

# THE PBF IN SOMALIA



UN Photo/Ramadan Mohamed Hassan

## Peacebuilding Challenges

After more than two decades of conflict and state collapse, a new federal government emerged in Mogadishu in 2012. The country has made progress towards more stability since then, including a peaceful transition of power after indirect elections in 2017. But many challenges remain. They vary in degree in different parts of the country but include societal fragmentation and exclusionary politics; resource scarcity and severe food insecurity due to conflict and drought; and highly volatile security through the Al-Shabaab insurgency. Key factors that continue to affect peace prospects include historical clan grievances that undermine the building of a federal state in Somalia; poor governance; absence of justice; and lack of economic opportunities and basic services.

## PBF Interventions

In 2016, a PBF Somalia Priority Plan was agreed with a \$13 million budget. Originally geared to support the New Deal Compact for Somalia (2014-16), PBF investments are now aligned with Somalia's first National Development Plan in 30 years, published in 2017 and supported by the New Partnership for Somalia. The vision of the Priority Plan is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.

The current PBF-funded programmes are guided by the UN's approach to stabilization in Somalia, 'Community

### PBF INVESTMENTS IN SOMALIA:

#### TOTAL ALLOCATION:

**\$29.9** MILLION  
invested since 2009

#### CURRENT PORTFOLIO:

**\$25.6** MILLION

#### FOCUSING ON:



Reconciliation



Stabilization

#### PARTNERS:

UNDP, UN Women, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UN HABITAT, WFP, UNHCR, UNIDO, FAO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, Federal Government of Somalia, DPA



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Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability' (CRESTA/A). The goal is to strengthen federal and local government institutions and their responsiveness to various needs of the population in South and Central Somalia, including local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.

Earlier, as opportunities started to arise in Somalia's state formation process, the PBF supported police reform efforts in Puntland (with UNDP, 2009-11); a set of emergency interventions to help ease tensions

between IDP and host communities and between clans in Puntland (led by UNHCR with many partners, 2011-12); and the National Constituent Assembly of 2012 (with UNDP).

### Lessons Learned

As in many countries, Somalia's path to more peace and stability is not a linear one. There can be many set-backs, and programmatic approaches need to continuously adjust to political and security realities that mean planned interventions get delayed, or the sequencing of interventions do not go as planned. We need to continue to learn lessons from how to adapt approaches, and understand the context well.

### Looking Ahead

PBF will continue to support peacebuilding in Somalia, helping to expand stabilization, peaceful conflict management and reconciliation efforts into more regions as the newly formed States consolidate. A new investment is planned for 2018.



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