



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
20 November 2017

Original: English

First regular session 2018
22–26 January 2018, New York
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Somalia (2018–2020)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	5
III. Programme and risk management.....	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation.....	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Somalia (2018-2020).....	9



I. Programme rationale

1. The Federal Republic of Somalia has a population of around 12.3 million,¹ with 52 per cent living below the \$1.9 per day poverty line.² The highest incidence of poverty is found among households located in internally displaced persons (IDP) settlements (71 per cent) and in Mogadishu (57 per cent).³

2. After a chaotic, violent period between 1991-2011, the federal and member state structures have been established, with UNDP support, and increasingly fulfil their functions. Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle have joined Puntland to become Federal Member States. The issue of Somaliland's status remains unresolved. The establishment of a federal government in 2012 and, since 2013, implementation of the peace and state-building goals of the New Deal Compact have been encouraging, but significant progress is still needed, as indicated by the country's poor ranking in the global fragile states index⁴ and Transparency International's perception survey.⁵

3. For the first time in two decades, the UNDP-supported National Federal Parliament successfully served a full-term⁶ and assisted in the finalization of the 2016 indirect elections, resulting in the election of 17 per cent youth and 25 per cent women members of parliament. Finalizing the federalism discussion on political, institutional and fiscal issues is of high priority as it guides the distribution of power and resources, revenue collection, security sector governance, and federal and state legislation.

4. The adoption of the National Development Plan, 2017-2019,⁷ is an important milestone and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals while drawing upon the New Deal Compact principles. The National Development Plan has ten pillars: (a) politics and reconciliation; (b) poverty reduction; (c) Somali national armed forces and reform of the security sector; (d) displacement; (e) resilience; (f) basic services; (g) health; (h) employment; and (i) federal framework empowering the Federal Member States

5. Despite ongoing violent conflicts in some areas, more conflicts are resolved peacefully. Based on a comprehensive approach to security and stability, and in line with Goals 5 and 16, progress has been made in developing state policing capacity. As highlighted in the independent evaluation,⁸ UNDP future support needs to focus on gender responsive and inclusive community policing as part of a comprehensive approach to security and stability.

6. Over the years, legal pluralism has emerged with judiciary and rule of law actors operating with overlapping legal systems of secular statutory laws, sharia and customary law (Xeer).⁹ At federal level, the justice system remains ill equipped to respond to gender-based violence in the absence of a specific law outlawing sexual and other forms of violence.

¹ UNFPA, Population estimation survey report, 2014.

² World Bank, 2016: <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2738/download/39412> (draft).

³ Male headed households are more likely to be poor than female headed households, but the difference is minimal (52 per cent as opposed to 50 per cent) and could easily be accounted for due to a sampling bias/or error.

⁴ Global Fund for Peace, the fragile states index 2016.

⁵ Transparency International, corruption perception index, 2016.

⁶ The 9th Parliament and sitting President handed over power peacefully.

⁷ For the first time in over 30 years, in December 2016, the Government presented a nationally owned, nationally-led national development plan.

⁸ Lapprand, D. and Rispo, M., 2016, Independent end of project evaluation of UNDP Somalia projects 2012-2015: Access to Justice, UNDP A2JP civilian policing project.

⁹ Decades of limited access to inefficient, corrupt formal institutions has led Somalis to depend on trusted, centuries-old traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, such as the Xeer.

The 2016 annual report of the Somalia protection cluster reports 7,293 cases of gender-based violence, with many others unreported. Female genital mutilation persists, with a prevalence rate of 98 per cent, the achievement of Goal 5 remains challenging.¹⁰ Somalia has not ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). HIV prevalence is growing at rate of approximately 1 per cent per annum.¹¹

7. With United Nations support, some state and district departments show improving service delivery, often through hybrid governance arrangements negotiated between state, private and civic sector actors, and clan elders. Evaluations have identified limited progress at the district level in addressing weak local institutions and delivery of public services.

8. Almost a fifth of the country's population is affected by forced displacement. The ongoing drought, food insecurity and conflict have led to the displacement of over 766,000¹² men, women and children who need assistance, access to basic services and jobs. In addition, 1.1 million men, women, boys and girls had already been displaced owing to earlier conflicts and the 2011 famine. Inadequate government coordination capacity and suboptimal humanitarian-development cooperation has led to a fragmented response with weak linkages between relief, recovery and longer-term development.

9. The heavy reliance of Somalia on unsustainably managed natural resources is one of major sources of fragility. Ecosystems are under serious threat from a combination of deforestation resulting from charcoal production¹³ and climate change, leading to recurrent floods and droughts. In 2011, a drought led to famine in which over 250,000 people died; similar drought conditions in 2016-2017 led to famine risks, but averted through a robust humanitarian response. Inequitable access to natural resources leaves Somali women and girls disproportionately affected.

10. Lack of access to affordable energy impedes economic growth. Less than a quarter of the population has access to electricity and tariffs are among the highest in the world. While governance reforms are required, potential exists in harnessing renewable energy.

11. More than half the working-age population is outside the labour force,¹⁴ and women¹⁵ are more likely to be affected.¹⁶ Households in IDP settlements are most affected by unemployment. Approximately two thirds of youth are unemployed, which may increase their risk of radicalization. More young women (27 per cent) than young men (15 per cent)¹⁷ are neither working nor in school.

12. In 2012, UNDP moved its operations from Nairobi to Mogadishu to closely engage with national counterparts. In previous programming cycles, UNDP supported the state formation and electoral process that concluded in 2016 in partnership with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and other international actors. The support to these processes shows the importance of United Nations integration.

¹⁰ There is a lack of sex-disaggregated data.

¹¹ National Development Plan, 2017-2019.

¹² Somalia humanitarian dashboard, July 2017.

¹³ Lawlessness due to conflict has enabled land grabbing, leading to massive displacement of less powerful clans, significant damage to water sources and accelerated destruction of forests to produce charcoal.

¹⁴ Musse F. and Gardner J., *A Gender Profile of Somalia (Updated from the 2007 version)*, European Union Somalia mission, October 2013.

¹⁵ Women's participation in wage labour 40 per cent in Puntland, 36 per cent in Somaliland and lower in emerging new states (33 per cent).

¹⁶ UNDP, Gender in Somalia, brief II, 2014.

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 8.

13. With UNDP support, the country developed the National Development Plan aligned with the Goals at the end of 2016 – the country’s first national plan since the early 1980s. UNDP helped to drive the establishment of an aid architecture around the Somali New Deal Compact and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), led by the Government.

14. UNDP is the lead actor for many country team joint programmes. Due to its trust-based lasting relationships at all levels and thought leadership on the National Development Plan, UNDP has a comparative advantages in capacity development at federal, state and local levels and in leading international support in the next step of the state-building agenda. Growing partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have opened new pathways for cooperation on climate change resilience, linking humanitarian work with recovery, and gradually shifting the country’s development to more a sustainable trajectory, making Somalia a good case for the ‘new way of working’.

15. Based on the assessment of development results’ recommendations, a new approach has been designed focused on the ‘core of government functions’ and strengthening capacities of institutions. At the request of the Government, UNDP will develop an integrated platform to support government efforts to fight corruption and strengthen the accountability of institutions. The assessment of development results recommended that the UNDP country office scale up its poverty reduction programme¹⁸ to align with Goals 1, 6, 7, 11 and 13, ensuring gender-responsive livelihoods, climate change resilience, natural resource management interventions and provision of renewable energy.

16. UNDP targeted initiatives and gender mainstreaming have contributed to achieving gender equality results, including supporting women’s representation in the new federal parliament; after the 2016 electoral process, women’s representation increased by 75 per cent. But important challenges remain.

17. Together with the Government, UNDP will support the National Development Plan’s vision of an inclusive political system, with credible and transparent elections in 2020 and the reestablishment of professional and accountable national security forces. UNDP will contribute to reducing poverty by developing a comprehensive approach to displacement and to resilient communities able to withstand climatic shocks and the building of an economic framework that empowers the Federal Member States to deliver services and focus on employment creation – particularly for youth – in agriculture, livestock and fishing. UNDP, together with UNSOM, will continue to support: the federalism agenda; finalization of the constitution; the election of parliaments and district councils in a transparent process with equitable representation of men, women and youth; the strengthening of mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflict; and improving access to justice for Somali men and women. UNDP will coordinate with the World Bank and United Nations organizations – including the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – in strengthening the public-sector machinery by working on core government functions, service delivery and building capacity for post-disaster recovery. UNDP will join forces with United Nations organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to tackle the needs of groups that have been left behind by supporting durable solutions, access to markets, renewable energy, value chains, infrastructure and skills development with a particular focus on women’s economic empowerment.

¹⁸ Ibid.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The UNDP country programme, aligned with the United Nations Somalia Strategic Framework (UNSF), 2017-2020, will support the Government, Federal Member States and Somaliland to deliver on political, rule of law, security, human rights, socioeconomic recovery and development priorities, as outlined in the National Development Plan as well as the Somaliland National Development Plan-II. The Government requested support for the implementation of the Goals-aligned National Development Plan, and the United Nations collectively responded via the development of the UNSF. The UNSF identified UNDP as a lead agency in areas including rule of law, resilience, inclusive politics and institutional strengthening. UNDP comparative advantages build on relationships and access to government, its presence across the country, and unique experience in delivering on the country's complex environment.

19. UNDP will target those left behind – low-income women, youth, IDPs and vulnerable groups – with broad civil society participation to ensure inclusivity of interventions. UNDP will continue to engage with partners at all levels, including the new Federal Member States and newly accessible districts. Together with the public and private sector, academia and civil society, UNDP will explore new innovative methodologies to reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, accelerate socioeconomic development, and enhance youth entrepreneurship and employment.

20. UNDP will seek South-South cooperation across all programmes to support the country's engagement on regional and global platforms, and to further the Goals, while focusing on National Development Plan priorities, including capacity development, service delivery and economic recovery. The focus will be on establishing longer-term cooperation between Somali institutions and institutions in other countries.

21. UNDP will actively support the development of innovative solutions to social engagement and public sector service delivery as well as employment generation and private sector development. Together with partners in the public, private and non-profit sectors, UNDP will seek domestic solutions to development challenges while utilizing global best practices. Dedicated attention to sustained and alternative financing arrangements will underscore the sustainability of these efforts.

22. UNDP will focus on the following National Development Plan and UNSF priorities:

Development priority 1. Inclusive and responsive political processes

23. Responding to the UNSF priority 1 and strategic plan outcome 2, UNDP, in coordination with UNSOM, will boost the capacity of the legislative institutions at federal and state level, as well as the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and other key government partners, to perform the constitutional review in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner. UNDP will advocate for effective engagement of civil society by supporting platforms for national dialogue and by facilitating strategic partnerships between civil society and legislative institutions. UNDP will support national dialogues to deepen federalism and frame its political, institutional and fiscal aspects. UNDP will work with UNSOM and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to boost the capacity of women and young members of parliament as agents of change and enable women's increased participation in political processes and leadership functions. Working in an integrated manner with UNSOM, UNDP will help develop and support implementation of an electoral cycle strategy aligned to Goals 5 and 16, which includes developing a gender-responsive electoral law, a nationwide election administration capacity, registration and regulation of political parties, voter registration, and strengthening of civil society, while

advocating for political leadership's commitment to transparency and accountability. UNDP work under this priority area will be closely aligned to Goals 5 and 16.

Development priority 2. Extending accountable and transparent service delivery in a secure environment

24. In line with UNSF priorities 2 and 3 and strategic plan outcomes 2 and 3, UNDP will strengthen its partnerships at national, state and district levels to expand inclusive service delivery, in particular in parts of the country where formal state structures have long been absent, supporting the extension of state authority. UNDP, in close collaboration with the World Bank, will support the formulation of the government 'system design' in line with international standards (laws, rules, regulations, operating procedures) in the core priority of state functions, including in the rule of law sector. UNDP will also support the policy, legal and regulatory framework to define how government should comply with anti-corruption and accountability standards. UNDP will support national and state institutions to deliver against their mandates, including mobilizing and effectively managing required resources to ensure sustainability of financing for development, as per Goal 17. UNDP will bring best practices on federalism, justice, police and security sector development using a gender-responsive approach supporting dispute-resolution and prevention of violence through inclusion and integrated coordination mechanisms between traditional and formal justice systems. UNDP will work with UNSOM to support capacity for the implementation of the country's national strategy and action plan to prevent and counter violent extremism.

Development priority 3. Progress from protracted socioeconomic and environmental fragility and recurrent humanitarian crises.

25. In alignment with UNSF priorities 4 and 5, UNDP will seek more sustainable responses to crisis and displacement and promote long-term development solutions to break the cycle of crisis and reduce the need for humanitarian assistance within the new resilience and recovery framework in partnership with the World Bank and the European Union. At the specific request of the Government and in line with Goals 1, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 15 and the 'new way of working' agreed in the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, UNDP will boost its efforts to better link humanitarian, recovery and development interventions to progressively achieve the 2030 Agenda. Working with the ministries of interior, labour, planning, trade and commerce, gender, water and energy, and in cooperation with FAO, ILO and UN-Habitat, UNDP will stimulate employment (particularly for women and youth) by strengthening demand in growth sectors of the economy, increasing the supply of skills required by the market and leveraging short-term 'cash for work' opportunities. Access to clean energy will be increased through regulatory reforms, financial intermediation and skills training that promote the rapid diffusion of viable off-grid or mini-grid solar energy services for poor, women and IDPs. In cooperation with FAO and UNEP, further steps will be taken to build the capacity of environment, water management and disaster risk reduction institutions, and promote ecosystems-based climate change adaptation, sustainable land management and the protection of biodiversity. In cooperation with UN-Habitat and UNHCR, durable solutions will be sought for protracted displacement that increase the productive capacities of IDPs, build their human capital, catalyse investment in appropriate physical infrastructure, and promote equitable, gender-responsive welfare services.

III. Programme and risk management

26. The country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and is the primary tool of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the

country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

27. The country programme will be nationally executed. National execution may be replaced by direct execution to enable response to force majeure. Direct implementation will be used for circumstances where counterpart capacities require it. Direct implementation will systematically be accompanied by targeted national capacity development efforts and direct agreements with national authorities with the aim of shifting to national implementation and use of country systems, in line with the new partnership agreement for Somalia, and the Government use-of-country-systems roadmap. UNDP will strive to adequately address the needs of Somaliland with targeted programming.

28. UNDP will strengthen joint monitoring and evaluation practices to generate disaggregated data and evidence through periodic reviews, midterm and/or final evaluations and engage in joint efforts on resilience, disaster recovery, risk management and prevention. The country programme will remain flexible to cater to priorities emerging from ongoing United Nations reform and the new UNDP strategic plan.

29. As aid delivery mechanisms continue to evolve in Somalia, UNDP will work with its partners to design a partnership strategy that goes beyond traditional resource mobilization. This entails fully leveraging the capacities and resources of traditional and non-traditional donors, and establishing strategic collaborations with international financial institutions and regional development banks. UNDP will apply innovative, policy-oriented, issues-based cooperation approaches with development partners such as the European Union, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom and will strategically engage with emerging donors, including Gulf countries. Continued insecurity and climatic shocks, in combination with global developments, pose financial risks as they may lead to loss of resources, requiring recalibration of programming.

30. Limited capacities of national partners remain a concern. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will continue to be used together with other United Nations organizations to manage fiduciary and operational risks. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/32, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects. As part of the assessment of development results' recommendations, UNDP will implement a comprehensive capacity development strategy for its staff and partners, particularly on finance and procurement. UNDP will continue to play a leading role in promoting the principles and preparing the national systems to increase absorption.

31. The country office will apply UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanisms as part of normal risk management practice, using multiple mechanisms, including third-party monitoring. The United Nations Risk Management Unit will continue to assist the country office in assessing, monitoring and mitigating programmatic and operational risks, based on ISO 13000 risk management standards.

32. The country office will continue with a strong presence in Mogadishu, expand office presence in state capitals in Somalia, and maintain a liaison office in Nairobi while remaining flexible to scale up and scale down in accordance with security developments. Innovative implementation modalities will be explored and third-party monitoring will be used in inaccessible areas.

33. UNDP will continue to prioritize gender equality through innovative ‘female intern’ programmes and by ensuring vendors adhere to gender equality benchmarks. Country programme indicators will be revised to ensure consistency with the UNDP strategic plan.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. Somalia lacks the capacity to collect and analyse data and relies on the international community for statistics. UNDP, on the request of the Government, will support the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Planning to collect and analyse data and oversee the dissemination of gender and age-disaggregated data collected by other government agencies. UNDP will support the Sustainable Development Goals coordination unit and strengthen government monitoring and evaluation.

35. UNDP will complement survey data with innovative applications of big data – both structured (census, survey) and non-structured (open data sources, mobile call records, social media, remote-sensing, satellite imageries) – to complement traditional monitoring and evaluation approaches and to allow for real-time monitoring of changes on the ground. UNDP will promote innovative ways of monitoring, including in partnership with the Global Pulse initiative.

36. A minimum of 15 per cent of all programme and project activities will specifically address gender equality and women’s empowerment (gender marker 3), while a minimum of 50 per cent will significantly address the same (gender marker 2). The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor country programme expenditures and to improve gender-responsive planning, implementation and monitoring.

37. UNDP will contribute to conduct research on critical Somali governance and development challenges, such as drought, displacement, youth as an agent or spoiler of change, prevention of violent extremism and the humanitarian-development nexus. At the request of the Government, UNDP will facilitate, through South-South and triangular cooperation, exposure to and learning from experiences in the region and similar (post-crisis) settings on these topics.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Somalia (2018-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes and effective decentralization.				
UNSF STRATEGIC PRIORITY INVOLVING UNDP 1: Strategic plan, goal 1: Deepening federalism and state-building, supporting conflict resolution and reconciliation, and preparing for universal elections.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance. (Goals 5, 11 and 16).				
UNSF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (United States dollars)
<p>1.1: Total governance score Baseline: -2.238 (2015) Target: -2.1</p> <p>1.2: Peaceful transition of power after 2020/2021 elections Baseline: Somali 9th Parliament successfully served a full-term and handed power to 10th Parliament. Target: Peaceful transition of power to 11th Parliament.</p> <p>1.3: Number of security incidents/internal conflicts. Baseline: 884 armed conflicts (2016) Target: 500</p>	<p>World governance indicator Annual</p> <p>Inter-Parliamentary Union 2020</p> <p>United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) Annual</p> <p>Parliaments and ministries. Annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1: National agreement reached on a Somali-led process to deepen federalism and state building</p> <p><i>1.1.1: Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive federalism and constitutional review are established and implemented.</i> Baseline: Absence of mechanisms for consultations on federalism. Target: Framework and mechanism for federalism and constitutional review established and implemented. Data source: Ministry of Interior and Federalism Affairs and Ministry of Constitution Affairs.</p> <p><i>1.1.2: Road map for further federalization with roles and responsibilities at different levels of government agreed.</i> Baseline: Absence of roles and responsibilities. Target: Clear guidelines on federalism, including on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government. Data source: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR); third-party mechanisms.</p> <p><i>1.1.3: Political leadership commit to a 'citizens compact' covering integrity system including transparency, accountability and anticorruption.</i> Baseline: Compact not there. Target: Compact concluded by 2019. Data source: Government.</p>	<p>Parliaments, state assemblies; Ministry of Constitution Affairs; Ministry of Women; National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC). United Nations organizations Civil society organizations, women's and youth groups</p>	<p>Regular: 10,048,333</p> <p>Other: 50,000,000</p>

<p>1.4: Percentage representation of women in national institutions (elected and appointed). Baseline: 24% women in National Federal Parliament (NFP), 23% in federal cabinet Target: At least 30% women representation in all parliaments, government institutions and appointed bodies.</p>		<p>Output 1.2: Somali government institutions enabled to carry out their legislative functions in a transparent and inclusive manner</p> <p><i>1.2.1: Legislative roles defined for all parliaments and assemblies.</i> Baseline: Constitution does not yet reflect the legal status of the Federal Member States. Target: Legislative roles defined for federal and state-level parliaments. Data source: Ministries, state assemblies and NFP.</p> <p><i>1.2.2: Legislative institutions adopt and systematically implement operational procedures and oversight mechanisms to discharge their agendas.</i> Baseline: Absence of legislative agenda and timelines. Target: A public legislative agenda agreed for the parliament. Complete set of operational arrangements and mechanisms in operation by 2020. Data source: State assemblies, NFP and ministries.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Somali institutions are enabled to run independent, impartial, transparent and inclusive elections</p> <p><i>1.3.1: Gender-sensitive voter registration system in place.</i> Baseline: No system. Target: A voter registration system is initiated Data source: NIEC</p> <p><i>1.3.2: Number of Inclusive and gender-responsive legal framework to support elections established.</i> Baseline: Legal frameworks incomplete. Target: Five legal frameworks by 2019 (<i>political parties, electoral body reform, citizenship, electoral systems and electoral dispute resolution</i>) Data source: NFP.</p> <p><i>1.3.3: Preparations for 2020 elections are completed.</i> Baseline: 2016 electoral process was implemented in accordance with plan and with limited number of voters. Target: NIEC capacitated to implement its five-year strategic plan and inclusive election in 2020/2021. Data source: NIEC, NFP.</p> <p>Output 1.4: Somali women’s representation and participation in politics and public-sector institutions enhanced</p> <p><i>1.4.1: Establishment of a women parliamentarians caucus.</i> Baseline: Absence of a women’s network in parliaments. Target: A nation-wide network for women members of parliament.</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>Data source: Parliaments.</p> <p><i>1.4.2: Legal framework for elections incorporate a quota to secure a minimum 30% representation of women.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 24% women in the NFP.</p> <p>Target: National and state-level electoral laws, revised constitution, and other legislation provided for enough representation in all bodies.</p> <p>Data source: NIEC</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improve how the government is organized, the way government works and strengthen the elements that allow government to operate.				
UNSF STRATEGIC PRIORITY INVOLVING UNDP 2: Strategic plan, goal 2: Supporting institutions to improve peace, security, justice, the rule of law and safety of Somalis; and strategic plan, goal 3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services (Goals 1, 16 and 17).				
<p>2.1: Somalia ranking on rule of law Baseline: -2.34 (2016) Target: -2.3</p> <p>2.2: Somalia ranking on governance effectiveness. Baseline: -2.22 (2016) Target: -2.19</p> <p>2.3: Transparency International index. Baseline 2.3: 176 out of 176 countries Target: 170</p> <p>2.4: National strategy for South-South cooperation developed and under implementation. Baseline: dedicated unit for South-South cooperation established in Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic, but no consolidated plan yet.</p>	<p>World Bank Annual</p> <p>World Bank Annual</p> <p>Transparency international Annual</p> <p>FGS</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Core functions of government ensure effective, efficient, transparent and accountable government management.</p> <p><i>2.1.1: Civil service management system (legal and regulatory) in place at federal, state and district levels.</i></p> <p>Baseline: No coherent civil service management system. Target: Federal civil service law and regulatory instruments are in place. Data source: Ministry of Labour.</p> <p><i>2.1.2: Sustainable Development Goals compliant national, state and district development frameworks endorsed.</i></p> <p>Baseline: National Development Plan drafted. District development plans in 16 districts. Target: Development frameworks on national and state level in place and updated annually. Development frameworks in place in at least 25% of districts. Data source: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development.</p> <p><i>2.1.3: National integrity system (transparency, accountability, anticorruption) agreed and under implementation.</i></p> <p>Baseline: Absence of a national integrity system. Target: A national integrity system agreed and under implementation. Data source: Prime Minister's Office.</p> <p><i>2.1.4: A national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation (Goal 17.18.3)</i></p> <p>Baseline: Newly instituted department of statistics with no plan. Target: A comprehensive national statistical plan prepared.</p>	<p>National Partners Federal and state ministries and agencies District governments and councils Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Women's groups Private sector partners (e.g., universities) Judiciary, including courts and attorney general's offices. Police personnel at federal government and state police</p> <p>United Nations organizations</p>	<p>Regular: 10,048,333</p> <p>Other: 50,000,000</p>

<p>Target: Unit is fully operational based on approved strategy for South-South cooperation.</p> <p>2.5: Improved national capacities in planning, monitoring, financing and reporting on the Goals.</p> <p>Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with the Goals (Integrated results and resources framework indicator 7.2.2.A.1.1)</p>		<p>Data Source: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED)</p> <p>Output 2.2: National and subnational governments have the capacity to manage service delivery arrangements in an inclusive and transparent manner, building on Wadajir framework.</p> <p><i>2.2.1: National agreement on division of functions between three levels of government for selected sectors reached and articulated in legislation and policy.</i></p> <p>Baseline: No agreement. Target: Agreement reached by end of 2018, and laws developed onwards. Data source: MOIFAR, PMO.</p> <p><i>2.2.2: Number of districts and newly recovered areas delivering basic services based on agreed upon decentralized functions of selected sectors.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 16. Target: 25. Data source: Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR), third-party mechanisms.</p> <p><i>2.2.3: Number of districts that develop measures to facilitate improved gender-responsive service delivery at district level.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 16. Target: 25. Data source: MOIFAR, third-party mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Rule of law institutions enabled and communities empowered for increased security and improved access to justice.</p> <p><i>2.3.1: Number of states adopting gender-responsive national policing model (NPM), and national justice and corrections models.</i></p> <p>Baseline: NPM approved in 2016; justice model remains unapproved. Target: NPM rolled out to at least four states; justice and corrections model approved and rolled out to at least four states. Data source: Ministry of Internal Security and Ministry of Justice.</p> <p><i>2.3.2: FGS, with Federal Member States, finalizes and adopts a gender-responsive national security architecture.</i></p> <p>Baseline: National security architecture not in place. Target: National security architecture defines sizes, structures and capabilities of security forces with command and control arrangements.</p>	
---	--	---	--

		<p>Data: National Security Office of the Office of the President.</p> <p><i>2.3.3: Number of women and men (including IDPs) accessing justice and protection services.</i> Baseline: 20,972 women received legal aid and ADR (alternate dispute resolutions), 2013-2016; No psycho-social legal counselling services available with police. Target: 25,000 (20,000 IDPs – 50% women) benefit from formal and informal justice services; at least 50,00 women use protection and referral services; 50 districts with community policing. Data source: Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Internal Security.</p> <p>Output 2.4: Legal and policy frameworks in place to promote gender equality.</p> <p><i>2.4.1: Number of legal and policy frameworks to promote gender equality, and improve legal empowerment.</i> Baseline: Constitutional reference to human rights, no quota for women’s representation. Female genital mutilation (FGM) policy approved. National gender policy adopted. Target: At least four national legal instruments, including anti-FGM and CEDAW ratification, laws on sexual offences and women’s access to business, property, inheritance in place. Data source: Ministry of Women, Justice and Somali Police.</p> <p><i>2.4.2: Number of communities declaring abandonment of FGM.</i> Baseline: No community has formally abandoned FGM. Target: Six communities publicly declare abandonment of FGM. Data source: Third-party mechanisms.</p> <p><i>2.4.3: Number reached with standardized HIV prevention messages.</i> Baseline: 17,567 (Men: 5,193; Women: 12,374). Target: 20,000 (Men: 7,000; Women: 13,000). Data source: Third-party mechanism; HIV/AIDS commissions.</p> <p><i>2.4.4: Number of women judicial officials, prosecutors, police recruited and appointed.</i> Baseline: 731 women police officers at federal level; less than 10% women in judiciary. Target: 30% women in technical and decision-making positions in judiciary and police. National policy instruments, including ratification of CEDAW, in place. Data source: Ministry of Justice and Somali Police.</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.				
UNSF STRATEGIC PRIORITY INVOLVING UNDP 4: Strategic plan, goal 4: Strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population; and Strategic plan, goal 5: Supporting socioeconomic opportunities for Somalis, leading to meaningful poverty reduction, access to basic social services and sustainable, inclusive and equitable development.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings (Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 15).				
<p>3.1: Fragility index Baseline 3.1: Ranked most fragile country, 114 points (2016) Target: 110</p> <p>3.2: Percentage of target population disaggregated by sex living on less than \$1.90/day Baseline 3.2: 51.6% (2016) Target: 45%</p> <p>3.3: Number of IDPs disaggregated by sex in protracted displacement. Baseline: 1.1 million Target: 500,000</p> <p>3.4: Existence of internationally recognized environmental policy and regulatory frameworks. Baseline: All environmental policies and frameworks ratified. Target: Somalia meets obligations under multilateral environmental agreements on climate change, biodiversity and land degradation conventions.</p> <p>3.5: Strengthened capacities of national, state and local governments/key institutions in collecting information of hazards,</p>	<p>Fragility index Annual</p> <p>World Bank Annual</p> <p>UNHCR Annual</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Access to affordable energy and sustainable jobs increased especially for women and vulnerable groups. <i>3.1.1: Number of households accessing affordable off-grid solar energy disaggregated by sex.</i> Baseline: 0. Target: 25,000 households. Data source: Project monitoring reports. <i>3.1.2: Number of short-term jobs created in targeted communities disaggregated by sex.</i> Baseline: 7,902 (Women: 2,737; Men: 5,165). Target: 50,000 (minimum 30% women) Data source: Third-party mechanisms. <i>3.1.3: Number of long-term jobs created disaggregated by sex.</i> Baseline: 515 (Women: 219; Men: 371) (2013-2016). Target: 5,000 (minimum 30% women). Data source: Third-party mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 3.2: Improved measures in place for environmental governance, resilience to climatic shocks and the management of natural resources. <i>3.2.1: Number of households most vulnerable to droughts benefitting from improved water management/water security infrastructure under the conditions of climate change disaggregated by sex.</i> Baseline: 1,000 households. Target: 17,000 households. (96,000 persons) have improved access to clean water. Data source: Third-party mechanisms. <i>3.2.2: Number of local authorities implementing gender responsive environmental and disaster risk reduction plans (Goal 1.5.3).</i> Baseline: Absence of national disaster management policy, eight disaster management and contingency plans drafted for 16 north-west and four south central districts.</p>	<p>Civil society: business representatives, NGOs, global and regional environment think-tanks, energy services providers.</p> <p>Development partners African Development Bank, World Bank, Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, European Union, United States Department for International Development, United Nations organizations</p> <p>Federal and regional ministries of labour, trade and commerce, gender, environment, water and energy, and interior.</p>	<p>Regular: 10,048,333</p>

<p>vulnerabilities, conducting risk assessment, developing contingency plans and build response capacities.</p>		<p>Target: At least 30 districts are implementing environmental and disaster risk reduction plans. Data source: Government. Third-party mechanisms 3.2.3: Number of subnational disaster management institutions established. Baseline: Institutions under formulations. Target: Federal and state-level ministries have basic capacities to perform. Data source: Government. 3.2.4: Number of flood-affected persons benefiting from effective flood mitigation measures disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 21,500 (Women: 11,180; Men: 10,320). Target: 100,000 (50% women). Data source: Third-party mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 3.3: ‘Durable solutions’ implemented for the reintegration of refugees and IDPs, especially for women and other vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas, 3.3.1: Number of refugees and IDPs with identification papers, property/tenancy entitlements disaggregated by sex. Baseline: No mechanism in place for land and property registry. Target: At least 1,000 land and property deeds issued (30% to women). Data source Third-party mechanisms. 3.3.2: Number of displacement affected communities benefiting from improved local infrastructure disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 1,000; Target: 250,000. Data source: Third-party mechanisms. 3.3.3: Number of men and women benefiting from increased livelihood/employment opportunities disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 0; Target: 20000 (30% women). Data source: Third-party mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 3.4: Structural barriers to women’s economic empowerment reduced. 3.4.1: Number of women successfully completing vocational and business education courses. Baseline: 300; Target: 1,000. Data source: Project reports.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

		<p><i>3.4.2: Number of women headed households with the adoption of appropriate climate smart technologies and disasters risk reduction measures.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 500 households. Target: 10,000 households. Data source: Project reports.</p> <p><i>3.4.3: Percentage increase in women recruited in private sector corporations.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 5%; Target: 15%. Data Source: Survey.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--