



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1

What was discussed at the London Conference for Somalia, held on 11 May?

- Strengthening of National Security and the International Security Guarantee.
- More Inclusive, Stable Politics.
- Economic Recovery.
- Endorsement of the New Partnership for Somalia.



2

What is the Somalia's National Security Architecture Agreement?

- A historic political agreement between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMSs) reached in April 2017.
- The agreement is central to achieving sustainable security reform and a transition of primary responsibility of security from AMISOM to Somali security forces.

3

What does the Security Pact comprise?

- A plan for security sector reform as part of a comprehensive approach to advance sustainable security, for which the International Community intends to continue to provide sustainable support.
- A political agreement between the FGS and FMSs on a national security architecture.
- Commitments from partners to support the security sector milestones, based on conditions, which will be confirmed at a special international conference within 6 months.
- Agreement that AMISOM remains critical to securing Somalia's security and that the transition from AMISOM to Somali security forces will be conditions based.
- A more effective way to implement and review the delivery of the commitments made under the Pact.

4

What is the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS), which is part of the security pact presented at the Conference?

- The CAS is the framework for international commitments, following the principles known as 4As (affordable, acceptable, accountable and able), under five areas of work:
 - Enabling effective AMISOM operations, including a transition to Somali led security.
 - Development of Somali National security institutions.
 - Support to the Somali Government's stabilization plans and community recovery / State authority (CRESTA/A).
 - Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism.
 - Enhancing international partner's support, including by establishing an effective coordination mechanism.



5

What are the agreed milestones of the Comprehensive Approach to Security?

- 2017- 2018: Political agreements and strengthening links between the FGS and the FMSs.
- 2018-21: Securing Somalia’s people as they vote in full election.
- By 2027: Sustainable and reformed Somali Security Institutions financed by domestic revenues.

6

What were the Conference’s key outcomes for humanitarian response in Somalia?

- Partners addressed the prevention of famine and reaffirmed their commitment to scale-up efforts.
- The revised Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia was presented, requesting \$1.5 Billion to implement it.



7

What was discussed at the Conference on Somalia’s economic recovery?

- Economic recovery is a priority to improve livelihoods, create jobs, and generate domestic revenue.
- This will reduce vulnerability, consolidate stability and promote inclusive, resilient and sustainable development.
- A four year-long Economic Recovery Cooperation Agreement between the public and private sectors was established at the Conference.

8

What is the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS)?

- The NPS sets out the international community’s commitment to align support for Somalia’s development in line with the National Development Plan.
- The NPS is based on the principle of mutual accountability between Somalia and its international partners, with both agreeing on a set of principles governing the partnership.
- It allows Somalia take the full lead in setting its development agenda and to benefit from having one plan that all partners agree to follow.
- Progress will be reported twice per year during High Level Partnership Forums in Mogadishu or capital cities of international partners

9

How did the Conference engage civil society?

- The input delivered on 2 May in Mogadishu, at a Pre-Event attended by 150 Somalia-based civil society representatives, was discussed at a side-event during the Conference.
- A booklet was distributed containing the feedback on the complementary skills and experiences with which civil society and diaspora can contribute to enhance the positive trajectory of Somalia.