2016 Somali Compact all constitute an opportunity for the United Nations in Somalia to examine its strategies and programming as the country embarks on a new phase in its political and socio-economic transition. To this effect, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the UN senior leadership have agreed to the development of a provisional UN Strategic Framework (p-UNSF) to reiterate UN commitments across a range of critical challenges in the months ahead, to take stock of current alignment behind the NDP priorities, and to initiate a strategic dialogue with Somali authorities and donors on new areas of political, security, peacebuilding and development support.

This p-UNSF is *'provisional'* in the sense that it will need to be further refined and validated with the incoming administration, in parallel with the expected revalidation of the NDP and the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF). As such, it is intended as a light framework, focused on the UN's strategic positioning and its partnership commitments; it is a first iteration before a more detailed, multi-year UNSF (with a new Results Framework) is developed, which will be informed by the NDP and the outcome the UN Strategic Assessment exercise. This exercise, mandated by the UN Security Council, will explore UN priorities and posture for recommendations to both the Security Council for a new UNSOM mandate and to UN senior leadership for adjustments to programs and operations.

As the UN completes this multi-step planning process, and for corporate reporting purposes, this p-UNSF shapes the UN's collaboration in Somalia for the remainder of the current Integrated Strategic Framework, which is extended until the end of 2017.

## 2. Overall vision and strategic direction and posture of the UN in Somalia

As a new political cycle begins, the UN renews its commitment to supporting the Somali people as well as the efforts of the FGS and FMSs to deliver on their political, security, human rights, socio-economic development and humanitarian priorities between now and 2020. *A common focus, across all of the UN's political, peacebuilding and development efforts, as well as a key measure of success, will reside in the degree to which Somali people and institutions genuinely own and lead the solutions to the country's long standing challenges.* The strategic approach is to address the root causes of fragility, development obstacles, chronic dependencies on international support, and humanitarian crises.

As such, the UN system's support will be focused on enabling greater and more tangible national responsibility and capacity for:

- ✓ Deepening federalism under an agreed constitutional framework, including on resource and revenue sharing;
- ✓ Preparing for one-person one-vote elections in 2020;
- ✓ Negotiating sustainable national and local reconciliation;
- ✓ Tackling corruption;
- ✓ Increasing the accountability of Somali institutions and leaders to their citizens;
- ✓ Enhancing a sense of national identity;
- ✓ Addressing basic security and justice needs;
- ✓ Delivering tangible socio-economic benefits to its people, and;
- ✓ Maintaining constructive relations with the international community.

To enable greater national responsibility and capacity, a number of strategic, programmatic and operational adjustments for the UN (from the 2012-2016 period) will include, inter alia:

- ✓ Achieving a greater balance between engagement at the federal level and support at the state and district level. In doing so, the UN will continue to expand its presence inside Somalia and across the country in order to support a deepening of legitimate and effective governance across Somalia;
- ✓ Increasing the UN's support, across its wide range of interventions, to solidifying the *trust* between government, institutions and citizens, in its political, security, justice, and socio-economic dimensions;
- ✓ Extending existing programmatic interventions and designing new programs (e.g. Climate Change, Food Security, etc.) in line with the NDP, and in coordination with government, donors, and representatives of civil society;
- ✓ Tailoring and aligning the UN's role to specific areas of support, based on needs, the UN's comparative advantage, and external partners' expectations;
- ✓ Expanding the UN's engagement with the whole of Somali society on the basis of reinvigorated and/or new partnerships, and fostering new partnerships amongst other local, national and international actors (including IFIs, private sector);

- ✓ Further leveraging the integrated nature of its presence in Somalia to seek greater effectiveness in its support, through joint programming modalities where relevant, and greater efficiencies in its operations.

### 3. Situational analysis

#### Political

Despite significant peacebuilding and statebuilding gains made in Somalia over the last five years, progress remains fragile and reversible. Enormous challenges persist, spanning, inter alia, from the limited capacity of state institutions, to the ongoing insurgency, unresolved conflicts over land and resources, economic imbalances, large-scale poverty and significant vulnerability, and pervasive impunity and corruption.

The electoral process to select the next Federal Parliament and President is anticipated to conclude by the end of 2016. In order for political momentum and confidence to hold, a number of agreed political milestones for 2017-2020 need to be accelerated and brought to fruition, including: the completion of the federalization process ; the finalization of the constitutional review process culminating in the adoption of a new constitution; the completion of the federal structure of Somalia; tangible progress with local conflict resolution initiatives ; and the establishment of viable institutions, and the holding of universal elections in 2020.

Following the political transition, agreeing through inclusive dialogue, on the nature and shape of federalism will dominate the agenda, notably with regards to power-sharing arrangements between the federal center and the Federal Member States (FMSs), to federal models for able and affordable Somali security institutions, and to resource and revenue sharing (fiscal federalism). This will require both political will and capacity building in order all actors involved, including civil society and the private sector, to contribute meaningfully and productively to this dialogue. For these challenges to be addressed, and for difficult choices to be made on these critical political issues, will be essential for Somalis across and the country to promote a stronger sense of national unity and identity.

#### Security

While military gains in recent years by AMISOM and the Somali National Army (SNA) have diminished the operational capabilities of Al-Shabaab (AS), the latter continues to pose a significant threat for the foreseeable future. The nature of the threats against the UN remains largely unchanged (attacks against UN compounds and convoys). Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) continue to remain a major threat with AS having increased its capability to manufacture IEDs, primarily through utilisation of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). Chronic political violence and community/clan level armed conflict, which constitute, in many parts of Somalia, a graver threat to stability than AS, will also continue to plague much of Somalia. In turn, AS will continue to exploit existing clan grievances and those resulting from the formation of regional states. Recent events have confirmed that the group remains well positioned to recapture towns vacated by AMISOM and other forces and to disable road movement.

AMISOM's anticipated drawdown between 2018 and 2020 (with the possibility of some Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) withdrawing earlier) will further increase pressure on Somali institutions to

accelerate progress towards becoming able, accountable and affordable in order to properly manage security challenges.

The planned closure of the Dadaab refugee camp, home to almost 350,000 Somali refugees, and the mass population influx to Somalia thereafter, may also provide opportunities for AS and other groups, to recruit returning unemployed and marginalized youth. With regards to Daesh, it is unlikely that they will pose a significant broader threat or be in a position to credibly displace AS, but the risk of them either co-existing or establishing a regional territory will further complicate the security situation.

### **Human rights**

The human rights situation in Somalia remains precarious and a number of political and security trends will further stress commitments to provide protection to all Somalis, especially to those most vulnerable to violations, with the risk that increased state capacities may at times correlate with increased abuses. While progress has been made by the FGS to strengthen the protection of human rights at the policy, legal and institutional level, implementation remains a challenge. In this regard, concerns remain regarding the lack of accountability at both federal and regional levels for perpetrators of human rights violations, including Gender Based Violence (GBV) targeting women and children. Freedom of expression has also experienced setbacks, notably in Puntland and increasingly in Mogadishu. The Somali Human Rights Commission, a key institution to provide a voice for the population, as well as operating as a government watchdog, is yet to be established. The government's capacity should also be enhanced to fulfill its obligations under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty and Cluster Munitions to enhance protection for people, and women in particular.

For political, security and development gains to hold, it is essential that the next phase of Somalia's transition out of conflict be based on greater respect and protection of human rights.

### **Humanitarian**

The overall positive political trajectory in Somalia has not yet translated into an improvement in the humanitarian situation. Humanitarian needs have in fact slightly increased in recent years and acute vulnerability levels remain high. In 2016, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance reached 5 million - over 40 per cent of the estimated total population. Some 300,000 children under the age five are acutely malnourished, including 50,000 who are severely malnourished. Approximately 1.1 million people are displaced and are amongst the most exposed to protection risks, such as forced evictions, discrimination, child rights violations and gender-based violence. According to the Gender based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) data, 99% of survivors in such situations are female while 73% are from the IDP community. The planned return of refugees from Dadaab, Yemen and other countries may further exacerbate these vulnerabilities.

In addition, socio-economic recovery, access to services and protection continue to be affected by the presence of ERW landmines and munitions). About 3.3 million people urgently need access to health services and safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Around 3 million school-aged children are out of school. As a result, 55% of young people (or 2.5 million people) between the ages of 15 and 35 years are not able to read or write, which constitutes significant obstacles to development and stability for generations to come.

## Economic Recovery and Development

According to the World Bank, Somalia's GDP is projected to reach US\$6.2 billion in 2016. GDP per capita is at US\$450 and a poverty headcount rate of 51.6 percent, with consumption remaining the key driver of GDP, investment accounting for only 8 percent of GDP in 2015, and continued high dependency on imports. Inequality is largely driven by the difference in poverty incidence in urban settings (close to 60 percent in Mogadishu and over 40 percent in other urban settings) and rural settings (52.3 percent) with IDP settlements (71.0 percent).

While the fiscal situation in Somalia is improving, more domestic revenue needs to be mobilized if genuine development is to take place and to allow the FGS to deliver services to its citizens. The administrative and security sectors account for more than 85 percent of total spending while economic and social services sectors account for only about 10 percent. Poor *government* collection capacity, a narrow tax base, the absence of the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks, and lack of territorial control hinder full revenue mobilization. Increased revenue mobilization by the state must result from the willingness by Somali citizens and businesses to pay taxes, on the basis of guarantees that the resources will be accounted for, and that the state (at all levels) will provide services, especially in the area of security, rule of law and arbitration.

Somalia remains in debt distress and in arrears to a number of creditors, including the World Bank and IMF. Somalia's total external public debt reached \$5.05 billion in 2015, 85 percent of GDP. The remainder is interest. Somalia is potentially eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative but has not reached the first step in a two-step process for debt relief eligibility.

**Somalia's recovery momentum is projected to continue with significant risks.** Growth could accelerate in 2016–18 under a set of assumptions, including stability in areas of southern Somalia and an extension of geographic control of the authorities, a peaceful political transition, and continued support of the international community after the elections. Growth will continue to be consumption driven. Investment demand is also projected to pick up. Arrears clearance is dependent on a good track record under the IMF's SMP, with benchmarks which may prove challenging for the country to meet. The timeframe for access to sustainable development financing is therefore unknown. Poverty is predicted to remain stagnant without focused policies and programmes to improve livelihoods for the poor; the population remains highly sensitive to positive shocks such as income growth but also to negative shocks such as climate change and armed conflict.

In this context, the expected completion of Somalia's first NDP in over thirty years provides an opportunity for Somalia and its international partners to embark on a long term developmental trajectory, with a focus on durable solutions to long standing challenges in a range of areas, from dilapidated infrastructure to the dearth of social services and the plight of unemployed youth and displaced people. Over the last four years and in the face of tremendous odds, Somalia and the international community have built a robust development architecture, based on the New Deal Compact, with Somali-led financing mechanisms and aid coordination structures, which now culminates in the NDP and provides the space for meaningful planning and policy making around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Evidently, challenges, both technical and political, abound. The dearth of reliable data will require collective attention and dedicated focus over the next few years, and may constrain attempts for comprehensive reporting. Seemingly technical level discussions over targets, results achieved and allocation of resources will expose underlying political tensions and fault-lines over the federalist project

that still need to be addressed. And more importantly, after years of ‘building’ a development architecture, it is essential now to translate this work into real progress on the ground across a range of social and economic sectors, with tangible and visible changes in people’s lives.

The NDP will provide the opportunity for the UN and partners to work with the Somali authorities and secure multi-year funding envelopes from donors, the lack of which has hampered FGS, UN and partner ambitions to conduct genuine and in-depth development activities - and raised transaction and opportunity costs for all. In this regard, on-going efforts to secure debt relief and establish confidence in the financial management arrangements through the HPIC process need to be accelerated in order to unlock large scale IFI funding as a key to development prospects and private sector investments.

Much more therefore needs to be done to address deteriorating humanitarian trends and realize meaningful development progress (jobs, infrastructure, access to energy, etc.) under the NDP framework. Failure on both fronts would constitute a grave risk to Somalia’s political and security future.

## 5. Strategic and programmatic commitments of the United Nations in Somalia

### *i. Supporting the Political Roadmap toward 2020*

The UN’s support to the Political Roadmap for 2020 includes the following elements:

**State formation process:** The UN will continue to facilitate reconciliation efforts to resolve conflicts emerging from the state formation processes, *with an increased focus on local reconciliation needs, at the community, district and regional levels*. On-going institutional and capacity building support, notably with the Boundaries and Federation Commission, will need to be supplemented with conflict resolution support to address potentially widening fault-lines between FMS, especially in the absence of constitutionally sanctioned agreements on power and revenue sharing and unresolved disputes over land and resources. The UN and other partners will also enhance the capacities of and provide strategic guidance to FGS and FMSs executives and legislatives to improve their legitimacy, accountability and to extend their authority, based on a coherent, one UN strategy of engagement with FMS.

**Constitutional Review Process:** The Constitutional review process should immediately resume once the political transition is completed. As a priority, the UN will advise and support the mandated institutions in developing a road map for the process, as an inclusive, broad-based and reconciliatory exercise. This will include finalization of the constitution’s provisions on federalism, which will define the relations between the Federal Government and FMSs, working notably with the IFIs on resource and revenue sharing arrangements. The UN will provide good offices for national dialogue on politically contentious issues related to the constitutional review process and engage Somali stakeholders, including civil society, women, youth and marginalized groups. As part of its ongoing electoral support mandate to the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC), the UN will support the planning and conduct of a constitutional referendum.

**Universal elections:** Somalia aims to introduce multiparty democracy, through universal, inclusive and credible elections in 2020. On the basis of a lessons learned exercise to be conducted in early 2017, the UN will support the implementation of the critical milestones set out in the political roadmap for the



period 2016-2020, including building the capacity of the NIEC and its Secretariat both in Mogadishu and at state-level, enactment of the electoral law and system of representation, establishment of political parties, implementation of civic and voter education, voter registration and compilation of voters lists. The UN will also focus on the development of electoral security coordination between national and international security actors.

**“Somaliland” roadmap:** In pursuit of the March 2015 UNSOM Strategic Roadmap to Support “Somaliland”, the UN will continue to collaborate with the latter on various areas of capacity building related to the Peacebuilding and State-building Goals “Somaliland” Special Arrangement of the New Deal Somali Compact. Engagement by the UN will continue to be guided by the principle of neutrality to the final status of “Somaliland” and full transparency with the FGS. However, UNSOM stands ready to lend its good offices to facilitate dialogue with the FGS, if requested by both parties.

*ii. Strategic implementation of the comprehensive approach to security*

The overall security objective is for the Somali authorities, whether at the federal or regional level, to have the capacity to provide security for the population, without substantial reliance on external partners, and that conflicts within Somalia are resolved politically rather than through violence. However, a premature drawdown by AMISOM threatens security gains. A conditions-based transition plan should therefore be centered on building Somali security capacity, with continued support by the international community, whilst recognizing the timeframe needed for Somali security forces to assume primary responsibility for security, and self-funding capacity.

The UN’s comprehensive approach to strengthening Somali security capacity requires Somali political buy-in and a coherent and coordinated approach by, and with, the international community. There is emerging consensus among the S6 group, comprising the European Union, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and the UN, that a multi-pronged approach, with five distinct and inter-related strands, is appropriate, as outlined below:

**Securing resources for AMISOM and strengthening its operational capacities,** which involves measures for improving AMISOM’s internal coordination, enhancing operational effectiveness, providing sufficient funding and improving UN support. It also includes the need to agree on a conditions-based transition plan for the phasing in, and eventual handover of security responsibilities to Somali forces.

**Accelerating the development of able, acceptable, accountable and Somali security institutions** with civilian oversight: This will require a political agreement between the FGS and FMSs on the architecture for regional and national security forces, embedded in the broader clarification of federal arrangements, anchored in the four ‘As’, and delivered by a coordinated international community capacity building program. The approach followed by the FGS and the FMS with support from the UN in developing the New Policing Model, endorsed by the National Leadership Forum in June 2016, offers options for the broader security sector in the future.

**Extension of State authority and community recovery** where the social compact between citizens and authorities becomes firmly established and tangible, based on increased citizen trust towards government

authorities and improved provision of services and greater security: This approach will require promoting convergence in the delivery of support in districts centered on governance, rule of law and socio-economic services.

**Prevention of and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) and support for local conflict resolution,** including support for Somali led efforts to develop a P/CVE strategy: This requires support for challenging extremist ideology; disengagement and reintegration of AS fighters; political engagement with supporters of extremist groups; support for reconciliation and conflict resolution; and support for the provision of alternative livelihoods as highlighted in the UN Youth Strategy for Somalia.

**Enhancing the coherence of international partners' support** for the previous four strands, on the basis of clearly defined roles and responsibilities between the FGS, the FMSs, AU/AMISOM/TCCs, and international partners. This will require an agreed Road Map endorsed at the next High Level Partnership Forum in each of the four aforementioned areas.

*iii. Enhanced promotion of human rights and protection, including child protection and conflict related sexual violence*

The requirements under the Rights Upfront initiative and the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) impose responsibilities on the UN to ensure that interventions and programmes further the country's human rights commitments and that the FGS is sufficiently supported to follow through on its commitments.

Over the next political cycle, the UN will support key priorities and commitments of the FGS as outlined in the 2015/16 Action Plan on the Human Rights Roadmap, the 2012 Action Plans on Children in Armed Conflict and the 2014 Plan on Ending Sexual Violence, which will be recognized in the NDP and linked to strengthening accountability and the national protection framework. Along with dedicated action on the political, advocacy and institutional building fronts, deliberate efforts by the UN to mainstream human rights and ensure implementation of human rights-based approaches in programming will be critical to ensure sustainable and legitimate results in the areas, security, development and political reconciliation.

More specifically, major areas of support to the FGS over the next interim period include:

**Establishment of a national Human Rights Commission and strengthening of existing human rights institutions:** In addition, UN support will focus on supporting existing sub-federal institutions, such as the Office of the Puntland Human Rights Defender and the "Somaliland" Human Rights Commission. Capacity building for civil society organizations will also continue.

**Ongoing support to the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review recommendations** of the UN Human Rights Council on Somalia from January and June 2016: technical human rights support will be provided in the review of emerging legislation, including the domestication of the Convention on the Right of the Child and development of a child protection law, and signing and ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women.

**Continued monitoring, documentation and advocacy against violations of International Humanitarian**

**and Human Rights Law (IHRL):** including violations against children associated with armed conflict and conflict related sexual violence. Support will also be provided in training and capacity building in Human Rights and IHRL for security and rule of law institutions to strengthen compliance in line with requirements under the HRDDP.

*iv. Strategic support to AMISOM and NSF operations and capacity-building*

UN Security Council Resolution 2245 (2015) mandated UNSOS to support AMISOM, UNSOM, the Somali National Army (SNA) and the Somali Police Force (SPF) on joint operations with AMISOM. Currently, logistical support is provided to a maximum of 22,126 uniformed and 70 civilian personnel in AMISOM, as well as a maximum of 10,900 uniformed personnel from the SNA. In the medium term, UNSOS intends to significantly reduce the overreliance on airlifts of AMISOM resupplies in favour of road convoy movements in order to realize efficiencies, enhance confidence of the local population in the AMISOM and Somali security institutions, and facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance.

UNSOS will continue to provide strategic support to AMISOM and the Somali Security Forces in the following key areas: provision of rations, fuel, water, accommodation, infrastructure and maintenance services; Realigning and rightsizing AMISOM owned equipment; Reimbursement of basic and essential supplies and services; Training of AMISOM personnel; Support package for 10,900 SNA troops; in-theatre medical evacuation for SPF; and provision of meeting facilities for Government officials.

*v. Gender and Women, Peace and Security*

The UN is committed to implementing a two-pronged strategy combining broad based gender specific interventions, including a focus on preventing GBV, with meaningful gender mainstreaming in its political, humanitarian and development assistance.

The main areas of intervention and support will include:

**Women's enhanced representation and participation** in conflict prevention, management and resolution, in the constitutional review, in policy and legislative reform, and in development initiatives; Efforts will be geared towards securing constitutional provisions for a minimum of 30 per cent representation of women in public and political offices and policy-making bodies.

**Peace, protection and security**, to strengthen access to healthcare, education, and justice services. The UN will continue to advocate for the endorsement and adoption of laws and policies for protection of women and girls, including among IDPs and returnees.

**Availability of gender specific data and use of gender analysis and institutionalization of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework**, including through strengthening the generation, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and geographical areas. The UN will support gender-sensitive macroeconomic development planning and fiscal exercises, and support institutional mechanisms for sustainability.

In addition to these priorities, the UN will continue to support Somali gender focused institutions to further develop capacities to ensure that legal instruments, policies, strategies and specific projects and programmes appropriately address gender. The UN support package will continue to (ex-ante) scrutinize gender relevance and approaches, including through newly developed indicators in the MPTF.

To achieve these priorities, the UN has developed and will monitor adherence to an accountability framework that clearly articulates commitments at both agency/institutional and individual staff levels.

*vi. Youth, Peace and Security, and Empowerment*

Building on the recommendations from the UNSCR 2250 (2015) on Youth Peace and Security, the UN's support to Youth priorities in Somalia, one of the world's youngest countries, recognizes the role of youth as genuine partners in the UN's development assistance, and challenges the misunderstanding that Somali youth are either part of the problem or simply passive beneficiaries. On this basis, the UN has developed and will implement a Joint Youth Strategy for Somalia, which articulates into an integrated framework a number of core commitments and areas of interventions:

**Enhanced Programming:** The UN will work to strengthen its youth response by developing new and scaling up existing programmes in six thematic priority areas: 1. Employment & Entrepreneurship; 2. Protection of Rights & Civic Engagement; 3. Political Inclusion; 4. Education; 5. Health; and 6. Peacebuilding.

**Participation:** the UN commits to enhancing representation and engagement of young people in decision-making at all levels by creating and supporting mechanisms for youth participation in decision-making and political processes.

**Support to Government Capacity:** the UN will further develop the capacity of the FGS and the FMSs to respond to the needs of youth through institutional development and the development of youth-friendly policy frameworks.

**Communications:** The UN will develop youth-specific communications to highlight the positive contribution made by Somali youth towards peace and stability and raise awareness on the need to scale up investments on Somali youth.

**Coordination:** The UN will support mechanisms such as the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Youth Affairs and the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth, as well as create a platform for coordination between the UN, the FGS, FMSs, and youth from civil society. The UN will also work to strengthen the generation and use of age-disaggregated data and statistics in analysis, planning and programming.

**Establishment of a Somali Youth Fund:** the UN will work to mobilize adequate resources for the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy and to take its youth programming in Somalia to scale. A Youth Fund will support UN youth programming, Government-led youth initiatives as well as youth-led projects.

*vii. Enhancing humanitarian collaboration with development partners on reducing risk, ending need, and tackling underlying causes*

The UN is committed to accelerating efforts to provide durable solutions to long-term humanitarian challenges with a focus on underlying causes. A number of UN programmes address risks related to, for instance, climate change, environmental degradation, intra clan conflict, absence of rule of law and/or justice, poor infrastructure and lack of employment opportunities under a humanitarian framework, and

at times under a development lens. Within the scope of the present p-UNSF, the UN will undertake specific action to bring the humanitarian and development system even closer together. In line with the approach outlined in the NDP, the UN will support joint coordination mechanisms (and where existing they will be reinforced), programming will be better aligned and coordination, division of labour and collaboration between humanitarian and development interventions will be strongly pursued.

Strengthening national institutions capable of identifying, monitoring, managing and ultimately avoiding risks from occurring will be at the forefront of UN support. In this respect the UN will be promoting nationally led engagement for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as Durable Solutions for displaced people and their host communities who often constitute the urban poor. Furthermore, and in order to strengthen community capacity in rural parts of the country, the UN will continue to invest in resilience programming which will necessarily build on and enhance existing government and community capacity. Linking existing interventions that cover the broad spectrum of resilience needs, from community recovery support to local government/governance will constitute a key programmatic approach.

The UN's support to durable solutions will be undertaken in parallel with continuous and, in certain areas, increased humanitarian interventions, as well as sustained advocacy for ensuring access to all areas across Somalia in order to reach the most vulnerable, in line with humanitarian principles.

#### *viii. Supporting Somalia's nascent development trajectory*

The UN is fully committed to complementing its political and humanitarian assistance with enhanced programming in support of Somalia's trajectory towards long term development. This requires both an increase in development programming and a shift in modalities of support, in line with the NDP and the Partnership principles under development.

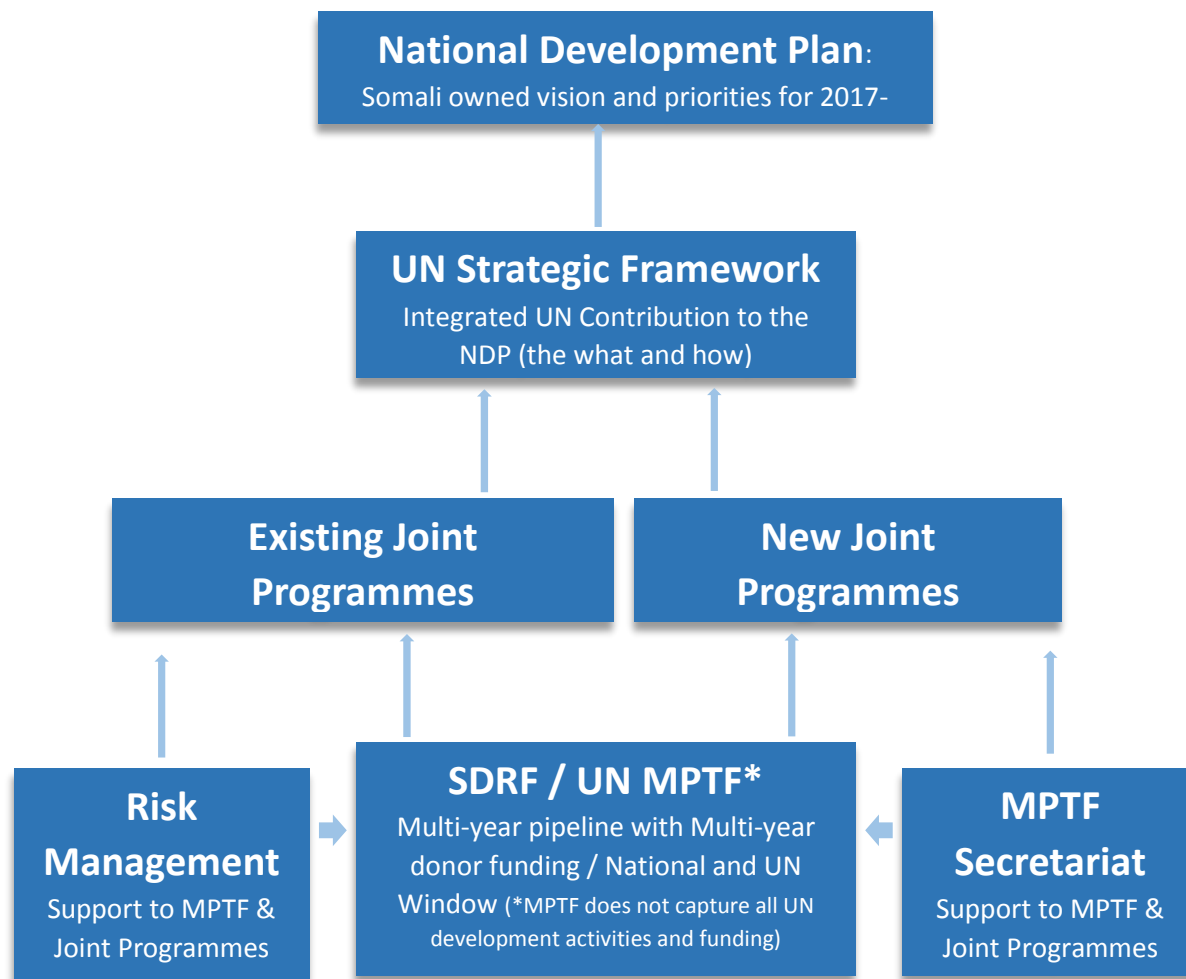
The UN's commitment is based on the recognition that while the political transition of the four last years has created the space and opportunities for initial public/private investments and economic recovery efforts, it is genuine and people centred development gains that will in turn sustain political gains and provide the foundation for long-term stability. As such, the UN's development work forms an integral part of the statebuilding and peacebuilding agenda.

Furthermore, while the UN's variety of mandates and experience in Somalia argue for a continued role in leading or coordinating international efforts across a range of issues, the UN also recognizes that in a number of areas that are critical to Somalia's development prospects, the UN will play an enabling role, leveraging the integrated nature of its presence in Somalia to:

- Offer high level political support for development initiatives and efforts;
- Provide clarity on, and advocate for the mutually reinforcing impacts of political and development gains;
- Support the formulation of policy and implementation options, based on robust evidence and international norms/standards.

As such, the UN’s commitment to enhance its development programming requires collaboration with a range of actors, and reciprocity in two critical aspects:

- On the Somalia side, a commitment to address the various factors of corruption, resource diversion and impunity that erode the country’s development chances, and which greatly undermine the impact of aid and undermines international community trust in Somali institutions.
- On the donor side, a commitment to support multi-year development approaches and funding needs, based on the development architecture that has been built in recent years (see below), and to support UN efforts to make greater use of national systems and/or government led implementation modalities.



On this basis, an enhanced development effort will include the following collective commitments.

<b>The UN ‘s big push for meaningful development in Somalia</b>	
✓	Identification and initiation of new areas of programming support, e.g.: Food Security, Support to Disabilities, Climate Change and Renewable Energy, Productive Sectors

✓ Extension and expansion of current programmes, notably in the area of Youth Employment, Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority, state formation and state capacity building, Charcoal reduction, Social safety, and service delivery
✓ Increased focus on normative support, including Somalia's alignment with international norms, treaties, and standards
✓ Sustained advocacy for the HIPC process and Somalia's efforts to access long term, large scale IFI funding and private sector investments
✓ Support to data gathering, data sharing and evidence base for policy formulation and programming
✓ Increased support for constructive government-NGO collaboration and NGO access to development funding
✓ Increased use of government led / implementation modalities, including use of national systems
✓ Harmonized support to aid coordination and aid management
✓ Support to synchronized FGS and FMS development planning
✓ Support to localisation and mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals

Finally, the UN has embarked on an (re)-alignment exercise to ensure that its current programmatic portfolio responds to NDP priorities and to inform upcoming discussions with the FGS, FMSs, and donors on additional programmatic priorities and adjustments as needed.

The table in **Annex 1** provides a provisional articulation of the UN's current programmatic alignment behind NDP priorities and objectives.

## 6. The UN's commitments on how to engage in Somalia

As a new mutual accountability framework is developed, the principles of the New Deal for Fragile States will continue to guide the UN's overall engagement with Somalia. Key among these are the principles of Somali owner- and leadership as well as alignment of UN support to the national vision, priorities and sector plans.

The UN's engagement commitments ('how' the UN will provide support) are also shaped by the UN's overarching strategic objective of enabling Somali responsibility and capacity to own and implement the solutions to its long-standing challenges, and to reduce dependency on international support:

**Planning and data sharing:** With the NDP as a key reference, the UN will provide support to evidence generation (both through strengthening the regular statistics system and through implementation of dedicated surveys). Under the overall coordination of the FGS, the UN will work jointly with line ministries at the federal and sub-federal levels at all stages of the programme cycle, including through provision of support to bring relevant representatives to key strategy and planning meetings. A particular emphasis will be placed on generating and/or sharing data to inform policy making and monitoring national priorities. (Provisional measurement: FMS strategic plans and UN programmatic alignment behind such plans, by FMS)



**Coordination between levels of government:** As acknowledged in the NDP, significant disparities exist between and within FMS. Addressing these needs requires close dialogue between the FGS, the FMS, and the UN within a coordination framework that accommodates all levels of government as well as civil society and private sector actors. These principles are applicable to political dialogue, peacebuilding, development, and humanitarian work. The UN will strive to provide balanced support to the FGS and the FMS, and coordinate assistance at both levels transparently and on the basis of a mutually agreed definition of needs and priorities, without preempting the Somali-led and owned constitutional processes and discussions around power and resource sharing arrangements. (Provisional measurement: allocation of UN resources)

**Decentralized presence across Somalia:** While the FGS is the primary interlocutor for the UN in the coordination of policy, national planning, standard-setting, and work-planning, the UN will strengthen, in line with UNSCR 2232, its presence in each FMS and Somaliland and ensure consistency and coherence in its relations with each FMS, promoting efficiency and avoiding duplication of efforts. (Provisional measurement: posture of UN staff)

**Participation of civil society:** The UN will make a concerted effort to develop the capacity of state-level authorities and to empower citizens, including women and youth civil society organizations, to participate in decision-making processes at every level of government, on the basis of solid government-citizen arrangements in the areas of, inter alia, policy debate, service delivery, and political representation. The UN will observe full transparency vis-à-vis Somali authorities on all levels in its engagement with implementing partners. (Provisional measurement: establishment of Youth Advisor Board; outreach initiatives with civil society; NGO window in MPTF)

**MPTF and Joint Programmes:** The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) will remain the preferred funding mechanism for the UN's support to Somalia's transition. The MPTF will focus its support on more integrated state and capacity building interventions. The UN will explore the potential for innovative resource mobilization initiatives, notably the use of a dedicated NGO window to further promote NGO engagement in the development agenda. To ensure that the MPTF (and the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility – SDRF - architecture more broadly) increasingly facilitates national ownership of Somalia's peacebuilding agenda, the UN will intensify its efforts to articulate a strategic MPTF pipeline *jointly* with the FGS and the FMS. The focus on joint programming as drivers of UN coherence will continue, with the aim of reducing transaction costs and increasing national participation in programme design and implementation. (Provisional measurement: % of UN resources channeled through MPTF; number of Joint Programmes as percentage of UN programmatic activity)

**National Window and use of country systems:** The National Window under the MPTF is a unique instrument designed to test, strengthen and enhance the use of Somalia's public financial systems as a core demonstration of sovereignty and state legitimacy. Following its establishment with an initial investment from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the UN commits to channeling an increasing share of its peacebuilding and development budget through the National Window, including from the current PBF 2017 allocation and to support inter-government fiscal transfers by using the National Window to channel project funds from the FGS to the FMS where applicable. In parallel, the UN system will continue its efforts to use national execution procedures for project implementation and fund management, in line with prevailing UN procedures. (Provisional measurement: % of funds through the National Window; Establishment and capitalization of NGO Window)



**National cost-sharing:** where possible and relevant, the UN will explore with government counterparts the possibility of national cost-sharing of UN programs/assistance (national budget, diaspora, private sector contributions, etc.) (Provisional measurement: % of UN programs with national cost-sharing component)

**The humanitarian-development nexus:** the UN will intensify its efforts to provide a development response to long standing challenges, notably in the area of food security and nutrition, disabilities, (internal) displacement and community recovery. Across these ‘responses, the UN’s support shares the following features: strong national leadership, institutionalization of the response and alignment with the NDP, provision of policy options, community engagement, multi-year investments and combination of funding sources, evidence-based programming, and use of country systems where possible and relevant. (Provisional measurement: number of humanitarian-development initiatives underway – with joint coordination structures and combined funding under implementation)

**Risk management:** The UN will continue to implement its mandates on the basis of robust risk analysis. The UN’s risk management approach is designed to simultaneously increase the impact of its assistance, protect beneficiaries, safeguard donor funds and UN principles, and transfer capacity. The UN will further increase the design and implementation of collective risk management approaches, both within the UN, and between the UN, Somali institutions, and donors. The UN also commits to increasing the provision of risk management tools and skills to Somali institutions (government and NGOs). (Provisional measurement: SDRF risk management progress; trainings to LINGOs and government entities on risk management)

**Transparency:** The UN commits to making full and systematic use of established systems and tools to report on its activities and funding. These include, inter alia, the Aid Mapping exercise<sup>1</sup> and the SDRF reporting structures. In particular, all peacebuilding and development projects will be presented to relevant PSG Working Groups (and successor arrangements), regardless of their source of funding. (Provisional measurement: Timeliness of reporting, number of agencies and % of UN programmatic activity reflected in Aid Mapping led by MoPIC)

The UN believes that these engagement principles are mutually reinforcing, and that their application further strengthens the political-development nexus that lies at the core of Somalia’s transition.

## 7. Staying Safely and Delivering for the People of Somalia

The prevailing security situation in Somalia continues to be marred by incidents of sporadic shooting, Vehicle-borne/Person-borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED/PBIED) attacks, complex attacks, targeted political assassinations, and intimidation of citizens.

To ensure ongoing delivery for the people of Somalia, the UN will continue to engage the FGS and FMSs to impress upon them their ultimate responsibility for the security of the UN. In this regard, constant information sharing and coordination between the UN and Somali authorities will remain essential in creating an enabling environment for UN activities and personnel.

---

<sup>1</sup> It is expected that during 2017, a new Aid Information Management System will become operational.

All regional Heads of Offices are committed to the UN Security Management System (UNSMS) principle of how to “stay and deliver”, while acknowledging that at times security conditions may not be permissible resulting in (temporary) reconfiguration of UN presence and deployments, in line with established UN safety and security procedures.

The UN will continue to conduct country-wide and location-specific Programme Criticality exercises on a semiannual basis or as required to assess the need for staff presence and to explore risk mitigation measures.

## 8. p-UNSF Monitoring

The monitoring of the p-UNSF will be undertaken by the SMG on a bi-monthly basis, at two levels:

1. Outcome of key UN strategic and programmatic commitments (section 5)
2. Engagement principles (section 6), using a scorecard approach, with feedback from external partners

At both levels, the SMG will monitor adherence, impact and risks. The JPU and the IO will jointly prepare a short monitoring report, using *existing* instruments and fora to collect and consolidate evidence of progress/challenges for senior leadership consideration.

Once the NDP is finalized (with a results framework), the comprehensive UNSF will also include a detailed monitoring plan (at both outcome and output level), in line with the NDP and corporate requirements.

# Annex 1: UN Alignment with NDP Priorities

## CONSOLIDATING PEACE, INCLUSIVE POLITICS, SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW

UN Flagship Programs / Initiatives	Description	Budget (where applicable)
Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States (UNDP & UNSOM)	The main objective of the project is to provide immediate, short and medium-term assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its endeavor to form interim regional administrations in the spirit of the Provisional Constitution, and provide direct support to the new Federal Member State administrations.	13,991,639
Joint Programme on Rule of Law (UNSOM Police, UNSOM Joint Justice and Corrections Section,	The Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme aims at enhancing capacity of Somalia’s Rule of Law System through targeted support for security, justice and corrections institutions to	\$29,829,011

UNDP, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNODC & UN Women)	ensure that areas components to cater to the needs of all, and especially vulnerable groups.	
Joint Programme for Support to the Electoral Process in the Federal Republic of Somalia (UNDP & UNSOM)	The Joint Programme supports Somalia to prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016 in line with priorities of the FGS and Vision 2016.	\$11,977,403
Joint Programme on Constitutional Review and Implementation Support (UNDP & UNSOM)	The main objective of this project is to provide immediate, short and medium-term assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its endeavor to start the constitutional review process.	
Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group (ROLSIG) (Security Sector Reform (SSR)) Support to the FGS and FMSs (UNSOM)	Assisting the FGS and FMS to strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilise and provide basic safety and security.	N/A
ROLSIG (SSR) Support Integration of Security Forces into Federal Institutions (UNSOM)	Assisting the FGS and FMS on integration security forces into federal and sub-federal security institutions.	N/A
ROLSIG (SSR) Advise on Capacity Building to the FGS (UNSOM)	Facilitate and assist the FGS in developing the capacity of the National Security Office and the respective Regional Security Offices in the FMSs.	N/A
ROLSIG (SSR and UNMAS) Weapons and Ammunition Support to FGS (UNSOM/UNMAS)	Assisting the FGS to Develop a Comprehensive Weapons and Ammunition Management System in Somalia.	\$857,942
ROLSIG (DDR) Support on DDR Programme Implementation (UNSOM)	Support the FGS and FMSs on implementation of the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants	N/A
ROLSIG (Maritime) Support to FGS (UNSOM)	Assisting the FGS to develop an effective maritime security strategy within the framework of the Maritime Resource and Security Strategy, as well as provide strategic policy advice and coordination of international donor support to develop the Somali maritime domain.	N/A

ROLSIG (Joint Justice and Corrections Section) Support on Justice Reform to the FGS and FMS (UNSOM)	Support to the FGS and FMSs to strengthen the Somali justice and corrections system through the development of the legal framework at both the federal and sub-federal levels, development of justice institutions, enhanced oversight and accountability mechanisms and improvements to the corrections system.	N/A
ROLSIG (Police) Advise and Support to the FGS and FMSs on Building Policing Services (UNSOM)	Advise the FGS and FMS at three levels: political through the implementation of the New Policing Model; strategic through the revision and implementation of the Heegan Plan; and operational through the Non-lethal Support Package to the Somali Police.	\$2M (funding to the Non-lethal Support Package to the Somali Police)
ROLSIG (UNMAS) Support to the Somali Police (UNSOM/UNMAS)	Support to the Somali Police to enhance their capacity in Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Improvised Explosive Devices threat mitigation at the Federal and State Level.	\$1,100,000
Criminal Justice Programme (UNODC)	CJP focusses on capacity building for justice officers, law enforcement officers and other stakeholders within the criminal justice system. It also develops tools such as training manuals and reference materials for justice and law enforcement officers	\$5,000,000  (2017 operating budget - not fully funded)
Child Protection (UNICEF)	Security and stabilization / Consolidating Peace, inclusive politics, Security and Rule of Law – Focus mainly on the strengthening of the Judicial system / Child Rights / Reintegration of displaced and refugees.  <u>Potential:</u> Establishing a strong and accountable social welfare workforce / Mixed Migration – support to the repatriation of refugees and migrants.	

Explosive Hazard Management Support to the FGS and survey and clearance of landmines and ERW (UNMAS)	Capacity enhancement of the FGS security institutions and Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA). Survey and clearance of landmines and Explosive Remnants of War.	\$1,300,000
Joint Programme: Enhancing local authorities to facilitate recovery and peaceful co-existence in areas impacted by displacement and returns. (UNHABITAT, IOM)	This proposed programme is intended to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnee, other migrant groups and host communities in Jubaland and South West States.	\$4,000,000 (24 months)
Immigration and Border Management (IOM)	This programme supports FGS and FMSs in strengthening their operational capability of border crossing points and points of entry and in enhancing concerted border management cooperation of various stakeholders (intra-institutional, inter-institutional and international).	\$850,000 in 2017
DDR Programme (IOM)	This program supports the FGS and FMSs on implementation of the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants	\$4,000,000 indicative 2017 budget but not yet fully funded
Countering violent extremism (CVE) (IOM)	The programme aims to counter violent extremism and promote social cohesion through community based reconciliation process, small grants, strategic communications, and sports/cultural/art events in southern and central region.	\$ 1,500,000 (indicative for 2017 not fully funded)
Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) (IOM)	The programme aims to prevent violent extremism but creating income generating opportunities for youth at risk and supporting youth centres.	\$3,000,000
Somalia Stabilization Initiative (IOM)	Through a small grants facility to strengthen ties between communities, constructive local actors and government authorities, the program will support communities who are vulnerable to the effects of weak governance, instability and resultant insecurity, to resist	\$ 22,223,450 (Feb 2016-Jan 2019)

	the constant pressure and growing presence and influence of extremist groups.	
Joint Programme on Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment (UN Women, UNSOM & UNDP)	Enable coherent and consolidated approach toward increasing the participation and strengthening the role of women in the peace/state-building processes focusing on women's leadership and empowerment.	\$6,819,000

### BUILDING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONS

UN Flagship Programs / Initiatives	Description	Budget
Joint Programme on Local Governance	The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG) aims to strengthen local governance and enhance decentralized services in all the regions of Somalia	
Pilot Project to Strengthen Service Delivery Through Federal Government Systems (National Window)	The Project implementation Unit, under the Federal Ministry of Finance has been tasked to execute small-scale infrastructural projects on behalf of the Federal Government (FGS) to demonstrate its capacity to deliver services to its citizens.	\$2,062,083
Joint Programme on Capacity Development – SIP: “Strengthening Institutional Performance” (UNDP)	This is an overarching project to support the capacity development of the Federal Government of Somalia as well as the States of Somaliland and Puntland.	\$16,895,581
Capacity building and equipment for MoH Reproductive/Maternal Health and Policy and Planning Departments (UNFPA)	This projects aims at capacitating the Reproductive/Maternal Health and Policy and Planning Departments of the Ministries of Health for FGS, PL and SL to effectively plan, implement, monitor, report, and evaluate reproductive and maternal health programs hence, enhancing the leadership and ownership role of the Ministries of Health in this priority area of the health sector	\$500,000 / year
Support institutions to ensure accreditation and licensing of midwives (UNFPA)	This project is focused on developing a nationally-led regulatory system for midwives in Somalia, involving registration and licensing of qualified midwives, with a clear scope of practice and minimum standards of midwifery training.	\$100,000 / year
Institutional capacity building - Migration for Development in Africa (IOM)	IOM’s Migration for Development in Africa (MIDA) builds capacity of government institutions and their staff by placing diaspora experts in a range of key government ministries and institutions under FGS and FMSs.	\$4,500,000 in 2017

Strengthening the use of data for evidence-based planning and policy design in Somalia (UNFPA)	The overall purpose of this project is to strengthen the national and state level capacities in the production of statistical data and its use. The capacity building will be focused on mapping, data analysis, data processing and data dissemination.	\$4,500,000 (2017-2020)
Migration governance (IOM)	The programme aims to provide capacity building support to FGS and FMSs to more effectively manage migration,	\$1,000,000 in 2017-2018



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UN Flagship Programs / Initiatives	Description	Budget
Capacity building of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and Leadership (UNFPA)	This activity is aimed at providing information and knowledge regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights as well as improving youth leadership skills.	\$100,000 / year
Joint Programme for Youth Employment in Somalia (FAO, ILO, UNDP & UN Habitat)	This Joint FGS-UN Programme aims to capitalise on recent security, governance and reconciliation achievements by expanding employment opportunities for young men and women in Somalia.	\$14,083,197
Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Alternative Livelihoods (UNDP)	Support government in Somalia to produce pertinent legal instruments and strengthen enforcement mechanisms; Promote alternative sources of energy; Provide alternative livelihoods; and Country wide reforestation and afforestation.	\$1,096,000
Economic growth and livelihood opportunities (UN-Habitat)	Current programs include: market rehabilitation, briquette production, handicrafts	\$2,092,324
Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading project (UN-Habitat)	The project is installing a high-capacity water supply system by using the latest technology to ensure an up-to-date and improved future water system for Hargeisa residents.	\$26,000,000 ( <i>Approx.</i> )
Youth employment program (IOM)	The programme aims to create job opportunities for youth through vocational, soft skills and entrepreneurship skills training in Kismayo, Baidoa and Borama (Somaliland).	\$1,500,000 in 2017

## SOCIAL AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Integrated community reproductive and maternal health outreach program (UNFPA)	<u>This project aims at ensuring equity in the distribution of Reproductive Health services and information to women and men of reproductive age. The target populations are: hard to reach and marginalized such as the nomads, Internally displaced and refugees, as well as people affected by natural disasters such as droughts, floods and others.</u>	\$300,000 / year
Midwifery training in 15 midwifery institutions (UNFPA)	Support 15 Somali midwifery training institutions for both direct entry midwifery training and nurse-midwifery training to increase the numbers of skilled birth attendants in Somalia qualified to international standards.	\$1,000,000 / year
Training health staff on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) (UNFPA)	Empowering the Government and civil society and strengthening national capacity to provide clinical management of rape services to survivors of gender based violence.	\$200,000 / year
Referral and counter referral system for emergency obstetric and neonatal care, including GBV protection and response services (UNFPA)	This project aims at providing ambulances and other emergency transport mechanisms including facilitating communication between first line and referral level health facilities in order to improve access to lifesaving care and services especially to mothers who develop life threatening complications during pregnancy and child birth and also to critically-ill new born, children and GBV survivors	\$300,000 / year
Provision of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care through 37 facilities and 11 Referral Hospitals (UNFPA)	This project aims at improving the quality of obstetric and neonatal care in selected health facilities and referral hospitals through providing relevant training to health staff, life-saving medicines and supplies, including availability of safe blood transfusion, equipment of maternity and operation theaters to effectively manage life	\$4,000,000 / year.

	threatening complications during pregnancy and child birth hence reduce high rates of maternal and child deaths across Somalia	
Provision of youth friendly reproductive health information and services (UNFPA)	This project aims at making health facilities youth friendly in terms of infrastructure that provides privacy for young people, competent and non-judgmental work force.	\$1,000,000 / year
Conduct Somali Demographic and Health Survey (UNFPA)	This is a sample survey that seeks to generate demographic and health data to fill the existing gaps, provide baseline data for SDGs and NDP as well as regional states development plans. The data is expected to support the formulation of policies.	\$8,000,000 (2017-2019)
Communication for behavioral impact in an effort to reduce harmful cultural practices (UNFPA)	This project will develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy that promotes that implementation of the existing harmonized messages on Gender-based Violence, including Harmful Traditional Practices such as Female Genital Mutilation and Child/forced/early marriages. It will also promote social norm change and inter-generational dialogues, targeting sheikhs/Imams, and female religious leaders, women in all regions of Somalia.	\$1,500,000 / year
Nutrition sector (WFP)	Current programmes are <i>curative programmes - targeted supplementary feeding</i> which will contribute towards reduction in wasting; <i>preventative programmes- blanket supplementary feeding and maternal child nutrition programmes</i> - contribute towards reduction in stunting.	
Education sector (WFP)	Current programmes are <i>school feeding</i> , assisting approximately 130,000 children with two meals a day, and <i>take-home rations for girls</i> , assisting over 60,000 girl children.	
Education (UNICEF)	Alternative Basic Education for pastoralists and other out of school children (US\$ 10 million), Educate A child (US\$ 11 million), Youth Education Pack (US\$ 2 million).	

Health (UNICEF)	<p>Puntland Health Sector Support Programme – includes infrastructure (US\$ 25 million) 2017-2019. / Global Fund for Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB - includes the roll-out of an electronic health management information system (US\$ 21.2million per year) / Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (3.5Mil per year)</p> <p>Potential: Essential Package of Health Services bridging programme (US\$ 22 million; US\$ 6.5 million secured from DFID, the rest is unfunded) 2017 only / Commodity Security support through DFID SHINE (US\$ 5 million per year) for provision of EPHS supplies and health systems strengthening. Aims to provide FGS with the capacity to manage and coordinate the supply system for commodities by 2022.</p>	
Nutrition (UNICEF)	Lifesaving nutrition interventions including curative, preventive and promotional targeting children under five years and pregnant and lactating women; Capacity building of institution and implementing partners; Strengthening multi sector approach for scaling up nutrition; Working with communities building the resilience of families, and generating evidence for programming.	\$18,000,000 / year
WASH (UNICEF)	Open defecation free status for all communities in Somalia (US\$ 847,000 annually) / Sustained water supply for sustained impact on the lives of children and women (US\$ 9,194,899 annually) / Strengthened enabling environment and accountability structure within line ministries.	\$3,000,000 / year
Health program (IOM)	The programme aims to provide a range of health related interventions in emergency, health system strengthening, health assessments and fitness to travel, and HIV services among others	\$2,500,000 in 2017
Other emergency and basic service provisions (IOM)	The programme provides interventions in areas of WASH (\$700,000), Protection (\$150,000), Shelter (\$600,000), and Food Security (\$550,000).	\$2,000,000 indicative for 2017 not fully funded
Agriculture Sector Development Programme (FAO)	Improving crop production and diversification, Mainstreaming Climate-Smart Agriculture, land tenure, Reviving Spate irrigation and	\$8 million

	Improving the genetic quality of seeds in Somalia.	
Livestock Sector Development Programme (FAO)	Development of the Milk Value Chain in Somaliland, Enhancing Somali Livestock Trade,	\$3.6 million
Sustainable Fisheries sector development (FAO)	Creation of sustainable skilled employment among the Indian Ocean coastal communities and riverine communities.	\$7.7 million
Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM)	The Displacement Tracking and Matrix programme monitors and tracks population movement and their mobility induced evolving needs to inform timely and more targeted response and programming.	\$1,000,000 indicative for 2017 not fully funded

## INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>UN Flagship Programs / Initiatives</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Warehousing, availability of essential health supplies and commodities, and logistic information management system (UNFPA)	This is the backbone of the Somali supply chain system strengthening in which components like Logistics Management Information System (LMIS), warehousing and distribution systems will be enhance in order to ensure continuous availability of essential life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines, including contraceptives and other essential health supplies.	\$900,000 / year
Strengthening of civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS) starting with a baseline	The project will seek to strengthen the civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS) starting with a baseline assessment, piloting and roll-out. Special emphasis will be put on the compliance with international standards and ensuring adequate coverage of the nomadic population.	\$500,000 / year

### BUILDING RESILIENCE CAPACITY

UN Flagship Programs / Initiatives	Description	Budget
Social Protection (WFP)	New joint programme with UNICEF supporting MoPIC and DMA in the <i>development of foundational social protection systems</i> .	\$1,500,000 (2017-18)
Food Security and Nutrition, Reintegration of the Displaced and Returnees sector (WFP)	Six-month resettlement food assistance for Somalis voluntary repatriating from Kenya.	
Food Security and Nutrition (WFP)	<i>Seasonal food or cash for asset or training programmes</i> to stabilize incomes for approximately 60,000 households.	
Social Protection (WFP)	Combatting Poverty and Vulnerability in Somalia through Social Protection; jointly with WFP, MOPIC and DMA.	\$1,500,000 (2016-17)
Emergency Preparedness (UNICEF)	UNICEF will support government-led emergency preparedness efforts through capacity building and technical support to the Disaster Management Agency (DMA) at federal, State and district levels.	
Innovative solutions for displacement affected populations (UN-Habitat)	In order to address the increasing number of displacements and returnees, the project looks for innovative solutions with the aim to test the applicability for further up-scaling in the pilot cities and across Somalia.	\$1,100,000 <i>Approx.</i> (2017)
Joint programme: Kenya-Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return (UNHCR Somalia, UNHCR Kenya, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, and ILO)	The program aims to enable a prospective group of Somali returnees from Dadaab, Kenya, to return specifically to Baidoa, Bay region of Somalia. It will support the returnees to play a constructive and effective role in sustaining their return and reintegration, with good prospects for livelihoods and support measures to build resilience according to the principles of co-existence.	\$3,000,000 (18 months)
FAO's Food Security & Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU)	A broad range of stakeholders have access to appropriate food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response and development planning thereby ensuring that communities, agencies and authorities in Somalia as well as the international aid community are empowered to respond.	\$5.3 million-funding ending early 2017

FAO's Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)	Increased availability and use of information in water and land resources management, early warning, preparedness, response and resilience building, allowing informed decision making in sustainable natural resources management, planning and interventions.	\$6 million-funding ending early 2017
FAO Emergency Programme	At risk food insecure households prepare, respond and recover quickly from pressures and shocks.	\$11.4 million
FAO Resilience Programme	To build livelihoods that prosper and withstand recurrent threats, shocks and crises to achieve food security, nutrition and inclusive equitable growth with Somali farmers, pastoralists, fishers, communities, institutions and other partners.	\$23.6 million (largely ending early 2017)



## **Annex II: *Normative Framework of the UN in Somalia***

### *i. UN engagement with actors*

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

**Federal Member States:** UN support to sub-federal administrations should continue in full transparency with the FGS. However, the UN should support Somali actors in leading a national dialogue in areas of common interest and in support of unity. All international actors should encourage and facilitate cooperation and relationship- and confidence-building between and amongst federal and sub-national entities, whilst respecting legal and constitutional provisions.

**Newly recovered/accessible areas:** UNSOM, working with the relevant UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs), should continue to support the implementation of the FGS' strategy for the newly recovered areas and assist coordination with international partners, particularly AMISOM and IGAD. In addition, the UN will support the FGS and the international community to plan and carry out early-recovery and conflict-sensitive programme interventions in existing accessible areas, consolidating security gains, disengaging/protecting youth and providing support to Somali civilians, thereby laying the foundations for longer-term development, peace and stability.

### *ii. Parties to armed conflict*

All parties to the armed conflict in Somalia have obligations under international humanitarian law: they must respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and facilitate the delivery of aid to people in need; protect and promote the safety, security and freedom of humanitarian agencies and their personnel; prevent the use of humanitarian resources for purposes that have no connection with humanitarian work; ensure good conduct of troops under their command and prevent punitive actions against civilians; ensure the provision of security to civilians, in particular women and children; prevent all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse; protect displaced civilians against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk; and refrain from engaging in combat methods that can lead to the unnecessary suffering of civilians.

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

**Al Shabaab:** The UN Security Council has repeatedly condemned AS attacks against the FGS, AMISOM, UN personnel and facilities as well as the civilian population, and stressed that Somali armed opposition groups and foreign fighters, particularly AS, constitute a threat to international peace and security. AMISOM has been authorised to use force, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, to reduce the threat posed by AS and other armed opposition groups in order to establish conditions for effective and legitimate governance across Somalia. Under UNSCR 2036 (2012), a ban was imposed on the export of charcoal, a key source of revenue for AS from Somalia. However, the UN may explore the potential for using direct or indirect humanitarian access negotiations as a precursor for determining the feasibility of a broader political dialogue with AS, in coordination with federal and state authorities, and Member States.

**AMISOM:** AMISOM was created by the AU Peace and Security Council in January 2007, and was mandated by UNSCR 1744 (2007) under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to take all necessary measures to support reconciliation, SSR, humanitarian assistance, and to protect itself and the then Somali Transitional Federal Government. Its current mandate, set out in UNSCR 2093 (2013) and renewed in UNSCR 2124 (2014) mandates it to undertake the following tasks:

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

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

### *iii. Arms embargo*

Any relevant assistance provided by the UN to the FGS must be notified to the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee under the Somalia-Eritrea sanctions regime imposed by the UN Security Council. The FGS lacks capacity to prevent illicit diversion of weapons in accordance with Sanctions Committee requirements.

### *iv. Corruption*

The UN will work with the FGS, FMSs, and civil society to support the establishment of legal and institutional anti-corruption mechanisms in the spirit of the UN Convention against Corruption. The UN will also continue to strengthen its risk management practices, with the support of the UN Risk

Management Unit to take all appropriate due diligence measures and ensure that assistance is not diverted or abused.

The UN will also closely collaborate with the Financial Governance Committee comprising representatives from the FGS, World Bank, African Development Bank, and an observer from the International Monetary Fund. The committee oversees the implementation of a Financial Governance Programme designed to strengthen public finance and central bank management and provide independent advice in key areas related to financial governance.

v. *Humanitarian assistance*

Relevant UN AFPs and the wider humanitarian community will continue to provide needs-based humanitarian assistance. Enshrined in multiple UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, including UNSCR 2297 (2016), humanitarian action will remain a priority for the UN in Somalia. While humanitarian activities are not a central focus of the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF), they are a key element of the UN's operations in Somalia. A detailed outline of the current priorities and response plans for humanitarian action are outlined in the Consolidated Appeal.

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