



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA



DECADE
OF
ACTION

2021 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

SOMALIA

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UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

SOMALIA | 2021



United Nations Entities Operating in Somalia

Resident UN entities in Somalia

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

Non-Resident UN entities in Somalia

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
World Bank Group

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Foreword

We are pleased to present to you the 2021 Somalia Country Results Report which reflects the collective efforts of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and our development partners.

The report highlights the progress made against the deliverables outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025), a multi-year strategic plan to guide the United Nations collective contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Somalia.

The year 2021 saw progress made across several areas of the Cooperation Framework, especially at the local level. However, the political impasse and associated delayed elections posed a challenge in terms of supporting Somalia's public institutions and governance structures. Restrictions associated with COVID-19 and ongoing insecurity, as well as the impact of climate change-related severe drought conditions and funding shortfalls, also continued to affect programme delivery and sustainable gains.

We encourage you to read through the detailed achievements under the four Cooperation Framework strategic priority areas of: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, Security and Rule of Law, Economic Development and Social Development. The progress made in the year would not have been possible without the collaboration of our government counterparts and partners. The United Nations cherishes this invaluable collaboration.

Looking ahead to 2022 and beyond, the United Nations in Somalia will redouble its efforts in implementing the Cooperation Framework while working closely with our partners to ensure no one is left behind. Despite the delays, the conclusion of Somalia's indirect elections presents an opportunity for the United Nations to deepen its partnership with the incoming Federal Government by mutually agreeing on priorities and reviewing progress made to date. Somalia is at the frontline of the adverse effect of climate change and considering the deteriorating drought situation, addressing food security needs will remain crucial in averting large-scale suffering of the population, especially marginalized and vulnerable urban, rural and displaced communities. While delivering lifesaving assistance remains critical in this regard, the United Nations will also continue to support Somalia's resilience against shocks by investing in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, which is the underlying imperative of both Somalia's ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the Cooperation Framework.



James Swan
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Head of UN Assistance Mission in Somalia



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

United Nations Country Team

Somalia has one of the most integrated United Nations presences in the world. In addition to the special political mission (UNSOM) and logistical support mission (UNSOS), the work of the United Nations is implemented by 23 Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs). Of these, 18 have a physical presence in Somalia. UNSOM has co-signed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which also serves as the mission's Integrated Strategic Framework, incorporating its political, peacebuilding and human rights work.

The UNCT is led by the Resident Coordinator and comprises the heads of AFPs with operations in Somalia. UNSOM and UNSOS are part of the UNCT, with attendance by heads of field offices and mission directors. In addition, the World Bank Country Manager also sits on the UNCT in support of United Nations-World Bank collaboration. There have not been any changes in the composition of the UNCT during the reporting period.



Key development partners of the UN development system in the country

The United Nations in Somalia works in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to deliver on its commitments articulated in the Cooperation Framework. The Cooperation Framework is aligned with the Government of Somalia's own development priorities, as set out in the NDP-9. The United Nations presence in Mogadishu and in field offices throughout Somalia supports engagement with both national and local partners.

The United Nations is mandated to assist the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international donor support and is dedicated to supporting effective government-led aid coordination through the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF). However, due to delays in the election process, this aid architecture did not function as intended over the reporting period.

The Cooperation Framework is financed through multiple funding streams. These include assessed contributions through UNSOM, core funding from Member States for Agencies, Funds and Programmes and direct bilateral funding. In addition, pooled funding mechanisms such as the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (renamed as the Somalia Joint Fund in 2022) and the Peacebuilding Fund play an integral role in supporting Somalia's development and peacebuilding priorities.

The United Nations and World Bank continue to maintain a strong partnership in Somalia, and both policy and programming commitments have delivered critical results. In response to recent crises, the World Bank built on the operational presence of WHO and UNICEF in the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign in 2021,

helping to bolster vaccination rates. The World Bank and UNIDO also worked together to measure the impact of COVID-19 on small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) operations by carrying out surveys between 2020 and 2021 with Somali SMEs. In addition, WFP and the World Bank partnered on the 2020-21 desert locust response to scale-up shock-responsive safety nets, while World Bank funding to FAO supported increased locust surveillance, spraying and impact assessments.

Listed below in alphabetical order are the international financial institutions, donor governments and development agencies that continued to support the United Nations in Somalia in 2021.

African Development Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Union, Gavi Vaccine Alliance, Government of Canada, Government of China, Government of Denmark, Government of Finland, Government of France, Government of Germany, Government of India, Government of Italy, Government of Japan, Government of the Netherlands, Government of Norway, Government of the Philippines, Government of Russia, Government of South Africa, Government of South Korea, Government of Sweden, Government of Switzerland, Government of the United Kingdom, Government of the United States, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Kuwait Fund, Multi-Partner Trust Fund (with contributions from the Governments of Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland), Peacebuilding Fund, Qatar Charity, Qatar Fund for Development, Rotary International, Somalia Humanitarian Fund, World Bank.

The UNCT also wishes to thank the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States for their continued partnership in 2021. Many thanks to the following ministries, state governments and other government departments, listed in alphabetical order, that contributed to strong progress throughout the year.

Banadir Regional Administration and Municipality of Mogadishu, Civil Aviation Authorities, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Livestock,

Forestry and Rangelands, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport, Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Commission for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Office of National Security, Office of the Prime Minister, Regional Security Offices, Somalia Academy of Science and Arts, Somalia Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Somalia National Bureau of Statistics, Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry (at federal, state and district level) and its network of Enterprise Development Units, State Government of Galmadug, State Government of Hirshabelle, State Government of Jubaland, State Government of Puntland, State Government of South West, Supreme Courts.

In 2021, the United Nations in Somalia set up a public-private partnership with Kube Energy on renewable energy solutions in Baidoa, South West State. The partnership brings the political and risk management systems of the United Nations together with the technical and dynamic abilities of the private company. The idea will be to provide solar solutions to the United Nations base, including solar mini-grid systems. These will not only deliver sustainable power to the base but also offer a source of income for surrounding communities – with the overall goal of reducing community tensions.



Chapter 1: Key Developments in the country and regional context

There were consecutive delays in the indirect parliamentary and presidential elections in 2021, which affected Somalia's broader stability, security and developmental trajectory. The 30 per cent quota for women in Parliament was not achieved: 53 women (out of 275) were selected in the House of the People (20 per cent), while 14 women (out of 54) were selected in the Upper House (26 per cent).

Efforts by the Somali Government to strengthen security and stability, in cooperation with international partners, were hampered due to: the electoral process; the political impasse between the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to advance state-building priorities such as the constitutional review process, federalism and power sharing; challenges with capacity-building, force generation and internal cohesion of the Somali Security Forces and key public services; disagreements over the nature and scope of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) post-2021; an increasingly active Al-Shabaab; and intermittent violent clan clashes.

Al-Shabaab's taxation of services, goods, transportation, trade and land continued. This was facilitated by the group's (partial) control and influence over critical supply routes connecting Mogadishu to other key cities. Al-Shabaab attempted to expand influence and control in south-central Somalia, including by exploiting political fragilities and providing some predictability and consistency in terms of illicit taxation, justice provision and security, albeit often with coercion.

Protection of civilians remained a significant human rights concern due to continued armed conflict and insecurity, with Al-Shabaab the main perpetrator of civilian casualties. The prolonged electoral process impacted the Somali Security

Force's capacity to provide protection and security to the population. While a slight decrease from the previous year, in 2021 the United Nations recorded 1,162 civilian casualties (527 killed and 635 injured) and verified 31 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence. The delayed elections also affected the passing into law of key draft legislations, including the Refugee Act and the IDP Act.

The humanitarian crisis worsened due to the ongoing drought affecting most of the country. By the end of December 2021, it was expected that an estimated 7.7 million people out of a population of 15.7 million would require humanitarian assistance in 2022. Protracted conflict and insecurity in southern and central Somalia, as well as the effects of climate change, drove mass displacement to urban and regional centres. Most of the population remained below the poverty line, struggling to meet basic needs.

On the positive side, Somalia showed improved economic growth in 2021. This included economic recovery following the 2020 contraction, upturn of livestock exports and increased online business activity. Private sector growth in urbanized areas was supported by rising imports of consumer goods and construction materials, and higher credit availability. Livestock exports recovered to pre-COVID-19 levels through diversification to the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, but the drought may affect future livestock production.

Somalia continued to depend on foreign aid and remittances. The diaspora contributed around US\$1.4 billion in remittances while aid provided an additional \$2 billion. Together, this makes up a large percentage of the country's gross domestic product.

Chapter 2: UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

The implementation of the United Nations Cooperation Framework commenced in January 2021 following the completion of the four-year United Nations Strategic Framework in 2020. Building on progress achieved under the Strategic Framework, the Cooperation Framework saw results in 2021 under its four strategic priority areas:

- Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation
- Security and Rule of Law
- Economic Development
- Social Development

In addition, a fifth strategic priority area considered the cross-cutting elements of Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion across all interventions captured in the Cooperation Framework.

The focus of **Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation** actors in 2021 was ensuring implementation of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Agreement on elections to the Federal Parliament, election of the President and state-building road map; supporting the Federal Members States and Somaliland Parliaments to adopt priority legislation and revise policies; assisting the constitutional review bodies to prepare the handover reports to the new 11th Parliament and administration; supporting Ministries of Women to mainstream Women, Peace and Security issues; supporting agreement on the federalist model and other state-building priorities for the Government of Somalia; and strengthening the role of civil society in engaging in and raising awareness on reconciliation and federalism. Unfortunately, the delay in completion

of the elections and establishment of the 11th Parliament and new administration meant institutions were not fully functional in 2021. This caused difficulties in initiating many activities, particularly those related to the implementation of the state-building road map.

A priority under **Security and Rule of Law** in 2021 was setting the conditions for the continued implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan (STP). In line with the STP, the United Nations focused on three thematic strands: Operations, Institution Building and Supporting Activities. Community engagement was reinforced to allow the most vulnerable to benefit from the better realization of human rights, with increased compliance by all entities operating in the security domain. This is expected to increase the involvement of women and youth in security and rule of law dialogue over time, leading to greater awareness of stabilization opportunities. The political and electoral impasse, however, resulted in lower governmental engagement on the capacity development of security and rule of law stakeholders across both federal and state levels. Progress on security reforms also remained slow in 2021.

United Nations support for legal pluralism enhanced access to justice services, including informal justice resolution mechanisms. A detailed analysis of the Security and Rule of Law sector was undertaken through a Global Focal Point mission, providing insight into the lack of political aspects

of joint programmes and recommendations for improvement. National policing capacity to provide security during elections was increased through specific trainings to police officers across the country.

The United Nations concretely contributed to the regional objectives of the Spotlight Initiative (a global partnership with the European Union focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls) and the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation. This was done by engaging with relevant actors on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and harmful practices, gender equality and women's empowerment. High-level advocacy was undertaken on a 30 per cent women's quota at the federal and state elections. Next generation programming was also launched to enhance peace and protection for women in Somalia, in partnership with the federal and state governments and the Peacebuilding Fund.

Economic Development interventions continued to reinforce Somalia's economic resilience, while reducing its vulnerability to shocks. This included support to: strengthen economic governance institutions and establish an enabling environment for inclusive, sustainable and broad-based economic growth driven by the emerging SME sector; address binding constraints of key value chains leading to enduring productivity gains, increasing value addition and enhancing opportunities for decent work; improve access to economic development initiatives such as skills and entrepreneurship training; and develop productive sectors through technologies, infrastructure and concessional financing opportunities. The United Nations took a three-pronged approach to economic development in Somalia, considering interventions from a perspective of peace (fostering economic inclusion), stability (supporting institutions able to stimulate domestic economic activity) and growth (promoting an enabling environment able to stimulate domestic investment, particularly in local content). Within this framework, SMEs were

the focus of United Nations support in 2021. SME development services continued to be delivered by the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry's network of Enterprise Development Units (EDUs), supported by the United Nations.

Food quality and grading standards for maize, sorghum, banana and sesame value chains were developed and validated to increase the competitiveness of producers, traders and processors and ensure consumer safety by maintaining produce quality. This will support better access to national, regional and international markets. In support of Somalia's ambition to expand the export of fish, the United Nations helped develop a fishery products export road map to the European Union, outlining the steps and costs to realise that goal. In collaboration with government institutions, the collection of fish landing data continued in line with the harmonized national system at six key landing sites.

As with the other strategic priority areas, the delayed elections made government engagement difficult, while some key programmes also experienced funding shortages. Nevertheless, all efforts were made to ensure coordination among government institutions and development partners. The United Nations also started looking at possible areas where macro-interventions could stimulate private sector development, like a preferability study for the development of special economic zones due to continue into 2022.

Social Development actors intervened to advance access to basic social services, respond to the impacts of climate change and promote environmental sustainability, strengthen food security, resilience and nutrition outcomes, and address displacement and rapid urbanization issues. Food Consumption Scores for targeted households increased during the year. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) provided timely and relevant information and analysis relating to short-term food insecurity and malnutrition for development planning. A child protection system was also established in

2021, helping to ensure increased government investment in critical interventions.

While environmental and climate change adaptation have been mainstreamed in programming across the UNCT, more tangible results are needed. However, new projects on climate security with UNDP, flood mitigation with FAO and UNEP, and climate displacement with IOM and UNEP mean that a greater focus and synergy is happening. Significant inroads were created along the climate-security nexus through policy advocacy and piloting community-based interventions. Multi-hazard early warning systems and services for droughts and floods also remained in place, and chronically vulnerable locations were targeted for humanitarian assistance following the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. In addition, Somalia became a member of the Adaptation Fund Board representing Africa in 2021, and signed the declarations on “Forests and Land Degradation” and “Just Transition from Coal to Clean Power” during the 26th Conference of Parties (COP 26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024) was officially launched in March 2021, guiding much of the plans and priorities during the first year of the Cooperation Framework cycle. Several factors constrained the achievement of durable solutions however, including ongoing emergencies and challenges resulting from COVID-19, desert locust infestations, persistent drought, delays in the national elections, government delays in programme approvals, and various political and military crises in neighbouring countries. As a result, only partial progress was achieved on the relocation and reintegration of refugees, refugee returnees and IDPs.

Gender, human rights and inclusion remained a challenge in Somalia. While there were some improvements towards gender equality, such

as the 30 per cent quota for women Members of Parliament adopted in 2021, the gains are insufficient to make meaningful progress on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on gender. The 30 per cent quota was not met and progress has also stagnated on the participation of women in the workforce.

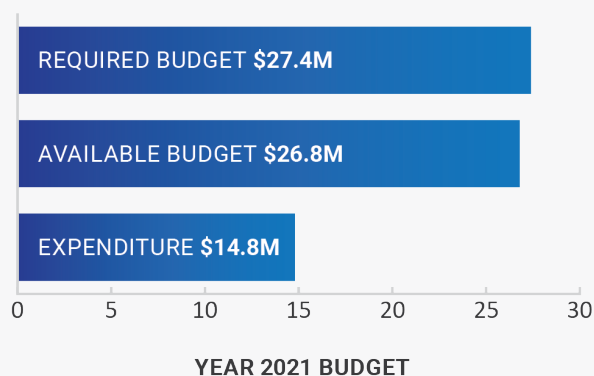
Disability inclusion was a focus of the UNCT in 2021, and strong advocacy took place to advance efforts in this regard. The United Nations produced a joint implementation plan for the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, which included direct interactions with the Federal Government of Somalia’s newly established National Disability Agency (NDA). During the year, the United Nations collaborated with the NDA to conduct a disability inclusion survey in IDP camps in Kismayo. To broaden the scope, the United Nations commenced support for a national assessment, which will be finalized in 2022. While significant gaps remain on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in Somalia, this assessment is an important early step in ensuring all stakeholders have the data required to reach people most in need.

Somalia’s human rights record was examined by the United Nations Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group in May 2021. The Federal Government of Somalia accepted 246 of the 273 recommendations. The United Nations supported the Federal Government by providing technical expertise to conduct consultations with civil society and the development of the report itself via the Joint Programme on Human Rights. Additionally, civil society was supported to draft the shadow report to be completed by the civil society clusters. In 2021, the United Nations also began planning for the Somalia Joint Programme on Human Rights Phase 2, which will support the UPR recommendations’ implementation process, in cooperation with the relevant federal and state government institutions.

2.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs



1. INCLUSIVE POLITICS AND RECONCILIATION



Contributions to the SDGs

5, 10, 16, 17

Contributing UN entities

UNSOM, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women

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

The United Nations aims to support the Government of Somalia to adopt a Federal Constitution by 2024 in full compliance with the principles of the Somali Women Charter and human rights conventions. In 2021, the third reviewed version of the constitution was drafted, with the NCC agreeing in May on the state-building priorities following the federalist structure. Three Federal Member States (out of a

targeted five) participated in the drafting process.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$2.1 million in 2021 (75 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 1.1).

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

The United Nations supported the Office of the Prime Minister with the organization of the NCC meeting in May, which included the adoption of a minimum 30 per cent quota reserved for women. There was significant engagement on the issue throughout 2021 through Goodwill Ambassadors who were established by the Office of the Prime Minister. The Members of Parliament were sworn in during the first half of 2022, and the legal framework review will take place once a new parliament is functional.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$8.8 million in 2021 (46 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 1.2).

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

Under this outcome, UNDP and UNSOM supported dozens of reconciliation processes throughout 2021 aimed at deepening peace at the community level. Traditional elders are now better equipped to mitigate, mediate and resolve conflicts after having taken part in trainings in the Banadir region and Jubaland and Puntland states.

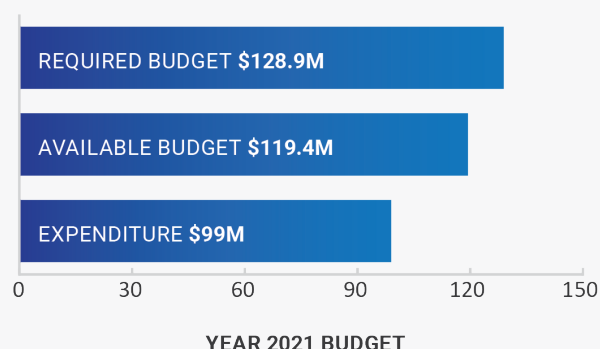
Conflict mapping was completed in Banadir,

Puntland, Jubaland and Galmudug, producing a baseline on clan conflicts to support the development of a strategic approach to community reconciliation. Civil society organizations (particularly women and youth) were also supported to lead on community reconciliation processes and advocate for a federalist structure of Somalia.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$3.8 million in 2021 (81 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 1.3).



2. SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW



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

Under this outcome, the United Nations aims to support Somalia to adopt international and regional treaties and conventions, legal frameworks and policies relating to International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, International Refugee Law, counter terrorism, transnational organized crime and climate

Contributions to the SDGs

5, 10, 16, 17

Contributing UN entities

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

security. In a landmark moment, Somalia formally acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) on 11 August 2021. The Convention became legally effective on 10 September. Somalia participated as a State Party in the ninth session of the (biennial) UNCAC Conference of State Parties (COSP) (13-17 December 2021) in Egypt. Together with the 187 other State Parties, Somalia will contribute to international anti-corruption policymaking.

STP revision was undertaken by the Federal Government of Somalia to align it with the joint African Union Concept of Operations to deliver security transition from AMISOM to the new African Union Transition Mission in Somalia by December 2024. Training delivery was also provided to Parliamentary Oversight Committees in each Federal Member State and a pilot project in Beledweyne on the United Nations approach to climate security was initiated. All capacity-building training in security sector institutions was delivered in line with Human Rights Due Diligence Policy standards.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$77.5 million in 2021 (84 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 2.1).

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

A focus in 2021 was strengthening civil society's ability to monitor human rights violations, with seven civil society networks established (out of a targeted 10). UNSOM supported civil society organizations through training on monitoring and provision of small grants for delivery of their programmes, including collection of information and engagement with authorities on human

rights issues. They were also supported to monitor and advocate on human rights issues in the electoral process.

In addition, the United Nations continued its support for access to justice at the community level through the Community Conversations Initiative. About 6,375 community members, including 3,373 women, took part in discussions aimed at identifying local solutions to shared security, justice and land issues. In addition, 9,478 beneficiaries, including 5,322 women, were provided with access to justice through Alternative Dispute Resolution centres, legal aid, mobile courts and GBV units.

The United Nations continued broad advocacy on the Sexual Offenses Bill, including through joint programming on Women's Peace and Protection, and provided training to women in security institutions and parliamentary committees. Regular meetings of Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS)¹ Strands were conducted to improve coordination in support of the STP and federal and state government security institutions. Revision of the national Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) strategy commenced with agreement of relevant stakeholders at Federal Member State level.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$11.5 million in 2021 (77 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 2.2).

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

Limited progress was made on some of the interventions under this outcome due to the political impasse resulting from the delayed elections, as well as ongoing COVID-19 restrictions. No meetings of the SDRF were possible in 2021,

1 Including CAS Strands 2A (Defense), 2B (Internal Security), 2C (Justice), 3 (Stabilization) and 4 (PCVE).

meaning there were no channels for endorsement of bilateral and multilateral programmatic agreements on security and the rule of law. Likewise, no PCVE platform meetings took place due to social distancing restrictions and security concerns. However, the STP Strategic Steering Committee undertook its inaugural meeting to provide strategic guidance and direction to the Security and Justice Committee.

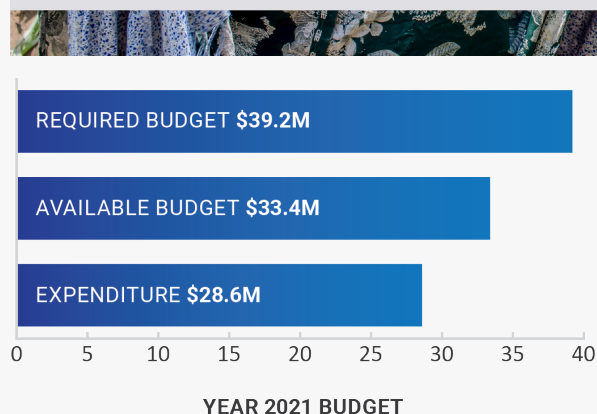
IOM, through the European Union-funded Daryeel programme, also constructed police posts in Janaale and Awdheegle in anticipation of the deployment of South West State police to both

locations. However, due largely to the delayed elections, these deployments did not take place, though Federal Government of Somalia Darawish forces were deployed. In the same areas of Lower Shabelle, IOM also facilitated dialogue sessions between district and regional authorities, community members and present security forces to strengthen accountability of these security institutions to affected communities.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$10.1 million in 2021 (79 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 2.3).



3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Contributions to the SDGs

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17

Contributing UN entities

IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UN Women, ILO,

UNIDO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, WFP, UNESCO

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

Interventions under this outcome are on track. In 2021, SME development services delivered by the network of four EDUs hosted by the Somali Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Beledweyne reached capacity to support at least 500 SMEs per year. In 2021, 528 SMEs were supported by the network,

of which 128 were also able to ensure their access to concessional lending solutions through an SME credit facility implemented by IBS Bank and established with the technical assistance of the United Nations.

The Productive Sectors Development Programme (PSDP) was launched in 2021 as a flagship economic development effort by the United Nations in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States. It is designed as a programmatic framework to respond to the development priorities of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation, Fisheries and Marine Resources, and Labour and Social Affairs. The PSDP drew an initial allocation of \$2 million from the Government of Italy through the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund, though it remains underfunded (an additional \$1.8 million granted by Italy in 2021 will become available to the PSDP in 2022). The PSDP has the potential to address most of the programmatic requirements under Outcome 3.1.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$5.1 million in 2021 (95 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 3.1).

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

Energy security and more resilient livelihoods were promoted in 2021 through a gradual reduction in the unsustainable production, trade and use of charcoal. Awareness campaigns on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use were held throughout Somalia, reaching over 2 million people, including government institutions.

The United Nations supported 207 SMEs to invest in added value production (345 per cent of target). Efforts were made to promote investment towards more resource-efficient and cleaner production

technologies. In addition, 5,000 farmers, fishers and breeders (67 per cent of target) received technical assistance on increasing productivity, implementing climate-smart practices, reducing post-harvest losses, encouraging greater integration and improving access to markets. The United Nations also supported establishment of 15 fodder aggregation and storage centres and 10 fodder-processing centres fully equipped with fodder-processing machines. The centres were accompanied by capacity development of fodder producers on fodder processing and value addition for marketing.

A Presidential Decree in Puntland established the Water and Land Resources Information Management Center, with the support of the United Nations. This led to the development of a legal and regulatory framework on integrated water and land resource information management to guide the sector.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$13.3 million in 2021 (91 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 3.2).

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

This was the least on-track outcome under the Economic Development priority area. The objective is to support sustainable, inclusive and effective human capital development initiatives, which should be market driven and aimed at supporting the establishment of the necessary local institutions and mechanisms for long-term solutions. However, uncoordinated interventions from the United Nations and development partners, at times characterized by an emphasis toward more humanitarian and livelihood objectives, undermined the ability of this outcome to address long-term human capital development gaps for Somalia.

Despite the challenges, some progress was made in 2021 on specific interventions. At the local level, the United Nations focused on the following areas of work: supporting existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and entrepreneurship skills development centres across Somalia to reinforce their capacity; and reinforcing access to TVET and entrepreneurship skills development training programmes for vulnerable communities such as refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, IDPs and host communities. This included initiatives targeting women's groups to improve access to training programmes on climate smart agriculture technologies, and youth to improve access to entrepreneurship and start-up support in partnership with local institutions. IOM, in collaboration with the African Development Bank, supported the skills enhancement of 350 youth through technical training and placement

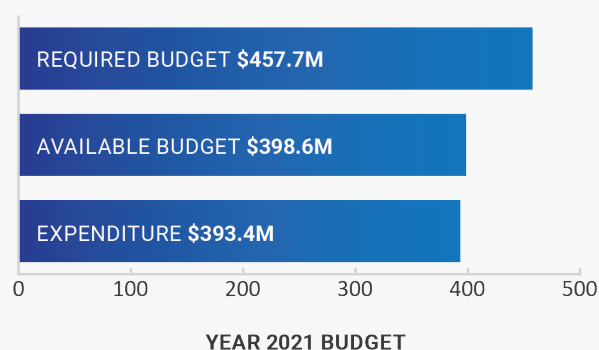
to public and private institutions, as well providing start-up tool packages. UNFPA, through the support of the European Union, established a Youth Fund that provides microfinancing to increase youth economic participation. This includes capacity development of youth on entrepreneurship and small business development.

At the policy level, under the PSDP, the United Nations supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to draft an Occupational Health and Safety policy. This is currently under peer review and finalization by government and development partners as well as the private sector.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$10.1 million in 2021 (76 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 3.3).



4. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Contributions to the SDGs

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15

Contributing UN entities

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

Outcome 4.1: By 2025, more people in Somalia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized,

benefit from equitable and affordable access to government-led and -regulated quality basic social services at different state levels

The United Nations supported drilling and equipping of new boreholes, the installation of pipeline extensions, water storage tanks, solar system upgrades and hand pump installations, which resulted in 460,263 people having enhanced and sustainable access to safe water (144 per cent of target). Another 1,004,296 people were reached with emergency water services through water trucking, emergency water source chlorination and household water treatment (118 per cent of target). In Somaliland, the principal water supply for Hargeisa was rehabilitated and upgraded. The 23km main pipeline from new water boreholes north of Hargeisa was finalized together with electro-mechanical works. The operational design capacity of the new pipeline is 24,000m³/day.

The prevalence of wasting among children was reduced from 11.8 per cent in 2020 to 11.1 per cent in 2021. A total of 257,021 children aged 6 to 59 months (55 per cent girls and 45 per cent boys) were treated for severe wasting with a cure rate of 95 per cent, compared to 245,296 children treated during the same period in 2020. The number of children who received Vitamin A supplements during the first semester increased from 1,657,243 in 2020 to 2,280,959 in 2021 (1,163,289 girls and 1,117,670 boys) – 97 per cent of the 2021 target.

WFP, its partners and the Ministry of Health implemented a prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme in 2021. The programme reached 1.7 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with specialized nutritious foods. WFP also provided nutrition support to 6,857 malnourished tuberculosis and HIV patients to encourage adherence to the treatment regime. In addition, 504,000 women and girls were reached with sexual and reproductive health services through UNFPA-supported facilities, while around 77,000 women and girls accessed and received the GBV essential services package for survivors.

Primary education gross enrolment rates improved, with 455,981 children gaining access to quality education services across the humanitarian and development portfolios. Refugees were incorporated into Education Sector Strategy Plans in Puntland, Somaliland and at the Federal level (under development), as well as in the statistical yearbook in Somaliland.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$129.6 million in 2021 (110 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 4.1).

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

The Federal Government of Somalia with support of the United Nations approved the National Charcoal Policy, National Forestry Policy and a gender-sensitive National Water Resources Strategy, while the Climate Change Policy was approved in Somaliland. During the formulation of Nationally Determined Contributions in partnership with UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative, institutional capacities at the federal and state levels were also developed.

UNDP assisted the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and disaster management authorities in Federal Member States to advance implementation of the Sendai Framework of Action by organizing stakeholder consultations to develop gender-responsive disaster risk management plans. UNDP also helped develop a multi-hazards early warning centre in Mogadishu to assist vulnerable people in protecting their lives, livelihoods and assets from a catastrophic disaster. The capacity of disaster management authorities in all Federal Member States was built on End-to-End Early Warning Services (171 male and 83 female officials and staff).

UN Women supported the training of 200 women in IDP camps and host communities (100 in Kismayo and 100 in Baidoa) on climate smart agriculture and livelihood skills. UN Women also

conducted gender, climate and conflict analyses in Somalia and assessed opportunities for climate smart agriculture and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable and crisis-affected women.

The Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) project, managed by FAO, continued to provide early warning analysis and bulletins on flood and drought in 2021. Seasonal rainfall and vegetation monitoring at national and state levels informed early warning on drought for agriculture and pastoral areas. Biannual river breakage monitoring and flood early warning also enabled targeted response to acute flood risks, while reducing chronic vulnerability.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$7.4 million in 2021 (37 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 4.2).

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

Because of the critical humanitarian situation in 2021 attributed to the drought, overall progress towards resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks was limited. However, there were some positive examples from specific interventions. Food and nutrition assistance through cash-based transfers or in-kind food reached 2.6 million acutely food insecure people against the target of 2.4 million people. Of these, 581,000 were people whose livelihood was affected by locust infestation. Meanwhile, 1.1 million people received quarterly cash-based transfers through the government-led national Safety Net for Human Capital Project (98 per cent of target). Results from post-distribution monitoring showed the proportion of targeted households with improved access to food and diet diversity increased to 69 per cent in 2021 compared to 57 per cent the previous year. UN-Habitat also expanded support for vulnerable urban communities as part of its COVID-19

response, including access to unconditional temporary social protection schemes reaching 4,011 households.

SWALIM carried out trainings to scale up the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to effectively manage land and water resources, climate monitoring, geographic information systems, disaster risk reduction and production of early warning information. Over 50 government staff from the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics and relevant line ministries (Water, Agriculture and Environment) were trained.

A landmark agreement was signed between FAO and the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics in September 2021 for the transfer of FSNAU and SWALIM to the government. Under the agreement, FAO will gradually transfer data and analysis capability relating to food security, nutrition, markets, livestock, livelihoods and natural resources to the National Bureau of Statistics and relevant government institutions.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$246.8 million in 2021 (98 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 4.3).

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

The National Action Plan to End Statelessness was launched in Somalia in 2021. UNHCR supported the Federal Government of Somalia and Somaliland authorities to draft new legislation for the protection of refugees and IDPs, including minorities affected by displacement in line with human rights standards. Despite progress on the preparation and government review of the legislation, adoption remained pending as at the end of 2021.

The collective efforts of humanitarian and

development actors prevented 77,608 evictions in 2021. Progress was made on advocacy efforts with local and national government counterparts (in Kismayo, Dollow, Galkayo and other locations) for publicly availed land to reintegrate IDPs. Banadir Regional Administration capacity to implement an urban safety net was firmly established.

Travel restrictions associated with COVID-19 limited the number of Somali refugees assisted to return to Somalia. UNHCR continued to provide return assistance to 10,121 Somali refugee returnees, including 2,613 refugees who returned to Somalia in 2021. Government agencies were supported to maintain transit centres in Dhobley, Kismayo, Baidoa, Mogadishu and Hargeisa. Legal identification documents were issued by authorities to 2,914 refugees in Somaliland to enhance their social and economic inclusion. UNHCR supported the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs and the National Displacement and Refugee Agency to strengthen their respective

information management systems for refugees through deployment of the Population Registration and Identity Management Eco-System.

UN Women provided training to Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) groups on existing and accessible business opportunities for IDP women, the development of their constitutions, operation procedures and management of the VSLA and committees. Loans were used for a variety of purposes, including purchasing food, paying for school fees, making house repairs and paying for medical expenses. Women were provided opportunities to participate in and take on leadership roles in the group and support one another as they established businesses.

Total expenditure for this outcome was \$9.7 million in 2021 (100 per cent of the available budget for Outcome 4.4).

Emergency reproductive health services for communities affected by Cyclone Gati

Farhiya Abdi is an 18-year-old first-time mother living in Hurdiya village in the north-eastern Bari province of Somalia. She gave birth to a baby boy in the only health facility in her village, Hurdiya Health Centre. The facility, which opened in February 2021, has since provided free maternal and reproductive health services to more than 250 women. It is part of the Cyclone Gati response project, an integrated reproductive health and GBV project implemented by the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) with financial and technical support from UNFPA Somalia.

Cyclone Gati, the strongest tropical cyclone ever recorded in Somalia, made landfall on 22 November 2020. The cyclone left behind a trail of destruction; hundreds of houses were destroyed, boats and fishing gear damaged, and many families lost large numbers of livestock. Women and girls faced the worst consequences, including rising cases of GBV.

Farhiya was one of the first clients that gave birth

in Hurdiya Health Centre. She first came to the facility for a check-up because she felt weak and had an irregular heartbeat, shortness of breath and light-headedness. After a couple of tests, Farhiya was diagnosed with anaemia and given iron supplements. Farhiya gave birth to a healthy baby boy two weeks later.

"I was very lucky that I went to the facility for the check-up. I received good quality care from qualified staff. If I didn't get treated for anaemia, the midwife told me I would have needed a blood transfusion, which I cannot get in Hurdiya. I would have travelled 10 hours to the nearest facility, and I wouldn't have afforded to get the transfusion," said Farhiya.

She said she is grateful to the organizations that made it possible to establish the health facility in her area. "The facility offers free services. It is a real lifesaver. I can't imagine what would happen to me if I had to travel for more than 10 hours in the poor condition that I was in."

The nearest town to Hurdiya with a comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care facility is more than 400km away on very rough roads. Unfortunately, the condition of the roads was made worse by the cyclone.

The Cyclone Gati response project is funded under the CERF and implemented by SRCS in three districts affected by the cyclone: El-Dahir, Hafuun and Hurdiya. In addition to the fixed health facilities, three mobile clinics are attached to each facility, which have teams of qualified health professionals that provide maternal and

reproductive health care services to the nearby nomadic populations.

The project aims to provide quality maternal and reproductive health services to the affected communities so that each birth is attended by skilled birth attendants. Furthermore, each complication is managed or referred from the Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) facilities and mobile clinics to the nearest facility that can provide comprehensive emergency obstetric care services. All mobile clinics and BEmONC facilities are also able to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic appropriately.



2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

United Nations partnerships

In 2021, the United Nations implemented activities aligned with all 17 of the SDGs. Some key examples of collaborative interventions are highlighted below.

Somalia continues to bear the brunt of the effects of climate change, regularly experiencing severe droughts, flash floods and extreme weather conditions. To help mitigate these effects, partnerships between UNDP, FAO, IOM and UNEP worked to strengthen the delivery mechanisms around nature-based solutions across the country. The focus of these partnerships was flood mitigation, rangeland management and reduction of deforestation from charcoal production. Support to the National Flood Taskforce was also provided by UNEP and FAO to develop a road map and plan the roll-out of state-level taskforces for flood mitigation.

The effects of COVID-19 continued to be felt across Somalia in 2021. Further to the direct health impact, COVID-19 caused many children to either lag in their learning or drop out altogether as a result of school closures. Combined with other factors, UNICEF estimates over 3 million children in Somalia require education support. To address these concerns, in 2021 UNICEF and UNHCR worked in collaboration to assess the impact of COVID-19 among displacement-affected populations, which in turn contributed to improved re-enrolment of primary and secondary learners. UNICEF also partnered with WHO and the Ministry of Health to publicize the arrival of vaccines under

the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access Facility. As of 31 December, 1,605,072 adults (40 per cent women) were vaccinated (861,709 fully and 743,363 partially). This represents 10.2 per cent of the population – below the 20 per cent target – due to inadequate supplies, low demand and reduced risk perception of the disease.

UNFPA, in partnership with national and sub national partners, conducted several vulnerability assessments in 2021, including on the impact of COVID-19. This supported strategic interventions related to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and GBV. It also helped establish baselines for other United Nations AFPs and government bodies, in particular Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, enabling them to respond effectively to the negative impacts of the pandemic. Additionally, with funding from the CERF, UNFPA provided lifesaving services and commodities to the most vulnerable communities and populations, in particular women, girls and young people.

UNIDO-supported credit lines for SMEs in Beledweyne, Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo responded to an acute shortage of loans for investment and working capital. UNDP funding for the Beledweyne credit line complemented this support, building on its focus on local development, employment and livelihoods. Rapid urbanization has been associated with increasing demand for loans by firms across a range of sectors, including construction and services. Many borrowers nonetheless have links to agriculture, which dominates Somalia's economy. A recent review of the credit line in Beledweyne found strong demand for loans and for business development services, even from firms which had been trading for several years. Most were small firms (10-49 employees) with male and female owners, while employees often included women and IDPs. Loans have mainly been used for working capital, with longer loan durations needed for borrowing for investment.

The *Saameynta* programme on scaling-up solutions to displacement was finalized in 2021 between IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat. The programme seeks to promote the sustainable integration of displaced communities in urban areas by

empowering governments to leverage value generated by urbanization and urban infrastructure investment, and to increase communities' self-reliance and access to sustainable basic services. The Saameynta platform will also create new opportunities for other United Nations AFPs to connect their durable solutions programming in South West, Hirshabelle and Puntland States.

The United Nations also launched a new joint programme in 2021 focusing on women, peace and protection, with support from the

Peacebuilding Fund. Implemented by UNDP and UN Women in partnership with UNSOM, the programme promotes women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes with a focus on grassroots engagement. It will also help sustain peace at national and community levels through strengthening institutions that protect women in relation to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, and developing the capacity of women leaders and networks.

The role of government

The role of the government in the coordination of aid and development activities has been to convene and support multi-stakeholder dialogues, information sharing, partnership building and mutual accountability. This includes a set of pooled funding mechanisms (trust funds) jointly administered by the government, United Nations, World Bank and African Development Bank.

While the delayed elections posed significant challenges in 2021, the Government of Somalia did make several important advances towards refining the aid architecture, strengthening the Mutual Accountability Framework, and designing and implementing a new aid information management system. Challenges remained, however, including: the full operationalization of the aid architecture; the establishment of an Integrated Coordination Team (a cross-governmental body tasked with the provision of consistent content-related and administrative support to the aid architecture); the strengthening of sub-national stakeholder inclusion in the aid coordination process; and ensuring that aid coordination consistently addresses the most important strategic priorities contained in the NDP-9 and Mutual Accountability Framework.

The United Nations, in partnership with the World Bank, has been supporting the Somali aid management and coordination functions, including the Aid Coordination Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Planning,

Investment and Economic Development in the collection, analysis and dissemination of aid data. United Nations support to the government aimed to strengthen capacity to organize and administer aid coordination meetings, shape the aid coordination agenda, and make available essential information and knowledge products upon which strategic decision making depends. On 21 December 2021, the Steering Committee of the Aid Coordination Project concluded the project's current phase. Design of and assistance for the government-led aid coordination architecture will be revisited by relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations, following the completion of Somalia's elections process.

Public resources in Somalia are constrained, and the federal and state governments lack the resources to invest in human capital and infrastructure. Public spending remains largely focused on strengthening security and the basic state apparatus. The total government budget in 2021 was \$390 million, of which 46 per cent was spent on administration, 38 per cent on security, 9 per cent on economic services and 6 per cent on social services.

There were numerous positive examples of partnerships between the government and United Nations in 2021 towards the achievement of the SDGs. For instance, FAO in collaboration WFP, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Scaling Up Nutrition

Network, spearheaded the National Food Systems Summit Dialogues to articulate national pathways to sustainable, resilient and equitable food systems. Food Systems Champions from multiple sectors and stakeholder groups came together to identify challenges and opportunities that exist within the Somalia food system to help realize adequate nutritious food for all and economically sustainable livelihoods. Also, UNDP partnerships with national institutions enhanced and increased the capacities for sustainable management of water and land resources. The partnerships with the Ministries of Water and Environment at Federal Member State level, as well as Somaliland, increased implementation capacities, outreach to local communities and ownership of these institutions of UNDP / Global Environment Facility investments. The collaborative arrangements and partnerships to implement through national/sub-national institutions ensure the sustainability of results.

In addition, UNDP engaged with environment ministries at federal and state levels on climate change mitigation and adaptation. At the federal level, the Directorate of Environment

and Climate Change under the Office of the Prime Minister remained a key focal point to coordinate and lead the capacity-building actions to promote environmental governance and the implementation of the Rio Conventions and Obligations. The focus remains on an improved understanding about the duty bearer's role and priorities to address the pressing environmental challenges in Somalia and mobilize actions to promote environmental sustainability in line with the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Conventions and Obligations. The involvement of sectorial institutions such as Agriculture, Energy and Water, Planning, Disaster Mandated Institutions, Women and Human Rights, Forestry, Livestock and Rangeland, and the Global Water Partnership served as peer review, significantly improving the quality of the final updated Somalia Nationally Determined Contributions. UNDP also provided technical and financial support to the Federal Government of Somalia's delegation to the UNFCCC's COP 26 to present national viewpoints, issues and goals during the COP 26 negotiations, with an emphasis on climate adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and funding.



2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Operationalization of the triple nexus is a priority for the United Nations in Somalia. The four outcomes under the Social Development pillar of the Cooperation Framework have been agreed jointly with the Humanitarian Country Team as collective outcomes for all United Nations entities operating in Somalia. The United Nations, in collaboration with the Government of Somalia, established three nexus taskforces in Somalia in 2020 on the critical areas of Water Management, Durable Solutions and Anti-Corruption to better coordinate humanitarian, development and peace actors. These taskforces continued to operate successfully throughout 2021 with a focus on area-based planning, coordination and solutions. They include membership from the United Nations, government (both Federal and State level), the World Bank, non-government organizations and donor countries.

Water Management

The taskforce developed a road map on flood responses and is working to improve humanitarian-development-peace coordination, including clarifying whether work is best reflected under the Cooperation Framework or the Humanitarian Response Plan. It is also identifying best practices on river management and flood mitigation; waste and pollution management; and resource-related community peacebuilding. An assessment of future flood response priorities is also underway.

In Beledweyne, collaboration between UNEP and FAO resulted in river embankments and dikes being constructed to protect the town from floods, while flood management governance was supported by evidence and flood road map development. FAO also rehabilitated 44 water catchments and 1,100 hectares of rangeland using Cash for Work programming. This linked short-term food security

for drought-affected households to longer term livelihood viability in rural areas that are reliant on water and pasture availability.

The Federal Government of Somalia prepared and approved a gender-sensitive National Water Resources Strategy 2021-25 that lays out the goals for water governance, integrated water resource management and water services. The Strategy and Road Map were adopted to promote investment planning in the water sector across the country.

Durable Solutions

A priority in 2021 was the forced evictions of displaced persons caused by weak land tenure systems, lack of access to land, weak judicial systems and a lack of proper national land policy to address displacement needs. Tenuous land agreements often prevented the development of sites through settlement re-planning or decongestion initiatives, which in turn made it difficult to improve living conditions for affected populations.

United Nations entities working under the Cooperation Framework and humanitarian actors from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster came together on the issue by sharing priority data for durable solutions programmes, providing ongoing technical assistance in formulating relocation guidance and coordination, and collaborating on specific, area-based approaches to programming. As a result, the CCCM Cluster was able to provide evidence-based data on IDP sites that has the characteristics fit for durable solutions and long-term development activities.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic,

decongestion guidelines were also developed by the CCCM and Shelter Clusters aimed at an integrated approach to improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-related infrastructure conditions through better site planning and management.

Anti-Corruption

The taskforce endorsed the first proposal for a multi-year joint United Nations project to address anti-corruption issues in March 2021. This proposal has since been developed into a 10-year plan for anti-corruption development efforts,

titled “Strengthening Integrity and Transparency in Somalia”. The project will be delivered across the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States, and will include a focus on strengthening financial, judicial and oversight institutions, policies and procedures.

The taskforce also continued its coordination efforts with the World Bank in 2021. In the medium to long term, it aims to formalize United Nations-World Bank collaboration on anti-fraud and anti-corruption.

Operational and efficiency gains

To promote the Secretary-General’s agenda on efficiency in quality service delivery, the United Nations Operations Management Team, under the guidance of the Resident Coordinator, developed a Business Operations Strategy for the period 2021-2025. The expected total cost avoidance of \$6.4 million has been identified for the period of the strategy from the following areas:

- Administration at \$3.5 million (54%);
- Human Resources at \$1.3 million (20%);
- Logistics at \$1.2 million (19%);
- Information and Communication

- Technology at \$344,000 (5%);
- Finance at \$84,000 (1%).

Overall, the United Nations is on track in the implementation of the strategy. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions presented several challenges, however the Operations Management Team is still expecting improvements due to increasing United Nations entity collaboration, innovative ways of doing business as well as improved turnaround time for common services.



2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

2021 saw progress made across a number of areas of the Cooperation Framework, particularly in cases where interventions were targeted at the local level. However, the political impasse and delayed elections posed a challenge in terms of providing support to Somalia's public institutions and governance structures. Restrictions associated with COVID-19 and ongoing insecurity, as well as the impact of severe drought conditions and increasing funding shortfalls, also continued to affect programme delivery and sustainable gains.

Discussions on national priorities such as constitutional reform, power sharing, federalism, reconciliation, and judicial and security architecture are expected to continue following the formation of the 11th Parliament and the new federal administration in 2022. In the meantime, the United Nations will maintain engagement with national counterparts and international partners to safeguard the gains achieved to date. In addition, UN Women conducted gender audits during the elections, focusing on women's voices and experiences, challenges of women aspirants, candidates and voters, as well as monitoring violence against women during the elections. The study will be completed in 2022, with the results guiding future elections.

Internal evaluations of the support for safety nets point to a successful collaboration between the United Nations, World Bank and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The staggered approach adopted to progressively expand mobile money

coverage as households were enrolled in the programme helped advance predictability without adversely impacting the consumption patterns of the registered households. Similarly, the multi-stakeholder engagement proved to be effective in operationalizing the shock responsive element of the safety nets to respond to locust emergencies. Collaboration with district authorities was also effective in the management of the programme, while community selection committees provided an excellent entry point for communication, sensitizing beneficiaries and raising awareness around emerging issues.

Meanwhile, FAO, the European Union and various federal and state ministries conducted a Food Systems Assessment in 2021 as part of a global initiative to support the sustainable and inclusive transformation of food systems. The assessment integrated qualitative and quantitative data analysis with participatory processes by mobilizing public, private and civil society stakeholders. The results will address challenges across multiple dimensions of the food system in Somalia – agriculture, nutrition and health, environment, infrastructure, education and skills. Transforming food systems by supporting recovery and improving the resilience of traditional livestock and crop production systems will be critical to facing the growing challenges from climate change. At the same time, inducing growth through the development of agricultural value chains and fisheries will help broaden and sustain the growth base and provide greater employment opportunities for Somalis.

2.6 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

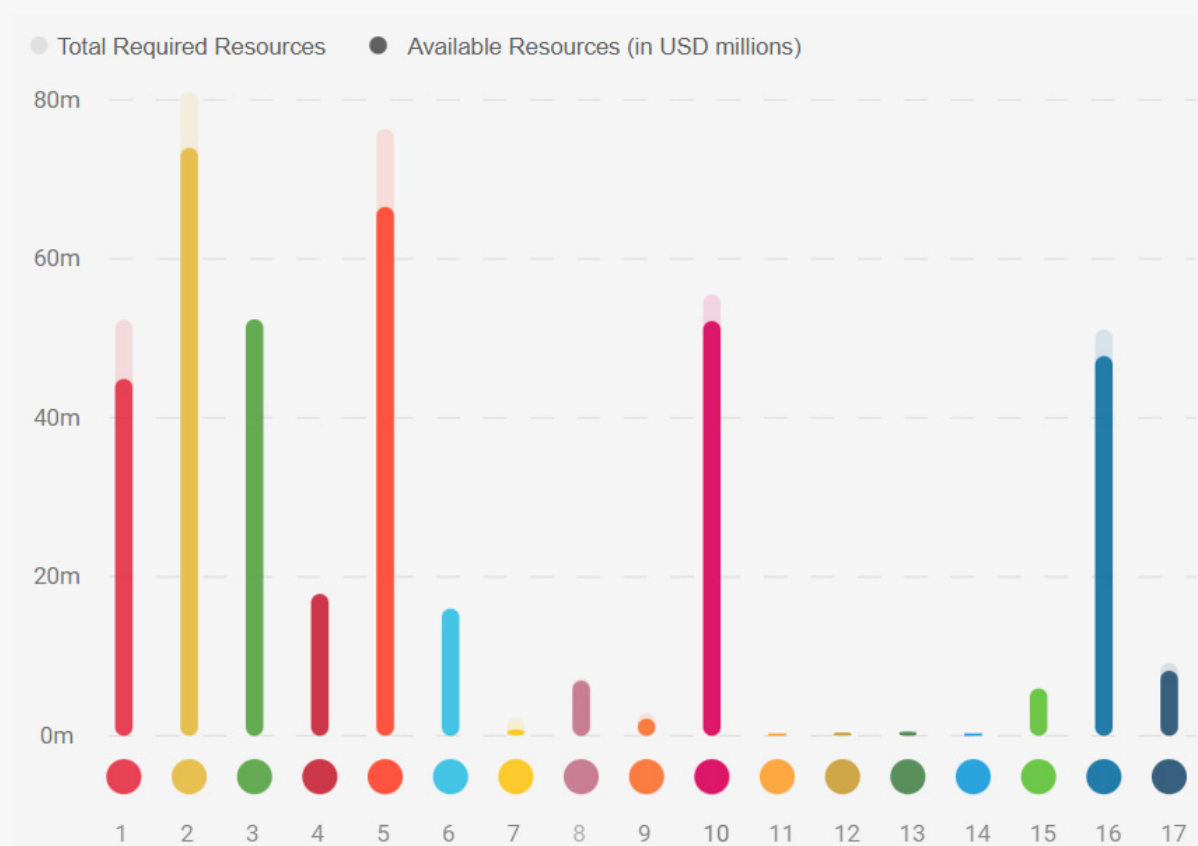
2.6.1. Financial Overview

2021 was the first year of implementation for the Cooperation Framework (2021-2025). Below is an annualized overview of required (budgeted) resources, available resources, gaps and spending by strategic priority area.

Required funding \$	Available funding \$	To be mobilized or gap \$	Expenditure \$
653.2 M	578.3 M	74.9 M	535.8M

Strategic priority area	Required funding \$	Available funding \$	To be mobilized / Funding gap \$	Expenditure \$
Inclusive Politics	27,416,821	26,779,192	637,629	14,793,239
Security and Rule of Law	128,885,249	119,402,676	9,482,573	99,000,979
Economic Development	39,215,886	33,446,655	5,769,231	28,614,460
Social Development	457,653,131	398,637,606	59,015,525	393,420,738
Total	653,171,087	578,266,129	74,904,958	535,829,416

The Graph below shows the United Nations funding gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Somalia. Find out more at <https://uninfo.org/location/63/funding>.



2.6.2. Resource mobilization and quality of funding

Somalia remains dependent on aid and high on the fragility index. In general, Official Development Assistance to Somalia is split relatively evenly between humanitarian and development aid. In 2021, Somalia received about \$1 billion in development funding, with the World Bank the largest provider.² This is mostly in line with funding levels in 2020.

The United Nations has a high dependency on humanitarian funding in Somalia, which remains susceptible to global fluctuations and is short-term in nature. Long-term, multi-year and predictable funding is a small portion of the entire United Nations budget.

The total financial resources required for Cooperation Framework implementation across the United Nations system in 2021 amounted to approximately \$653.2 million. An estimated \$535.8 million (82 per cent of the required budget) was spent during the year. The majority of this went towards social development outcomes, with interventions in food security and health comprising the largest portion of financial disbursements.³ Little funding was received for longer term investments related to the environment and climate change, despite the increase in severe climate events affecting Somalia.

The Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund brought in \$50.3 million in 2021 from six active donors (Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland)⁴, a reduction of \$21.1 million from 2020. The reduction can largely be attributed to the challenges in designing new joint programmes during the protracted electoral process. The delayed elections also presented a challenge beyond the Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Some new phases of existing programmes had to be suspended and new programs were unable to commence because of an inability to obtain the necessary government approvals or due to funding delays.

The United Nations in Somalia extensively engaged with the donor community during 2021. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator undertook multiple international missions to engage traditional and emerging donors and other key stakeholders. In particular, this included a visit to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait in August and September to strengthen partnerships with government and non-government counterparts and build awareness of the challenges facing Somalia. Growing this engagement with the Gulf countries and identifying opportunities for collaboration with the United Nations is a priority for 2022.

2 Somalia Aid Information Management System as of 28 April 2022.

3 Ibid.

4 Based on commitments or deposits during 2021.

Chapter 3: UNCT key focus for next year

Following challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic and a prolonged electoral process in Somalia, the UNCT will accelerate delivery of its Cooperation Framework in 2022. A key priority will be to deepen partnership with the new federal administration upon conclusion of the elections. This includes establishing the joint Cooperation Framework steering committee with the host government, which will provide an opportunity to mutually agree on priorities and review progress made.

The continuing drought in Somalia and the potential for a deteriorating situation in the country require continued focus on the humanitarian response from the UNCT. Competing crises in the region and globally have reduced funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan. Life-saving assistance, food security and protection will remain critical to avoid large-scale suffering. Recurring humanitarian emergencies also emphasize the need for an increased focus on building Somalia's resilience against shocks and to invest in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, which is the underlying imperative of both Somalia's NDP-9 and the Cooperation Framework.

The United Nations is focusing on the need to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate security approaches throughout its programme portfolio in Somalia as an approach to build resilience of communities and institutions, including the private sector. Priorities will include integrated water resources management, promoting renewable energy, accelerating the diffusion of clean cooking and Stockholm+50 consultations. The preparation of an urban resilience framework in coordination with the Banadir Regional Authority and municipalities will guide capacity-building of urban institutions

to cope with climate challenges in urban areas, with particular attention to IDPs and marginalized populations. To support the implementation of the Environmental Policy and Act, the United Nations will assist the Government of Somalia in setting up environmental standards and regulations in 2022. The United Nations will also continue to support Somalia's ability to tap into the significant potential of the country's agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors as key for economic development and to strengthen the systems that underpin resilience against humanitarian shocks.

Strategic Priorities 1 (Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation) and 2 (Security and Rule of Law) of the Cooperation Framework are closely aligned with the United Nations Security Council mandate. The conclusion of the electoral process presents an opportunity for the United Nations in dialogue with national stakeholders to design new joint programmes in these two areas. Key priorities will be supporting nationally-led reconciliation processes in line with agreed frameworks, continued strengthening of rule of law and security institutions at all levels of government, supporting political dialogue on the federal system, the constitutional review process and accountable institutions, with a particular focus on the role of the Parliament, promoting the meaningful participation of women and youth, especially from marginalized communities, in political, economic and social life, and promoting and protecting the respect for human rights. Somalia's ratification in 2021 of UNCAC provides impetus for increased focus on strengthened anti-corruption efforts through support to institutions and legal frameworks.

The failure to achieve the 30 per cent women's quota in the 11th parliament is a reminder

that promoting gender equality and women's empowerment must remain a priority. The new Women, Peace and Protection Programme, a flagship initiative funded by the Peacebuilding Fund with co-funding through the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund, will form a central part of United Nations support to achieve the aspirations articulated in the Somali Women's Charter.

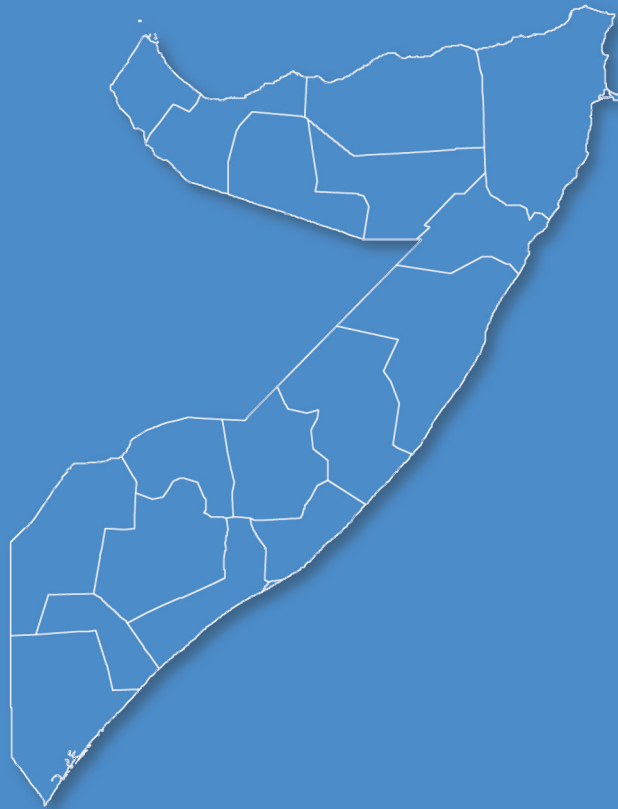
The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and recent humanitarian crisis in Ukraine has put a strain on international development assistance worldwide, with several major donor countries having signalled cuts to their budgets. The

United Nations in Somalia therefore operates in a context of increasing competition over resources, requiring new approaches to resource mobilization, joint programming and resource administration towards the attainment of the SDG agenda. The Cooperation Framework requires \$4.7 billion over its five years of implementation. Leveraging the potential of pooled funding, including the Peacebuilding Fund and the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund, promoting closer integration within the UNCT for better results, and attracting new donor partners will be essential to deliver on the Cooperation Framework priorities in 2022 and beyond.



Annex 1: Abbreviations

AFPs	Agencies, Funds and Programmes
AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CAS	Comprehensive Approach to Security
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
COP 26	26th Conference of Parties
COSP	Conference of State Parties
EDU	Enterprise Development Unit
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
NCC	National Consultative Council
NDA	National Disability Agency
NDP-9	Somalia's Ninth National Development Plan
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PSDP	Productive Sectors Development Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
STP	Somalia Transition Plan
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association



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