This summary is part of a progress review of seven priority countries carried out by the Joint Steering Committee to advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration.

Situational Analysis

The crisis in Somalia is among the most complex and long-standing in the world. Three decades of political instability, conflict and violence, and recurrent climatic shocks have disrupted livelihoods and basic service delivery, devastated human capital and physical infrastructure, and contributed to severe impoverishment, food insecurity and protracted displacement. These factors have severely aggravated vulnerability.

In 2019, an estimated 4.2 million people, one third of the total population, require humanitarian assistance and protection. 2.6 million people are internally displaced, which has the potential to intensify conflict by triggering inter-communal tensions between the host and IDP communities resulting in violence. Conflict is also a key driver of severe food insecurity and famine. In 2019, a delayed rainy season has once again left the country at high risk of famine-like conditions.

In recent years, Somalia also has been affected by regional dynamics, including the Gulf Crisis and the changes in the Horn of Africa, which directly affected the relations between the Federal Government of Somalia and its Federal Member States. The UN played a pivotal role in shaping the National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2019, which for the first time introduced areas that are linked to the humanitarian development nexus, including a gradual shift from humanitarian interventions towards sustainable development. However, after the expulsion of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General in January 2019, the UN has been in a less influential position, and there is a risk that the NDP will not sufficiently address nexus and resilience related issues.

Currently Somalia is in non-accrual status and supported by multi-donor trust funds, making arrears clearance a priority for longer-term stability. Somalia is part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Keeping in mind that debt relief is linked to countries’ progress in implementing Poverty Reduction Strategies it is expected that the related debt relief will free up some resources for the first time in decades. These resources must be re-directed to address the needs of marginalized communities. The UN, together with the World Bank, need to continue to work closely with the Government to ensure that the transition to HIPC status is well-managed.

Progress & Gap Overview

Progress +

- During the 2016/17 drought response a number of good practices for humanitarian-development collaboration were developed under the leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC in support of the Government, including a Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) while the drought was ongoing and subsequent development of the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), the creation of joint Drought Operations Coordination Centers (DOCCs), and the use of the Crisis Response Window of IDA17 to finance the scale up of life-saving activities by FAO and ICRC.

- 4 collective outcomes were identified based on the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the DINA, and were supported by the UNCT, Government and key donors.

- The HRP and the RRF have the potential to provide a basis for joined-up planning and programming, in support of the NDP (2020-2024).

- The UN and WB have collaborated on a number of joint analyses, including joint Political Economy assessments, the Use of Country Systems Risk Benefit Analysis, and Security Sector Public Expenditure reviews. Over the last four years aid flows to Somalia have been tracked through an annual mapping exercise enabling data-driven decision making on HDP allocations across portfolios.

Gaps –

- While the 2016/2017 drought response resulted in a number of joint practices, the country is again at risk of famine, indicating that systems are not yet in place to address the risks of drought induced food insecurity.

- Although collective outcomes were agreed after the development of the HRP and RRF, they have not become key drivers for the programming and resourcing decisions of the Government, agencies and key bilateral donors. Furthermore, the RRF process has not yet been finalized, and it is unclear how the RRF will work in practice.

- There is need for continued advocacy with the Government to ensure involvement in the new NDP to ensure the linkages between humanitarian, development and peace interventions are reflected in the new NDP.

- Stronger leadership and greater buy in among Government, the UN, civil society and donors is needed to develop an implementation and resourcing plan for the collective outcomes, or to otherwise ensure coherence between the different planning and programming efforts.

- The nexus needs to be systematically operationalized at the sub-national level, in a similar fashion to PBF supported programmes on durable solutions for IDPs and returning refugees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaps</th>
<th>Not done</th>
<th>In progress</th>
<th>Done</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has joint analysis been conducted?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have collective outcomes been articulated?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Have the collective outcomes been operationalized?</td>
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<td>Have resources been harmonized around collective outcomes?</td>
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 05 May 2019 Sources: Inputs provided by RC/HCs, UN departments and agencies and the JSC Joint Support Team. Feedback: jschd@un.org
Several good practices to improve joint analysis, planning and response in support of the Government were developed at the time of the 2016/2017 drought response. Efforts are underway to further systematize them through the HRP, the RRF, the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) and the NDP.

1. Leadership and Capacity

Several good practices to improve joint analysis, planning and response in support of the Government were developed at the time of the 2016/2017 drought response. Efforts are underway to further systematize them through the HRP, the RRF, the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) and the NDP.

2. Information and Analysis

The Somalia Drought Impact and Needs Assessment (DINA), carried out by the UN, EU and World Bank in August 2017, became a foundation for joint analysis in Somalia. The DINA delivered the evidence base for the RRF. Based on the findings of the DINA and the 2018 HNO, four collective outcomes were identified.

3. Articulation of Collective Outcomes:

Four collective outcomes were articulated in early 2018, after the HRP, RRF and UNSF processes were already completed. As a consequence, they have not been used as the main driver for the programming and resourcing decisions of the Government, agencies or donors. Collective outcomes could be operationalized through a process of aligning the HRP, RRF and the new NDP, in collaboration with the World Bank in the context of the HIPC process. The HDPP facility can provide additional resources for joint analysis and planning.

4. Operationalizing collective outcomes – planning and programming

While the 2019 HRP projects each contribute to one of the four outcomes, there was no similar exercise done on the development side. The RRF process is currently being finalized by the Government and will result in a platform which will eventually be absorbed by the new NDP. How this will work in practice remains unclear. However, there is strong interest among operational partners for a more systematic approach beyond the higher-level planning frameworks to take the planning, implementation and financing of nexus programming to the sub-national level.

5. Harmonizing Resources and Financing

Even though better sequencing and alignment of humanitarian and development interventions is much needed, particularly in areas not under government control, funding remains fragmented.

6. Accountability and Monitoring

A common accountability framework does not yet exist, however the development of a new NDP with a strong resilience focus could provide an opportunity to formulate and report against a results framework to which all ascribe and contribute.

**Recommendations**

**Harmonizing Resources and Financing:** Somalia is at another risk of famine-like conditions in 2019 due to failed rains and the HRP is only 19% funded to date. Despite strong efforts through the DINA process to address longer term root causes of famine and break the cycle of recurrent crisis, this has been hampered by virtually zero funding to the Recovery and Resilience Framework, combined with a shift back to humanitarian concerns with the bleak rain forecast. There is an immediate need for both humanitarian and development financing including from World Bank’s FAM mechanism.

> **Action:** UN to advocate with the World Bank to identify financial instruments – particularly in development funding – to respond to the immediate and longer-term food insecurity. The World Bank to clarify timelines for FAM action prior to 2020 with immediate activation if possible, and alternatively identify other sources of funding to bridge the gap.

**Harmonizing Resources and Financing:** the UN to support to the Somalia’s National Development Plan (NDP) as a critical pathway to gain heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) status. This will help the Government to gain access to concessional financing and make wider resources available to Somalia.

> **Action:** DSG to engage with the Government of Somalia and advocate for the UN to be included in the NDP. JSC Principals to identify dedicated resources to support this engagement.

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**Somalia Collective Outcomes**

- **Food insecurity:** The number of people in acute food insecurity decreases by 84%, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reduced by 5% and sustained below the emergency threshold by 2020.
- **Durable solutions:** Risk and vulnerability reduced and resilience of internally displaced persons, refugee returnees and host communities strengthened in order to reach durable solutions for 100,000 displaced households by 2022.
- **Basic social services:** Number of vulnerable people with equitable access to inclusive basic social services increases by 27% by 2022.
- **Climate-induced hazards:** Proportion of population affected by climate-induced hazards (drought and flood) reduces by 25% by 2022.

**Summary of Review Findings and Recommendations**

**1. Leadership and Capacity**

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