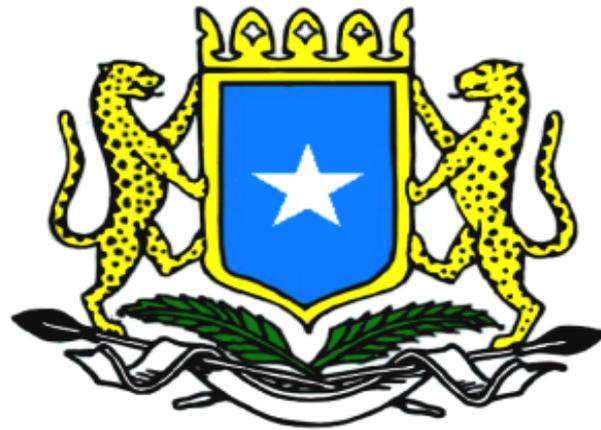


The Federal Republic of Somalia



The Somali Compact

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*A new beginning for a sovereign, secure, democratic, united and federal
Somalia at peace with itself and the world, and for the benefit of its people*

I. FRAMING THE SOMALI COMPACT

This Compact is the result of an inclusive process to determine the priorities of Somalia for the next three years (2014-2016). The process, based on the Busan New Deal principles, was initiated in December 2012, by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the international community. In March 2013, the FGS and representatives of the Somali Federal Parliament, Somali civil society, the United Nations and the lead donor representative (European Union) established the High Level Task Force (HLTF) to guide and support this endeavour, on the basis of mutual accountability.

The priorities and principles presented in this Compact were developed on the basis of consultations with citizens, at the national level and with international partners. Citizens, civil society and parliament were consulted in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo and Garowe, culminating in a multi-stakeholder consultative meeting (September 2013) in Mogadishu, where validation of the Compact took place. The international community was part and parcel of providing support and input, through technical meetings, the HLTF and three Core group meetings (June, July and September 2013).

The challenges that Somalia faces are complex, multifaceted and differ according to various political, social and regional contexts. The strategy to address these challenges and effectively lead Somalia on a path of recovery, development and durable peace, must include: focused and committed leadership, solid government structures capable of delivering basic services, peoples' trust, mediation and community participation, sound civic dialogue, and good and friendly international relations based on mutual respect.

The Somali Compact, a living document that reflects the ongoing process of transition and defines priority interventions to ensure the country stays on the path to long-term peace and statebuilding. The Compact lays a strong foundation for building reliable, transparent, accountable and functioning state institutions, respectful of the fundamental rights, freedoms and equality of its citizens. In this respect, the establishment of local and regional administrations and federal units, in the spirit of the provisional Constitution, are key milestones for a vibrant and stable Somalia.

The adoption of this Compact, which provides a new political, security and development architecture framing the future relations between Somalia, its people and the international community, embodies the spirit of our new partnership.

The Compact presents specific priorities drawn from the Six Pillar Programme of the FGS, and further defined through consultative processes. It also reflects Puntland's commitment to contribute to peaceful, just and productive life for the whole of Somalia and its top priorities, drawn from the Puntland's second Five-year Development Plan.

The Compact incorporates a Special Arrangement for Somaliland, which represents Somaliland's PSG priorities and is the result of several consultations.

These priorities are framed by the five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) of the New Deal and represent agreement on what is required to move towards peace and recovery. It aims to foster the resilience of Somali people and institutions, restoring the Somali people's trust in the state and its ability to protect and serve their basic needs for inclusive politics, security, justice, an economic foundation and revenue and services, in full respect of human rights.

The Compact reinforces the dynamism of the Somali people and the linkages between the different layers of Somali society, the government and its international partners. It is a key political document that: strengthens the mutual commitments between the Federal Government and international partners; defines aid policy and principles; and sets out the framework for short and medium term sectoral reforms.

The Compact further recognizes the role women have played and will continue to play in community mobilization and peacebuilding in Somali society. It promotes their economic empowerment and participation in political and public decision making processes. The Compact also recognizes the need to address the development needs of the Somali population who are displaced inside the country, or returning from surrounding countries.

Ultimately, the success of this Compact will be measured by improvements in the lives of the Somali people. The August agreement with the Jubbas, the continued outreach to, and inclusion of, all regions and future Federal States, including Puntland, the September Vision 2016 conference and the conference of religious leaders, are all substantive contributions to this goal. The implementation of this Compact will facilitate the process of dialogue on the federal model of Somalia.

The immediate post-Brussels period will be key in translating commitments into actions; this will require refining identified milestones and broadening the national dialogue to ensure effective implementation of the Compact. The on-going Constitutional process and deepening of outreach and consultation must go hand-in-hand with the implementation and monitoring of the partnership principles. The establishment of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) represents the preferred vehicle through which greater alignment of international aid, reduction of fragmentation and increased Somali ownership will be achieved.

II. SOMALI PEACE AND STATEBUILDING GOALS

The Compact provides an overarching strategic framework for coordinating political, security and development efforts for peace and statebuilding activities over the next three years (2014-2016). Its priorities build upon existing plans and strategies of the government. The PSG objectives and priorities outlined below, as well as the associated milestones detailed in Annex A, will be the basis for aligning development partner¹ assistance behind the Government's vision.

¹ The term development partner refers to bilateral and multilateral partners.

PSG 1: Inclusive Politics

Strategic Objective: Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes.

A peaceful and stable Somalia requires simultaneous progress in establishing inclusive political processes at different levels of society and promoting national and local level reconciliation. It also requires agreement on a political framework that allows for completing revisions to, and the adoption of, the Federal Constitution, culminating in the envisaged 2016 elections. These political milestones are the basis for creating the foundations for peace and recovery.

- *Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the federal government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.*

We aim to advance reconciliation and dialogue both at local and national levels. This is a critical priority for the emergence of a national political settlement and an important pre-requisite for establishing functioning governance structures that foster inclusion and promote peace and reconciliation.

The FGS will facilitate an inclusive political dialogue for the establishment of regional administrations in all accessible areas, in line with the Provisional Constitution. This will pave the way for inter-regional dialogue to form federal states. Representatives from all segments of the communities in each region (women, youth, civil society organisations, traditional elders, religious leaders, Diaspora and business community) will have the opportunity to contribute to this process in their respective regions.

The FGS will initiate dialogue with these administrations and federal states to address critical issues: fiscal federalism and natural resource management; the role, functions and scope of the various administrations (political decentralization); and structure, mandate and deployment of various parts of the security sector.

In addition, it will be critical to initiate inclusive processes of reconciliation and healing between communities at the local level to restore trust through community dialogue and mediation. These processes will mobilize local capacities and institutions and will include appropriate participation and representation from women, youth, and disadvantaged groups. Concerted efforts will also be made to fulfill the 30 percent quota for women's participation in representative bodies as enshrined in the Garowe II Principles guiding the transition process.

- *Priority 2: Finalize and adopt a Federal Constitution by December 2015.*

We aim to advance the finalization and ratification of the Constitution in line with the timing and roadmap defined by the National Federal Parliament. A successful ratification by 2015 will require technical assistance and political consultations and negotiations on a range of contentious issues. This process should be informed by the outcomes of inclusive political dialogue between the federal government and regional administrations.

➤ *Priority 3: Prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016*

We will aim to create an electoral framework that will enjoy broad trust amongst all Somalis. Delivering on this priority will require the establishment of a functioning and independent election commission and the ratification of related legislation, including on political parties and voter registration. To ensure peaceful and broad-based participation, outreach and civic education efforts will be undertaken via a comprehensive public communications strategy. The electoral process must pay special attention to women's equal participation as candidates and voters.

PSG 2: Security

Strategic Objective: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens

We aim to create a more secure, safer and accountable Somalia that: is able to maintain peace within its borders and with its neighbours; is increasingly capable of restoring and maintaining internal security; protects its civilians, with special attention to securing the rights of women, youth and children; increases equitable access to justice; contributes to the rule of law; applies human rights standards; adheres to international humanitarian law; and has accountable and financially sustainable security institutions. Civilian leadership and democratic oversight of the security sector are foundational principles enshrined in the Somali Constitution and are pivotal in the delivery of this strategic objective.

➤ *Priority 1: Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security.*

There is an enduring requirement to properly pay, equip and sustain the Somali security institutions to enable them to deliver effective security alongside AMISOM and other partners. Immediate action in this regard is a condition *sine qua non* to sustain the current progress on security and needs to be developed in tandem with their ability to exercise effective command and control and the development of police capacity. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the Armed Forces; the Ministry of Interior is responsible for both the Somali Police and the National Intelligence and Security Agency; the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the Custodial Corps. All these institutions are responsible for the delivery of security in line with the policies set out by their ministries, including a zero tolerance on gender-based violence, particularly sexual violence and exploitation, and other forms of abuse. The immediate requirements to achieve this have been identified and costed. In the long-term, expenditure on security will need to be part of a government-wide budgeting and planning process with a view to ensuring capacity investments that can be sustained. Finally, there is a need for legislation and institutional frameworks for accountability and oversight to be reviewed and updated.

➤ *Priority 2: Integrate security forces into federal institutions*

We aim to ensure that security forces are moving towards a more unified structure and are creating increasingly cohesive entities. Security forces are seeking to extend governmental authority through unified command and control of regional security forces, whilst starting to integrate those forces,

including clan militias, into national security structures. This continues to require a political process, particularly through Parliament, involving close consultation and agreement to determine the appropriate roles of local, regional and federal authorities.

- *Priority 3: Implement a national programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants.*

The National Programme on Disengaged Combatants establishes a comprehensive process through which fighters in Somalia can disengage in line with international law and human rights, whilst also addressing support to the substantial number of currently disengaged fighters. Both these elements directly support the FGS's 'Action Plan to End the Recruitment and Use of Children in Armed Conflict', and will take into account the needs of women and girls associated with armed groups. The five components (reception, transition and processing, judicial procedures, rehabilitation and reintegration, and communications and outreach) will assist in setting the necessary conditions to reduce the influence of extremism within Somali society.

- *Priority 4: Develop an effective maritime security strategy within the framework of the Maritime Resource and Security Strategy.*

The Somali Maritime Resource and Security Strategy provides the framework to allow the FGS to adopt a thematic ministerial approach to the maritime dimension. It provides the mechanism for the identification of specific needs in the areas of maritime law enforcement, maritime security, maritime safety, maritime response/recovery, and links maritime governance with the maritime economy. The strategy will guide the establishment of appropriate security structures and institutions, leading to the development and expansion of the utilization of maritime resources in support of the services and revenue PSG, thereby addressing the needs of the Somali people.

PSG 3: Justice

Strategic Objective: Establish independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all.

This overarching objective was defined by the FGS and other relevant stakeholders in the framework of the National Strategic Plan for Justice Reform (2013-2015). It addresses the need to establish, maintain and enhance justice institutions based on a sound legal framework compliant with human rights, ensuring access to justice and quality delivery of justice for the people of Somalia, and increasing people's confidence in the justice system.

- *Priority 1: Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganisation of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards.*

We aim to establish a sustainable and resourced Legal Policy and Drafting Unit within the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), which is composed of well-trained experts on law-making, is gender-sensitive, and upholds the Convention of the Rights of the Child and principles of juvenile justice. This unit will undertake and oversee a review of the existing legal framework and ensure its coherence with the Constitution and international standards, resulting in the adoption and promulgation of priority laws based on comprehensive policies, consultations, budget and impact assessments. This will include a

revised law on the organization of the judiciary, on the establishment of the Constitutional Court, and the establishment of the Judicial Service Commission. These processes should uphold principles of gender equality and equity, and should advance the prevention of sexual and gender based violence.

- *Priority 2: Justice institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis.*

We aim to increase the capacity of justice providers to better address the most prevalent post-conflict grievances (including land disputes, sexual- and gender-based violence and serious criminal cases) throughout the country. This will entail the establishment of regional courts, as foreseen by the Constitution, and other justice institutions (including the MoJ, the attorney general's offices, state prosecution offices and prisons), setting up a functional case management system, the payment of regular salaries to all justice and correction actors, and the provision of training for all justice and corrections actors recruited on the basis of merit and gender sensitivity. Security will be guaranteed for justice actors and justice institutions through a well-trained specialized protection force.

- *Priority 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice*

We aim to ensure that all Somalis have increased access to affordable or free legal services. This will require a comprehensive access to justice and legal aid policy on which there has been adequate consultation (inter alia, with civil society) and which will lead to an access to justice law or policy, that clearly spells out the access to justice and legal aid mechanisms for the country. It will include sustainable funding considerations and how the FGS will gradually assume responsibility for financing legal aid to eligible persons. The capacity of the MoJ to provide legal aid will be supported through the establishment of a dedicated legal aid unit. Mobile courts will expose citizens to the formal justice system. A legal awareness campaign will also lead to basic understanding by the majority of Somali citizens of the formal and traditional justice systems.

PSG 4: Economic Foundations

Strategic Objective: Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.

The economy has a critical role to play in Somalia's statebuilding and peacebuilding processes. Employment generation can help build trust in government and encourage social cohesion. A growing economy can generate critical revenue to support public service delivery and build the legitimacy of public institutions. An improved economy, with a vibrant private sector, can also increase opportunities for peace and reduce conflict. This is achieved through broad-based and inclusive engagement of the population, including the diaspora, in productive activities, and the generation of employment. In addressing the identified priorities within this PSG, due attention will be given to the enabling environment to improve women's access and opportunities to engage in profitable income generating activities whilst seeking to address key impediments to their participation in the economic sphere. The objectives, priorities, and actions of this PSG are closely linked to the Federal Government's Economic Recovery Plan (ERP).

- *Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high priority sectors and related value chains, including through the rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, market access, trade, and energy.*

We aim to support the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, deliver quick early recovery projects, and to provide prioritized support to the productive sectors, specifically agriculture (farming, livestock and fisheries). Action to support rapid infrastructure rehabilitation and early recovery projects will create direct and indirect jobs and free up the movement of goods and services. We will also take action to support the development of longer-term public infrastructure projects through an infrastructure needs assessment and plan. This priority also focuses on developing appropriate, consensus-based, and transparent regulatory frameworks in key sectors, including the financial sector, so that the state can support an enabling environment for the private sector.

- *Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development.*

We aim to generate opportunities for young people that are positive alternatives to participating in violence and conflict. Somalia's large young population suffers from a lack of education and from extreme rates of unemployment and youth are major actors in conflict, constituting the bulk of participants in militias and criminal gangs, including Al-Shabaab. The actions to be taken within the timeframe of the Compact will focus on promoting income-generating activities, implementing short-term labour intensive employment projects and skills development programmes, and building the capacity of institutions that provide quality skills development and training.

- *Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key Natural Resources Management (NRM) institutions.*

We aim to ensure that Somalia's natural resources are properly managed and that the first steps are taken towards establishing consultative processes for dialogue on natural resource revenue-sharing, within the context of a broader discussion on intergovernmental fiscal relations. This priority and related actions recognize that the country's natural resource base is currently the backbone of the economy but also could be a driver of conflict and increase vulnerability, both economically and politically, at local and regional levels. We will take action under this priority aim to set up legal and regulatory frameworks to: ensure sustainable environmental and natural resource management; develop technical options for natural resource revenue-sharing; and to build the capacity of key natural resource management institutions.

PSG 5: Revenue and Services

Strategic Objective: Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources.

The objectives and priorities of this PSG are closely linked to the ERP and Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform Strategy and Action Plan. The focus is on increasing service delivery,

with special attention to building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, whilst at the same time laying the foundations for sustainable public expenditures by promoting transparent and accountable revenue generation and improving public financial management systems and institutions and the legitimacy of the government. Delivering on these priorities will help to increase trust in Somalia's public institutions. The priorities and actions recognize that the provision of most services in Somalia by non-state actors and NGOs will continue, but should increasingly do so under the umbrella of the government. The priorities also highlight the need to promote harmonization of regional and federal revenue generation programmes, and to clarify the roles and responsibilities for service delivery between the different levels of government.

- *Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery and prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services.*

We aim to clarify service delivery frameworks and prioritize key investments to expand and increase access to key social services. We will take action to support progress towards key goals outlined in the FGS's social sector planning documents, including expanding gender responsive basic health, nutrition, water and sanitation and hygiene, and social work, to all regions within federal and regional government service delivery frameworks. It will also provide access to education for an additional one million children by 2016.² Our action will recognize the centrality of non-state actors in service provision, but also the role that service delivery plays in building state-society trust and increasing the legitimacy of public institutions. During the 2014-2016 period, the government will, among other actions: focus on establishing service and delivery standards; build partnerships with non-state and/or private actors; increasingly cover the costs of basic service delivery; strengthen capacity of local authorities; and clarify the process for the delegation of service delivery, between the different levels of government.

- *Priority 2: Enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation*

We aim to increase government revenue, while at the same time building trust among Somali citizens and the business community that revenue generated through taxation is used for the public benefit. Currently, the capacity of the FGS to collect taxes and customs is weak, tax administration is subject to corruption and lacks clear and effective mechanisms of accountability, and revenue collection authorities are not clear for each tier of government. We will also take action under this priority to build the capacity of civil society and media to hold all tiers of government accountable for its revenue generation activities and to promote dialogue between the regions and the federal government to work toward harmonization of revenue generation programmes.

- *Priority 3: Strengthen PFM to enable the different levels of government to better manage financial resources in a transparent and accountable manner, in support of national priorities.*

² Indicator from the go-to-school programme. There are currently around 400,000 in school in South Central, 150,000 in Somaliland, and 100,000 in Puntland. Of the 1 million (500:300:200 allocation), 900,000 children unfunded at an approximate estimated cost of USD 117 million.

We aim to build robust PFM systems and processes, which will be essential to build more effective institutions that are able to support the provision of basic public services to the people of Somalia. This priority addresses grievances and perceptions of the Somali public which result in reduced trust and confidence in state institutions, in turn threatening the statebuilding process. The actions under this priority, aligned with the PFM Reform Strategy and Action Plan, focus on addressing the lack of reliable information regarding public finances and ensuring that spending for social services is as indicated in approved budgets. They also seek to build the capacity of PFM institutions and staff and contribute to the IFIs re-engagement process.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender: Throughout the history of Somalia, women have played an important role in community mobilization and peacebuilding, including in sustaining their families during, and in the aftermath of, conflict. However, the prevalence of religious and clan-based systems, coupled with the impact of protracted conflict and humanitarian crises, contribute to the circumscribed status of women in Somali society. The PSG priorities and principles outlined within the Compact must endeavour to contribute to enhancing the role women play in Somali society as peacebuilders, as economic actors, and as figures central to the promotion of community stability and social cohesion. Key interventions outlined within this Compact will need to ensure equitable participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups in national political processes, and should respond directly to the acute challenges contributing to sustained gender disparities across multiple sectors. This Compact will seek to address contributing factors perpetuating gender inequality through strategic priorities under all PSGs, including emphasis on improved participation in political and decision-making fora, access to justice and protection from sexual and gender-based violence, economic empowerment, and access to basic services such as health and education, particularly for the most vulnerable populations e.g. female-headed households.. We will strengthen a government-led gender coordination mechanism, which includes representatives from the UN and donors, to ensure effective coordination of gender efforts across sectors.

Capacity Development: Capacity development is a key enabler for the implementation of this Compact. Whilst capacities are weak across Somali society and institutions, the immediate objective is building core public sector capacities. This is essential if Somalia's public institutions are to meet the expectations of the Somali people and collectively deliver on the Compact's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities. It is also a pre-condition for the FGS's efforts to support functioning public authorities at all levels of government. Capacity development will require dedicated support to a number of core functions, including centre of government, civil service management, and public sector capacities, as well the coordinated roll out of basic cross-cutting administrative systems.

Strengthening public sector capacities will require a two-track approach that responds to immediate needs whilst ensuring that improvements are sustainable. This will be achieved through the injection of advisors to fill urgent capacity needs, and the implementation of sustained strategies to support human resource and institutional development. This approach will be led by the FGS and supported by dedicated funding to each of the tracks and strong links to the overall Compact funding and

coordination architecture.

All partners will be required to adhere to a set of principles which will be set out in a code of conduct in recognition of the urgent need for a step up in the scale, coherence and quality of all capacity development activities.

Bringing tangible results to people: The long-term objective of re-building citizen-state relations can only be achieved by building confidence and trust in public institutions and through broad-based and inclusive consultative processes with the participation of an empowered civil society and Somali citizens. In the short-term the state needs to deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to all Somali citizens. In recognition of this challenge, the FGS has developed a stabilization strategy which is composed of four critical strands covering security, reconciliation, basic service delivery and the establishment of government authority by setting up interim administrations at district and regional levels. The four critical strands of the stabilization strategy are closely aligned with priorities under the five PSGs. In consultation with partners, the FGS has developed priority programmes for each of these strands which are in the final stages of endorsement by the government. These programmes will kick-start implementation of the first phase of the Compact at the local level. They should be enacted immediately, leading to action plans for priority geographic areas. These action plans will be developed jointly by the government and partners, through the envisaged coordination mechanisms for stabilization, by December 2013, for implementation in early 2014. Over time and as the New Deal Architecture is established, a process will be initiated to transition the stabilization programmes and structures into overall implementation plans and mechanisms under the PSGs.

Respect of human rights: Sustainable peace and development will require a human rights sensitive approach across all of the PSG priorities in the Compact, including through the promotion of access to justice, human-rights sensitive legislation, security sector reform and addressing past injustices and violations. Particular focus must be given to the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable groups, such as IDPs, women, children and elderly. It will require targeted promotion and protection of human rights through the establishment of a human rights commission and strengthening of existing mechanisms, in line with the Post-Transition Human Rights Roadmap for Somalia for 2013-2015.

External relations: The crisis in Somalia has had spill over effects internationally not least in the areas of terrorism, piracy, trafficking and refugees. A critical challenge for the FGS is to work with international partners to address both threats emanating from Somalia and ensure that international partners are supportive and constructive for peace, stability and development in Somalia.

III. A NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR MORE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The Somali Compact presents a new beginning in the joint partnership between the Somali people and the international community. It embeds the need for close coordination of the political, security and development spheres.

Aid plays a critical role in the implementation of the Compact, representing a significant proportion of public expenditure to help achieve the peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities that have been collectively agreed. It is therefore crucial that government and development partners work harder than ever to improve the effectiveness of development assistance in Somalia and demonstrate that aid contributes to peacebuilding and statebuilding results.

This will require a paradigm shift in the way aid is provided away from “business as usual” to more innovative, flexible and risk-taking approaches based on the principles of the New Deal and international commitments on aid effectiveness.

At the heart of this renewed partnership are a set of partnership principles and mutual commitments, and the establishment of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF). The SDRF is a critical element of the joint vision to achieve greater alignment of international financing with the Compact priorities, reduce the fragmentation of aid, and increase Somali ownership and leadership of the transition process.

The Somali Compact Partnership Principles

The FGS and development partners pledge to uphold the partnership principles and to adhere to the mutual commitments detailed below. These principles will guide all international assistance provided to Somalia and will shape the design of aid operations. The Government and development partners will monitor progress towards the achievement of these commitments on both sides.

1. Development is Somali-owned and Somali led

- Within the framework of the Compact and on the basis of the ERP, as well as existing sector strategies and plans, the government will finalise a costed and integrated plan with support from the international community. This plan will be designed to meet the requirements of an Interim-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper by January 2014.
- Government will continue consultations and dialogue with Somali people, regions and Federal Members States on the implementation of the Compact and the finalization of the costed and integrated plan.
- Government will identify and develop a limited number of top priority flagship programmes. These will support the implementation of key Compact priorities, increasingly financed through the SDRF. The number, areas and sequencing of flagship programmes will be identified by December 2013.

2. Aid is aligned with overall Government priorities and sector policies and plans

- Development partners align their current and future support with the priorities articulated under the Compact framework and according to guidelines on alignment prepared by the government in consultation with development partners by January 2014.
- Development partners will articulate how their country strategies are aligned with government priorities identified in the Compact and sector policies and plans.

3. Aid operations are designed and delivered in partnership with government institutions

- New aid operations will be designed in partnership with the responsible government institutions.
- Services delivered by NGOs or the private sector on behalf of the government will fall under a government-led framework agreement, and will increasingly be contracted by the government as it builds its capacity.
- Development partners will give visibility to government's role in development programmes and refrain from over-branding their activities.
- Development partners will avoid parallel Project Implementation Units (PIUs). Any new PIUs will be set up in line with guidelines to be developed by government in consultation with the development partners by March 2014.

4. Aid is provided in line with the government budget cycle and helps to strengthen government Public Financial Management (PFM) systems

- By 2016, 66% of external financing will be recorded in the government's budget documentation using the government's chart of accounts (consistent with the Paris Declaration).
- Government and development partners will move towards joint fiduciary risk and diagnostic work on PFM and other country systems. This will provide the basis for dialogue between government and development partners on the use of country systems.
- On the basis of agreed benchmarks, development partners will seek to increase the overall share of aid funding that is channelled through the national budget and uses country systems.³

5. Aid is channelled through preferred instruments of the government

- To support the transition towards the increased use of the SDRF as a preferred channel, performance indicators and benchmarks regarding SDRF delivery and the implementation of the PFM Reform Action Plan will be jointly developed. These indicators will be monitored and discussed within the SDRF governance structure.
- Development partners will reduce the number of parallel funding channels per PSG and gradually increase the amount of aid channelled through priority funds under the SDRF as mutually agreed benchmarks are met. Development partners commit to align all aid modalities to Compact priorities and principles.
- The SDRF will also provide a platform for policy dialogue, regardless of the funding channel used by development partners hence enabling their alignment with sector policies and plans.

6. Aid supports institutional capacity development

³ The increasing use of the national budget, through increasing capacity of Government controls, will allow the FGS to build the capacity and efficiency of its Public Financial Management (PFM) planning and other country systems and will enhance its accountability to the public.

- Government will develop a framework for cross-government capacity development to strengthen core government functions with clear priorities identified, by December 2013.
- Government and development partners will develop guiding principles (“a code of conduct”) for the provision of external support to capacity development, monitor its implementation and discuss progress at regular high-level dialogue meetings.
- Development partners and government will ensure sector programmes include capacity development and institution building components and follow guiding principles on capacity development.
- Government and development partners will agree on guidelines for the use of technical assistance, including international technical assistance as well as national technical advisors (NTA), specifically formulating guidelines for salary-top ups for government employees and remuneration and salaries for NTAs by December 2013.

7. Aid is provided in a coherent and coordinated way and fragmentation is avoided

- Government will clarify the mandates, roles and responsibilities of government institutions in relation to aid management activities, establish aid coordination mechanisms by December 2013, and ensure strong leadership of these in line with the coordination architecture outlined below.
- Development partners will support, use and respond to aid coordination as described in the Compact and will identify a lead donor for co-chairing sector working groups. The roles and responsibilities for lead donors will be defined in Terms of Reference.
- Development partners will work with government to agree on a strategy for PSG/sector-based division of labour with criteria and a timeline to avoid fragmentation and reduce the number of sectors in which a donor is active by mid-2014.
- To reduce fragmentation, development partners will make greater use of delegated co-operation and channel aid through the SDRF.

8. Aid is transparent and predictable

- Aid channelled through priority funds under the SDRF uses a common format for financial and progress reporting, making it easy to aggregate information. Over time, this common reporting format will also be applied to bilateral programmes and instruments outside the SDRF.
- Government will strengthen its Development Assistance Database (DAD) which will be the premier source of information on development assistance to Somalia. This system should be simplified to enable greater use by all partners. All development partners working in Somalia will regularly report their development assistance information, fostering the use and gathering of sex and age disaggregated data, in this system. Development partners will also agree with government the scope of other flows to be reported.
- Development partners will implement their Accra, Busan and New Deal commitments to provide rolling 3-5 year forward expenditure and/or implementation plans. These will include at least indicative resource allocations that the FGS can integrate into its medium-term planning and macro-economic framework.

9. Aid is provided in a conflict sensitive manner

- Government and development partners will cooperate in ensuring that their interventions are designed in a conflict-sensitive manner, through the use of context analysis and regular monitoring, to reduce the risk that aid unintentionally contributes to the escalation or sustainably of violence. Particular attention must be paid not to increase economic and political inequalities.
- Development partners and government agree to develop a proposal for a grievance redress/ombudsman mechanism which allows complaints related to aid operations to be filed and heard.

Humanitarian Principles and activities

The Government and partners are fully committed to the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence endorsed in General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 58/114. The Government reaffirms that it will help facilitate full humanitarian access to people in need wherever in Somalia they are found and will not interfere with humanitarian actors' neutrality, impartiality and independence from political, economic and military processes.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia has continued to improve gradually since the famine in 2011, largely due to consecutive good rains and the ongoing delivery of assistance. However, the gains are fragile and the needs remain enormous. A foundation of the ongoing transition from crisis to early recovery and sustainable development therefore is the 2013-2015 humanitarian strategy, which focuses on both life-saving needs and programming to build up communities' ability to cope with future drought and other shocks. The Government and partners are fully committed to working to invest in the resilience programming that is necessary to break the cycle of crisis.

The Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility

The FGS and development partners agree to establish the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) as a centrepiece of the New Deal partnership and in order to enhance the delivery of effective assistance to all Somalis. Closely aligned with the Somalia Compact principles, the SDRF will serve as a mechanism for the FGS to oversee and guide the diverse activities of its development partners. The SDRF establishment will be pragmatic and gradual, allowing for a steady transition towards full operational effectiveness, based on capacity and performance. In line with the Constitutional framework, the SDRF can channel resources to the Federal unit level. It will develop an agreed mechanism to ensure the engagement of regions. The key objectives of the SDRF will be to:

- align resources behind critical Somali priorities determined and agreed in this Compact and ensure follow-up and monitoring of their delivery;
- develop sustainable institutional capacity within Somali authorities by putting Somali institutions in the lead;
- facilitate a transition towards the full use of country PFM systems by establishing and strengthening those systems, starting with the national budget framework;
- increase the transparency and accountability of the delivery and management of international assistance in Somalia; and
- reduce transaction costs by pooling funds and adopting harmonized results reporting.

SDRF Windows: The SDRF will bring together several funds (“windows”) under a common governance framework. This will ensure (a) coordination across activities, (b) wide coverage of the PSGs, and (c) a combination of instruments that can deliver on urgent needs as well as laying the foundations for longer-term institutional development. The windows would be administered by technical agencies in areas based on comparative advantage: the UN, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the administrator of the Special Financing Facility (SFF). All window administrators will agree on their operating procedures with the FGS and development partners to ensure compatibility with the principles of the SDRF. The windows will ensure that technical work on design and delivery is undertaken with federal and regional institutions at the technical level as appropriate.

In its first phase, the SFF will cover critical recurrent costs of government and small-scale rehabilitation and employment generation, while also initiating the use of country systems in alignment with the PFM Reform Strategy and Action Plan.

Development partners and the FGS recognize that the establishment of the SDRF will initially run in parallel to on-going activities, funds and programmes. However, the SDRF will aim to facilitate coordination and information sharing on existing activities through its governance framework, including those funded outside the Facility. Over time, financing may increasingly transition towards the SDRF framework as a preferred channel (as outlined in Compact Principle 5), based on the track record of the SDRF.

SDRF Governance: To avoid an overly complex structure and to lower transaction costs, the SDRF would share its governing bodies with the wider aid coordination architecture. The main SDRF governance arrangements will include a high-level Steering Committee and a Technical Secretariat as outlined in the next section.

SDRF Monitoring: The SDRF will establish a robust mechanism for reporting and monitoring the performance of participating funds against PSG priorities and for managing risks. To ensure visibility across funding instruments, the Technical Secretariat will develop common reporting standards for implementation and results and will prepare periodic progress reports for the SDRF governance and the broader aid coordination bodies.

IV. COMPACT ARCHITECTURE AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

To support the delivery of the Somali Compact the FGS and development partners will jointly set up an architecture for regular dialogue and coordination and a mechanism to monitor and review progress in Compact implementation.

Mechanisms for Dialogue and Aid Co-ordination

To advance regular strategic dialogue and manage international assistance in Somalia the government and development partners agree to establish the following mechanisms:

1. The **High Level Partnership Forum** which will be the main platform for dialogue and policy discussions on Compact implementation and a central mechanism for strategic co-ordination and information-sharing. The High Level Partnership Forum will meet quarterly and at least

once a year at ministerial or senior officials level with development partner participation from headquarters.

2. The **SDRF Steering Committee** which will provide strategic oversight and guidance for the SDRF and the implementation of the New Deal Compact, including commitments related to policy, financing and aid delivery.
3. The **FGS & Development Partner Groups** which will provide a technical forum for sectoral policy formulation, planning and programmatic co-ordination.

A Technical Secretariat will be set up to support the proper functioning of the SDRF Steering Committee and the High Level Partnership Forum, and to advance day-to-day work on financing, aid effectiveness and co-ordination, monitoring and reporting.

Reporting and Monitoring Arrangements

To monitor progress in the implementation of the Somali Compact the government and development partners agree to establish a monitoring framework with the following components:

1. Monitoring **peacebuilding and statebuilding outcomes**. This will allow government, civil society and development partners to assess the achievement of development outcomes using the PSGs and related priorities as a framework (in line with the New Deal). Specific indicators for monitoring peacebuilding and statebuilding progress will be developed by the Technical Secretariat under the guidance of the SDRF Steering Committee by December 2013.⁴ To the extent possible, indicators will be disaggregated by area, age, sex and social groups.
2. Monitoring **progress against key PSG milestones** set out for each priority and detailed in the Compact policy matrix. Monitoring will be based on qualitative progress reports to be prepared by the FGS & Development Partners Groups. The Technical Secretariat will liaise with FGS & Development Partners Groups to compile and prepare regular reports to be reviewed by the High Level Partnership Forum. To the extent possible, the reports will have a specific section on monitoring the progress of women and girls' participation and access.
3. Monitoring of **government and development partner performance** individually and collectively in moving towards the partnership principles and commitments outlined in the Compact. Specific indicators for monitoring these commitments will be developed by the Technical Secretariat under the guidance of the SDRF Steering Committee by December 2013. By March 2014, the Technical Secretariat, with independent support, will conduct a baseline assessment. Reports on partner performance will include a specific section on how they ensure women and girls' equal participation in all interventions.

An **annual review of progress** on all of the above will take place at a high-level meeting to be held by December 2014, and subsequently every year. The meeting will review progress in overall Compact implementation, update PSG milestones, assess resource requirements and renew national and international commitments.

⁴ Indicators will be developed drawing on the global Peacebuilding and Statebuilding indicators endorsed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding.

SOMALILAND ARRANGEMENT

2013-2016

V. SOMALILAND SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Framing the Somaliland Special Arrangement

Somaliland's unique development trajectory has evolved out of a process of more than 20 years of grassroots peacebuilding and statebuilding, forged in relative isolation from other development contexts characterising the region. Over time, a complex and resilient institutional structure has taken shape in which modern institutions, traditional and religious authorities, the private sector and civil society work together in order to effectively ensure peace, stability, freedom against piracy and terrorism, economic growth, the delivery of basic services, the protection of livelihoods and social development. Since the ratification of the Somaliland Constitution by popular referendum in 2001, Somaliland's development path has been led by five democratically-elected governments, with the House of Elders (*Guurti*) playing a traditionally-mandated role in maintaining peace, order and cultural integrity.

The Somaliland Special Arrangement lays out a way forward for institutionalising on-going Somaliland processes and initiatives within an overarching and equal partnership between the Somaliland government, its people and the international community. It is underpinned by a need to protect and build upon Somaliland's development gains, as a means for maintaining and expanding upon security and economic prosperity throughout the Horn of Africa. The Somaliland Special Arrangement represents an important element of a larger shift in approach to development partner engagement.

The Somaliland Special Arrangement is a separate and distinct part of the Somali Compact. The Somaliland Special Arrangement is the sole framework for engaging with Somaliland's development process under the New Deal partnership. The simultaneous endorsement of the New Deal principles was conducted in the spirit of the 13 April Ankara Communiqué signed by the Government of Somaliland and the Federal Government of Somalia as part of their on-going dialogue process, in which the two sides agreed to work together to encourage greater and more effective international development assistance. While the two arrangements were developed through separate processes and will be implemented using separate government systems and mechanisms, their concurrent and mutually reinforcing implementation will help to ensure greater cooperation, trust and goodwill between all Somali people.

Somaliland's Vision 2030 and the Somaliland Special Arrangement

The Somaliland Special Arrangement is based on Somaliland's Vision 2030. It has been developed under the leadership of the Somaliland Ministry of National and Planning and Development (MoNPD) in consultations with Somaliland stakeholders, including the National Planning Commission (NPC), line Ministries, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and implementing partners.

The overall vision, as outlined in the Somaliland Vision 2030, is to create "A Stable, Democratic and Prosperous Somaliland Where the People Enjoy a High Quality of Life."

As the Vision 2030 states, “The government is determined to achieve economic prosperity and social wellbeing for its people while consolidating the nation’s accomplishments in building stability, maintaining security and developing democratic institutions. Our aim is to create an empowering environment where all citizens feel that they have a stake and a role to play in national development.” The Vision 2030 sets out a roadmap to:

- Enable Somaliland to take ownership of its development agenda;
- Inspire Somaliland and its leadership to mobilise resources and overcome development challenges to attain a higher standard of living;
- Guide development partners to align their assistance with Somaliland’s priorities and aspirations;
- Provide a framework upon which Somaliland’s strategies and implementation plans will be anchored.

In order to make progress towards the Vision 2030, a five year development plan for Somaliland for the period 2012-2016 was developed through a challenging, but rewarding process, which involved consultations across different stakeholder groups, including government and non-state actors, central and regional actors. The overall objective of the plan is to address and overcome the structural and institutional development constraints which Somaliland faces, and to achieve social and economic transformation towards the attainment of national prosperity.

The pillars of Somaliland's Development Plan correspond to the five Peace and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) of the New Deal in the following manner: the Governance Pillar corresponds to PSG 1 (Inclusive Politics), PSG 2 (Security) and PSG 3 (Justice); the Economic, Infrastructure and Environment Pillars correspond to PSG 4 (Economic Foundations); and the Social Pillar corresponds to PSG 5 (Revenue and Services).

The priorities and corresponding milestones covered within these five PSG areas were derived directly from a wide range of assessments and evaluations conducted by the government and international partners over the past several years. In developing the Somaliland Special Arrangement, these assessments were consolidated and taken into consideration through a PSG lens by those Somaliland government and civil society representatives leading the Somaliland Special Arrangement drafting process. Somaliland has been fortunate enough to draw on extensive prior background material, including a number of sector strategies and assessments, which are already structured to address the overall development framework—the Somaliland development plan—and has informed the Somaliland Special Arrangement.

Approach to the Somaliland Special Arrangement

The Somaliland Special Arrangement will serve as a strategic framework for development partners to engage with identified priority areas of Somaliland’s development plan. As a living document, the Somaliland Special Arrangement highlights targeted milestones that are specific enough to guide policy dialogue, project development and planning, while allowing enough flexibility for a changing contextual environment.

The Somaliland Special Arrangement will also provide the framework for improving international assistance to Somaliland by setting out a set of partnership principles, preferred financing modalities and mechanisms for coordination and monitoring.

Prioritisation and programming efforts currently underway to implement the Somaliland development plan, will serve as the starting point for kick-starting implementation under the New Deal framework. Further dialogue and planning will take place through the mechanism identified in the Somaliland Special Arrangement, in order to translate strategic priorities and milestones outlined in the document into concrete and tangible results.

Somaliland Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Priorities

Somaliland has undergone three prioritisation processes since 2011. The latest intensive exercise involved the prioritisation of the development plan in 2013, in preparation for financing of the Somaliland Development Fund by the NPC, which includes civil society. Ministries, Departments and Agencies identified priorities and continued to develop concrete sector strategy frameworks and priority projects based on prior discussions at regional and district levels and technical input from CSOs, UN agencies and implementing partners. Additionally, for the first time, through an intensive data collection process led by the MoNPD, the government has a better understanding of estimated external resource flows in 2013, which has helped to inform government resource allocation.

These prioritisation processes have consistently identified targeted areas that fall within Peace and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs 1, 3, 4 and 5).

The Somaliland Special Arrangement has focussed its attention on those areas where support under a New Deal framework will be most important. PSG 2 is not included in the Somaliland Special Arrangement. Although further gains in the security sphere is seen as a high priority for maintaining Somaliland's peace and stability, Somaliland's long-standing security cooperation with development partners means that this area is already being robustly supported, (and it is anticipated that this will continue) in comparison with other PSGs. Furthermore, the security sector receives a significant portion of resources allocated directly by the Somaliland government. On the other hand, a past neglect of economic foundations is addressed within the Somaliland Special Arrangement by inscribing an added focus on this sector. The Annex outlines in more detail the proposed milestones for each of the priorities.

The Somaliland government will continue to consult stakeholders through various fora, including regional and district meetings, under the leadership of the MoNPD and relevant line ministries. The findings will then be reported back and factored into future planning processes and the implementation of Somaliland's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities.

PSG1: Inclusive Politics

Strategic Objective: Build a politically stable and democratic Somaliland that adheres to the principles of good governance

Somaliland has transitioned out of the phase of reconciliation within Somaliland and reached a stable political settlement. It is now working to consolidate democratic systems and constitutional dispute resolution mechanisms, to enhance their strength and resilience. Traditional forms of authority and local spaces for participation must be further harmonised with state-level governance systems to ensure accountability and deepen bottom-up inclusivity, especially among women, youth, marginalized communities and under-represented regions of Somaliland.

While legitimate electoral systems and legislative structures are in place, their role as primary sources of stability and political legitimacy are dependent upon the institutionalisation of standardised voting processes and effective multi-party representation. Strengthening the government-society partnership will foster an enabling environment that promotes accountability and oversight through a vibrant, pluralistic and engaged civil society and media. While there have been significant gains, there are challenges that need to be addressed to move to the next stage of development. Two key priorities have been identified to help achieve the strategic objective:

- *Priority 1: Strengthen electoral processes and practices by reforming the electoral system in key areas, including addressing gaps in representation, such as those faced by women and marginalized communities; conducting voter registration; and developing mechanisms for judicial and public oversight.*
- *Priority 2: Increase parliamentary accountability and responsiveness to the public by developing mechanisms that promote strategic communications, transparency, constituent outreach, coalition development and accountability to party platforms.*

PSG 3: Justice

Strategic Objective: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all

An effective administration of the justice system is critical to maintaining and enhancing peace, security, economic development and political stability in Somaliland. As with most institutions, the justice sector has suffered immense destruction, in terms of physical structures and human capital. While some progress has been made towards rebuilding the justice system, there remain challenges to the establishment of a fair, transparent, efficient and credible system. The government launched a Justice Sector Reform Strategy in 2013, in line with the Somaliland development plan. However, its implementation requires a solid financing strategy complemented by specialized, high-quality technical support. Reform interventions must focus on demonstrating results delivering on the targets set out in the Justice Reform Strategy. Three key priorities have been identified:

- *Priority 1: Strengthen the capacity of the courts through extensive training and the provision of required equipment to ensure that they can carry out their core functions.*
- *Priority 2: Clarify the roles and responsibilities of law making bodies and strengthen their institutional capacity including the capacity to prioritise and draft legislation that is harmonised with the existing body of laws.*
- *Priority 3: Promote a more responsive and accessible justice system that protects the human rights of all.*

PSG 4: Economic Foundations

Strategic Objective: Strengthen the management of Somaliland's natural, productive and human resources, and create an enabling economic and financial environment to maximise economic growth and participation in the regional and global economy.

The priority given to the productive sector is based on the Government's recognition of its potential for contributing to economic growth, employment generation, poverty reduction, and economic diversification. Livestock exports, including raw hides and skins (export of slaughtered animals was introduced only recently), represent about 50% of GDP and 80% of foreign currency earnings⁵. The importance of infrastructure, roads in particular, for economic development and access to social services has also been recognised. There is a critical need to develop the financial sector to support increased investment opportunities, as well as access to finance. The Somaliland Food and Water Security Strategy (FWSS) of 2012 bases its approach on the understanding that cultivating the productive sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries), water and natural resources has the potential for not only addressing poverty, but also broadening the economic base and creating employment. Environmental protection and the development of renewable sources of energy for both household consumption and for larger scale commercial purposes have also emerged as key priorities. Finding solutions to address Somaliland's clean energy needs are critical to dealing with impacts of climate change, deforestation, and environmental degradation, and also fit within Somaliland's current economic potentialities. The importance of good management practice for mineral resources and extractive industries in Somaliland is also clear. The six key priorities are:

- *Priority 1: Develop and implement an investment strategy for public and productive infrastructures, including roads, water, irrigation, markets, ports, and energy.*
- *Priority 2: Strengthen investment in productive sectors, particularly agriculture, livestock, and fisheries; create a legal framework to enable economic growth (including establishing property rights and land registration mechanisms).*
- *Priority 3: Building efficient credit, investment and insurance institutions that contribute to economic growth and higher living standards.*
- *Priority 4: Generate employment, including through the development of vocational and technical training, and establish a special business fund for young entrepreneurs.*
- *Priority 5: Develop and implement a comprehensive and integrated environmental management strategy that addresses desertification, promotes alternatives to charcoal as an energy source, and protects land, water, forest and coastal resources.*
- *Priority 6: Put in place an affordable energy plan and policy that takes Somaliland from dependence on imported fuel to a greater use of its own abundant natural resources.*

PSG 5: Revenue and Services

Strategic Objectives: Build public service capacity to raise revenues, manage resources and ensure the provision of streamlined quality services in an accountable and transparent manner that guarantees inclusiveness and equity.

⁵ Somaliland Ministry of Finance, Annual Figures and Trade and Finance, 2012.

Somaliland is largely dependent upon a narrow set of custom taxes which generate approximately 75% of domestic revenue. Based on GDP estimates, central government revenues as a proportion of GDP are approximately 8%.

There is increasing awareness across Somaliland society that bad governance and corruption pose a serious risk to the creation and institutionalisation of effective governance, economic growth, and socio-political stability. In response, the government has been reviewing the effectiveness of past efforts to support Public Financial Management (PFM). Through a government-led consultative process, a Road Map for PFM Reform has been developed and will be presented to donor partners for technical and financial support. Similarly, the government has also recognized that “most public institutions are not adequately equipped to deliver services effectively and efficiently.” Many institutions do not have clear terms of reference for their mandate and functional structure. The government has established a Public Sector Reform Committee to identify a way forward. The three priorities are:

- *Priority 1: Establish an appropriate and effective system of public financial management based on the PFM Road Map that includes strengthening the budget process, establishing a chart of accounts and enhancing public procurement.*
- *Priority 2: Promote the equitable distribution and access to basic services both through both the use of clear service delivery mechanisms and standards, as well as the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the central and local authorities and service delivery providers.*
- *Priority 3: Create a merit based and equitably distributed civil service that delivers high quality basic services and security for all Somaliland citizens.*

Cross-Cutting Issues

Somaliland’s development plan contains a number of explicit and implicit crosscutting themes to be integrated into planning and implementation processes across all pillars. Further crosscutting themes address the relationship and impact of the development partnership in terms of relationship and engagement with society.

Gender mainstreaming: Fostering a positive and inclusive role for women will be a paramount consideration in all aspects of SSA implementation. Gender priorities are identified across the development plan but due to limited resources the government has not been able to implement the identified programs. Women’s groups have played an important part in promoting development, social cohesion, secure livelihoods, peacebuilding and community stability throughout Somaliland’s history. However, entrenched power imbalances continue to be pervasive within Somaliland’s socioeconomic environment. This contributes to gender inequality and inadequate representation of women within the political sphere. Interventions made within the New Deal framework must contribute to ensuring equitable participation of men and women as economic and political actors, and should respond directly to the structural challenges contributing to sustained gender disparities across all of the PSG priority areas. Gender mainstreaming will be built into projects, programming and sector strategies, and progress in this area will be assessed as a specific theme through the joint aid coordination and monitoring mechanisms.

Strengthening citizen-state relations: A two-tiered approach to civic engagement will be fostered in which formal participation and inclusion within democratic processes will be complemented with the promotion of political spaces where civil society engagement, freedom of ideas and assembly, proactive advocacy, and community-led development activities can flourish. Popular ownership of government-led development initiatives are derived primarily from established democratic processes, such as elections, which provide mechanisms for promoting legitimacy, accountability, responsiveness and popular representation within Somaliland’s governing institutions. At the same time, grassroots development approaches, in line with Somaliland’s traditional community-based governance structures, will be promoted in all planning, implementation, joint coordination and monitoring processes to ensure effective participation, accountability, transparency and responsiveness by all citizens on a daily basis.

Protection of human rights: Peacebuilding and the strengthening of institutional effectiveness will only be sustainable and legitimate if the human rights of the Somaliland people are upheld. The enactment of the Somaliland National Human Rights Commission Law in 2010 represents a positive indication of Somaliland’s commitment to protecting human rights. This theme must also be enshrined directly within the Somaliland Special Agreement planning and implementation process. The Human Rights Commission and non-state human rights organizations will be encouraged to provide reports and assessments to aid coordination, monitoring and evaluation forums. Their findings and proposals will both serve as measures to ensure accountability to human rights principles compatible with international law, and help guide future programming.

Delivery Instruments: Development Financing

The Somaliland budget continues to grow in line with increasing revenues; from USD 47 million in 2010 to USD 125 million in 2013. But the budget continues to fall well short of the financing requirements of the Somaliland development plan, meaning that the government remains highly dependent on external resources. This section identifies a set of operating principles and preferred financing modalities to guide development partner engagement in Somaliland.

Partnership Principles

The Somaliland government and development partners re-commit to the principles agreed at the High Level Fora on Aid Effectiveness in Paris (2005), Accra (2008) and Busan (2011), including the New Deal TRUST principles. Based on these global commitments, all development partners pledge to respect the following principles:

- Full ownership by the Somaliland government and people over the design, delivery and monitoring of development partner-financed activities in Somaliland;
- Adherence to “do no harm” principles: Somaliland’s peace and stability, while proven to be resilient and deeply-entrenched, remain vulnerable to external shocks and internal threats. Interventions through the Somaliland Special Agreement must be underpinned by an adherence to conflict sensitivity in order to ensure that statebuilding processes and policy reforms mitigate rather than exacerbate the conditions for violent conflict. Particular attention must be paid to reducing economic and political inequalities;

- Greater willingness to accept and manage risks, including the risk of non-engagement with Somaliland, and the importance of using Somaliland-specific and conflict-sensitive approaches to engagement;
- Alignment of international assistance with the government's strategic priorities articulated in the development plan, related sector strategies and the Somaliland Special Arrangement;
- A harmonised approach which ensures horizontal coordination and a good division of labour between international agencies – avoiding duplication and wasted resources;
- A common effort to ensure development partner funds build and strengthen Somaliland capacity and institutions in line with Somaliland's Public Sector Reform strategy and PFM Road Map.⁶
- A focus on strengthening Somaliland's public finance management system and supporting the Somaliland government in adopting an Open Budget Initiative. In turn, the Somaliland government strongly commits to implement the priorities set out in the PFM Road Map developed by the Somaliland government and to define realistic benchmarks with development partners.
- Based on the achievement of jointly agreed benchmarks international assistance will increasingly be channelled through Somaliland's systems.
- Transparency and predictability of international assistance in Somaliland, including through the use of the DAD⁷ (or other appropriate aid management tool), by reporting aid on Somaliland's budget and by making publicly available reports, data and knowledge products related to development partner interventions and programmes.
- Dedicated support to building the statistical and monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Somaliland government to ensure that peacebuilding, statebuilding and development outcomes and results are tracked. All externally funded interventions should have a monitoring and evaluation component that allows government to take part in joint monitoring activities.

On the basis of these principles, the Somaliland government and development partners will develop a set of more specific commitments and benchmarks, and monitor progress towards the achievement of these (as described below).

Financing Arrangements

Financing arrangements for the Somaliland Special Arrangement will support a gradual and performance-based transition to increased ownership and alignment of government institutions, with the ultimate objective of providing the environment suitable for budget support. In line with New Deal Principles, Somaliland and development partners will build on funding modalities such as the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), the preferred financing mechanisms, or develop new external funding modalities like the SDF that make greater use of government systems and processes to ensure greater alignment with Somaliland priorities, lower transaction costs, better value for money for partners, and sustainable results.

⁶ The government of Somaliland led the development of the PFM Road Map which reviewed past programs on PFM through a process of rigorous negotiation with PFM stakeholders to ensure buy-in, which was previously lacking.

⁷ The effectiveness of DAD as an aid information management system will be reviewed in mid-2014 to see if both the Government and development community should look to alternatives.

The current arrangements for external financing rely on **intermediary institutions** to administer funds and implement programs and projects, mainly outside government structures. It is recognised that such arrangements cannot fully support the development of sustainable institutional capacity, Somaliland ownership and the basis for mutual accountability between government and development partners.

Development partners and the Government of Somaliland therefore agree to undertake a **joint evaluation** of the current funding mechanisms, particularly those of particular concern to Somaliland stakeholders, by mid-2014, to determine how scarce resources can provide better value for money, ensure that current parallel systems and processes (e.g. budget classification and bottom-up and top-down development planning) are harmonised, and tangible sustainable results delivered. Recommendations from this joint evaluation will be presented to the High Level Aid Coordination Forum to ensure the findings are implemented.

The government and development partners will work towards budget support modalities in the longer term, recognizing that this is the government's preferred mode of external financing. In the interim, the Somaliland Development Fund (SDF), and mechanisms that use the same approach, will be the preferred financing modality.

The Somaliland Development Fund is based on the principle of government ownership and leadership. In the SDF, the government establishes its own priority programs and projects, which the SDF, managed by a private firm, implements. Additional objectives of the SDF are to build the core capacity of the Government of Somaliland to plan, prioritise and allocate resources in an accountable and transparent manner, based on principles of inclusiveness, participation and non-discrimination. The SDF was established by the DANIDA and DFID in 2012, with the Government of Somaliland and is based on the principles of the New Deal.

Where donors cannot join the SDF, a limited number of other Multi-Partner Trust Funds can be established if they are: multi-sector or sector-based; aligned with the development plan's priorities; use government systems. Such funds should be aligned as much as possible with government priorities and aligned with the Somaliland Special Arrangement operating principles and coordination modalities.

Stand-alone projects may also be considered but should be based on Somaliland-priorities, coordinated with government programs, and follow the principles set out in the Somaliland Special Arrangement. Such projects can take the form of either multi-lateral, bilateral, private or public-private partnerships, as well as the funding mechanisms utilised by non-traditional partners, including regional sources, non-OECD sources, Diaspora Investment Funds, Private Sector Investment, and Zakat.

Coordination and Monitoring Arrangements

Aid Management and Coordination

To strengthen their partnership the Somaliland Government and the international community will strengthen the existing structure and related mechanisms for joint planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting. The coordination architecture will consist of the following bodies and mechanisms:

- The **National Planning Commission (NPC)** has played an integral role in development planning and guiding strategic decisions regarding government and development partner financing in 2013. The NPC will continue to lead the prioritization and monitoring efforts set out under the Somaliland Special Arrangement. This forum will also focus on inter-ministerial coordination and risk management on the government's side. Risk management will include working with development partners on developing joint risk-management strategies. The NPC consists of 15 ministers, the Governor of the Central Bank of Somaliland and representatives from parliament, academia, and civil society and meets every two months.
- The adjusted **High Level Aid Coordination Forum (HLACF)** will provide the platform to review and discuss NDP/PSG priorities and budgets, jointly assess progress against priorities, discuss assessments on aid effectiveness, and findings of joint monitoring missions or reports. The HLACF will be co-chaired by the government and a development partner (donor) and will be held at strategic points along the Somaliland budget process (late February and October). A Somaliland Special Arrangement Steering Group will be formed from the membership of the HLACF.
- The **Inter-sectoral Forum**, which consists of the sector chairs and co-chairs, meets once every three months to provide updates and exchange information on crosscutting issues.
- The existing **Sector Coordination Forums** role will expand to being responsible for jointly coordinating the development of work-plans, including joint assessments, monitoring and reporting at the sector level. Sector Forums meet once every two months, meetings are co-chaired by a Minister selected by the NPC, from the relevant sector and a development partner representative, based on a no-objection from the NPC. To demonstrate development partner's commitment to the New Deal Principles, development partners and senior officials from implementing partners will participate in the Sector Forums in person or through videoconference as a less-preferred option.⁸ This level of direct development partner engagement is key to address the current problem of parallel structures in Nairobi and in Somaliland, fragmentation of efforts, the weakness of some of the Sector Coordination Forums.

The government of Somaliland and development partners agree to a joint monitoring framework covering the following key elements:

- **Joint monitoring of peacebuilding and statebuilding outcomes based on mutually-acceptable indicators** to be jointly developed by government and international partners. This process will build on ongoing data collection efforts underway in Somaliland and will aim to build Somaliland's statistical system.⁹
- **Joint monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects** at agreed times against agreed milestones in the Somaliland Special Agreement. Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be coordinated and prepared jointly by the MoNPD together with the Sector Coordination Forums (or associated Sub-Sector Working Group) with technical support by the Lead Donor of each Sector Coordination Forum. The National Planning Commission and the High Level Aid Coordination Forum will review the monitoring and evaluation reports. A standard reporting format and schedule will be developed to reduce transaction costs for all stakeholders and ensure reports are submitted on time.

⁸Video conferencing infrastructure will have to be costed in and financed to ensure implementation of aspects of the partnership principles.

⁹Current data collection efforts include a Household Survey, an Enterprise Survey and an on-going Population Estimation Survey. Data is also being collected to develop the first ever Gross Development Product."

- **Monitoring of government and development partner's performance** in moving towards the partnership principles and commitments outlined in the Somaliland Special Arrangement. Specific indicators for monitoring these commitments will be developed by a working group to be established within the High Level Aid Coordination Forum by December 2013.
- The High Level Aid Coordination Forum will conduct an **annual review of progress** in terms of overall Somaliland Special Arrangement implementation, update PSG milestones, assess resource requirements and renew international commitments. The meeting will take place in October so as to be aligned with the government's budget process.

ANNEX 1: RESULTS MATRIX OF SOMALI PEACE AND STATEBUILDING GOALS

PSG1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Achieve a stable and peaceful Somalia through inclusive political processes			
Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the federal government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities			
<i>Milestones:</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. National reconciliation commission established and peacebuilding and reconciliation programmes developed	2014		
2. Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations established	2014		
3. Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states initiated	2014		
4. Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS (first in 2013, until 2015)	2014		
5. Decision on the federal model reached	2015		
Priority 2: Finalize and adopt a Federal Constitution by December 2015			
1. Review and Implementation Commission established and MoU between Oversight Committee and Review Commission agreed	2014		
2. Boundaries and Federation Commission established	2014		
3. Proposal for public consultations developed by Review Commission and approved by Oversight Committee	2014		
Priority 3: Prepare for and hold credible elections by 2016			
1. Legislation on electoral process and voter registration drafted and presented to parliament	2014		
2. National independent electoral commission with operational work plan and strategy established	2014		
3. Legislation on political party formation drafted and passed by parliament	2014		
4. Comprehensive communication and civic education strategy on political participation and reconciliation developed	2014		

PSG2: SECURITY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Establish unified, capable, accountable and rights based Somali Federal security institutions providing basic safety and security for its citizens

Priority 1: Strengthen the capacity and accountability of state security institutions to recover territory, stabilize and provide basic safety and security

<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Mechanisms to pay, train, equip and sustain the police and military established	2014	MINS ¹⁰ MOD	UN to coordinate with international partners
2. Improved command, control and communication of security organisations in support of recovered areas established, as directed by the district and regional committees	2014	NSC, MINS, MOD, MOJ ¹¹	UN to coordinate with international partners
3. National Security Commission established	2014	Parliament	
4. Legal and institutional frameworks reviewed and updated for oversight, fiduciary and operational accountability, to ensure regulated, effective and disciplined security institutions	2014	NSC	UN to coordinate with international partners

Priority 2: Integrate security forces into Federal Institutions

1. Dialogue, outreach and communication process with clans/militias established	2013	MINS (lead), Parliament, Local Authorities, Traditional Leaders, Civil Society	UN to coordinate with international partners
2. Procedures for screening, vetting, induction, registration and enlistment established and initiated for those reconciled with the Federal Government	2014	MOD (lead) NISA	AMISOM UN
3. Minors programme activated, as covered in priority 3, for the reception and handover of children separated from armed groups	2013		

Priority 3: Implement National programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants

1. Transitional facilities/centres as defined by the National programme established	2014	MINS (Lead), MOD, MOJ, MOPSD ¹² , MOCI	UN, AMISOM, IOM
2. Appropriate system to try high profile disengaged fighters established	2013	MINS (Lead), MOD, MOJ, MOPSD, MOCI	UNSOM, AMISOM, IOM

¹⁰ Ministry of Interior and National Security (MINS), Ministry of Defence (MOD)

¹¹ Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

¹² Ministry of Public Service Development (MOPSD), Ministry of Communication & Information (MOCI)

3. Programme that guarantees minimum protection for children, as defined by the Geneva Convention, and implements the International 'Action Plan to end the recruitment and use of Children in Armed Conflict' established	2013	MINS (Lead), MOD, MOJ, MOPSD, MOCI	UNICEF
Priority 4: Develop an effective maritime security strategy within the framework of the Maritime Resource and Security Strategy			
1. Somali 'Maritime Security and Resource Strategy' ratified	2014	NSC Parliament	UN and international partners
2. FGS maritime coordination mechanism established to oversee development and delivery of federal maritime strategy	2014	NSC	UN and international partners
PSG 3: JUSTICE			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all			
Priority 1: Key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards			
<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Legal Policy and Drafting Unit established and operational	2014	MOJ	UN in coordination with international partners
2. Constitutional Court and the Judicial Service Commission established and functioning	2014	MOJ, Cabinet, Parliament, Judiciary	UN in coordination with international partners
3. Existing legal framework including on the organisation of the judiciary and witness and victim protection reviewed	2014 (subject to publicised legislative agenda of Parliament)	MOJ, Parliament, different line ministries	UN in coordination with international partners
Priority 2: Justice institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somalis			
1. Judicial training institute established and regular refresher trainings for all MoJ staff, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, criminal investigators and correction personnel in their respective areas provided	2014	MOJ, Judicial Service Commission, Custodial Corps, Lawyers' Associations	UN in coordination with international partners
2. Justice and corrections actors are increasingly recruited based on merit and receive regular salaries	2014	MOJ, MOF, OPM, Judicial Service Commission, MOE	Specific partner commitment
3. Resourced and secured regional courts established with the extension of mobile courts, attorney generals offices, prisons, and Bar/Lawyers' Association offices in 5 regions	2014	MOJ, Judicial Service Commission, Custodial Corps, Lawyers'	UN in coordination with international partners

		Associations	
4. A court protection force responsible for court security is recruited and trained as part of increased justice security infrastructure	2014	MOI, MOJ, Judicial Service Commission	UN with international partners
Priority 3: More Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice			
1. Widespread consultation on the policy on access to justice and legal aid conducted	2014	MOJ, Lawyers' Association, civil society	UN with international partners
2. Access to justice/legal aid policy (or law) adopted	2014	MOJ, Lawyers' Association, civil society	UN with international partners
3. Legal awareness campaign directed at all Somali people implemented in Mogadishu and surrounding districts	2014	MOJ, OPM, judiciary, Ministry of Information, Lawyers' Association, civil society, Parliament	UN with international partners
4. Bar/Lawyers' Association which includes Somali women lawyers, human rights experts and paralegals established or strengthened in priority regions and providing legal aid services, including through NGOs, to those in need, prioritizing vulnerable groups with costs to be gradually reimbursed from public funds	2014	MOJ, Lawyers' Associations, civil society	UN with international partners
PSG4: ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth			
Priority 1: Enhance the productivity of high priority sectors and related value chains, including through the rehabilitation and expansion of critical infrastructure for transport, markets access, trade, and energy			
<i>Milestones:</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Productive sectors (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) diversified and value chains strengthened	2014		
2. Two ERP Flagship programmes on <i>Rapid Rehabilitation of Infrastructure</i> and on <i>Productive Infrastructure</i> developed based on broad-based consultations and feasibility studies completed	2014		
3. Growth strategy with components on youth employment, business enabling environment, and medium- to long-term infrastructure planning prepared and agreed between different regions	2014		
Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development			
1. ERP Programmes on short-term labour intensive employment and demand driven skills development developed and implemented and begin to generate	2014		

jobs			
Priority 3: Promote the sustainable development and management of natural resources by developing legal and regulatory frameworks and building capacity in key NRM institutions			
1. A draft proposal for a country-specific legal and regulatory framework for natural resource management prepared and presented to the parliament	2014		
PSG 5: REVENUE AND SERVICES			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable, and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation and equitable distribution and sharing of public resources			
Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery and prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services			
<i>Milestones:</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. First phase of the "go-to-school" programme implemented, including the restoration of basic education, rehabilitation and construction of schools, teacher recruitment, and training and teacher incentives			
2. First phase of the Health Strategic Sector Plan (HSSP) implemented, including the expansion of 3 of the 5 core essential packages of health services			
3. Social protection strategy developed, and social worker workforce established			
4. Functional assignments among ministries and between local, regional, and the FGS are formally established for existing service-delivery policies and programmes as step towards the development of a regulatory framework for service delivery			
Priority 2: Enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation			
1. A robust Revenue Mobilization Strategy that will incorporate strong transparency and accountability, in line with ERP, has been developed and fully financed	2014		
Priority 3: Strengthen PFM to enable the different levels of governments to better manage financial resources in a transparent and accountable manner in of support national priorities			
1. A Standard Chart of Accounts developed and used to structure and present both the budget and financial statements in a clear and understandable manner, and a Treasury Single Account established in the Central Bank through which all revenue collections and authorized payments are made with regular bank reconciliations	2014		

2. PFM Education and Training Programme, including PFM Training Centre under MoFP to provide training to the cadre of PFM practitioners on a sustained continuous basis, developed and fully financed in line with the ERP and PFM Strengthening Initiative	2014		
Cross Cutting: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT			
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Strengthen basic sectoral and core government functions in support of the establishment of a responsive, inclusive and accountable public sector			
Priority 1: Improve capacity of central Government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonisation process			
<i>Milestones:</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Systemic review of roles of responsibilities of different government institutions completed and updated structure of key FGS institutions developed	2014		
2. Basic review of administrative procedures, systems and structures completed in selected government institutions and administrative reform programme formulated and agreed	2014		
Priority 2: Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains			
1. Up-to-date record of all civil servants their place of work and their qualifications developed	2014		
2. Review of the civil service legal framework and institutional structures for the management of the civil service completed	2014		
3. Civil service classification and revised pay and grading structure developed and enacted	2015		
Priority 3: Strengthen cross Cutting and Sectoral Public Sector Capacities through dedicated support			
1. A capacity injection programme established and under implementation for priority institutions	2014		
2. Coordination structure to coordinate and support the improvement of public sector management capacity across government established and operational	2014		
3. Priority logistics assessment of selected administrative buildings completed and integrated rehabilitation programme of selected government premises developed	2014		

Cross Cutting: BRINGING TANGIBLE RESULTS TO PEOPLE
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: To deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to all Somali citizens

<i>Milestones:</i>	<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Four stabilization programmes endorsed and discussion with development partners on alignment behind these programmes	2013		
2. Action plans for agreed geographic priority areas Finalized	2013		
3. Implementation of agreed workplans initiated	2014		

ANNEX 2: RESULTS MATRIX OF SOMALILAND'S PEACE AND STATEBUILDING GOALS

Most of these milestones are aligned with existing strategies of sector strategy frameworks in Somaliland. In some cases, there are project concepts that have already been developed which then need to be developed into full proposals.

The approach to meet these PSG Milestones for 2014 is:

- By scaling up existing results-focused programmes that are aligned with country systems to reduce fragmentation through “topping up” additional financing, or;
- Establishing new windows through existing or new funds;
- Proposing new milestones based on establishing new programmes that are not currently financed, but presents a gap.
- Evaluating existing financing mechanisms to ensure the Government of Somaliland and development partners do not do “more of the same”, when current implementation modalities do not represent value for money or deliver results; and seek alternatives to either restructure such programmes or find alternative delivery mechanisms.

PSG 1: INCLUSIVE POLITICS		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Build a politically stable and democratic Somaliland that adheres to the principles of good governance		
Priority 1. Strengthen electoral processes and practices by reforming the electoral system in key areas, including addressing gaps in representation, such as those faced by women and marginalized communities; conducting voter/civil registration; and developing mechanisms for judicial and public oversight		
Milestones	Responsibilities (government)	Support (dev. partners)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forum on electoral reform in Somaliland involving stakeholders from across Somaliland to address areas of public concern held by mid-2014 2. Voter/civil registration for mid-year 2015 parliamentary and presidential elections carried out by end 2014 3. The capacity of political parties to develop policy platforms and respond to popular concerns strengthened by Q3/2014 	Lead: National Electoral Commission	USAID, EU, DFID, DANIDA, Norway Others TBD
Priority 2. Increase parliamentary accountability and responsiveness to the public by developing mechanisms that promote strategic communication, transparency, constituent outreach, coalition development and accountability to party platforms		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The composition and capacity of parliamentarians and their committees (especially in terms of legislative review and oversight processes) reviewed by mid-2014 and appropriate development programme designed and priorities implemented by end 2014 2. The capacity of parliamentarians to consult with and represent their constituencies on issues of public concern scaled up in all regions by end 2014 	Lead: Parliament	USAID Others TBD

PSG 3: JUSTICE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Improve access to an efficient and effective justice system for all

Priority 1: Strengthen the capacity of the courts through extensive training and the provision of required equipment to ensure that they can carry out their core functions

<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing review of Penal Code strengthened by ensuring the draft meets international standards, by end 2014 and revision of Criminal Procedure Code initiated and completed by mid-2014. Reform process supported by at least 4 public consultations for comments on the revisions of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code by end 2014 An appropriate case management system (manual and automated options) that meets minimum standards developed by mid-2014 and by rolled out in at least one model court by end 2014 Appropriate mandate, governance for the Somaliland Legal Training and Resource Centre (SLTRC) agreed by mid-2014, and Secretariat trained and equipped by end 2014 	Law Reform Commission - support Criminal Justice Sector (AGO, Courts, Custodial Service & Independent Lawyers) MOJ, Supreme Court & AGO	EU and UK Government Others TBD
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Somaliland principles of judicial independence (based on Bangalore principles) currently being drafted, adopted by mid-2014 Competence of the Higher Judicial Council (HJC) strengthened with the creation of nomination guidelines and processes by mid-2014. Capacity of HJC and its secretariat strengthened through training on its core responsibilities by end 2014 Fair and transparent process for receiving public complaints against the judiciary established by end 2014 (in line with recently adopted Code of Conduct for judicial officials) 	Lead: High Judicial Council	EU and UK Government Others TBD
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A justice sector facilities plan and a financing strategy, taking into account proper standards for service delivery that safeguards the rights and security of all, developed by mid-2014 At least 1 model district court in regions with priority need established with proper staffing, equipment and systems and procedures by end 2014 	Lead: Higher Judicial Council	EU and UK Government Others TBD
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate IT master plan including a financing plan for justice sector entities across Somaliland developed by mid-2014 At least the model court and one other court, and the headquarters of the MoJ equipped with ICT systems by end 2014, including appropriate software packages and training 	Lead: Ministry of Justice for other justice sector actors and HJC for Courts Support: ICT Commission	EU and UK Government Others TBD
<p>Priority 2. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of law making bodies and strengthen their institutional capacity including the capacity to prioritise and draft legislation that is harmonised with the existing body of laws</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive legal reform strategy developed by mid-2014, identifying prioritised and sequenced plan for legal reform A stakeholders meeting held to adopt a comprehensive policy on legislative drafting by Q3/2014 The Law on the Organisation of Judiciary Act clarified by mid-2014 A lead independent institution that provides legal technical advice to ensure proposed laws are harmonised and consistent with the existing body of law identified by Q1/2014 Capacity development on legal drafting, integrating international best practice with the Somaliland legal system, planned and 	Lead: 1) Law Reform Commission 2) Office of the Solicitor General	EU and UK Government Others TBD

commenced by end 2014		
Priority 3: Promote a more responsive and accessible justice system that protects the human rights of all		
1. The mobile court scheme scaled up with increased investment in human and other resources to at least three priority regions/districts by end 2014	Lead: High Judicial Council Support: Lawyers Association	EU and UK Others TBD
2. The Public Defender's Office in order to respond to the massive need for indigent defence established in at least the model court and two other courts by end 2014	Lead: High Judicial Council Support: Lawyers Association	EU and UK Others TBD
3. A high-level conference to develop a strategy to reform prison management organised through support to the Somaliland Custodial Corps by mid-2014	Lead: Ministry of Interior	EU and UK Others TBD
4. Construction of two new prisons with women and juvenile sections with appropriate support and rehabilitation of detainees (one in Hargeisa and the other in Burao) commenced by end 2014 with a view to completion by mid-2015		
PSG 4: ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Strengthen the management of Somaliland's natural, productive and human resources, and reatean enabling economic and financial environment to maximise economic growth and participation in the regional and global economy		
Priority 1: Develop and implement an investment strategy for public and productive infrastructures, including roads, water, irrigation, markets, ports, and energy		
<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
1. Transparency of existing policy for natural resource development improved by 2014 (especially in relation to extractive industries)	Lead: Ministry of Mining, Energy and Mineral Resources	Norway
2. A Somaliland infrastructure (including roads, ports, water, and energy) investment strategy developed and targeted priorities implemented based on a realistic financing strategy by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Public Works Support: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Fisheries	EU and WB Others TBD
3. Current regional economic integration plans evaluated and improved (based on comparative and competitive advantage) by mid-2014	Lead: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade	DFID
Priority 2: Strengthen investment in productive sector, particularly agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, and create a legal framework to enable economic growth (including establishing property rights and land registration mechanisms)		
1. Sector strategies for crop diversification, livestock and fisheries reviewed and developed by 2014	Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock	IGAD Others TBD
2. The Natural and Environment Research and Disaster Preparedness Authority (NERAD) Early warning, food reserves, and other response mechanisms and systems developed by mid-2014		

3. The capacity of existing agriculture/livestock extension systems built by end 2014		
4. Based on the existing Food and Water Security Strategy, as well as the Agriculture and Environment Sector Strategy Frameworks, agricultural seed security program established by end 2014		
5. Adaptive research and linkages with regional bodies such as IGAD and other regional bodies focused on research and development on food and water security strengthened through at least two South-South exchanges and agreements by end 2014		
Priority 3: Building efficient credit, investment and insurance institutions that contribute to economic growth and higher living standards		
1. Outstanding issues on regulatory framework of the financial sector resolved by mid-2014	Lead: Central Bank	SOMPREP II (2011-2015): World Bank, DFID and DANIDA
2. Supervisory and regulatory functions within the Central Bank to comply with international norms fully built by end 2014	Support: Parliament	
3. Trade officials trained in trade negotiations for regional market integration (IGAD, Ethiopia etc.) by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade	DFID
4. Best options for the development of economic and free zones in Berbera established by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade	DFID SOMPREP II (2011-2015): World Bank
5. One Stop Business Registration Centres established and operational in Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao by mid-2014	Lead: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade	SOMPREP II (2011-2015): World Bank, DFID and DANIDA
6. One Stop Shop Investment Office established and operational in Hargeisa by mid-2014	Lead: Ministry of Commerce and International Trade	Others TBD
Priority 4: Generate employment, including through the development of vocational and technical training, and establish a special business fund for young entrepreneurs		
1. Current curricula for vocational and technical trainings in the productive sectors developed by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Education	TBD
2. Model Public-Private Partnership agreements that expand (youth) employment and reduce poverty created by mid-2014	Support: Ministry of Industry, Ministry of National Planning and Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Investment	
3. Short-term labour intensive employment opportunities and small-scale economic activity in each region of Somaliland that create safety nets for vulnerable populations in both urban and rural contexts identified by mid-2014 and scaled up by end 2014		
4. Job centres established in Borama, Berbera, Burao, Las Anod and Erigavo by end of 2014		
5. Somaliland Youth Business Fund established by mid-2014		DFID/DANIDA/World Bank Others TBD
Priority 5: Develop and implement a comprehensive and integrated environment management strategy that addresses desertification, promotes alternatives to charcoal as an energy source, and protects land, water, forest and coastal resources		

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2011-2015 Environment Strategic Plan and National Environment Policy programs initiated by mid- 2014 2. One wildlife national park and four seasonal reserves established by end 2014 	<p>Lead: Ministry of Environment Support: Ministry of Water, Ministry of Fisheries</p>	Others TBD
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Building on the 2004 Somaliland Water Policy, Strategy, build three 200,000cubic meter hafir reservoirs by end 2014 		EU
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The use of alternatives to charcoal as sources of energy for both domestic and commercial use evaluated by end 2014 5. A promotion program for the use of alternatives to charcoal is established, and production of efficient charcoal stoves is supported and subsidized by end 2014 6. Three forest nurseries and a national indigenous plants arboretum is established 7. A coastal and marine resources research centre is established by end 2014 		TBD
Priority 6: Put in place an affordable energy plan and policy that takes Somaliland from dependence on imported fuel to a greater use of its own abundant natural resources		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A multi-disciplinary team for energy planning and security in Somaliland based on e.g. Ethiopian and Djibouti experiences established by mid-2014. 2. A feasibility study on the establishment of a national electricity grid for Somaliland developed by end 2014 3. A national research centre on renewable sources of energy to develop best options for Somaliland established by end 2014 4. The feasibility study on a five megawatt wind farm for Hargeisa completed by end 2014 	<p>Lead: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Support: Hargeisa Electricity Authority</p>	TBD
PSG 5; REVENUE AND SERVICES STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Build public service capacity to raise revenues, manage resources and ensure the provision of streamlined quality services in an accountable and transparent manner that guarantees inclusiveness and equity		
Priority 1: Establish an appropriate and effective system of public financial management based on the PFM Road Map that includes strengthening the budget process, establishing a chart of accounts and enhancing public procurement		
<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Responsibilities (government)</i>	<i>Support (dev. partners)</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget classification harmonised and a chart of accounts in accordance with international standards developed in time for 2014/15 budget 2. A policy based budgeting and a medium-term expenditure framework established for 2014/15 budget 3. Public procurement transitional plan implemented by mid-2014 4. An independent revenue authority established by end 2014 5. A computerized national tax system developed by end 2014 6. 6 external audit reports submitted to parliament by end of 2014 	<p>Lead: Ministry of Finance Support: Accountant General, Auditor General, Customs, Ministry of National Planning and Development, National Tender Board, Ministry of Interior (for local governments)</p>	World Bank/DFID AfDB
Priority 2: Promote the equitable distribution and access to basic services through both the use of clear service delivery mechanisms and standards, as well as the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the central and local authorities and service delivery providers		

1. Joint review of existing decentralisation programmes to determine value for money, and results completed by mid-2014	Lead: Decentralisation Committee chaired by Vice President	EU, DFID, DANIDA, SIDA, Switzerland, Norway
2. Decentralized service delivery models developed through supporting a government-led process for key services such as health, education, water and sanitation, ensuring equitable distribution and access, with clarified and responsibilities for the central, regional, local authorities and service providers by end 2014	Support: Ministry of National Planning and Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Local Governments, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	TBD
3. Service delivery standards set for key services such as health, education, water and sanitation, and strengthen the regulatory capacity of the relevant authorities by end 2014	Ministries of Interior, Health, education and water	EU/DFID to lead
4. A national plan drawn from existing provisions in the NDP and other strategies to address gender and the needs of minority groups across all priorities, with well-defined targets developed by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	TBD
5. Develop a special development program in priority areas such as health, education and water for Sool and Sanaag regions to address inequity in development and bring such services up to level with other regions developed by mid-2014	Lead: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education	EU in Education and DFID in Health
6. A concrete financing strategy to address gaps in tertiary services, particularly in health and education (as set out in Health and Education Sector Strategies), ensuring issues of equitable access developed by end 2014	Lead: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education	EU in Education and DFID in Health Others TBD
Priority 3: Create a merit based and equitably distributed civil service that delivers high quality basic services and security for all Somaliland citizens		
1. Cabinet and parliament approve Civil Service Reform and Public Finance Management Reform by end 2013	Lead: Public Sector Reform Cabinet Committee Support: Civil Service Commission	DFID and EU Others TBD
2. Quality functional review of at least three ministries and public agencies completed by end 2014		
3. The implementation of the Somaliland Civil Service and Public Finance reforms funded and supported by Q1/2014		
4. A clear strategy to deliver demand-led results-focused capacity development services across the public sector developed by mid-2014		

ANNEX 3: Governance Structure of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF)

