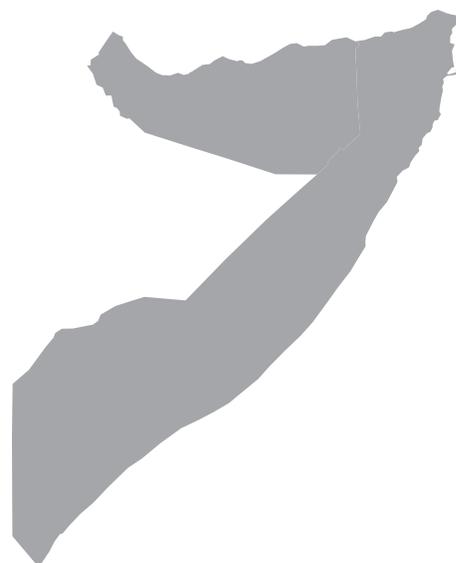


In 2017, Somalia made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the year, Somalia approved a National Development Plan that aims to prevent and eliminate child labor. However, despite this initiative, Somalia is receiving this assessment because it continued to implement a practice that delayed advancement in eliminating the worst forms of child labor. The Somali National Army recruited and used children in armed conflict in violation of its national law during the reporting period. Children in Somalia also perform dangerous tasks in street work. Laws do not identify hazardous occupations or activities prohibited for children, and child trafficking for labor and commercial sexual exploitation is not criminally prohibited. Furthermore, the government did not employ labor inspectors and conducted no inspections.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Somalia engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in armed conflict. (1) Children also perform dangerous tasks in street work. (2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Somalia. Data on some of these indicators are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent		
		All [Somalia]	Puntland	Somaliland
Working (%)	5 to 14	Unavailable	9.5	13.2
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	Unavailable	38.3	44.2
Combining work and school (%)	7 to 14	Unavailable	4.7	6.6
Primary completion rate (%)		Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

Primary completion rate was unavailable from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2018. (3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4, 2011. (4)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children’s work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Farming, activities unknown (5)
	Herding livestock (1)
	Fishing, including cleaning (5)
Industry	Construction, including crushing stone (5; 1)
	Mining and quarrying (5)
Services	Street work, including shining shoes, washing cars, conducting minibuses, vending, and transporting <i>khat</i> (a legal, amphetamine-like stimulant) (2; 6; 7)
	Working as maids in hotels (6)
	Domestic work (2; 6)
	Voluntarily recruited children used in hostilities by state armed groups (1; 8)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for use in armed conflict (1; 8)
	Forced labor in domestic work, agriculture, herding livestock, breaking rocks, selling or transporting <i>khat</i> , begging, and construction work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1; 7)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (9; 1)

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

Somalia

MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

As of September 2017, there were an estimated 2 million internally displaced persons in Somalia. (10) Internally displaced persons, including children, are vulnerable to human trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. Trucks transporting goods to Somalia return to Kenya with girls who are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in brothels in Kenya and destinations outside of Kenya. (1) Some Somali children seeking refuge in Kenya to avoid recruitment by the terrorist organization al-Shabaab are subsequently trafficked for labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Research also found that children in Somalia are trafficked to Saudi Arabia and forced to beg on the streets. (1)

In 2017, the terrorist group al-Shabaab increased its campaign of forcibly recruiting children as young as age 8 for use in armed conflict. (1; 11) These children planted explosive devices, acted as human shields, conducted assassinations and suicide attacks, gathered intelligence, and provided domestic service; some girls were also forced into sexual servitude. (1) Research found that the Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a militia, which to date has not yet integrated into the Somali National Army (SNA), recruited children. Somalia's numerous clan militias also used child soldiers. (1) During the reporting period, the SNA recruited children for use in armed conflict, even though General Order No. 1 prohibits military personnel from recruiting and employing child soldiers. (12; 1)

The protracted violence in Somalia has reduced access to all basic services, including public education. (13; 14) Attacks on schools by al-Shabaab, SNA, and other armed groups have resulted in the forced recruitment of children, state and non-state military occupancy of schools, and damaged educational facilities. (14; 15)

Al-Shabaab occupied rural areas in south-central Somalia. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) had limited control outside its capital city, Mogadishu. In other parts of the country, essential governance functions were provided by regional administrations, including the self-declared independent region of Somaliland in the northwest and the federal member state of Puntland in the northeast. (16; 1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Somalia has ratified some key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	

The FGS has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Somalia's legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor, including the lack of prohibition and recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 93 of the Labour Code; Article 38(1) of the Private Sector Employees Law (17; 18)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 90 of the Labour Code; Article 38(2) of the Private Sector Employees Law; Article 29 of the Provisional Constitution (17; 18; 19)

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	No		Articles 90 and 94 of the Labour Code; Articles 10 and 38(4) of the Private Sector Employees Law (17; 18)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 455 and 464 of the Penal Code (20)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	No		
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		Articles 403–404 and 407–408 of the Penal Code (20)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	Yes	18	General Order No. 1 (12)
State Voluntary	Yes	18	General Order No. 1 (12)
Non-state	No		
Compulsory Education Age	No	14‡	Articles 13 and 15 of the General Education Law (21)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 14 of the General Education Law (21)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (21)

In 2017, the FGS adopted the General Education Law that establishes 8 years of compulsory education; however, the gap between the end of compulsory education and the minimum age for work leaves children age 14 vulnerable to child labor because they are not in school, but they also may not legally work. (6; 21) In September, Somaliland drafted a human trafficking law. (22) In November, Puntland State passed new penal and criminal procedure codes that criminalize human trafficking. According to international stakeholders, the legislation meets international standards. (22)

It is unclear whether laws issued prior to 1991 are still in effect in Somalia. However, in 2014, Parliament issued a public statement citing some pre-1991 laws which suggests that the FGS continued to recognize relevant historic laws. (23) The Provisional Constitution does not provide a minimum age for employment. However, the pre-1991 Labour Code establishes 15 as the minimum age. (17) Additionally, although the Labour Code establishes a minimum age of 12 years for light work and describes the conditions under which light work may be undertaken, it neither determines the activities in which light work may be permitted nor prescribes the number of hours per week for light work. (17)

The Labour Code allows the Secretary of State to prescribe the types of work that are prohibited to children under age 18; however, legislation that comprehensively prohibits hazardous occupations and activities for children does not appear to exist. (17)

Laws related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children are not sufficient, because using, procuring, and offering a child for prostitution, pornography, and pornographic performances are not criminally prohibited. (20) The Penal Code requires extensive updating. Many fines in the Code equal less than \$1, which does not serve as an effective deterrent. (20; 24) Furthermore, it appears that under Article 405, children involved in prostitution would not be protected from criminal charges. (20)

The Juvenile Justice Law of Puntland defines a child as anyone age 14 and under; consequently, the government detained and issued prison sentences to children over age 14 for their association with armed groups. (25; 26)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government does not have a labor inspectorate for the enforcement of laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Somali National Police	Investigate and enforce laws related to the worst forms of child labor. (27) The Counter-Trafficking and Organized Crime Unit has 40 officers. (28)
Puntland Security Forces	Investigate and enforce human trafficking laws. (29)
Puntland Ministry of Justice	Prosecute human trafficking cases. (29)

Somalia

MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Somaliland Police	Investigate human trafficking. (30)
Somaliland’s Attorney General’s Office	Prosecute human trafficking cases. (30)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2017, the lack of a labor inspectorate in Somalia impeded the enforcement of child labor laws. (6)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2017, criminal law enforcement agencies in Somalia took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including human and financial resources.

Table 6. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2016	2017
Training for Investigators			
Initial Training for New Employees	FGS	Yes (31)	Unknown
	Puntland	Unknown	Unknown
	Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	FGS	N/A	N/A
	Puntland	N/A	Yes (22)
	Somaliland	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	FGS	Yes (28)	Yes (32)
	Puntland	Yes (28)	Yes (22)
	Somaliland	Unknown	Yes (22)
Number of Investigations	FGS/Puntland/Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	FGS/Puntland/Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	FGS	0 (27)	Unknown
	Puntland	Unknown	Unknown
	Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Convictions	FGS	0 (27)	Unknown
	Puntland	7 (28)	Unknown
	Somaliland	Unknown	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	FGS/Puntland/Somaliland	Yes (15)	Yes (25)

In 2017, the Somali National Police remained understaffed, undertrained, and lacked the capacity to investigate or enforce laws on the worst forms of child labor. (6)

The SNA issued a general staff order in 2016 stating that children under age 18 may not enlist; however, despite reports of continued recruitment and use of children, research found no information that the FGS investigated or prosecuted SNA officials who recruited or used child soldiers during the reporting period. (15) During the reporting period, criminal law enforcement officials continued to detain children in the company of adults for alleged association with non-state armed groups. (26; 8) The death sentences imposed on 10 children in 2016 in Puntland were reversed; however, the children were issued 20 year prison sentences. (25) In addition, although the Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia defines a child as anyone below age 18, more than 30 children were given sentences ranging from 8 years to life imprisonment for association with al-Shabaab. (26; 19) Research found that the existing referral mechanisms for victims of child labor only address children in armed conflict. (25)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The FGS has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor, including efforts to address all forms of child labor.

Table 7. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role and Description
Child Protection Unit	Raise awareness of child soldier issues and work with UNICEF to implement the standard operating procedures on protecting children associated with armed conflict. (5; 33; 34) In 2017, conducted awareness campaigns and monitored SNA troops to prevent and eliminate the recruitment of children. (25)
Children Associated With Armed Conflict Working Group	Implement the Child Soldier Action Plan and the Action Plan to End the Killing and Maiming of Children in Contravention of International Law. (33; 34) Comprises of the Child Protection Unit, Ministry of Defense officials, representatives from the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and other ministries, and UN representatives. (33; 8) No coordination activities were conducted during the year. (30)
Human Trafficking Task Forces	The Human Trafficking and Smuggling Task Force, led by the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, leads the FGS' anti-trafficking efforts. (28) Puntland's Counter Trafficking Board leads the region's anti-trafficking efforts. Somaliland's Counter Human Trafficking Agency coordinates the development of legislation and collection of data. (28) No coordination activities were conducted during the year. (30)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The FGS has established policies that are consistent with relevant international standards on child labor (Table 8).

Table 8. Key Policies Related to Child Labor[‡]

Policy	Description
Child Soldier Action Plan	Establishes a strategy for the reception and stabilization of children found within the SNA, and for the prevention of child soldiers through education of soldiers and monitoring of military camps. (33)
National Development Plan (2017–2019) [†]	Aims to end all forms of violence against children, including child labor. (35)
United Nations Strategic Framework (2017–2020) [†]	Establishes a broad framework for preventing, eliminating, and rehabilitating children associated with armed conflict. (36)

[†] Policy was approved during the reporting period.

[‡] The government has other policies which may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (37; 38)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2017, the FGS participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating child labor (Table 9). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including adequacy to address the problem in all sectors.

Table 9. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor[‡]

Program	Description
National Program for Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants	FGS program in coordination with UNICEF that rehabilitates former combatants, emphasizing the specific needs of child combatants, and of female combatants and their dependents. (39) Centers, located in Baidoa, Belet Weyne, Kismayo, and Mogadishu, provide accommodation, psychological counseling, education, and vocational training to former combatants. (40)
UNICEF Country Program (2011–2017)	Donor-funded program in coordination with the FGS that aims to expand and improve access to education and protect children who are affected by conflict. (41; 42) In 2017, supported the reintegration of 1,234 children formerly associated with armed groups into their families and communities. (22)
Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking (2014–2017)	Strengthening the National Criminal Justice Response to Trafficking in Persons is a \$750,000, USDOS-funded, 3-year project implemented by UNODC to enhance the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons within the FGS and Somaliland. Aims to strengthen legal frameworks to meet international standards; and develop and provide training on identifying victims, conducting investigations, and prosecuting cases. (43) In Somaliland, vulnerable children, including trafficking victims, received social services at the Hargeisa Orphanage Center before being reunited with their families. (28) Puntland authorities worked with IOM and local NGOs to provide social services and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking. (28)

[‡] The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (44)

Somalia

MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

Although the FGS implemented programs to address child soldiers, research found no evidence that it carried out programs to assist children in other forms of child labor. Furthermore, existing programs fail to address the scope of children in armed conflict.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Somalia (Table 10).

Table 10. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ratify the UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict; the UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography; and the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.	2013 – 2017
	Clarify whether the pre-1991 Labour Code is still in effect under the FGS. Ensure that a legal framework on child labor is in place which includes a minimum age for work and hazardous work; determines the activities in which light work may be permitted and prescribes the number of hours per week for light work; and in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, determines the types of hazardous work prohibited for children.	2009 – 2017
	Criminally prohibit child trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation.	2009 – 2017
	Criminally prohibit using, procuring, and offering a child for prostitution, pornography, and pornographic performances.	2015 – 2017
	Update the Penal Code to ensure that penalties for the commercial sexual exploitation of children are sufficiently stringent to deter violations.	2013 – 2017
	Ensure that the law protects children involved in commercial sexual exploitation from criminal charges.	2011 – 2017
	Criminally prohibit the use of children in illicit activities.	2009 – 2017
	Criminally prohibit the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2017
	Raise the compulsory education to be commensurate with the minimum age for work.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure Puntland's regional laws define a child as anyone below age 18, in accordance with international standards.	2016 – 2017
Enforcement	Establish a Labor Inspectorate to investigate, monitor, and enforce laws related to child labor, including adequate funding, human resources, and training for personnel.	2009 – 2017
	Publish information on the training of investigators, as well as the number of investigations conducted, violations found, prosecutions initiated, and convictions achieved in all regions of Somalia.	2016 – 2017
	Ensure that criminal law enforcement officials receive adequate training and resources to investigate, prosecute, and convict violators of the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2017
	Cease the recruitment and use of child soldiers by the SNA and its allied militia. Investigate, prosecute, and punish, as appropriate, SNA commanders who recruit and use children.	2015 – 2017
	Ensure that children associated with armed groups are not detained with adults and refer these children to social service providers. Cease the practice of sentencing children to life imprisonment for associating with armed groups.	2015 – 2017
	Establish a referral mechanism between the Somali National Police and social welfare services for children engaged in forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.	2014 – 2017
Coordination	Establish coordinating mechanisms to combat child labor.	2009 – 2017
	Ensure coordination mechanisms to address the worst forms of child labor, such as child soldiering, are active and conduct activities to address the child labor problem.	2017
Social Programs	Enhance efforts to eliminate barriers and make education accessible and safe for all children by removing all armed groups and forces from schools and other educational facilities.	2013 – 2017
	Develop programs to address child labor, such as in street work and forced labor in agriculture. Expand existing programs to address the scope of children in armed conflict.	2009 – 2017

REFERENCES

1. U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in Persons Report- 2017: Somalia. Washington, DC. June 27, 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/271345.pdf>.
2. UN Human Rights Council. Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia. Geneva. September 15, 2016: A/HRC/33/64. http://ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session33/Documents/A_HRC_33_64_en.docx.
3. UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%). Accessed March 3, 2018. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. For more information, please see “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
4. UCW. Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys. Original data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4, 2011. Analysis received January 12, 2018. Please see “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” in the Reference Materials section of this report.
5. U.S. Embassy- Nairobi. Reporting, January 13, 2015.
6. U.S. Mission- Somalia. Reporting, February 6, 2018.
7. Federation of Somali Trade Unions (FESTU). Somalia Human and Trade Union Rights Report: January-December 2016. 2017. <http://www.festu.org/festu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/FESTU-HTUR-Report-2017.pdf>.
8. UN Security Council. Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General. May 16, 2018. https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7b65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7d/a_72_865_s_2018_465.pdf.
9. Human Rights Watch. The Power These Men Have Over Us. September 8, 2014. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/09/08/power-these-men-have-over-us/sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-african-union-forces>.
10. IOM. DTM Somalia Round 6: August - September 2017. 2017. <http://www.globaldtm.info/somalia/>.
11. Human Rights Watch. Somalia: Al-Shabab Demanding Children. January 14, 2018. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/01/14/somalia-al-shabab-demanding-children>.
12. Federal Government of Somalia. General Order – 1. Enacted: July 22, 2011. [Source on file].
13. UNICEF. Situation Analysis of Children in Somalia. 2016. https://www.unicef.org/somalia/SOM_resources_situationalanalysissummary.pdf.
14. Somalia Federal Republic, Ministry of Human Development and Public Services. Go-2-School Initiative 2013-2016. https://www.unicef.org/somalia/SOM_resources_gotoschool.pdf.
15. UN Security Council. Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Somalia. December 22, 2016: S/2016/1098. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2016/1098&Lang=E&Area=UNDOC.
16. U.S. Department of State. Country Reports on Human Rights- 2016: Somalia. Washington, DC. March 3, 2017. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265512.pdf>.
17. Government of Somalia. Law No. 65 to Promulgate the Labour Code. Enacted: October 18, 1972. http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/Legislation%20Per%20Country/somalia/somalia_labour_1972_en.pdf.
18. Republic of Somaliland. Private Sector Employees Law. Enacted: 2004. http://www.somalilandlaw.com/Xeerka_Shaqaalaha_Rayidka_2010Final.pdf.
19. The Federal Republic of Somalia. Provisional Constitution. Enacted: August 1, 2012. http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/Legislation%20Per%20Country/somalia/somalia_constitution_2012_en.pdf.
20. Government of Somalia. Penal Code, Legislative Decree No. 5 of 16. Enacted: December 1962. http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/Legislation%20Per%20Country/somalia/somalia_penal_1962_en.pdf.
21. Federal Government of Somalia. General Education Law. Enacted: July 30, 2017. Source on file.
22. U.S. Mission- Somalia. Reporting, March 23, 2018.
23. U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 29, 2014.
24. U.S. Mission- Somalia. Reporting, January 14, 2016.
25. UN Security Council. Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia. May 9, 2017. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2017/408.
26. Human Rights Watch. “It’s Like We’re Always in a Prison” Abuses Against Boys Accused of National Security Offenses in Somalia. February 21, 2018. <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/02/21/its-were-always-prison/abuses-against-boys-accused-national-security-offenses>.
27. U.S. Mission- Somalia. Reporting, February 14, 2017.
28. —. Reporting, February 21, 2017.
29. —. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 6, 2017.
30. —. Reporting, June 8, 2018. [source on file].
31. Tekle, Tesfa-Alem. UN, AU training for Somalia police recruits commence. March 31, 2016. http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article58493&utm_source=April+1%2C+2016+EN&utm_campaign=4%2F1%2F2016&utm_medium=email.
32. AMISOM-African Union Mission in Somalia. AU Mission in Somalia seeks an end to the use of child soldiers in armed conflict. February 7, 2017. <http://amisom-au.org/2017/02/au-mission-in-somalia-seeks-an-end-to-the-use-of-child-soldiers-in-armed-conflict/>.
33. U.S. Embassy- Nairobi. Reporting, February 17, 2015.
34. U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 10, 2015.
35. Government of Somalia. National Development Plan 2017-2019. December 2016. <http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/NDP-2017-2019-1.pdf>.
36. —. UN Strategic Framework Somalia 2017-2020. September 2017. [http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2018/First-regular-session/DPDCPSOM3_UN%20Strategic%20Framework%20\(2017-2020\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2018/First-regular-session/DPDCPSOM3_UN%20Strategic%20Framework%20(2017-2020).pdf).
37. UN Political Office for Somalia. The Transitional Federal Government of Somalia signs an Action Plan to end the Killing and Maiming of Children in Contravention of International Law. Mogadishu. August 6, 2012. <https://unpos.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/012%20120703%20TFG%20signs%20ActionPlan.pdf>.
38. Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Human Rights and Women Development. National Action Plan for Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict. 2013. [Source on file].
39. UN Human Rights Council. Report of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review. April 13, 2016: A/HRC/32/12. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/075/96/PDF/G1607596.pdf?OpenElement>.
40. Xinhua. Somalia starts building rehab center for former Al-Shabaab fighters. June 14, 2016. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2016-06/14/c_135436828.htm.
41. UNICEF. Extensions of ongoing country programmes. September 16, 2016. https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2016-12-Extensions_decision-SRS2016.pdf.
42. —. Somalia Country programme document 2011-2015. February 11, 2011. https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/Somalia_CPD_-_revised_11_February_2011.pdf.
43. U.S. Department of State. Reporting, October 8, 2014.
44. USAID. Alternative Basic Education for Pastoralists (ABE). 2017. <https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1860/somalia-alternative-basic-education-pastoralists-abe>.