

CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME TITLE: Early Recovery Stabilisation in Newly Recovered Areas			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) , Ministry of Defence (MoD), British Peace Support Team (Eastern Africa) and UK Mission Support Team (UKMST)		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Somalia		
PROGRAMME DURATION	April 2016 - March 2019		
FY17-18 BUDGET:	ODA: £1,296,000	Non-ODA: £0	
PROJECT/COMPONENT	LEAD DEPT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	FY17-18 BUDGET
Enhanced community engagement activities through support to community identified small scale interventions; provision of strategic and technical advisers into AMISOM and programme delivery management	FCO	Aktis Strategy, United Nations Office for Project Support Nairobi, Adam Smith International (ASI)	£938,691
Sector level support: enhanced pre-deployment training through integration of early recovery concepts	MoD	British Peace Support Team, East Africa	£100,000
Programme facilitation including monitoring and evaluation activities and administrative costs	FCO	FCO with various partners	£257,309
WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?			
<p>The Conflict, Stabilisation and Security Funded Early Recovery Initiative (ERI) aims to address drivers of community insecurity in areas of Somalia that are new or recently recovered from Al-Shabaab. The UK is providing support in a number of ways, including building capacity within the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM MHQ), the African Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) in Baidoa and Kismayo and the Somali National Security Forces (SNSF) by engaging with both local and international actors, including through diplomacy, to influence the overall approach to stabilisation.</p> <p>The ERI programme was reviewed following the London Somalia Conference to ensure it is coherent and fully coordinated with other stabilisation actors and the Federal Government of Somalia Stabilisation Strategy. ERI provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going capacity-building support for AMISOM to enhance its civil-military coordination and intervention processes with SNSF in recently recovered areas around Baidoa and Kismayo • Funding to work with TCCs, SNSF and communities, in new or recently recovered areas, to create the space for local reconciliation conditions. In addition funds are implementing small-scale governance and public services delivery activities, that strengthen the legitimacy of the local state administration and customary leadership, and help local communities in recovering from their time under Al Shabaab. 			
WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?			
The UK has been one of the only donors to fund AMISOM projects in newly recovered areas since 2013, thereby building a unique track record of stabilisation delivery in Somalia. The UK has also been delivering on-going capacity-building of AMISOM military, with Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) teams and with direct			

support from local Somali field staff as well as through the British Peace Support Team (East Africa) and UK Mission Support Team. Much of the UK government's bilateral work has been deliberately targeted at the newly or recently recovered areas, working with specialised AMISOM units, SNSF and other key stakeholders to encourage further investment by other donors. Other donors are largely focused on maintaining stability, whereas the ERI is focused more on the creation of local reconciliation and stability, in areas where other actors have not yet started to work, and the re-enforcement of local governance structures. The UK is best placed to provide this support and has a record of delivering stabilisation in newly recovered areas.

WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?

ERI intervenes across Sector 3 and Kismayo (Bay and Lower Juba regions) and focuses assistance to local communities, in new or recently recovered areas. We work on developing greater understanding and consensus at the grassroots level, through on-going engagement with civil society and customary leadership. This helps lay the foundations for longer term stability and development. In doing so we work closely with other local and international partners. As a result, demand from all Sector Civil Military Cooperation Officers point towards an increased appetite for ERI as a way to better engage with local communities and provide more effective support. This is particularly important in situations where AMISOM and SNSF are often the first and only actors to operate in highly insecure areas that are still influenced by Al-Shabaab. The combination of technical assistance and funding is designed to provide AMISOM, TCCs and SNSF with the soft skills and means to deliver highly sensitive activities. All programmes engage the community in a gender and conflict sensitive manner, in order to gain local support and build resilience against a potential return from Al-Shabaab forces. Community-led ERI rehabilitation and reconstruction projects of water wells and a mother and child health centre were implemented in highly insecure areas of Abdile Birole and Jafey in Lower Juba. Two community-led infrastructure rehabilitation projects were completed in Gobweyne, Baidoa District, which has the highest level of insecurity recorded by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project. Improved results in AMISOM and SNSF early recovery will be measured; lessons documented and shared in order to improve stabilisation approaches across stabilisation actors and the Federal Government of Somalia.