

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Somalia is a federal republic with a two-tiered subnational government structure. Today, the country has 18 regions and 146 districts. However, until now, local autonomy has not been recognized and local governments do not have financial autonomy or a distinct legal status.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Somalia developed its **Ninth National Development Plan 2020 - 2024 (NDP-9)** which is aligned with the SDGs and provides a national framework for institutional renovation.³ The NDP-9 aims to reduce poverty and inequalities through four pillars: inclusive and accountable policies, security and rule of law, economic growth and social development.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

There is no reference to existing coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation. According to the VNR, one of the next steps planned is the creation of a **working group or forum on the SDGs**, with the participation of the government, United Nations agencies, and stakeholders, to discuss challenges and actions to strengthen coordination, mobilize funding partners, and revise the data collection and reporting framework.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

For the preparation of the 2022 VNR, the country developed a broad consultation process led by the **Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)**. Five **consultation workshops** were organized with Federal Member States Directors General and Federal level Director General, academics, think tanks, women's associations, people with disabilities, and youth. A deliberation among experts was also organized to reflect on the progress and gaps in SDG implementation. The VNR process received media coverage to inform the general public of the 2030 Agenda and of Somalia's current progress.

1.3 MONITORING

The **Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS)** established in 2020 conducts the collection, coordination, analysis, and dissemination of all national statistical information. The SNBS has developed an online data visualization dashboard and an online goal tracker to monitor the progress in the implementation of the SDGs. However, the VNR stresses that there are insufficient monitoring and reporting of SDG implementation by relevant institutions.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

No reference.

1. See: UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, "Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa", https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf

2. See: https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Somalia%20Report_0.pdf (2022)

3. 80 out of the 103 indicators from the NDP-9 are aligned with the SDGs.

2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



2022

Comments: There is no reference to LRGs among the actors invited to consultations during the VNR process.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



2022

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is very little reference to LRGs throughout the VNR, and no specific example of locally-led initiatives related to the SDGs.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► Five districts in **Puntland State** developed District Climate Adaptation plans to promote climate change resilience and enhance the capacity of local governments in risk mitigation measures.

► The city of **Mogadishu** provided answers to the needs of migrant groups: sites were selected for housing projects and prototypes were developed that have been complemented by a plan for rented accommodation.⁴

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2022 VNR process revealed a lack of funding which impedes Somalia's ability to reach SDG targets. The country's annual budget is progressively aligned with the SDGs to ensure policy outcomes and facilitate better monitoring. The VNR highlights the lack of financial resources within regions and district-level agencies.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Somalia's federal structure has been experiencing structural political and economic instability. Many development projects have been discontinued as a result. LRGs do not have distinct legal status and there has not been sufficient stability to date to improve existing institutional environments for LRGs. However, the first pillar of NDP-9 is "inclusive and accountable politics", which sets out to achieve national stability and peace through inclusive political processes and effective **decentralization**.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The Somali Women's Convention organized in Mogadishu in 2019 aimed at advancing women's roles and developing demands in the review of the Constitution and electoral laws. It involved active women leaders in local and national governments, as well as other stakeholders.

4. UCLG, 2022, GOLD VI Report, <https://www.goldvi.uclg.org/en>

3.2 COVID 19

No reference regarding the local level.

4. SDG INDICATORS⁵

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		72.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		27.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

5. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>