



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA
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DECADE
OF
ACTION

2024 UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

SOMALIA, JUNE 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

03	Foreword
04	United Nations Country Team In Somalia
05	Key Development Partners
06	Chapter 1 – Key Developments In The Country And Regional Context
	Chapter 2
08	2.1 Overview Of Cooperation Framework Results
09	2.2. Cooperation Framework Priorities, Outcomes And Outputs
10	Strategic Priority 1
13	Strategic Priority 2
19	Strategic Priority 3
23	Strategic Priority 4
	Chapter 3
34	Building The Future: Unct's Key Focus For The Next Year

FOREWORD

This Results Report summarises the impact of the UN's work in Somalia in 2024. Throughout the year, we collaborated closely with Somali and international partners to deliver against national priorities. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) prepared a new Centennial Vision 2060 and 2025-2029 National Transformation Plan both of which will inform the next UN Cooperation Framework set to be launched in 2026.

This report highlights the progress made in the penultimate year of the 2021-2025 Cooperation Framework, a multi-year strategic plan guiding the UN's collective contribution to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Somalia. The report also notes the beginning of the transition of UNTMIS to the Federal Government of Somalia, the UN Country Team and other stakeholders. Our achievements in 2024 were possible despite funding constraints, political complexities, volatility and insecurity thanks to the unwavering commitment of the Somali people and their government to sustainable development.

Our Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation teams supported Somalia's constitutional reforms and the launch of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF), fostering inclusive governance and community peacebuilding. Key Somali legislative milestones included the approval of amendments to the Provisional Constitution, the establishment of the Electoral Commission, and ensuring greater political representation for women.



James Swan

Special Representative of the Secretary-General & Head of UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia

In the area of Security and Rule of Law, we facilitated security sector reform, justice system development, and human rights protection. Notable national achievements included the development of Somalia's first National Justice Sector Strategy and the establishment of community security assessments, enhancing public trust and safety. In the Human Rights sphere, key achievements included the adoption of the Federal Disability Protection Act and the South-West State Disability Rights Law.

Through partnership in Economic Development, the UN advanced economic inclusion, food security, and job creation. Initiatives such as the Revenue Enhancement Action Plans and agricultural transformation projects significantly boosted local economies and resilience.

The UN dedicated 80% of its total expenditure to joint humanitarian-development efforts under Social Development results group. This investment improved people's lives—enhancing access to health services, education, water, and sanitation, contributing to better maternal care, reduced malnutrition, and enhanced climate resilience.



George Conway

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN SOMALIA



Somalia currently hosts one of the most integrated UN operations in the world. Alongside the special political mission, the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), and the logistical support mission, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), 24 United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes (AFPs) actively operate in the country, with 19 maintaining a physical presence. In 2024, the transition of UNTMIS to the Federal Government of Somalia, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and other stakeholders began, with the Mission's closure expected in 2026.

The UNCT spearheads the implementation of the Cooperation Framework, bringing together leaders from the AFPs, UNTMIS, and UNSOS.

The World Bank Country Manager also participates in the UNCT, strengthening collaboration between the UN and the World Bank. Together, this UN family drives impactful initiatives that promote sustainable development across the five pillars of the 2030 Agenda: people, prosperity, security, partnership, and peace.

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN SYSTEM IN SOMALIA



In 2024, the United Nations in Somalia continued to work alongside a diverse network of dedicated partners, including the FGS, Federal Member States (FMS), local government, international financial institutions, donor governments, development agencies, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, public institutions, academia, the media, and, most importantly, the people of Somalia.

The United Nations in Somalia extends its deepest gratitude to all partners who supported its efforts throughout 2024, despite the immense challenges posed by climate crises, humanitarian emergencies, and security concerns.

We especially commend the steadfast commitment of government institutions and civil society partners who worked tirelessly to meet humanitarian needs, for greater investments in resilience building, the humanitarian-respond to devastating floods, and advocate relentlessly development-peacebuilding nexus, and long-term sustainable development.

These achievements would not have been possible without the invaluable support and strategic and financial contributions of our development partners. In particular, the UN thanks the six donors who contributed flexible funding to the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) in 2024. The UN remains deeply appreciative of all partners in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Somalia.



CHAPTER 1

Key developments in the country and regional context

In March 2024, Somalia became a member of the East African Community (EAC), joining its regional neighbours to boost economic integration and stability. The economy showed signs of growth, with a projected 3.7% increase in GDP, fuelled by improved agricultural production and investments. Inflation was 5.6% in 2024. The Federal Government continued efforts to enhance domestic revenue mobilization and approved the \$1.4 billion 2025 federal budget, nearly 70% of which is funded by external grants. Following completion of the landmark debt relief process in 2023, the World Bank's Executive Board approved the extension of grant financing, reducing the need for Somalia to take on interest-bearing loans.

Somalia deepened regional ties in 2024, signing a defence cooperation protocol with Egypt in August, holding meetings in October with Egypt and Eritrea to formalize alliances, enhancing parliamentary relations with the UAE and reaching labour cooperation agreements with Saudi Arabia in December.

However, tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia emerged following a January 2024 statement of intention to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland. Mediation by

Türkiye led to the signing of the Ankara Declaration on 11 December, restoring diplomatic relations and establishing a framework for security and economic collaboration.

Throughout 2024, Somali stakeholders remained divided over constitutional and electoral reforms, while Puntland, and later Jubaland stayed outside the National Consultative Council (NCC), highlighting continued challenges in federal power-sharing and democratic processes.

Ongoing operations against Al-Shabaab and ISIS demonstrated the ongoing challenges of managing a volatile security environment. On 30 March, Somalia's parliament approved significant constitutional amendments, aimed at changing the system of governance of the country, including transitioning from an indirect electoral system to direct presidential elections by universal suffrage.

The amendments and related electoral legislation were, however, points of contention with the political opposition as well as with some Federal Member States.

In January, Puntland's parliament re-elected Said Abdullahi Deni as President of Puntland State of Somalia in a closely contested indirect election after dropping plans to hold one-person-one-vote elections for the state presidency. Puntland, which has not participated in NCC meetings since 2023, declared subsequently that it would "no longer recognize federal institutions" until a mutually agreed constitutional arrangement is in place. Jubaland withdrew from an NCC meeting in October and unilaterally held state presidential elections in November – an act unrecognized by the Federal Government, which led to armed clashes in December. Conflicts in Sool and Sanaag regions, between forces aligned with Somaliland and the Federal Government-recognized regional administration, continued into 2024.

The FGS continued to advance its human rights agenda, though armed conflict remained a major challenge. Grave violations against children - including abduction, recruitment, and use, killing and maiming, and sexual violence – persisted with Al-Shabaab being the main perpetrator.

Somali government forces, backed by local clan militias, continued offensives against Al-Shabaab amid ongoing militant resistance. Al-Shabaab meanwhile conducted targeted and indiscriminate attacks, resulting in significant civilian casualties and displacement. In one of the deadliest incidents, militants stormed Mogadishu's popular Lido Beach in August 2024, killing at least 37 civilians and wounding 210 more in a complex attack. At the end of 2024, Puntland security forces, supported by international partners, commenced a counter-terrorist operation against the Islamic State in Somalia in the Cal Miskaad mountains of Bari region.

Similarly, based on the request of the Federal Government and the decision of the UN Security Council, the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) closed its operations on 31 October 2024 and was succeeded by the UN Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS). UNTMIS is expected to close by October 2026 which will withdraw a range of support capacities from Somalia including in political affairs and mediation, security and rule of law, human rights and other specialist fields, handing these over as appropriate to the Government, UNCT and other stakeholders.

Somalia continued to battle climate shocks which undermined livelihoods and economic growth. At COP29, the FGS assumed a global leadership role, emphasizing the importance of accessible climate finance for fragile countries and welcomed the Green Climate Fund's historic \$100 million accelerated programme of climate action investment in Somalia. Despite improvements in the humanitarian situation, food insecurity and displacements continued. An estimated 4.4 million people in Somalia faced severe hunger in 2024 due to drought, floods, conflict, and high food prices with 1.7 million children acutely malnourished.

The African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) began its drawdown, with 2,000 troops withdrawn in June and further reductions before the transition to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) at the end of the year.



Despite a challenging year, Somalia made meaningful strides toward regional integration, democratic reform, and economic recovery. From joining the East African Community to initiating processes towards one-person one-vote elections and securing historic climate financing at COP29, the country demonstrated resilience and a growing commitment to peace, prosperity, and sustainable development



CHAPTER 2

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

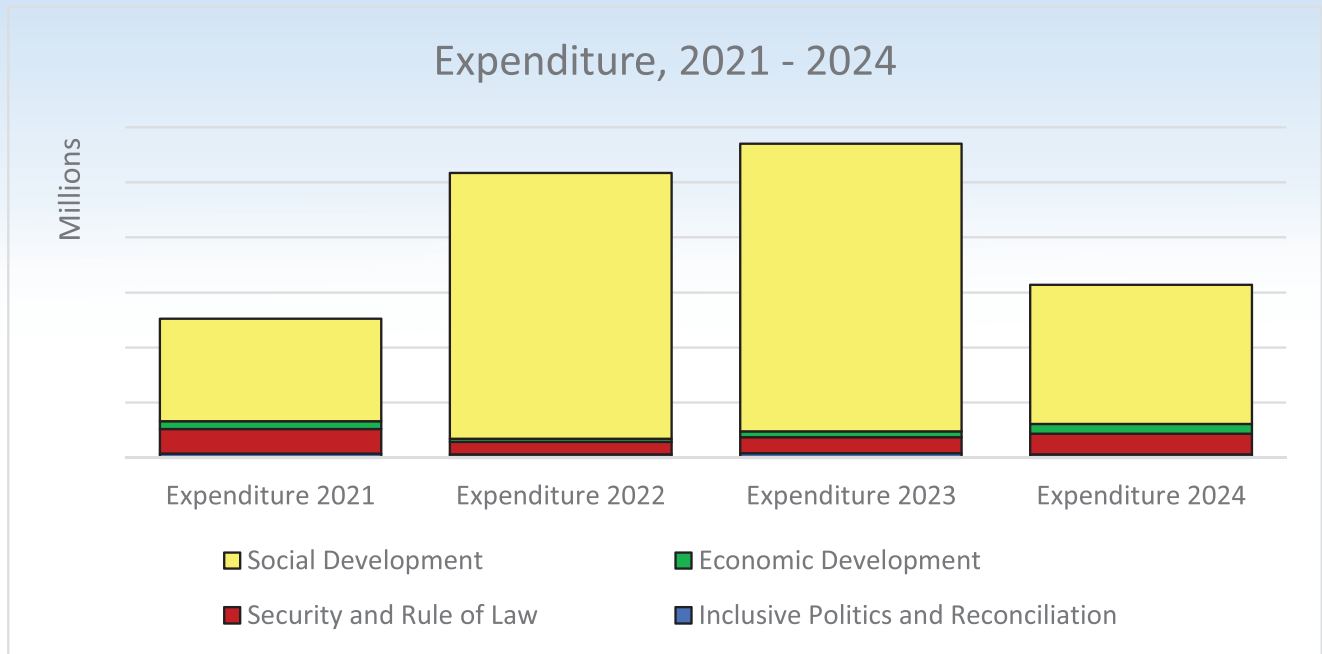
The Cooperation Framework indicated \$1,941 million of budgeted requirements for 2024. Due to financial constraints, \$859 million was made available for programme implementation, and the UN effectively utilized \$615 million to advance key initiatives, including \$39.5 million through the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) funded by Canada, the European Union, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

While this represents a decrease from the \$1,140 million reported expenditure in 2023 (an additional \$331 million was carried forward into 2024)—the UN remained committed to maximizing impact and delivering essential support in priority areas.



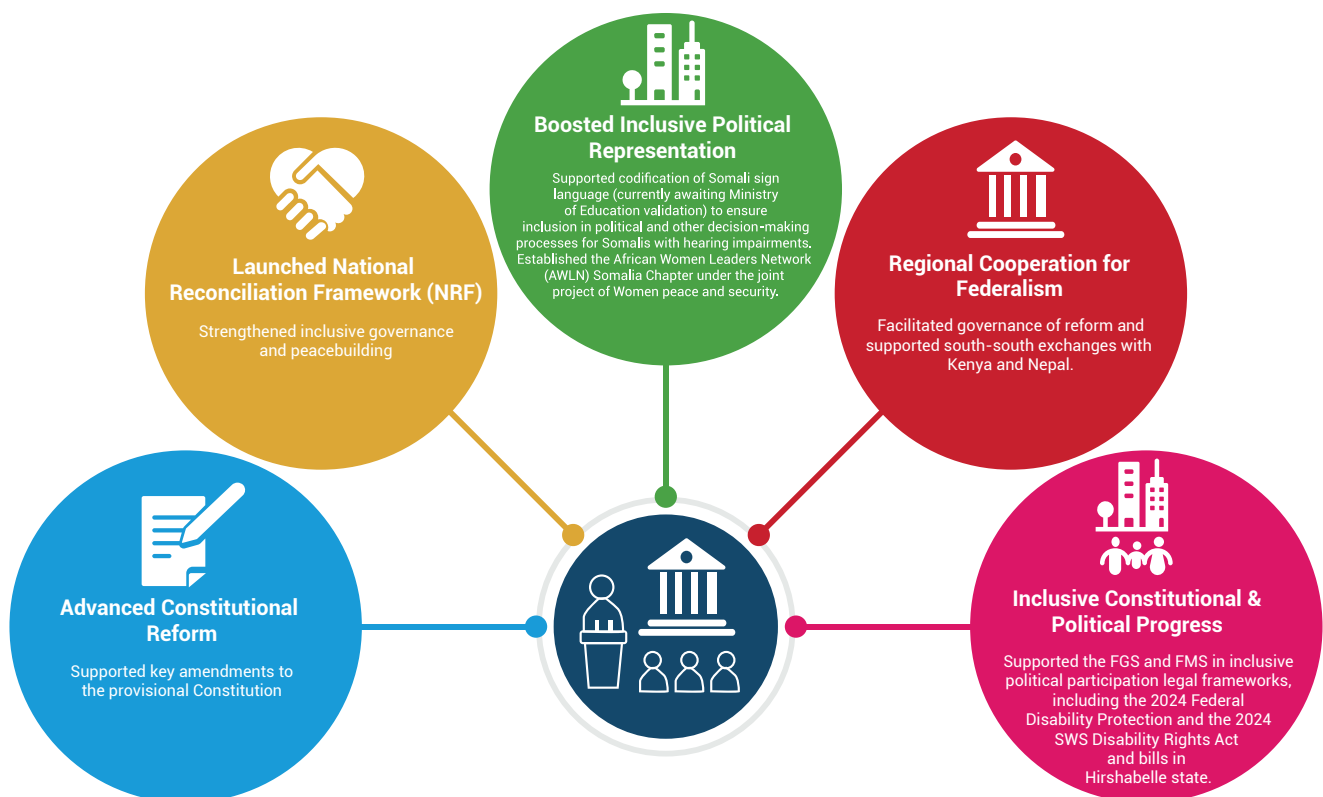
2024 Budgets, Available and Expenditure by Results Group





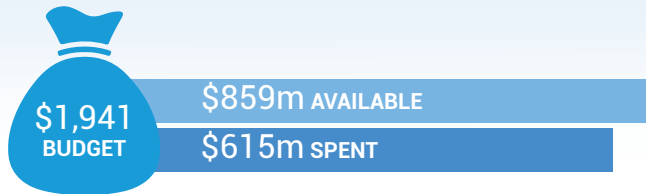
Expenditure in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 by Results Group

2.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs



Strategic Priority 1

Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation



Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation – 2024 budget, available and expenditure by Outcome

Promoting National Reconciliation and Community Peacebuilding

Somalia's pursuit of long-term peace and stability took a major step forward with the April 2024 launch of the second generation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF). Developed through an extensive consultative process and supported by the UN, the NRF focuses on resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable reconciliation efforts.

To strengthen the NRF's implementation, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR)—backed by UN support funded through the SJF—delivered specialized training for NRF staff and stakeholders, equipping them with monitoring and evaluation expertise. Additionally, six civil society organizations (CSOs) were contracted to implement grassroots reconciliation initiatives, with impact assessments set for 2025.

Through its partnership with the Puntland Research and Development Center, the UN bolstered civil society's role in peacebuilding, ensuring local actors are at the forefront of reconciliation efforts. In South-West State, the finalization of a conflict navigator operational manual marked a key milestone in addressing conflict drivers, including climate change and natural resource management.

Strengthening Somalia's Constitutional and Political Framework

In 2024, Somalia advanced constitutional reforms and made progress in strengthening its democratic institutions, with direct support from the United Nations and the SJF-funded Constitutional Review Programme. The process remains contested, however.

In February, the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Committee (ICRIC) submitted amendments to the first four chapters of the Provisional Federal Constitution to the Federal Parliament. After extensive discussions, the amendments were unanimously approved in a joint session attended by 42 Senators and 212 Members of Parliament. Despite ongoing challenges and political contestation, the reform process reaffirmed Somalia's commitment to making progress towards a more representative electoral system.



\$8m

Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized



\$12m

Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions



\$14m

All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society

To foster national dialogue, broad-based consultations focused on federalism and power-sharing—were held in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland South-West states, as well as in Banadir. The UN, through several SJF-funded programmes including the Joint Programme on Human Rights (JPHR) and the Women, Peace and Protection Programme, played a key role to legislative milestones, such as the passage of in ensuring the participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and people with disabilities. This inclusive approach contributed Hirshabelle's Disability Act, while also reinforcing gender equality advocacy and women's political participation.

Advancing Electoral Reform for Democratic Governance

Parliamentary approval of amendments to the first four chapters of the 2012 Provisional Federal Constitution, though contested, enabled the FGS to initiate Somalia's transition to a one-person, one-vote electoral system. In parallel, the MoIFAR, with UN technical and policy support, reviewed key electoral legislation, including the Electoral Management Body (EMB) Bill, the Political Association and Parties Bill, and the Electoral Act. These bills, submitted to Parliament on 6 November 2024, were approved by 23 November, enshrining the 30% quota for women in political representation—a major victory for gender equality advocates. Despite internal tensions, by December 1, the newly appointed 18-member Electoral Commission was confirmed by Presidential Decree, setting the stage for Somalia's electoral roadmap.

In Kismayo, 20 women representatives from civil society organizations attended a UN-supported training aiming to strengthen their understanding of electoral systems and ways to advocate for women's quotas and political participation in Somalia. This was part of a series of similar workshops also held in Baidoa, Beledweyne, Dhusamareb, Garowe, Jowhar and Mogadishu between April and June 2024. UN Photo/Siyat Hassan

Enhancing Regional Cooperation for Federalism Development

Recognizing the need for a well-defined federal model, Somalia engaged in knowledge-sharing initiatives with international partners, including experts from Kenya and Nepal. Supported by the UN, this south-south cooperation brought valuable insights to Somalia's federalism discourse and governance framework.

As Somalia moves forward, the combined efforts of the government, the UN, and its development partners are shaping a more inclusive, democratic, and peaceful nation. These reforms and reconciliation initiatives are helping to transform Somalia's political landscape and also align with the SDGs, in support of long-term stability and progress.



"Nonviolent communication training enables communities to discuss their challenges openly and resolve disputes without resorting to violence. The judicial sector in Southwest State now applies these skills, with all judges and prosecutors fully trained."

*Chief Justice of Southwest State,
Ahmed Ali Muse.*

Somalia Unveils National Reconciliation Framework, Paving the Way for Lasting Peace

The United Nations continues to play a pivotal role in advancing peace and reconciliation in Somalia, fostering social cohesion, and promoting inclusive dialogue. With key support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Transitional Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), and funding from the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), Somalia's National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) is transforming the country's approach to conflict resolution.

Launched by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), the framework provides a structured roadmap for grassroots reconciliation, ensuring the participation of traditional elders, religious leaders, women's groups, and youth networks. By integrating justice, law enforcement, and civil society engagement, the NRF strengthens the foundations for lasting peace.

"This framework lays out a clear, step-by-step guide for communities to achieve sustainable reconciliation," said Ms. Faduma Mohamed, Chief Programmes Coordinator at MoIFAR. "It encourages collaboration across different sectors, ensuring that reconciliation efforts are inclusive and impactful."

Recognizing that conflicts in Somalia vary by region, the framework adopts a tailored approach at the national, state, and district levels. "One solution does not fit all," explained Ms. Zainab Muhamod from the Berghof Foundation in Mogadishu. "With this framework and localized initiatives, we can create lasting peace in Somalia."

The NRF also represents a vital step forward for Somali youth, who have long borne the brunt of instability. "It gives young people a voice and a role in shaping their future, making it far better than what we had before," Ms. Muhamod added.

With the National Reconciliation Framework in place, Somalia is making tangible progress toward a future where communities rebuild trust, division gives way to dialogue, and peace becomes a shared reality. Through its strong partnerships and commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN remains a key driver in Somalia's journey toward stability and prosperity.



"Sitting under a tree, discussing our disputes, and finding peaceful solutions is a symbol of Somali culture. Dialogue means reconciliation."

Prime Minister H.E. Hamza Abdi Barre

Strategic Priority 2

Security and Rule of Law



Security and Rule of Law

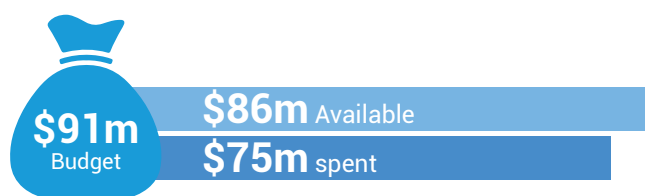
Reformed Security Sector & Justice System: Facilitated Somalia's first National Justice Sector Strategy and contributed to the enactment of Jubaland State Police Act

Promoted Community Safety: Introduced community security assessments to build public trust.

Improved Detention & Reintegration: Enhanced Custodial Corps capacity and launched vocational and psychosocial support programs for released prisoners.

Child Protection & Juvenile Justice: Supported progress on the Child Rights Bill and Juvenile Justice Bill in Parliament and partnered with civil society to provide care & reintegration support for child soldiers.

Climate Security & conflict Prevention: Integrated Climate into Security Planning and launched Integrated projects in Hirshabelle linking environment, peacebuilding, and local resilience



2024 Budgeted requirements, amount available and expenditure for Security and Rule of Law

Enhancing Security and Governance for Stability

In 2024, the United Nations played a pivotal role in advancing security and the rule of law in Somalia, with an \$86 million budget supporting critical interventions, including \$8.6 million USD through the SJF. Through strategic partnerships with the FGS, Federal Member States (FMS), civil society, and international donors, the UN facilitated significant progress in security sector reform, justice system development, law enforcement and human rights protection.

A major focus was on supporting Somalia's efforts to degrade Al-Shabaab while upholding human rights, gender equality, and climate security. A substantial \$64 million was directed toward strengthening security institutions, enhancing legal frameworks, and ensuring accountability mechanisms were in place. Investments in security governance resulted in the establishment of new cooperation platforms between federal and state-level security offices, reinforcing national oversight and coordination.

Advancing Justice Sector Development

A historic milestone was reached with the development of Somalia's first National Justice Sector Strategy, a comprehensive roadmap for a sustainable, effective, and people-centred justice system.



The UN, through the SJF-funded Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP) facilitated inclusive consultations, engaging federal and state authorities, civil society, parliamentary representatives, and marginalized groups. These efforts fostered a justice sector that is more accessible, accountable, and responsive to citizens' needs.

To strengthen justice service delivery, generative dialogue initiatives and non-violent communication training were provided to judges, police officers, and community leaders, improving trust and legitimacy in legal processes. Additionally, the UN supported secure and humane detention conditions by enhancing the capacity of the Custodial Corps and establishing reintegration programmes for released prisoners, including vocational training, basic education, and psychosocial support.

Strengthening Protection and Access to Justice for Children

In collaboration with government institutions and civil society, the UN worked to rehabilitate and reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups. Legislative advocacy advanced the Child Rights Bill and Juvenile Justice Bill, both of which reached advanced stages in Parliament. A groundbreaking study on children in conflict, conducted with the Ministry of Justice, provided insights into justice gaps and opportunities to strengthen community-based diversion mechanisms.

The UN contributed to enhanced inclusion and protection through key legal reforms, such as the South-West State Disability Act, the Galmudug FGM Prohibition Act, and the Somali Labor Code, which reinforced the minimum employment age at 18 and prohibited child recruitment.

Enhancing Community Security and Public Trust

The UN contributed to people-centred security by fostering cooperation between communities and security forces. Security consultations facilitated by the UN, through the SJF-funded BASIS programme, enabled Somali authorities to develop comprehensive community security assessments. Religious scholars were trained as mediators, promoting reconciliation and social cohesion.

Public safety forums were established in Baidoa and Kismayo, enabling communities to articulate security concerns and collaborate on solutions. This community-driven approach contributed to a significant 34-point rise in perceptions of safety and security in the Hiran region of Hirshabelle, as measured by baseline and endline assessments. Youth inclusion was also prioritized, with young people actively contributing to the development of Somalia's national strategy on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism.

Strengthening Security Forces and Law Enforcement

The UN supported Somalia's security sector through capacity-building initiatives for the Somali National Army (SNA), Somali Police Force (SPF), and FMS police. Targeted training, infrastructure rehabilitation, and non-lethal equipment provision enhanced operational effectiveness. Approximately 2,000 SNA special forces soldiers, 1,700 state police officers, and 300 counter-terrorism officers received regular stipends, ensuring financial stability and retention. The UN developed and delivered a human rights and protection curriculum, mentoring CIMIC SNA trainers and reaching 126 participants in Beletweyne and Dhusamareb, Kismayo, and Mogadishu.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams were trained and deployed to mitigate threats, complemented by public awareness campaigns on explosive hazards. The SNA Training Center in Mogadishu was significantly upgraded, improving training facilities for new recruits.

Addressing Climate Security and Conflict Prevention

Recognizing the link between climate change and security, the UN supported Somalia in integrating climate risks into national security planning. The Climate Security Working Group, co-led by the UN and the Office of National Security, embedded climate vulnerability assessments into the National Adaptation Plan. In Hirshabelle, pilot initiatives demonstrated effective approaches to integrating climate, peace, and security efforts.

Advancing Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)

In 2024, the UN championed women's empowerment, launching two Local Action Plans on Women, Peace, and Security aligned with Somalia's National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Seventeen women's peace networks led dialogues with traditional elders and religious leaders to promote women's participation in leadership and peacebuilding, supported by the Women, Peace and Protection Programme funded by the SJF and the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

In Jubaland and South-West states, research was conducted to assess challenges within the justice sector, particularly those affecting women's access to justice. These findings informed the development of a gender mainstreaming policy by the South-West State Ministry of Justice, aimed at strengthening institutional accountability and inclusivity.

The justice sector's capacity to respond to community needs was also supported through the expansion of one-stop centres, which offered integrated services to nearly 600 individuals in need of legal, medical, and psychosocial support. The UN provided technical support to the Federal Government of Somalia in enacting legislation that strengthens protection against sexual violence and aligns with Somalia's international human rights obligations.

Promoting Freedom of Expression and Media Protection

The UN actively advocated for journalist protection and revisions to restrictive provisions in Somalia's draft media law, reinforcing the importance of press freedom and a safe environment for journalists.

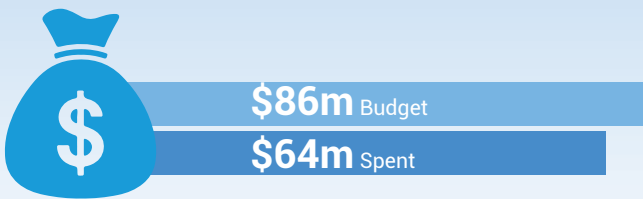


Bilan is Somalia's first all-women media team. Staffed and run entirely by women with full editorial independence, the unit covers hard news and in-depth features, holding leaders to account and making sure women's stories and voices are heard.

Overcoming Challenges and Ensuring Sustainable Progress

Despite notable achievements, Somalia’s security and rule of law agenda faced several challenges in 2024:

- Political tensions between the federal and some state governments disrupted coordinated interventions, requiring the UN to engage separately with different authorities to maintain alignment.
- Global funding constraints affected the scale of interventions, necessitating prioritization of high-impact initiatives.
- Escalating insecurity in some regions required adaptive implementation strategies.
- The UN political mission drawdown introduced uncertainty, requiring careful transition planning.
- Slow constitutional reform progress, although some advancements were made, including amendments to the first four chapters of the Constitution.



2,000
SNA SPECIAL
FORCES SOLDIERS,
received regular
stipend



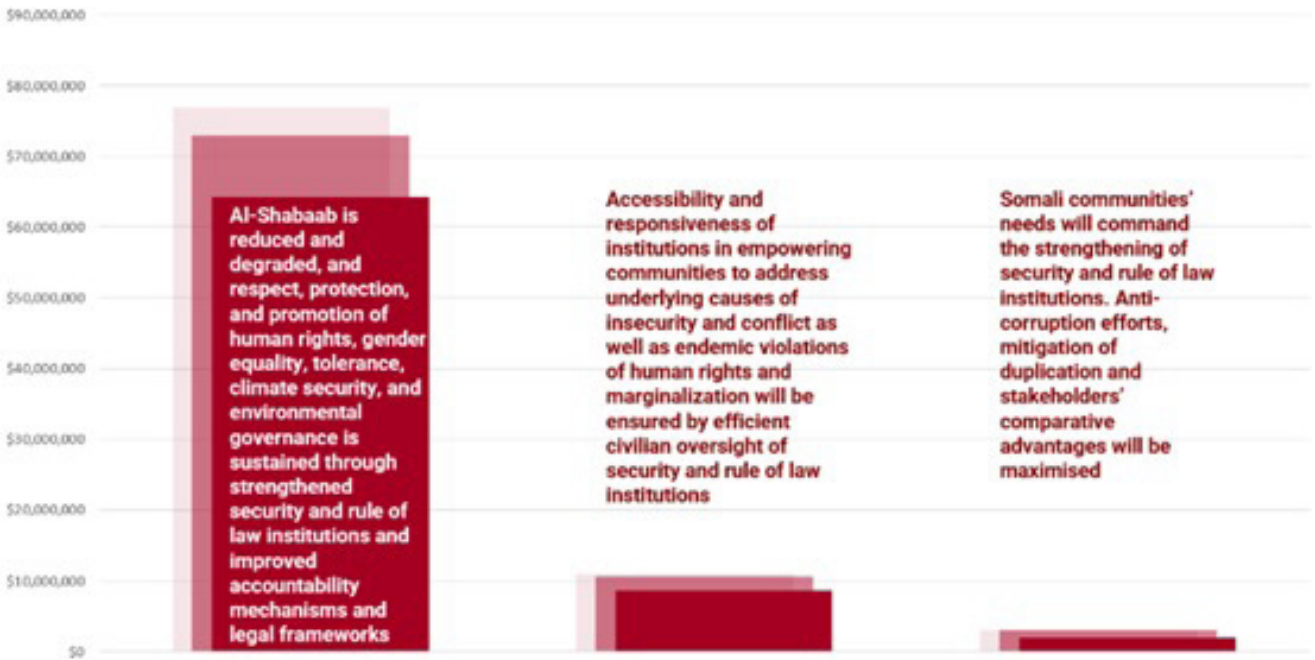
1,700
STATE POLICE OFFICERS
received regular stipend



300
COUNTER-TERRORISM
OFFICERS
received regular stipend



600
INDIVIDUALS
in need of legal, medical and
psychosocial support offered
integrated services



“

“I now assist in mediating community disputes, ensuring both sides feel heard. This approach prevents conflicts from escalating into violence and helps people find peaceful solutions,”



UN Strengthens Access to Justice and Nonviolent Dispute Resolution in Baidoa

The United Nations is strengthening Somalia's justice system, ensuring that communities can resolve disputes peacefully and access justice efficiently. Through the Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP)—implemented by UNTMIS, UNDP, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)—the UN is working alongside Somalia's government to promote a people-centred justice system. In Baidoa, the capital of Southwest State, this initiative has empowered communities to embrace Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, reducing reliance on lengthy court processes and fostering nonviolent conflict resolution.

Empowering Communities Through Alternative Dispute Resolution

Decades of instability have weakened Somalia's judiciary, delaying justice for many. Recognizing this challenge, the UN-supported ADR Centres, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice of Southwest State and funded by the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), provide an accessible and efficient solution. These centres allow disputes to be settled within days, rather than months or years, by bringing together trained elders, legal professionals, and community members.

Fartun Abdi Mohamed, a Baidoa native who returned home after years in Saudi Arabia, found herself trapped in an abusive marriage. Seeking justice through the courts proved frustrating, as her case dragged on for over a year with no resolution. Turning to the ADR Centre, she was met with a fair and understanding process, led by trained community elders.

“My case was resolved in just four days,” Fartun shared. “The elders listened to me without bias, and I finally felt heard. The ADR process was much friendlier than the courts.”

Inspired by her experience, she joined the ADR Centre's women's network to help others resolve disputes through dialogue and nonviolent communication.

Strengthening Somalia's Justice System Through Training and Reform

Beyond community dispute resolution, the JJCP is enhancing Somalia's legal framework by equipping justice sector professionals with the skills needed to implement nonviolent conflict resolution strategies. Since July 2023, the UN-led initiative has trained over 600 police officers, prosecutors, judges, and community members in nonviolent communication—ensuring that disputes are managed constructively within the justice system.

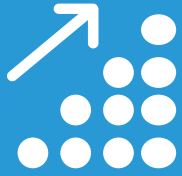
This initiative aligns with the SDGs, particularly in promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions. By bridging the gap between formal and informal justice mechanisms, the JJCP fosters political dialogue, evidence-based policymaking, and multi-level coordination—paving the way for a sustainable Somali Justice and Corrections Model.

UN Partnerships Driving Change

Through strategic partnerships with the Somali government, civil society organizations, and community leaders, the UN continues to enhance access to justice, strengthen the rule of law, and build resilient communities. The success of Baidoa's ADR model highlights the power of locally led, UN-supported initiatives in restoring trust in governance and ensuring that justice is fair, accessible, and effective for all.

Strategic Priority 3

Economic Development



Economic Development

Enhanced Fiscal Capacity: Supported implementation of Revenue Enhancement Action Plans

Promoted Agricultural Transformation: Advanced food security and rural livelihoods through investments in rehabilitation of water infrastructure, animal health facilities to improve utilisation by marginal communities and improved access to machinery and processing equipment for productive sectors.

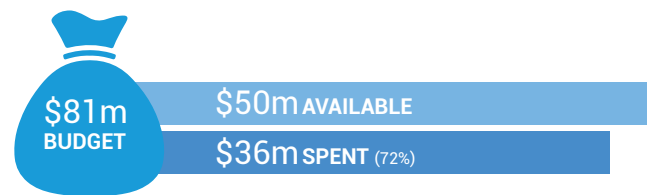
Strengthened Local Economies: Partnered with communities to create jobs and build economic resilience.

Empowering Entrepreneurs & MSMEs: Supported 240 MSMEs with training in inventory, bookkeeping and planning and operationalized Enterprise Development Units (EDUs) to nurture entrepreneurship.

Expanding Access to Water & Energy: Scaled capacity in Waaciye, Qardho (Puntland) from 40k to 100k litres/day via PPP and reached 8,300 residents (838 households) with cleaner, more reliable water access.

Agricultural Transformation & Food Security: Increased access to drought tolerant varieties, improved meat and livestock markets and product quality.

The United Nations is helping to drive economic development, food security, and job creation in Somalia by working alongside the Somali government, private sector, and local communities. Through strategic partnerships and innovative programmes, UN entities such as United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are enhancing agriculture, entrepreneurship, infrastructure, and labour migration—key pillars of Somalia's sustainable development. These efforts align with the SDGs, particularly those focused on decent work, economic growth, food security, and poverty reduction.



2024 Budgeted requirements, amount available and expenditure for Economic Development

Enhancing Revenue Generation and Economic Inclusion

To strengthen local economies, the UNCDF has supported the development of Revenue Enhancement Action Plans (REAPs) in Bossaso and Baidoa. Using a tax administration diagnostic tool, gaps in revenue collection were identified, leading to 20 local government officials receiving training in revenue enhancement. These REAPs are now being implemented, improving local financial sustainability and public service delivery.

In parallel, the UNHCR is fostering economic inclusion by helping refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities access job markets. In 2024 alone, 2,465 individuals—including 1,808 refugees and asylum seekers—benefited from small-scale business support and technical vocational education and training (TVET). These programmes equip participants with marketable skills in carpentry, electrical work, and tailoring, boosting their employability and economic independence.

Through twelve advocacy sessions engaging 633 participants, UNHCR and its partners have also influenced policies that enhance displaced populations' access to market systems, reducing their dependency on aid and enabling long-term self-reliance.

Economic Governance

At the local level, the UNCDF played a pivotal role in revitalizing governance infrastructure by financing the reconstruction of the Kaaran Local Government Office in Mogadishu. With an investment of over \$350,000 and an additional \$177,000 from the Banadir Regional Administration, the project transformed local service delivery. It expanded government operations from two to seven departments, created 61 new jobs, and significantly increased women's participation in governance from 2% to 35%. Moreover, it enhanced civil registration, financial governance, and urban planning, setting a strong foundation for improved municipal services.

Agricultural Transformation for Food Security and Economic Growth

The FAO is spearheading agricultural transformation by strengthening Somalia's seed regulatory framework and promoting climate-smart farming. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), the Somali Agricultural Regulatory and Inspection Services (SARIS), and regional research institutions, FAO has improved access to drought-tolerant crops like sorghum and cowpea, ensuring food security and increasing resilience to climate change.

Key agricultural initiatives include:

- **Sesame Production in Lower Juba:** Covering 100,000 hectares and benefiting 200,000 farmers, this project is expected to generate \$15 million in revenue, creating 31,200 jobs with an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 30%.
- **Maize Value Chain Development in Lower Shabelle:** This initiative includes the establishment of a flour processing factory, creating 125 permanent jobs, generating \$7.4 million in tax revenue, and achieving an IRR of 11%.

Through FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative, 5,537 farmers were trained in climate-smart agriculture in 2024, improving food production and sustainability. Additionally, FAO and WFP have supported 69 fodder cooperatives comprising 5,401 farmers, strengthening fodder production and business skills in key agricultural districts.

Strengthening Infrastructure and Market Access

To further boost agricultural productivity, FAO has conducted a comprehensive assessment of irrigation canals in Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South-West states, paving the way for the rehabilitation of critical water infrastructure. In addition, 100 infrastructures, including 58 water sources (earth dams, boreholes, and shallow wells), fodder storage facilities, and veterinary dispensaries, have been restored, enhancing livestock and crop productivity.

FAO and WFP have also improved market access and value addition for Somali farmers with the construction of 32 fodder storage facilities (14 still in progress); the rehabilitation of three meat markets and one livestock market to enhance trade efficiency and provision of machinery and equipment to 12 fodder cooperatives, increasing processing capacity.

Empowering Entrepreneurs and MSMEs

The UN is fostering entrepreneurship and business expansion through Enterprise Development Units (EDUs). In 2024, 240 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) received technical assistance in areas such as inventory management, bookkeeping, and business planning, helping them scale up operations. An additional 40 MSMEs have since received support, further fuelling job creation and economic resilience.

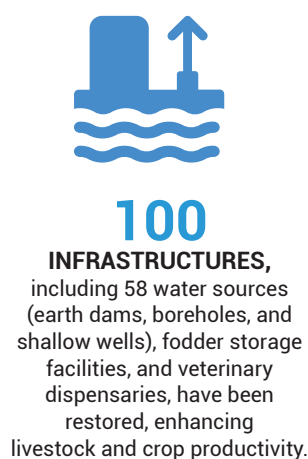
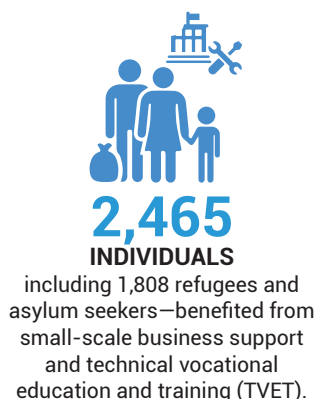
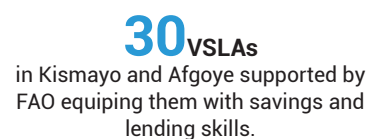
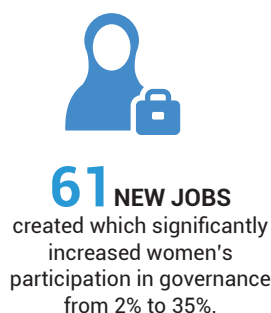
Meanwhile, the Village Savings and Loaning Association (VSLA) programmes are strengthening financial inclusion. FAO supported 30 VSLAs in Kismayo and Afgoye, equipping them with savings and lending skills. WFP established 54 VSLAs in Puntland, ensuring smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs have access to financial resources for business growth.

Expanding Access to Water and Energy

Infrastructure investments have also improved access to clean water and energy. Through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, water supply capacity in Waaciye, Qardho (Puntland), expanded from 40,000 to 100,000 litres per day, benefitting 8,300 residents (838 households).

Strengthening Labour Migration for Economic Growth

Somalia has established a national labour migration framework, ensuring safe and orderly overseas employment while safeguarding workers' rights and dignity. This initiative aligns with the country's broader development goals, enabling Somali workers to contribute effectively to foreign labour markets and remit earnings back home, thereby stimulating local economic growth.



Strategic Priority 4

Social Development

Strengthening Health Systems and Maternal Care

The UN in Somalia through the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has supported 168 health facilities in Somalia by providing the Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS), improving access to antenatal care for mothers and ensuring high-quality preventive health services. As a result, antenatal care coverage for pregnant women receiving at least one visit increased from 82% in 2023 to 92% in 2024. Furthermore, while the proportion of women completing the recommended four antenatal visits saw a modest increase from 31% to 32%, efforts continue to promote early attendance and awareness. Skilled birth attendance also showed progress, reaching 46% by October 2024, moving toward the annual target of 54%.



525,204

CHILDREN

Under one year (82%)
received the third dose of the
pentavalent vaccine



509,157

CHILDREN (79%) received the
first dose of the measles vaccine



36,850

CHILDREN

got legal identities
(52% female)



416,121

CHILDREN

aged 6 to 59 months (51%
girls) treated to combat severe
malnutrition

In immunization efforts, 525,204 children under one year (82%) received the third dose of the pentavalent vaccine, while 509,157 children (79%) received the first dose of the measles vaccine. Birth registration services were expanded to 20 districts, ensuring legal identity for 36,850 children (52% female).



The fight against malnutrition has seen a decline in under-five wasting rates from 12.3% in 2023 to 11.7% in 2024, though rates remain above the World Health Organization's emergency threshold. To combat severe malnutrition, the UN facilitated treatment for 416,121 children aged 6 to 59 months (51% girls) through a network of 700 treatment sites, including 635 outpatient centres and 65 stabilization centres. This was made possible through robust early detection systems, efficient referral mechanisms, and a well-trained healthcare workforce. In Somaliland, the rate up to fifth grade increased from 84% to 87%, while in Puntland, it improved from 61% to nearly 70%.

Advancing Education Access and Quality

Through partnerships with federal and state authorities, the UN through UNICEF supported 270,679 children (128,892 girls and 141,787 boys) in accessing formal and non-formal education. Investments included rehabilitating 365 primary classrooms and strengthening school-based management in 441 schools across Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, Puntland and South-West states as well as Banadir. Gross enrolment rates also saw modest gains, though national figures declined slightly.



To address school feeding needs, over 80,000 children benefited from a homegrown school feeding programme, enhancing attendance, retention, and learning outcomes.



270,679

CHILDREN

(128,892 girls and 141,787 boys) supported in accessing formal and non-formal education



1.7m

INDIVIDUALS covered under government safety nets through the Baxnaano programme

4,239

GBV SURVIVORS

including 892 girls, 196 boys, 2,817 women, and 334 men, provided with clinical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and referrals to safe shelters



Social protection

1.17 million individuals were covered under government safety nets through the Baxnaano programme, mitigating drought-related impacts and preventing negative coping mechanisms. The social assistance service delivery is now transitioned to the government. A Universal Social Register (USR) is being established and now contains socio-economic data for 540,000 households. Shock responsive Social Protection remained vital in addressing food insecurity in disaster-affected regions, assisting 219,000 people in 2024, targeting based on USR data using Proxy Means Test (PMT).

Expanding Water Access and Sanitation Services

UNICEF contributed to expanding access to safe water in Somalia. Since 2004, access to basic water services has increased from 30% to 71%. In 2024 alone, emergency water interventions exceeded targets, reaching 977,000 people (117% of the goal) through borehole rehabilitation and shallow well upgrades. Additionally, 915,722 people benefited from improved sanitation through the construction of gender-segregated latrines with handwashing stations, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Efforts to build climate-resilient water systems included the Groundwater Mapping Project, which identified areas for alternative water sources, and the development of Somalia's WASH Roadmap to enhance infrastructure sustainability. Furthermore, 19,504 households (52% female-headed) received critical support, reducing water-fetching distances and increasing school enrolment rates.

The UN in Somalia through FAO, UNDP, and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) remains at the forefront of climate action in Somalia, contributing to the National Adaptation Plan and supporting the completion of six state-level adaptation plans. In 2024, displacement due to natural hazards decreased by 10% compared to 2019 levels. To further mitigate environmental risks, the UN distributed 2,000 energy-efficient cookstoves to IDPs and host communities, while 50 officials were trained in biodiversity governance and environmental monitoring.

The National Hydro-Meteorological Service (NHMS) expanded its early warning capabilities, reaching over 525,000 agro-pastoralists. Women's participation in this sector increased, with 30% of NHMS staff now being female. In 2024, over 19,504 households, 52% women-headed, benefited from nature-based solutions protecting local livelihoods. Additionally, a comprehensive flood preparedness campaign included seven public service announcements, 20,988 SMS flood alerts, and 11 weekly rainfall bulletins.

Climate Resilience: The Ugbaad project

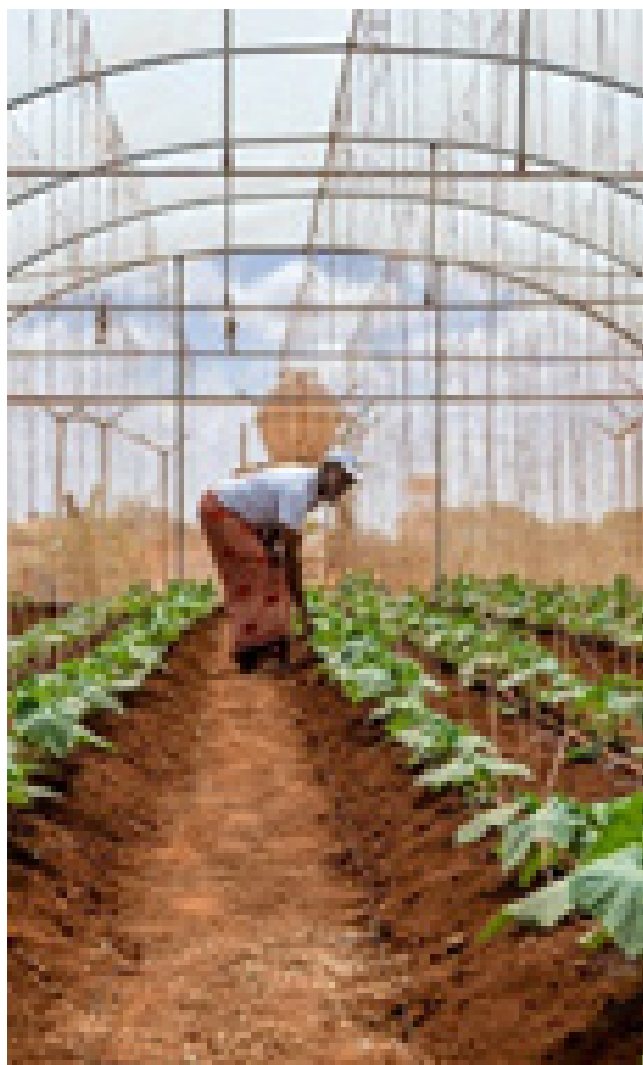
In 2024, following a landmark visit in March by the Green Climate Fund Somalia secured \$100 million in investments and readiness support. Launched in January 2025 by the FAO in partnership with the Government of Somalia the Ugbaad project is a seven-year initiative aimed at strengthening climate adaptation and resilience for vulnerable communities in Somalia.

Projected to benefit over 2.1 million people, including 1.15 million direct recipients, the Ugbaad project is poised to transform Somalia's agricultural sector through locally led approaches and strategic investments in climate-resilient agriculture. In addition, 41 800 hectares of productive landscapes will be restored to build sustainable livelihoods in the target areas most vulnerable to recurrent drought and floods.

Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme (JOSP)

Another landmark achievement in 2024 was the launch of the Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme (JOSP)—a transformative water security initiative developed through a partnership between the Somali government, FAO, and UN agencies, with funding to the RESTORE programme from the British Embassy in Mogadishu, the UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF), including Maareynta-Governance for Adaptation to Climate Change, funded by the SJF.

This initiative aimed to protect communities along the Shabelle River by rehabilitating irrigation systems, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and strengthening inclusive resource management. By reducing flood risks for 1.5 million people and mitigating drought impacts for 1.65 million, JOSP will significantly enhance food security and reduce reliance on humanitarian aid by up to \$36 million annually.



Strengthening Child Protection and Gender Equality

UNICEF in Somalia bolstered child protection mechanisms through case management frameworks and capacity-building initiatives in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice. While the Juvenile Justice Bill is still under parliamentary review, training on age verification policies has strengthened institutional child protection efforts. In gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, the Communities Care Programme engaged eight community action groups and four civil society organizations to shift harmful social norms.

For survivors of GBV, 15 one-stop centres provided clinical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and referrals to safe shelters and child-friendly spaces. These centres assisted 4,239 survivors, including 892 girls, 196 boys, 2,817 women, and 334 men, ensuring holistic care and risk mitigation.



Supporting Food Security and Livelihoods

The UN reached 58% (2.5 million) of the 4.5 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+), offering emergency food assistance. In a shift toward long-term solutions, 1,250 previous emergency aid recipients transitioned to livelihood support programmes, reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance.

Agricultural interventions included distributing quality seeds and promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through in-person training and radio programmes, leading to a 54% increase in crop production. Additionally, 1,355,719 children under five and 475,847 pregnant and breastfeeding women received supplementary nutritious food, surpassing annual targets and significantly improving maternal and child health.

Promoting Durable Solutions for Displaced Populations

Through durable solutions initiatives, the UN supported 2,700 refugees, 975 returnees, and 4,771 IDPs with resettlement and reintegration support. Additionally, 200 permanent houses were constructed in Baidoa, offering improved living conditions for vulnerable families. Barwaaqo market was equipped with a fence, a security-related priority in the Community Action Plan. Community resilience was enhanced in Baidoa

through the Integrated District Community Action Plan and a newly developed community action plan in Bossaso, endorsed by local authorities.

Land tenure – related to evictions and gatekeeping – is a core issue for IDPs in Somalia. In 2024, the SJF-funded Saameynta programme issued 3,435 land tenure documents in Baidoa and Bossaso, benefiting 2,185 host community households and 2,250 IDP households providing legal tenure to 3,435 households. Since the programme's inception Saameynta has provided legal documentation to 47,862 Somalis. Additionally, 160 disputes were resolved in 2024 in Baidoa and Bossaso, with 155 resolved and 5 referred to court.

Community participation is central to effective durable solutions. 220 Somalis were involved in consultation and planning in Baidoa and Bossaso in 2024. Among the 108 individuals consulted in Bossaso, 76 women were consulted on housing typologies, 20 participants engaged in urban planning exercises, and 12 participants contributed to social cohesion consultations. 122 participants were involved in Baidoa community consultations in 2024, for the Co-Funding Mechanism and Community Action Plan, of which 33% were women. Through the Co-Funding Mechanism, Baidoa IDP communities raised \$50,000 USD in 2024.

To build capacity in local authorities and displacement-affected communities across Somalia, 538 individuals were trained including:

22 local authorities and DAC members (36% women) trained in financial literacy, fund management, matching grants, and investment planning

61 individuals trained in shelter construction

27 individuals (41% women) in M&E

23 individuals (48%) on the consul citizen engagement platform

In collaboration with The Hague Academy:

135 local government officials (22% women) trained in inclusive land governance. Participants include officials from FMSs and municipalities

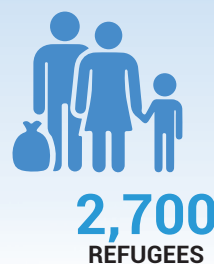
236 municipal authorities and university students (35% women) trained on Urban Land Management Law

15 Baidoa land department officers (7% women) trained on the Social Tenure Domain Model, an open-source land information system.

21 individuals in Puntland (24% women) received additional training in land governance

Saameynta supported the preparation of the Bossaso city strategy to help plan for rapid urbanisation by collating the socio-economic and spatial development assessments in Bossaso. The Gribble area upgrading and development plan was also reviewed under Saameynta, which guides further investments into New Gribble I and II., including those planned in road accessibility, housing expansion for up to 20,000 people, market, and mixed-use land development.

The UN's interventions have not only provided immediate relief but have also laid the foundation for long-term development and resilience in Somalia. By working in close collaboration with the Somali government, local organizations, and international partners, the UN remains committed to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and improving the lives of millions across the country.



975 returnees, and 4,771
IDPs supported with
resettlement and
reintegration



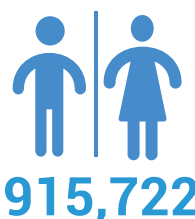
provided with legal
documentation



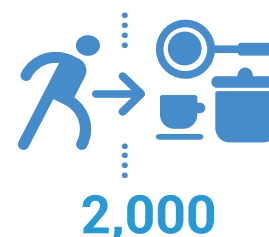
Health facilities
supported



PEOPLE reached through borehole
rehabilitation and shallow well
upgrades which showed an increase
from 30% to 71% of access to basic
water services.



People benefited from
improved sanitation
through the construction of
gender-segregated latrines
with handwashing stations,
reducing the risk of water-
borne diseases.



energy-efficient cookstoves to
distributed to IDPs and host
communities, while 50 officials
were trained in biodiversity
governance and environmental
monitoring.



Scaling-Up Solutions in Somalia with the Solutions Pathways Action Plan

After extensive public consultations with IDPs and Displacement Affected Communities, the FGS launched the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan 2024-2029 which aims to deliver solutions to 1 million of Somalia's current 3.9 million IDPs by 2029 at a cost of US\$2 billion. The multi-year multi-partner plan's targeted interventions will prevent and respond to internal displacement in Somalia. It shifts the focus from unsustainable short term humanitarian aid towards an integrated development led model to solutions which empower the human and social capital of IDPs to bring forced displacement to an end. The 133 costed interventions are structured on six strategic pathways of action:

1. Strengthening Government Led Coordination of Solutions
2. Access to Basic Services
3. Access to Employment and Livelihood Opportunities
4. Access to Legal Documentation, Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Justice
5. Addressing Climate Change and Building Resilience
6. Data for Solutions

With funding from the Internal Displacement Fund (IDSF), IOM, UNHCR, the UN Capital Development Fund and UN-Habitat assisted by the Resident Coordinator's Office supported the whole of society formulation of the National Solution Pathways Action plan (2024-2029) with the involvement of all FMS and Banadir region. The plan is informed by data-driven intention surveys of IDPs and a conflict analysis on root causes of displacement. It is aligned with the UN Action Agenda for IDPs, the 2010 IASC Durable Solutions Framework, the National Durable Solutions Strategy and the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029). A data tool kit was developed for Somalia's National Bureau of Statistics to generate reliable data on displacement in accordance with the global recommendations of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS).

A Durable Solutions Progress survey funded by the IDSF was carried out by the Government with the support from the UN which identified impediments to solutions as perceived by IDPs relative to the host population. The catalytic work of the UN on solutions in support of Government was advanced through the Samayenta Joint Programme and is operationalized in Baidoa and Bossaso. This flagship solutions project is funded by the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) and aims to address the complex challenges of internal displacement through innovative solutions which lay the foundations that empower cities to integrate IDPs into urban environments effectively, ensuring they are placed on the pathways to durable solutions.

The RCO worked with partners to advance a dialogue with the private sector and IFIs to secure more predictable financing of solutions. A global solutions stakeholder's event on solutions in Somalia jointly organized by the RCO with the Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and the SG's Special Advisor and representative of the Somali diaspora was held in Geneva in November 2024.

At the event, the Hormuud-Salaam Foundation a leading private sector actor in Somalia committed to attribute land and jobs to relocate 10,000 IDP households in the Banadir region. Demarcation of the land is foreseen during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2025. Public private partnership holds promise as an avenue to mobilize resources to support the aims of the pathway action plan. The UN will also be providing support for the development of a viable financing instrument for the plan seeking to canvass private, domestic revenue as well as other sources of blended financing in 2025



2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Expenditure Resources \$627.4 million

 1. No Poverty 7% of total	 2. Zero Hunger 50.2% of total
 3. Good Health and Well-being 14.8% of total	 4. Quality Education 3.6% of total
 5. Gender Equality 1.1% of total	 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2.4% of total
 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 0.2% of total	 8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth 1.5% of total
 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 0.4% of total	 10. Reduced Inequalities 0.9% of total
 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 1.5% of total	 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 0% of total
 13. Climate Action 1.5% of total	 14. Life Below Water 1% of total
 15. Life on Land 0.8% of total	 16. Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions 12.8% of total
 17. Partnerships for the Goals 0.5% of total	

In 2024, the United Nations in Somalia strengthened critical partnerships to drive sustainable quality humanitarian response, accountable development and peacebuilding across the country. By aligning international support with Somalia's national priorities, these collaborations unlocked vital funding and expertise to accelerate progress in governance, climate resilience, economic growth, and social services.

One of the most significant mechanisms for financing development was the SJF, which continued to serve as a bridge between the Government of Somalia, international donors, and the UN. With seven donors in 2024 and implementation of 21 joint programmes with a total portfolio value of over \$348 million the SJF facilitated targeted investments in inclusive politics, rule of law, community governance, and climate adaptation. Its structured governance model streamlined donor contributions and ensured that resources were allocated efficiently to address Somalia's evolving needs.

With UNDP and UNTMIS in the lead, governance reforms also received a major boost through a strategic partnership between the SJF-funded Joint Programme on State-building and Reconciliation Support Program (SRSP) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). The foundation contributed an additional \$560,000 to support reforms spearheaded by the Office of the Prime Minister, particularly in governance and health systems. This funding led to the establishment of the National Transformation Council (NTC), the creation of sectoral innovation labs, and specialized training programmes to enhance institutional capacity. These efforts strengthened the implementation of Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP-9) and helped attract further investments to build a more accountable and efficient governance framework.

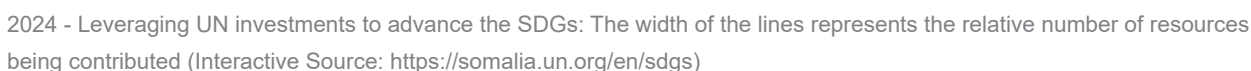
These partnerships exemplify the power of collaboration in addressing Somalia's most pressing challenges. By mobilizing international support, aligning investments with national priorities, and fostering innovative, community-driven solutions, the UN in Somalia has helped pave the way for long-term stability, economic resilience, and sustainable development.



People benefited from improved sanitation through the construction of gender-segregated latrines with handwashing stations, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases

COST AVOIDANCE

Between 2023 and 2024 alone, with \$1.6 million saved in 2023 and \$1.9 million in 2024



Programme	Implementing Agencies	Contribution to SDGs
Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali FMS (BASIS)	UNDP, UNTMIS	SDG 16
Somalia Joint Programme on Human Rights – Phase Two	UNICEF and HRPG	SDGs 5, 16
Jowhar Off Stream Programme (JOSP) Governance for Adaption to Climate Change -- "MAARYENTA"	FAO, UNEP, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNIDO	SDGs 12, 10
Provision Of Food Assistance Through Cash Transfers to 3,460 Refugees, Asylum Seekers, And Returnees	UNHCR, WFP	SDG 2
Joint Justice and Corrections Programme	UNDP, UNODC, UNTIMS	SDGs 16,5
Joint Police Programme Phase II	UNDP, UNTIMS	SDG 16
Leaving No One Behind - The Internal Displacement Solutions Fund	IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNHCR	SDGs 1,11,17
Joint of Rule of Law SL Phase II	UNDP, UNODC, UNWOMEN	SDGs 16, 5
Women Peace Protection Programme	UNDP, UNWOMEN	SDGs 16, 5
Saameynta-Scaling-Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia	UN Habitat, UNDP, IOM	SDGs 5, 8, 10, 13
Jowhar Off Stream Programme (JOSP) Restoring the Riverine Eco-Systems for Climate Adaptation -- "RESTORE"	FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, IOM	SDGs 6, 13, 16
Jowhar Off Stream Programme (JOSP) Unlocking Transformative Water Solutions for Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Southern Somalia -- "TRANSFORM"	FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, IOM	SDGs 6, 13, 16
Jowhar Off Stream Programme (JOSP) Youth in Action: Empowering Youth to Contribute to Peaceful Transition in Jowhar -- "YOU-ACT"	FAO, IOM	SDGs 6, 13, 16
Asaaska Fikir (Basis of Thought)	IOM, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, UNDCF, RCO	SDGs 5, 8, 10, 13
Forging a Greener Peace in the Hirshabelle State of Somalia	UNEP, IOM	SDGs 10, 13, 16
The Joint Programme on Human Rights	UNSOM, UNICEF	SDGs 5, 16
Joint Resilience Programme 2.0 - 2.1	WFP, UNICEF	SDGs 2,3,4,5,6,13
Joint Programme Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (Dowladkaab Programme)	UNICEF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT	SDGs 1, 5, 8, 11, 16, 17
Joint Resilience Programme Phase 3	WFP, UNICEF, FAO	SDGs 2,3,4,5,16
Support to Democratization and Achieving Social Contract Through Inclusive Constitutional Review Process in Somalia (CRP)	UNDP, UNTMIS	SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17
State-building and Reconciliation Support Programme (SRSP)	UNDP, UNTIMS	SDGs 5, 10, 16, 17





2.4. Maximizing Impact: Working More and Better with Less

In Somalia, the UN remains committed to improving coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency in its operations. By fostering stronger collaboration among its agencies, funds, and programmes, the UN has ensured that resources are utilized optimally, delivering greater impact even with limited funding. At the heart of this transformation is the Cooperation Framework, which has strengthened interagency coordination, aligning development, humanitarian, and peacebuilding efforts with Somalia's national priorities.

A prime example of this efficiency-driven approach is the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which introduced shared operational services across six key service lines. This initiative has not only streamlined processes but also resulted in significant cost savings. Between 2023 and 2024 alone, the UN achieved a combined cost avoidance of \$3.5 million, with \$1.6 million saved in 2023 and \$1.9 million in 2024. Over time, these efficiencies are projected to generate savings of up to \$6 million, reinforcing the UN's ability to deliver timely and responsive interventions across Somalia's federal regions.

Operational efficiency has also been enhanced through Somalia's Operations Management Team (OMT), which has improved the coordination of logistics, human resources, and administrative services. By integrating procurement Long-Term Agreements (LTAs), human resources exchanges, and common premises, the UN has reduced redundancies and strengthened interagency synergy.

Furthermore, continued reliance on shared services—including UNSOS and UNHAS air connections, risk management services, medical support, security vetting, and financial services—has expanded access to remote and high-risk regions, ensuring that essential programmes reach the most vulnerable populations. This shared services model has allowed AFPs to maintain a decentralized presence and improve accountability through enhanced risk management while reinforcing Somalia's development agenda.

A culture of collaboration has been pivotal to this success. The Somalia BOS, with the participation of 16 UN entities, has demonstrated the power of collective action in driving cost-effectiveness and service quality. By pooling resources and expertise, the UN has strengthened its emergency response capacity, institutional support, and long-term development impact. This integrated approach has not only optimized the UN's footprint in Somalia but has also contributed to the country's resilience, economic recovery, and governance reforms.

By working more and better with less, the UN in Somalia has set a pathway towards delivering impactful results through enhanced efficiency and increased coherence.

In 2024, the UN in Somalia launched or continued implementation of 21 joint programmes with a total portfolio value of over \$348 million.



2.5. Evaluations and Lessons Learned

As part of the development process for the new Cooperation Framework 2026–2030, a comprehensive independent evaluation of the 2021–2025 Cooperation Framework was conducted. This assessment provided valuable insights into the implementation of the framework, examining its relevance and the effectiveness of its management arrangements. The key findings and lessons learned are outlined below.

Strong Alignment with National Priorities

The Cooperation Framework is fully aligned with the 9th National Development Plan (NDP) of the Federal Government, structured around the key pillars of Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, Security and Rule of Law, Economic Development, and Social Development. However, there is an opportunity to enhance the use of national systems for funding and monitoring, which could further strengthen the framework's role in supporting reforms.

Facilitating Strategic Dialogue

The Cooperation Framework has played a key role in fostering strategic discussions between the UN and the Federal Government, particularly between the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the Ministry of Planning. While line ministries and

UN AFPs have used the framework as a reference in their policy discussions, these engagements have largely been driven by sector-specific needs assessments and agency country strategies. There is potential to deepen engagement by making the Cooperation Framework a more central guiding document in discussions across all levels of government. Additionally, Somaliland has expressed a preference for a tailored cooperation framework, presenting an opportunity to explore a more context-specific approach.

Positive Perception of the UN Engagement

Government and non-government partners at the federal level have expressed a highly positive view of the UN's commitment to dialogue and communication, with a moderately positive perception at the Member State level. The inclusive and participatory approach taken in the development of the Cooperation Framework was widely appreciated. However, stakeholder engagement during implementation could be strengthened, as participation became less frequent over time. A more structured approach, including regular meetings of a stakeholder platform and dedicated resources for joint monitoring, would enhance collaboration and oversight.



Adapting to Emerging Challenges

While the Common Country Analysis (CCA) was updated in 2022, the overall Cooperation Framework has remained unchanged since its inception in 2021. This presents an opportunity to improve responsiveness to external developments, such as climate shocks in 2021 and 2022 and the change in government in 2023. While operational-level outputs were reviewed, adjusting strategic outcomes and indicators could further enhance the framework's adaptability to evolving national priorities.

Strengthening Stakeholder Engagement

In Monitoring and Evaluation Stakeholders, including government and non-government actors, commended the inclusive nature of UN engagement, particularly in the design of Cooperation Framework programmes and projects. Ministries of Planning and Finance, sectoral ministries, and NGOs were regularly consulted in programme development. However, engagement in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) was more limited. To address this, the RCO established a UN-Government M&E Working Group that meets quarterly to enhance participatory and joint monitoring efforts, ensuring stronger accountability and impact assessment.

Supporting Institutional Capacity Development

Both government and non-government partners recognized the UN's substantial contributions to strengthening institutional capacity. Training programmes, resource provision, and legislative support were particularly valued.

NGO partners highlighted the significant investment in capacity-building, with staff receiving two to three trainings per year and beneficiaries gaining skills to maximize programme benefits. Additionally, the UN has played a crucial role in supporting the Federal Government in drafting and enacting key governance laws, including those related to political parties, national elections, and power distribution—fostering transparent and accountable institutional structures.

Effective Development Assumptions with Room for Strengthened Impact Measurement

The evaluation affirmed that the Theory of Change assumptions underlying the Cooperation Framework's strategic outcomes were valid and well-founded. However, outcome indicators were not always directly linked to these change factors, making it difficult to measure the full impact of Cooperation Framework programmes on long-term development goals. Strengthening indicator alignment with the identified change drivers would improve the ability to track progress and demonstrate impact more effectively.

Overall, the evaluation found that the 2021–2025 Cooperation Framework has made significant contributions to national development priorities and fostered strong partnerships. By addressing the identified opportunities for improvement—such as enhancing the use of national systems, strengthening stakeholder engagement in M&E, and ensuring greater adaptability—the next cooperation framework can be even more impactful in advancing sustainable development in Somalia.

2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

Successful resource mobilization plays a vital role in enabling the UN to achieve impactful results in Somalia. Through strong collaboration with a diverse range of partners, the UN in Somalia secured over \$860 million in 2024—only 44% of the originally planned required budget. While the amount available reflects reduced humanitarian needs in 2024, the overall volume of investment still demonstrated continued commitment to advancing sustainable development in the country.

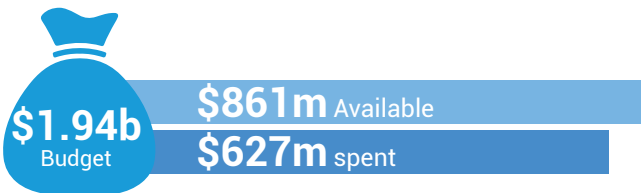


2024 by SDG Required resources - \$1.94 billion; Available resources \$861 million; Expenditure resources \$627 million



CHAPTER 3

Building the Future: UNCT's Key Focus for the Next Year



SDG Required resources - \$1.94 billion; Available resources \$861 million; Expenditure resources \$627 million

In late 2024, the UNCT held an internal retreat to plan the focus for 2025 and absorb the Cooperation Framework evaluation findings and share lessons across UN entities. In 2025, the UN and its partners will develop the new 2026-2030 Cooperation Framework which will define the future strategic priorities and identify where the UN can contribute to the delivery of the National Transformation Plan (NTP) and the final five-year period for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the release of the new NTP in the first quarter of 2025, development of the new strategic priorities will take place alongside implementation of the final year of the 2021-2025 Cooperation

Framework and transition planning for the closure of UNTMIS. The closure of the UN Special Political Mission will have a significant impact on the scale of the UN's ambition in NTP areas related to inclusive governance and rule of law.

Shifting geopolitics, rising scepticism about multilateralism, persistent funding shortfalls, and the urgent need to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 is forcing a new approach to development planning and humanitarian response both internationally and in Somalia. The UN80 Initiative and the Humanitarian Reset are unfolding in response to this convergence of global pressures and reflect a system-wide reform effort aimed at making the UN more agile, efficient, and fit for 21st-century challenges. It focuses on three workstreams: streamlining operations, reviewing outdated mandates, and realigning structures to better serve people in need.



The Humanitarian Reset complements this by shifting from reactive aid to proactive solutions—reducing dependency, addressing protracted displacement, and strengthening national systems. Together, these initiatives reflect a strategic pivot: not just to do more with less, but to do better with purpose, coherence, and accountability.

In 2025, the UN in Somalia will increasingly seek to focus on humanitarian-development-peacebuilding priorities that can deliver transformative impact at scale, in support of the priorities of the NTP, harnessing the collective strength of the UN system, and framed by the UN's global normative commitments including strong integration of gender and inclusion. Enhanced due diligence will be implemented to improve disaggregated data and analysis on imbalances and exclusion.

The UN will work with the government to further enhance and align coordination to the Somali government's aid architecture. It will promote decentralisation to strengthen local governance structures and systems, and fiscal federalism including local revenue mobilization, to build resilience and self-reliance. The UN will focus on cost efficiencies and will continue to improve its risk management including in relation to capacity injection, contractor management and aid diversion.

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