

Annual Review - Summary Sheet

PROGRAMME TITLE: Early Recovery Stabilisation in newly or recently recovered areas		
Country/Region:	Somalia	
HMG Partners (LEAD in bold)	Ministry Of Defence, Foreign and Commonwealth Office	
Total Budget:	ODA: £1.24m	Non-ODA: £0
Start Date: April 2016	End Date: March 2019	
Outputs		Score
AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) early recovery capacity built		A
Visible community engagement by AMISOM before arrival of Community Based Liaison Officers (CBLOs) Area early recovery contextual analysis developed by AMISOM and CBLOs immediately after United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) assessment complete		A
Inclusive community led and owned early recovery planning developed with CBLOs on the ground in newly recovered areas		A
CBLOs and implementing partner contracted with required skills hired (including analysis, conflict sensitivity and gender skills) and engage with communities		B
Outcome: Representative community engagement in local governance and community management of early recovery activities leads to more stable, inclusive communities.		
Outcome Score: A	Risk: High	

Summary of Programme Performance

Year	2016/2017						
Programme Score	A						
Risk Rating	High						

What support is the UK providing?

The programme operates in the early recovery phase that precedes “transitional” stabilisation. It intends to provide the foundations for the political settlement and stability that will allow the Federal Government of Somalia and federal states to establish their presence in areas that have been recently recovered by AMISOM and Somali National Security Forces. It aims to address local drivers of conflict and deliver improved community cohesion through inclusive community engagement. The programme entails diplomatic engagement with both local and international actors and donors to influence the overall approach to early recovery stabilisation.

Summary of progress and lessons learnt/actions taken since last review

The programme has made progress as early recovery has now been referenced in the AMISOM mandate and concept of operations for operating in Somalia. Moreover, some aspects of early recovery have also been included in pre-deployment training and more is planned.

AMISOM Humanitarian Liaison Unit (HLU) made little progress in terms of using contextual analysis in its planning documents and carrying out early recovery approaches, for example by having regular contact with communities.

The Early Recovery Working Group, convened through the programme, brought partners together to share information and agree on collaborative working practices such as the writing of the AMISOM results framework. Similar unifying effects were achieved through the Early Recovery Initiative (ERI) workshops.

One of the key lessons identified with the delivery of the ERI programme was the negative impact of capacity limitations and lack of will from AMISOM’s HLU to manage the ERI. This was reported throughout the year at programme review board meetings along with the requirement to move the initiative away from the influences of the HLU. Moving forward, the programme will now be housed by AMISOM’s Civil Affairs Unit, which is mandated to undertake early recovery stabilisation.

Early recovery and civilian military cooperation workshops for AMISOM military, Somali National Security Forces and the police component of AMISOM (AUPOL) highlighted the value of developing collaborative early recovery principles and practices of working with Somali community-based liaison officers and community outreach officers which could then be applied to work in local communities to better achieve programme outcomes.

The Stabilisation Unit and East Africa CSSF's external monitoring and evaluation partner's delivery of AMISOM Mission Headquarters / Force Headquarters / AUPOL workshops to generate an AMISOM owned results framework was successful in bringing together disparate components of AMISOM to address the issues of the ERI and accountability.

Summary of recommendations for the next year

The programme should strengthen linkages with current CSSF programmes including on the security sector and human rights. It should also support efforts aimed at improving dialogue between communities and Somali security providers.

The programme should support the operationalisation of the Wadajir Framework for local governance, in particular social reconciliation, by facilitating dialogue across communities so that Somali clans in newly or recently recovered areas can reach inclusive agreements on how to share power and manage resources.

The programme should build on the influence it has brought on AMISOM in changing its political direction to support the delivery of the ERI and on how the programme can support AMISOM as it considers a more devolved political approach to working to enable early recovery stabilisation. The programme should also continue to create opportunity and space for other CSSF programmes to operate more effectively while encouraging ERI support from other donors.