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Draft country programme document for Somalia (2021-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The UNDP country programme document (CPD), 2021-2025, is designed to support the efforts of Somalia to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as articulated in the National Development Plan, 2020-2024 (NDP-9). The CPD is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in content, structure and timelines. UNDP co-leads three of the four UNSDCF pillar working groups.

2. The NDP-9 identifies four pillars and defines roadmaps for inclusive politics, security and justice, and economic development, against which CPD programme priorities are aligned. The NDP-9 is considered the country's interim poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) and, alongside other key requirements, has led to Somalia reaching its decision point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

3. The country's socioeconomic transformation is occurring within a challenging national context, characterized by a contested political environment, conflict and instability, and complex regional politics, including rivalry among clans, which has largely destroyed the country's infrastructure and institutions and led to continued insecurity, insurgency and violation of human rights, with women largely excluded from peacebuilding processes owing to structural constraints and male-dominated political systems.¹ Some parts of the country and major roads are under the control of terrorist groups/Al Shabab.² Given its location within the Horn of Africa, events in Somalia have security, economic, trade, social and environmental implications for neighbouring countries.

4. After more than two decades of civil war and conflict, Somalia has made progress towards political and security stabilization. The establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia in 2012, the first national elections in 2016 and the provisional constitution have provided an opportunity for stability, peace, security and sustainable development.³ Despite progress, Somalia remains a fragile state and faces various challenges in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.⁴

5. Growing at an average of 2.5 per cent in 2012-2019, the economy is susceptible to multiple shocks,⁵ including recurrent floods and droughts and, most recently, locust infestation, exacerbated by limited capacities of government institutions to deliver services, inadequate infrastructure, and frailties in the public financial management system.⁶ The country's fragility has been further compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has impacted economic growth, food security, employment, remittances and fiscal revenue.⁷

6. More than 5.2 million people in Somalia, mostly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, need humanitarian assistance due to the multiple shocks; 2.6 million have been displaced primarily owing to conflicts and climate-related emergencies.⁸ Some 877,000 Somali refugees live in neighbouring countries, making them one of the largest refugee populations in the world.⁹ This has exposed people, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons (IDPs), to increased sexual and gender-based violence, food insecurity, loss of livelihood and economic insecurity.¹⁰ While progress is being made to strengthen the investment climate, there is an absence

¹ UNDP, 2019. "Measuring the economic impact of violent extremism leading to terrorism in Africa" (2007-2016), Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) International, 2007-2017.

² Felbab-Brown, Vanda. "Developments in Somalia" (14 November 2018): Brookings Institute and "Somalia: A Political Economy Analysis" (22 June 2018): Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

³ Felbab-Brown, Vanda. "Developments in Somalia" (14 November 2018): Brookings Institute.

⁴ Federal Government of Somalia. 2019. Somalia National Development Plan, 2020-2021; World Bank. 2019. Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (Findings from Wave 2 of Somalia High Frequency Survey); Federal Republic of Somalia. 2018; Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework; FGS. 2018. Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA), Volume II: Sector Reports; World Bank. 2017. "Strengthening Somalia's Systems Smartly: A Country System Risk Benefit Analysis".

⁵ World Bank, 2019. "Somalia Economic Update: Building Education to Boost Human Capital", August, Edition No.4.

⁶ Federal Republic of Somalia. 2018. Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework.

⁷ RAAGSAN. May 2020. "Socioeconomic implication of COVID-19 on micro, small and medium women-owned enterprises: A case of Mogadishu".

⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan Somalia.

⁹ United States for UNHCR. 2020. Somalia Refugee Crisis Explained (www.unrefugees.org).

¹⁰ OCHA. January 2020. Humanitarian Response Plan Somalia. Humanitarian programme cycle 2020.

of adequate policies and regulatory frameworks to promote private sector development, domestic and foreign investment, and regional trade.¹¹

7. The Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment, 2017-2018, indicates that 77 per cent of the country's population¹² live below the poverty line (\$1.90 per capita/day).¹³ Poverty incidence is highest (more than 80 per cent) in the north, south-west and in some districts of Mudug and Galguduud. Households located in IDP settlements and urban areas have the highest incidence of poverty at 75.6 and 73.7 per cent, respectively.¹⁴

8. Women represent nearly half the population and head five out of ten households.¹⁵ Women-headed households have poverty incidence six percentage points higher (72 per cent) than those headed by men (66 per cent). The Somalia Health and Demographic Survey 2020 showed that only 9 per cent of ever-married women were employed at survey time, while 18 per cent were not paid for work. Somali women are engaged in the informal sector and micro-enterprises, agricultural production and livestock activities.¹⁶ Women comprise over 60 per cent of business owners, the majority being micro-enterprises. COVID-19 has exacerbated the vulnerability of women in small-scale business, reducing their income and destroying livelihoods.¹⁷ Poor access to finance (86.9 per cent), dwindling sales (38.9 per cent), inability to benefit from government tax relief (87.7 per cent), and reduced remittances (90 per cent) are obstacles to women's entrepreneurial development.¹⁸

9. Young people aged under 35 and 24 comprise about 75 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively, of the country's estimated population of 15 million.¹⁹ The Somalia Youth Assessment Report indicates that two out of three youth (aged 15 to 30) live in poverty with food insecurity.²⁰ More than half of Somali youth are illiterate; two out of three have no formal education or have dropped out of school and 73 per cent are unemployed (42 per cent male; 58 per cent female).²¹ High youth unemployment is a threat to inclusive prosperity, stability and security, with male youth likely to be recruited into violent extremist organizations and girls forced into early marriage and experiencing sexual and gender-based violence, which affects one out of four women in Somalia; 99 per cent of Somali women aged 15 to 49 have undergone circumcision.²²

10. Recurrent disasters, climate emergencies, and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, combined with weak environmental governance, have resulted in degradation of the natural resource base.²³ The 2016-2017 drought plunged the majority of the population into food insecurity, with an estimated 6.7 million people acutely food insecure at the drought's peak.²⁴ The 2018 Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment showed there had been over \$3 billion (over 50 per cent of annual gross domestic product (GDP)) in drought-related damages and losses. Multi-sectoral recovery and resilience-building needs were estimated at nearly \$1.8 billion.²⁵ Food insecurity,

¹¹ World Bank. 2019. Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment: Findings from Wave 2 of Somalia High Frequency Survey; Federal Republic of Somalia. 2018; National Development Plan, 2020-2024.

¹² Approximately 82.2 per cent of the population is multidimensionally poor and about 8.7 per cent are vulnerable to poverty (source: https://ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/CB_SOM_2018.pdf).

¹³ World Bank. 2019. Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment: Findings of Wave 2 of Somali High Frequency Survey; Somalia National Development Plan, 2020-2024.

¹⁴ World Bank. Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Report 2019 (<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3181>).

¹⁵ World Bank. 2019. Somalia Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment: Findings of Wave 2 of Somali High Frequency Survey; Somalia National Development Plan, 2020-2024.

¹⁶ Ministry of Women and Human Rights. 2020. Rapid Assessment of Impact of COVID-19 on Somali Women Leading Small-scale Businesses.

¹⁷ A study of socioeconomic implications of COVID-19 on micro, small and medium women-owned enterprises in Mogadishu showed that 43 per cent of businesses had to stop operations while 98 per cent registered decreased revenue/sales: RAAGSA, May 2020.

¹⁸ RAAGSAN. May 2020. "Socioeconomic implication of COVID-19 on micro, small and medium women-owned enterprises: A case of Mogadishu".

¹⁹ Somalia population is estimated at over 15 million, 49.9 per cent are male and 50.1 per cent, female. About 46 per cent of the population consists of children aged 0 to 14. UNFPA, Population estimation survey report, 2014; common country assessment, 2020.

²⁰ USAID. 2020, Somalia Youth Assessment.

²¹ Ministry of Youth and Sport. June 2017. The National Youth Policy of the Federal Government of Somalia; Youth Strategy for Somalia, 2016-2020; United Nations-Somalia Youth Engagement and Empowerment. May 2019.

²² Federal Republic of Somalia: Somalia Health and Demographic Survey, 2020.

²³ In terms of climate vulnerability, Somalia ranks highest among fragile states (<https://www.climate-diplomacy.org/publications/infographic-countries-receiving-unpbf-funding-and-their-climate-vulnerability>) and second among 191 countries with limited risk management capacities in the 2019 Global Risk Index (ND-GAIN index: University of Notre Dame (<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>)).

²⁴ World Bank. 2018. Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment, 2018, Vol.2.

²⁵ Federal Republic of Somalia. 2018. Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework Report, 2018.

scarcity of drinking water, and displacement contributed to a stark rise in malnutrition and water-borne diseases, all a source of conflict.²⁶

11. Amid these challenges, opportunities exist in the political, economic, social and environmental fronts that serve as CPD entry points. Somalia has ratified various international human rights instruments²⁷ and developed several policy and legal frameworks.²⁸ The refinement of aid coordination structures provides an opportunity for the country's continued positive trajectory.

12. The UNDP country office in Somalia is a trusted partner and convenor for governmental and non-governmental actors, able to facilitate community and citizen engagement, and is impartial in addressing sensitive issues, such as human rights and gender inequalities. Given these comparative advantages, UNDP will work with government at federal, state and local levels, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, the United Nations system and other development partners, in supporting national efforts to address these challenges.

13. Aligned to the UNSDCF theory of change,²⁹ the CPD is based on the logic that transformative and inclusive politics and reconciliation, including deepening the federalization process and establishing a constitution, are preconditions for realizing sustained security, ensuring access to justice and rule of law, attaining inclusive economic recovery, and building resilience in a sustainably managed environment for the people's benefit.

14. The CPD is informed by lessons learned from previous programming periods, the independent country programme evaluation 2019, and sector-specific plans. UNDP will build on successes collectively realized in support of key national processes on elections, federalism, community engagement, women's role in peace and security, economic recovery, and natural resource management. UNDP will adopt strategies, such as capacity development, and area-based and joint programming modalities, to deliver the CPD. Successful innovation pilots generated through the UNDP accelerator lab will inform programme design and implementation.

II. Programme priorities and partnership

15. The CPD, 2021-2025, was developed through an inclusive, consultative process.³⁰ The programme is guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the six signature solutions³¹ of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, and will be realigned to the forthcoming strategic plan.

16. The CPD will contribute to national development priorities through three interlinked development results: (a) effective governance, inclusive politics and reconciliation; (b) enhanced security, rule of law and access to justice; and (c) sustainable management of natural resources for inclusive economic growth. These will be achieved through integrated programming approaches:

²⁶ Presentation on acute water diarrhoea to the humanitarian country team (4 August 20): Cholera cases in Somalia: regional and district analysis.

²⁷ Some of the international human rights conventions ratified by Somalia include the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on the Rights of the Child; and the International Covenant on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities amongst others.

²⁸ Legal and policy frameworks include the New Policing Model (2016); the National Security Policy Somalia (2016); the National Reconciliation Framework (2019); the National Anti-corruption Strategy (2020-2023); the National Strategy for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (2017); the National Youth Policy; the Somalia Recovery and Resilience Framework (2018); and the Somali Women's Convention on the Role and Participation of Women in Peace and Security (2019) amongst others.

²⁹ The UNSDCF theory of change is based on the logic that inclusive, democratic politics and reconciliation are preconditions for sustained security, rule of law and building strong institutions in the Federal Government of Somalia, the Federal Member States and local government in order to deliver services, which in turn is a driver for economic recovery, shared prosperity, social transformation and adaptation to climate change.

³⁰ As part of CPD development, the country office undertook a survey among stakeholders, including the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, local government, donors, CSOs, youth organizations, women organizations and the private sector, and internally among UNDP staff to identify CPD priorities and UNDP comparative advantages. In addition, the partners undertook an e-review of the draft CPD and participated in a series of virtual consultations jointly organized with the coordinating ministry (Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development) to validate the draft.

³¹ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 (Signature solutions: 1. Keep people out of poverty; 2. Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance for peaceful, just and inclusive societies; 3. Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilience societies; 4. Promote nature-based solutions for sustainable planet and development; 5. Close energy gap: clean, affordable energy; and 6. Strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls).

sustainable capacity development, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, coherent policy support, conflict sensitive programming, and strategic partnerships, including through joint programmes with United Nations entities. To ensure inclusivity and leaving-no-one-behind, the CPD will adopt a human rights-based approach and mainstream gender and women's empowerment and environmental sustainability.

17. UNDP will partner with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union, and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to address cross-border and trans-boundary issues in the Horn of Africa and security, political, environmental and economic aspects within their mandates. South-South and triangular cooperation will be adopted to promote innovative approaches as strategies for enhancing economic growth and addressing insecurity. The programme will strengthen engagement with citizens through participatory planning at district level. UNDP will utilize existing national and United Nations structures and work with national and subnational-level partners, including government, the private sector, civil society and international financial institutions to deliver CPD priorities.

Programme priority 1: governance, inclusive politics and reconciliation

18. This programme will contribute to Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17 and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, signature solutions 2, 3 and 6³² and UNSDCF outcome 1.2. UNDP will:

- (a) Support development and implementation of relevant policy, legal and regulatory frameworks in line with international and regional norms and standards; establish and strengthen effective and accountable institutions in national, state and local governments to deliver quality services to citizens and tackle corruption and mismanagement of public resources;
- (b) Work with relevant institutions to review, adopt and implement the Somalia constitution; harmonize Federal Member States constitutions and legislative frameworks, including uptake of the Women's Charter with the federal constitution;
- (c) Support effective implementation of the national reconciliation framework/process (NRF/NRP); strengthen capacity of religious and traditional leaders, CSOs, women, youth, IDPs and persons with disabilities to effectively participate/engage in conflict mapping and peacebuilding initiatives;
- (d) Support the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, local government, electoral management institutions, CSOs, religious and traditional leaders in completing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks on inclusive and credible elections, and election and political party laws; strengthen capacities of institutions in charge of elections; empower women, youth, IDPs and persons with disabilities to actively participate in elections at all levels; and work with CSOs and media to safeguard democratic space;
- (e) Work with relevant United Nations entities – the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – and local authorities to overcome obstacles to achieving results; deploy adaptive management methodology in response to the dynamic political context, with the support of possible funding partners such as the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Peace Building Fund.

Programme priority 2: security, rule of law and access to justice

19. This programme will contribute to Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17 and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, signature solutions 2, 3 and 6³³ and UNSDCF outcome 2.1. UNDP will:

³² UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2020 (Signature solutions: 2. Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies; 3. Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; and 6. Strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls).

³³ UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2020 (Signature solutions: 2. Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies; 3. Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; and 6. Strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls).

- (a) Support implementation plan of the National Security Architecture and coordination of the comprehensive approach to security; support institutional strengthening and increased professionalism for security sector governance; promote civilian oversight functions of the security sector with increased involvement of civil society and the media; and support climate justice and security;
- (a) Build communities' capacities to conduct generative dialogue on justice issues, support restorative and transformative justice and address underlying power dynamics at the root causes of violence and conflict; support establishment of and capacity building for the Human Rights Commission and the Judicial Services Commission; institutionalize alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; advocate for ratification of human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and protect women, girls, IDPs and persons with disabilities from human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence;
- (a) Support non-violent alternatives to conflict resolution to facilitate peace and counter violent extremism, including a focus on community-led processes and empowering religious leaders, clan elders, youth and women in support of the national tolerance and dialogue strategy;
- (a) Work with United Nations entities (UNSOM, UN-Women, the United Nations Children's Fund and UNOPS) in line with the global focal points mechanism to facilitate and ensure marginalized groups, including women, youth, IDPs and persons with disabilities, participate in and benefit from reforms in security, rule of law, access to justice and human rights, with possible funding partners such as the European Union, the Netherlands, Denmark, FCDO, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Peacebuilding Fund.

Programme priority 3: sustainable natural resources management for inclusive economic growth

20. This programme will contribute to Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, signature solutions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6³⁴ and UNSDCF outcomes 3.1 and 4.2. Specifically, UNDP will:

- (a) Support integrated environmental governance and natural resources management, including land, water, marine and restoration of degraded landscapes and ecosystems; facilitate vulnerable communities (women, youth, agro-pastoralists, IDPs) to participate and benefit from these initiatives;
- (a) Support development of policies that improve resilience to climate change and increase disaster risk management capacities at federal, state and local levels; build resilience for pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities; establish early warning systems and sustainable mitigation measures for emergencies;
- (a) Support development of legal and regulatory frameworks for private sector and digital skills development, especially among youth, and participatory processes to create green jobs for youth, women, IDPs and persons with disabilities; promote innovative businesses in key sectors, including blue, green and grey economies; and contribute towards economic recovery and diversification and increased market access; and support the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States in planning and data generation to promote inclusive economic growth;
- (a) Support improved access to sustainable energy sources for vulnerable communities, including female-headed households; develop legal frameworks to regulate the cost of energy; and partner with the private sector for equitable energy access;
- (a) Work with Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to promote durable solutions for IDPs, bringing together humanitarian-development-peace approaches and the

³⁴ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-20 (Signature Solutions: 1. Keep people out of poverty; 3. Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; 4. Promote nature-based solutions for sustainable planet and development; 5. Close energy gap: clean, affordable energy; and 6. Strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls).

adoption of international and regional frameworks to promote stabilization, resilience and livelihood opportunities;

- (a) Work, as the globally mandated technical lead, with the country team to implement the United Nations framework for the immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19, as informed by the pandemic impact assessment, in partnership with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, private sector institutions, the World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and funding partners: FCDO, Italy, Japan, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Switzerland, Sweden, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund.

III. Programme and risk management

21. This CPD outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to country programmes, are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

22. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in coordination with United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

23. *Political risks.* To address the risk of divisive, sectarian politics, UNDP will continue to partner with UNSOM, AMISOM and other regional and international partners, to strengthen federalization, and work with the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, religious/local leaders and other stakeholders to promote inclusion and reconciliation.

24. *Resource mobilization risks.* Protracted insecurities, climate shocks and COVID-19 continue to direct financial resources towards humanitarian needs. The Partnership and Communication Action Plan (PCAP) is underway and will identify alternative resource mobilization approaches and move from funding to financing, using the HIPC initiative as entry point. The PCAP will serve to engage with traditional and emerging donors to promote long-term development solutions.

25. *Implementation and operational risks.* Security risks continue to hamper programme implementation and increase costs. To mitigate risks, UNDP will strengthen security measures and continue to streamline operations and adjust its in-country presence in accordance with security developments and in line with agreements within the United Nations system. The country office will maintain its presence in Mogadishu and in state capitals in Somalia, with a liaison office in Nairobi, Kenya.

26. The country office will continue to work with the United Nations Risk Management Unit to assess, monitor and mitigate programmatic and operational risks based on ISO13000 risk management standards. UNDP will unify its efforts with the United Nations system to implement joint risk mitigation measures in consultation with partners.

27. Due to national partners' limited capacities in programme management, UNDP will use direct implementation. Through implementation of the business operations strategy with other United Nations organizations, the country office will support a macro-assessment of the public financial management system to inform use of national systems. Programme governance mechanisms will be established in alignment with UNSDCF structures for management and oversight. Opportunities for systematic capacity development will be jointly pursued with United Nations organizations, including, as applicable, using HACT.

28. To enhance efficiency, the programme will streamline business operations and enhance coordination and synergies across projects and portfolios.

29. *Social and environmental standards.* The country office will apply UNDP social and environmental screening procedures and accountability mechanisms as part of risk management and do-no-harm principles.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. UNDP county programme monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be aligned to the UNSDCF 2021-2025 monitoring and evaluation plan. Guided by its monitoring and evaluation guidelines, the country office will develop an evaluation plan that includes project and thematic evaluations for the three programme priorities and, with the Resident Coordinator's Office, a joint UNSDCF evaluation.

31. Monitoring and evaluation in Somalia is a challenge, owing to insecurity and inaccessibility of some areas. Joint United Nations third-party monitoring services will be deployed and innovation tools for data management adopted to ensure a robust monitoring system that will inform adjustments during programme implementation.

32. Working with the Department of Statistics, relevant bilateral and multilateral partners, UNDP will support strengthening of institutions and systems for gender and age-disaggregated data management at federal and state levels, in line with the national statistics strategic plan.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Somalia (2021-2025)

| NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP 9 Pillar 1. Inclusive and accountable politics and reconciliation. | | | | |
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| UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNSDCF 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. | | | | |
| RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development. | | | | |
| COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S) | DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES | INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i> | MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS | ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME <i>(United States dollars)</i> |
| <p>Indicators Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) Federal Parliament (b) Federal Member States parliaments</p> <p>Baseline: 24.5% Federal Parliament (2020)</p> <p>Federal Member States parliaments: 1.5% (Puntland), 15.8% (South West), 10.8% (Jubaland), 6.7% (Galmudug), 6.1% (Hirshabelle) (2020)</p> <p>Target: 30% women quota</p> | <p>Data source: Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States parliaments and CSO reports Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP, UNSOM</p> | <p>Output 1.1. Legal and regulatory frameworks for citizen participation in political processes developed</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1.1: Number of legal and regulatory frameworks aligned to international and regional standards/human rights conventions Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Source: Parliaments Frequency: As applicable</p> <p>1.1.2: Women, youth, persons with disabilities and IDPs actively engage in political processes Baseline: Limited engagement Target: Significant engagement Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: As applicable</p> | <p>Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, Federal and State parliaments, local governments, CSOs, religious/traditional leaders, the Electoral Commission, United Nations, donors, Somali people</p> | <p>Regular: \$15 million</p> <p>Other: \$79.9 million</p> |
| | | <p>Output 1.2. Provisional Constitution reviewed and adopted</p> <p>Indicators: 1.2.1: Number of articles adopted Baseline: 0 Target: 18 Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> | | |

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| | | <p>1.2.2: Institutionalization of article 3(v) in the reviewed Constitution Baseline: Not institutionalized (2020) Target: Institutionalized Source: Joint Parliamentary Oversight Committee Frequency: As applicable</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 1.3. Federalist governance model strengthened and National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) implemented</p> <p>Indicators: 1.3.1: Extent to which federal governance architecture for peace and security is functional Baseline: Draft Intergovernmental Relations Bill (2020) Target: Bill approved and implemented Source: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation Frequency: As applicable</p> <p>1.3.2: Extent of implementation of the NRF Baseline: 0% Target: 50% Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 1.4. Strengthened electoral institutions and systems for credible elections</p> <p>Indicators 1.4.1: Proportion of voter turnout by elective category and electoral levels (youth, persons with disabilities) disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Target: 50% voter turnout Source: National Independent Election Commission (NIEC) Frequency: As applicable</p> <p>1.4.2: Proportion of women in elected positions</p> | | |

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| | | <p>Baseline: 24% (2020) Target: 30% Source: NIEC, parliaments Frequency: As applicable</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 1.5. Institutions at national, state and local government levels strengthened to deliver quality services to citizens</p> <p>Indicators 1.5.1: Number of institutions/districts capacitated Baseline: 17 (2020) Target: 41 (4 per Federal Member State) Source: project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>1.5.2 Level of citizen engagement in local level development processes Baseline: Limited Target: Significant Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| <p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP-9 Pillar 2. Improved security and the rule of law.</p> | | | | |
| <p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2. UNSDCF Outcome 2.1. Respect, protection and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security and environmental governance would be sustained by strengthened Security and Rule of Law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks.</p> | | | | |
| <p>RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.</p> | | | | |
| <p>Indicators 2. Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism and disaggregated by gender and displacement status</p> | <p>Data source and frequency Source: World Bank High Frequency Survey Frequency: Biennial Responsibility: World Bank, UNDP</p> | <p>Output 2.1. Capacity of security institutions strengthened to ensure service delivery and compliance with human rights due diligence policy (HRDDP) standards</p> <p>Indicators 2.1.1. Number of institutional development and capacity building plans developed/updated and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 13 (2020) Target: 16</p> | <p>Security, police, justice and human rights institutions the Federal Government and Member States, CSOs, media, religious/traditional leaders, United Nations, donors, Somali people</p> | <p>Regular: \$12 million Other: \$90 million</p> |

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| <p>Baseline: 39% accessed clan elders; 8% religious leaders; 3% informal court; 45% police; 2.5% formal court; 2.8% community leaders</p> <p>Target: Increased trust in formal justice institutions</p> | | <p>Source: UNSOM Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2. Strengthened capacity of justice institutions at federal and state levels to promote restorative and alternative justice systems</p> <p>Indicators 2.2.1: Progress towards establishment of Human Rights Commission Baseline: Limited progress Target: Significant progress Source: Federal Government of Somalia, UNSOM reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.2: Number of CSOs capacitated to report on human rights violations Baseline: 13 Target: 40 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.2.3: Number of community-based dispute resolutions mechanisms established/capacitated to deliver justice services Baseline: 16 alternative dispute resolution centres in 5 FMS, Benadir (2020) Target: Additional 2 per state Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.3. Capacity of women, youth, persons with disabilities and IDPs strengthened to access justice services</p> <p>Indicators 2.3.1: Proportion of marginalized population accessing justice services Baseline: No data (2020)</p> | | |
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| | | <p>Target: 20% increase Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.3.2: Proportion of sexual and gender-based violence victims empowered to access formal justice system Baseline: No data Target: 60% Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 2.4. Enhanced peace and security through tolerance and dialogue</p> <p>Indicators 2.4.1: Number of community/religious leaders' networks and prevention and countering of violent extremism (PCVE) platforms established and capacitated Baseline: 6 (1 Federal level religious leaders' network; 5 PCVE platforms at state level) Target: 25 (10 religious leaders' networks; 15 PCVE platforms) Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.4.2: Number of grievances successfully mediated by the networks and platforms Baseline: 4 Target: 60 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks for climate security developed and implemented</p> <p>Indicators 2.5.1: Number of policies enacted and implemented</p> | | |

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| | | <p>Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Source: Project report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>2.5.2: Percentage reduction of climate-related security incidences in target areas Baseline: To be determined Target: Five-point reduction per target area Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP-9 Pillar 3. Economic development. | | | | |
| UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3. UNSDCF 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 enterprise (SME) sector. | | | | |
| RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions. | | | | |
| Indicators | Data source and frequency | Output 3.1. Capacity of governmental organizations strengthened for effective regulatory oversight of productive sectors (blue, green, grey economies) | Federal and state government entities, private sector, investors, academia/think tanks; target communities, UN, donors, Somali people (including the diaspora) | Regular: \$24.2 million Other: \$27 million |
| 'Doing Business' global ranking Baseline: Rank 190 out of 190 countries Target: Rank at least 150 | Source: World Bank Frequency: Annual Responsibility: World Bank | <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.1.1: Number of policies, legal and regulatory frameworks developed/revised to meet international standards Baseline:10 (2020) Target: 30 Source: Project report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.1.2: Proportion of SMEs reporting improved business environment Baseline: 0% (2020) Target: 60% Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | Output 3.2. Enhanced access of SMEs to business development services (BDS) | | |

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| | | <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.2.1: Number of enterprises receiving BDS disaggregated by sector Baseline: 1 (2020) Target: 10 per state Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.2.2: Number of women, youth and persons with disabilities–owned enterprises capacitated Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 10 per category Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 3.3 Enhanced access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy for economic growth</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>3.3.1: Number of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access, by category (women, pastoralists, IDPs) Baseline: 58,682 households (86% women headed households) (2020) Target: 350,000 households (90% women headed households) Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.3.2: Number of legal and regulatory frameworks on energy developed and implemented Baseline: 5 (2020) Target: 10 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: As applicable</p> <p>3.3.3 Number of clean energy systems Baseline: 9 (2020) Target: 15</p> | | |

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| | | <p>Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 3.4. Strengthened national capacities for planning and data generation for inclusive economic growth</p> <p>Indicators: 3.4.1: Number of Federal Member States development plans finalized and implemented Baseline: 2 (2020) Target: 6 Source: Project report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.4.2: Extent of implementation of national statistics strategic plan Baseline: 0 Target: 90% Source: Project report Frequency: As applicable</p> <p>3.4.3: Number of institutions strengthened for effective programme management Baseline: 25 (2020) Target: 100 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 3.5. Expedited digital economy application for target groups</p> <p>Indicators: 3.5.1: Increase of service sector (as proxy for a digital economy) contribution to GDP Baseline: 0 Target: 2% annual increase Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.5.2: Number of youths trained on digital literacy</p> | | |

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| | | <p>Baseline: 100(2020) Target: 10,000 Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.5.3: Number of private sector entities employing youths Baseline: No data (2020) Target: Additional 6 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 3.6. Durable Solutions for IDPs are implemented for stabilization, livelihoods and peace</p> <p>Indicators: 3.6.1: Number of IDPs benefitting from livelihoods initiatives Baseline: 23,557 (2020) Target: 250,000 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>3.6.2: Number of IDPs/returnees reintegrated Baseline: 4,398 (2020) Target: 10,000 Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP-9 Pillar 4. Social development. | | | | |
| UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4. UNSDCF Outcome 4.2. The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation reduced. | | | | |
| RELATED UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises. | | | | |
| <p>Indicators</p> <p>Number/proportion of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation. Baseline: 50% of population (2020)</p> | <p>Data Source and frequency:</p> <p>Source: OCHA/ReliefWeb Frequency: As applicable Responsibility: OCHA/humanitarian country team</p> | <p>Output 4.1. Enhanced capacities of government institutions and communities at federal, state, local levels to mitigate and adapt to climate change</p> <p>Indicators:</p> | <p>Institutions at FGS and FMS, CSOs, Media, traditional leaders, UN, target communities</p> | <p>Regular: \$15 million Other: \$42.6 million</p> |

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| <p>Target: 20%</p> | | <p>4.1.1: Number of target communities benefitting from early warning systems Baseline: 100,000 agro-pastoralists (2020) Target: 1,000,000 agro-pastoralists Source: Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency (HAMDA); Third-party monitoring</p> <p>4.1.2: Number of sectoral institutions engaged in the implementation of the nationally determined contributions to climate change Baseline: 5 at federal level (2020) Target: 11 (6 at state/local levels) Source: Third-party monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 4.2. People-centred environment and climate-smart strategies established for sustainable natural resources management</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.2.1: Number of policies and legal frameworks for natural resources management developed and implemented at federal and state levels, disaggregated by sector Baseline: 5 (2020) Target: 9 Source: project reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>4.2.2: Number of target groups (pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, fishermen) benefitting from natural resources management initiatives Baseline: 53,320 (42% women) (2020) Target: 100,000 (50% women) Source: Project reports Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
| | | <p>Output 4.3. Institutions at federal and state levels adapting and implementing disaster risk</p> | | |

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| | | <p>management systems in line with Sendai Framework</p> <p>Indicators 4.3.1: Number of institutions adopting and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies Baseline: 3 early warning systems operational in Federal Government of Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland (2020) Target: 32 (7 at state level; 25 at local level) Source: Disaster Management authorities Frequency: Annual</p> <p>4.3.2: Proportion of target groups/communities adopting DRR measures Baseline: 25% (2020) Target: 80% Source: Disaster management authorities Frequency: Annual</p> | | |
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