



UN Somalia Joint Fund
Annual Progress report
 1 April to 31 December 2024

Project data

Title	Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali FMS
SJF Project number	00132942
Recipient UN agencies	UNDP
SJF Window	Rule of Law
Geographical coverage	Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest State
Project duration	2 years (funding received for 1 year)
Total approved budget	US\$1,832,381.00
Implementing partners	UNTMIS, CSO
No of beneficiaries	4,472 people (F:1725, M:2747) directly consulted to inform development of threat assessments 285 (F:77, M:208) received training
NDP pillar	Pillar 2: Security & Rule of Law
UNCF Strategic Priority	UNCF Strategic Priority 2: Security & Rule of Law
SDG	16
Gender Marker	2- Programme contributes significantly to gender issues
Disability Marker	NA
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Police Programme – Phase II Joint Justice & Corrections Programme Women Peace & Protection Programme
Focal person(s) per recipient UN entity	Helen Olafsdottir, Security Sector Oversight Specialist, UNDP

Report submitted by:

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Section 1: Executive summary

Brief introduction to the project and situation update/ Context of the reporting period

The BASIS project supports people-centered security sector development in Somalia's Federal Member States (FMS). It works with FMS Ministries of Internal Security and State Security Offices, while also engaging federal-level institutions like the Office of National Security and Ministry of Internal Security to enhance coordination under the National Security Architecture (NSArch). The project aligns with the National Transformation Plan and the Somalia Security Development Plan in the context of the UNTMIS and ATMIS-AUSSOM transition.

The project addresses critical challenges in Somalia's security sector, which remains fragile despite progress in force generation. While the Somali National Army (SNA) and Police have expanded, limited manpower, inadequate funding, weak coordination, and gaps in the legal framework hinder effective security provision. Many areas in the FMS remain under Al-Shabaab control or rely on informal, clan-based security mechanisms. Additionally, affordability is a major concern, with 70% of the sector externally funded, raising sustainability questions.

BASIS aims to strengthen security resilience by supporting the development of state security policies and strategies, informed by comprehensive threat assessments and community needs. It fosters inclusive participation, engaging communities, including IDPs, women, youth, and marginalized groups, to address issues hampering security development. The project has facilitated the formation of local security committees and is currently assisting FMS in developing state security strategies as well as MOIS institutional strategies by April 2025. These strategies will integrate affordability, climate risks, and community needs, feeding into national strategies with the support and coordination of the Office of National Security and the FGS Ministry of Internal Security.

A key focus is enhancing women's participation in the security sector, where representation remains low at around 5%. BASIS also highlights the growing threat of climate change, which has displaced 2.9 million people due to conflict and droughts yet remains underexplored in security policy discussions. By adopting a bottom-up approach, BASIS seeks to address marginalization, improve coordination, and build sustainable, community-informed security frameworks, contributing to long-term stability in Somalia.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

BASIS significantly enhanced cooperation between the Federal Government and the four participating Federal Member States in security development. Prior to BASIS, there had been little and ad hoc engagement between the FGS Office of National Security (ONS) and State Security Offices (SSOs) since the election in 2022. The enhanced cooperation was achieved via the Office of National Security that supported the FMS State Security Offices in drafting reports and policy documents and via the Ministry of Internal Security on institutional strategic development for the FMS Ministries of Internal Security. The collaboration was enhanced by bringing together ONS, SSOs, MOIS FGS, and MOISs in the FMS on a regular basis to coordinate their work and allowed the FMS to play a more meaningful role in the development of national policies, in particular the National Transformation Plan.

Another significant achievement was facilitating the Ministries of Internal Security to go and meet their communities and assess the security situation in key locations. In total, 22 community assessments were successfully concluded throughout the country, and in some cases in marginalized communities including IDPs or in newly recovered areas. Enabling state governments to connect with local communities and local authorities on security challenges has influenced the way in which the MOISs in the FMS are understanding the security challenges present in their states. These visits also raised significant awareness of the role of government in the media as all visits were covered well in state media. It has shifted the attention from a focus on force generation to the need for improved collaboration and involvement of communities in security development in their areas and empowered disadvantaged groups to be heard.

Security Development in Somalia has been top-down in recent years. BASIS has offered an opportunity for a more bottom-up approach in security development, whereby the State Security Offices have conducted comprehensive threat assessments for each state to inform their State Security Strategies that are under development. The state security assessments and strategies will underpin and inform the national strategy. For the first time, contextual information from the FMS is flowing into national policy calculations.

Results in numbers, the number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

BASIS is a platform that brings FGS and FMS security oversight institutions to work together closely on security development that is affordable and sustainable but also one that is people-centered. Prior to launching BASIS, significant time was spent on consulting with beneficiary institutions to coproduce approaches and activities that would help achieve these objectives. These consultations have continued during the project implementation for every activity that has taken place, both before and after offering opportunities to do corrective measures where necessary, e.g., to encourage better reporting.

BASIS supported the Ministries of Internal Security in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest State to conduct comprehensive community security assessments. A total of 4,472 people, out of which 1,725 were women, were consulted in 22 locations across the country, that included IDP communities and Newly Recovered Areas (reference to annex reports). Ministerial staff were trained, and Ministers and DGs were supported to travel to meet with their communities and establish contact with local authorities. In each location, discussions are advancing over the setting up of inclusive local security committees that amplify community voices to ensure that there is a regular feedback loop from communities over security challenges. In all these assessments and visits, the ministries documented carefully their visits with reports, pictures, and media segments that were shared on State TV or on social media, in addition to sharing pictures in real time with the BASIS team.

The State Security Offices consulted with a total of people from all relevant government institutions in addition to conducting consultations with civil society and communities (between 40 and 80 participants in each location, 3rd of which were female) before drafting state threat assessments that were done in collaboration and with support from the BASIS team and the Office of National Security, who ensured that both gender and climate change threats were mainstreamed into the assessments. Issues of affordability were also integrated through collaboration and support from the DCAF team, that has conducted reviews of FMS affordability in the security sector.

All stakeholder consultations have been desegregated by gender, age, and position, such as (community or religious leaders, IDPs, CSOs, etc.). The consultations took place via questionnaires, focus group discussions, and workshops.

The questionnaires and the focus group discussions were designed in consultation with the security institutions. They were initially tested in Southwest State and improved over time to help establish security baselines in the communities.

Section 3: Implementation progress by outcome

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: Somalia's security oversight institutions at FMS level have improved capacity and knowledge to develop comprehensive security policies that are sustainable and affordable

- Four comprehensive workshops on security strategies, threat assessments, climate security and training session in the states on community assessments as well as continuous on the job mentoring to support the States to produce assessments and mappings have significantly increased the capacity of the FMS security institutions to engage more meaningfully in security development both in their states and with the FGS.

Output 1.1: FMS have increased capacity to develop people-centered security policies that are sustainable and affordable. SSOs are supported to do basic threat assessments and coordinate cross ministerial inputs into the policy drafting process.

- Partially Achieved. The SSOs in coordination with ONS have successfully completed on schedule state security threat assessments. The State security strategies are now underway of being developed.

Output 1.2: Community focused security assessments carried out MOIS in the FMS carry out community security threat assessments in key priority locations in the state to support ministerial strategies, police development, community security and to inform the state security policies.

- Achieved in 22 locations that will inform security strategies.

Output 1.3: Security institutions integrate climate change threats into security policies

Policy makers are supported to integrate the mitigation and response to climate change threats into security policies

- Capacity building on climate change and the integration of climate change into state security threat assessments will underpin the state security strategies that are now under development. This was a collaborative effort with UNTMIS Climate Change Advisor.

Outcome 2: Trust in FMS security institutions is increased in marginalized communities

The DGs in their reporting back to the BASIS team after the assessments have taken place, have confirmed that their visits, in particular with ministers, and being able to also share these visits on local tv stations played an instrumental role in raising the profile of the Ministries and their mandates and their determination to listen to the communities which in turn is supporting the emergency of a stronger social contract.

Year 1 of BASIS has enabled a baseline to be set in the key locations. In year 2, a Third-Party Monitoring exercise will repeat the perception survey in the capitals to identify changes in comparison to the now-established baseline and investigate whether perceptions of security have improved, remained stagnant or worsened.

Output 2.1: People-centered security approach is developed through inclusive security dialogue platforms

Community consultations and the establishment of security committees in key locations increase the trust and collaboration between communities and the authorities.

- Achieved. A total of 22 community assessments conducted by the MOIS teams in each state took place in the following key locations (including in NRAs and IDP communities):
Galmudug: Adado, Abudwak, Guriel, Dhusamareeb, Galkayo, Hobyo
Hirshabelle: Adan Yabaal, Cali-Gadud, Beledweyne, Buloburde, Moqokori and Jowhar
Jubaland: Qam Qaam, Istanbul Village, Gobweyn, Bulo Bartire, El'Jaale
Southwest: Baidoa, Barawe, Afgooye, Ebarde and Walaweyn
- Underway is the formation of MOIS FMS institutional strategies that are aligned with the MOIS FGS recent strategy.

Output 2.2: Mapping of non-state security provisions in FMS

Mapping increases knowledge on gaps in security and presence of non-state actors providing security in communities to enable a longer-term plan to close security gaps.

- Achieved. Each FMS undertook extensive research to map the presence of state and non-state security actors in collaboration with the ONS. This informs the gaps and underpins the security strategies.

Output 2.3: Women's priorities and participation in security sector development is increased

Gender is mainstreamed through outreach and security policies in the FMS. Women champions are able to influence discussions on security development in the states and beyond. Outreach activities to increase the role of women in the security sector.

- Partially achieved. Already the project has ensured that women are at the center of security development by funding one female coordinator in the State Security Offices and in the MOIS FMS Assessment teams to ensure the mainstreaming and consideration of women in the assessments. A female coordinator is also funded and empowered in the ONS. Underway is the commencement of a CSO activity that will complement the assessments through.,,,

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

Output 1: Somalia's security oversight institutions at FMS level have improved capacity and knowledge to develop comprehensive security policies that are sustainable and affordable

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR
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		REPORTING PERIOD Achievements (YEAR)	Means of Verification	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT
Indicator: FMS people centered security policies are developed Baseline: 0	4	On TRACK to be delivered by March 30 th in draft.	Review of the strategies	Presents an opportunity for bottom-up approach to security development in Somalia as they will feed into national security strategy
Output 1.1: FMS have increased capacity to develop people-centered security policies that are sustainable and affordable				
Indicator: FMS state threat assessments developed Baseline: 0	4	4 state threat assessments developed	Review of the threat assessments	First time SSO have comprehensive view of the state of security in the states based on assessments and consultations
1.2 Community focused security threat assessments carried out				
Sub-output 1.2: Community focused security assessments carried out.	16	22 successfully concluded	Reports, pictures, live-streams, reports, physical verification	MOIS in FMS have been able to travel to communities across their states to conduct assessments, link with local authorities and set up security committees.
Output 1.3: Climate Change is integrated into threat assessments and strategies				
Indicator: # of security policies with climate change integrated into them Baseline: 0	4	4 state threat assessments have integrated climate change, due to the capacity building and mentoring support to FMS by BASIS team/UNTMIS and ONS Climate Change Advisor	Review of the threat assessments and security strategies	Prelude to integrating climate security into the policies (underway) was a series of capacity building workshops and a high-level event (first of its kind) where ONS and MoECC have come together to raise the importance of the linkages between climate and security planning/policy. Funding of climate advisor in the ONS has also enabled support to the FMS to integrate climate change impact into state threat assessments.
Output 2: Democratic oversight of the security sector is strengthened in the Federal Member States				
Indicator: % changes in perceptions of security linked to State community outreach Baseline: Baseline for security will be set in 1st year	Target: 10% improvement compared to baseline	A baseline has been set in the communities where assessments were conducted. Likewise, the state threat assessments look at the situation in each district and set a baseline. A further perception survey conducted in 2025 will serve to identify changes in comparison to the baseline.	Review of the reports and across referencing with the TPM exercise. The ministries will be able to revisit the communities and evaluate the districts over time to see if positive or negative changes occur	The ministries had limited knowledge of the state of security in many parts of their states. They have reiterated that the assessments have helped with community outreach for confidence building and more importantly helped them to understand better security challenges in the states that will help formulate future considerations for security development that is more people centered.
Output 2.1: Inclusive dialogue platforms are established to inform MOIS security strategies and state policies				

Indicator: # people reached through local perceptions surveys snapshots Baseline: 0	Target: 50 in each location (4 location minimum in each state)	4,472 people (F:1725, M:2747) reached by threat assessment consultations. Independent Third Party Monitoring survey reached 392 (185 F).	22 reports from the MOIS FMS, one summary report and report from the independent TPM.	Establishing inclusive and local security committees or formalizing existing security consultations is not yet fully finalized but is a part of MOIS FMS strategy to maintain linkages to the communities but also to facilitate for communities to have a say in the development of security in their areas which also increases accountability through community feedback on security forces.
Output 2.2: Mapping of non-state security provisions in FMS				
Indicator: # mapping conducted Baseline: existing security maps and information on security presence in the States	4 state maps are available on presence of security forces and any non-state armed groups.	4 mappings successfully carried out by the SSOs in collaboration with the MOIS with support from the ONS and UNTMIS	Reports reviewed and summary report developed	The mapping was successfully concluded by the SSOs with support from the ONS. The findings have fed into the threat assessments, in particular the gaps that exist and e.g., possible threats derived from non-state armed actors in the long run if not addressed.
Output 2.3: Women's priorities and participation in security sector development is increased				
Indicator: # women consulted on the status of their security and needs Baseline: 0	Target: at least 100 women in each FMS.	To be conducted in 2025	Selection of the CSO is under way (commencement of contract estimated 20 February 2025)	

Section 4: Project implementation

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions

The Ministries of Internal Security (MOIS) and State Security Offices (SSOs) in the Federal Member States (FMS) have limited technical capacity, human resources, and financial independence to implement security reforms effectively. This has impacted their ability to deliver effective security policies, threat assessments, or community consultations. The funding situation remains an issue, but with the security decree, the SSOs are now recognized legally that could allow them to receive state funding. The ministries remain financially insecure, but this is something the BASIS support to their institutional strategies can help them think through for future sustainability.

Political tensions between federal and state authorities can disrupt project implementation, particularly when it comes to coordination. BASIS has continued to work with FGS and FMS Jubaland to support a continued delivery in Jubaland without disruptions. It is in Jubaland's best interest to continue the work on security governance and development in the State, but this is something that BASIS will need to take into consideration in the near future – how to ensure an efficient work-around arrangement so that Jubaland remains in the project and continues to work with UNDP/UNTMIS.

It is expensive for government counterparts to reach communities in their States. The distances and access issues can have an impact on delivery, but remarkably, the states were able to visit all the communities they had planned to engage with except in one case, due to a lack of transport options.

Risk management

Threats identified in the risk matrix:

Terrorism = no change (likelihood 4; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 16).

Increase in intercommunal violence = no change (likelihood 4; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 16).

Natural disasters & hazards = no change (likelihood 4; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 16).

Operational obstacles and security deterioration for staff/ Risk of internal state/non-state armed conflict = the project needs to add a risk component on political conflict/infighting. The recent conflict between FGS and Jubaland, like in the case of Puntland, has a significant impact over time on state-building and hinders the ability to move forward with the implementation of the NSArch, constitutional amendments and overhaul of the security sector that is aligned and comprehensive linked to sensible and affordable budgeting. Mitigation for this category has entailed during the project delivery period to work closely with the Jubaland authorities that have remained committed to delivering the project while relations with government have impacted on them taking part in government led functions (likelihood 5; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 20).

Fund allocations not evenly distributed project thematic areas = no change (likelihood 2; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 8).

Inability to deliver expected results = while the project has delivered against its targets this risk remains unchanged (likelihood 4; impact 5; Risk level & Trajectory 20).

Funding gap = this is a potential threat to BASIS project which with uncertainties whether funds can be produced for 2025-2026. Risk elevated to 4 with high impact of 5 and a Risk Level & Trajectory at 20. The mitigation here is all activities in the end benefit the government even if no continuation of the project and that the project team actively is looking for funding including bridge funding (likelihood 4; impact 5; Risk level & Trajectory 20).

Weak capacity of implementing partners = no change (likelihood 2; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 8).

Limited and inadequate coordination among PUNOs and fund stakeholders = no change (likelihood 4; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 16).

Slow delivery and inability to implement within time frame = no change although it should be noted that in the case of BASIS in year 1 the project delivered on time but some of the payments were delayed due to the SJF funding taking time to reach the project and due to some issues with each RP as the project started to correct mistakes made in procurement (likelihood 5; impact 3; Risk level & Trajectory 15).

Diversion of resources = no change (likelihood 3; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 12).

Unsustainable results = as far as year 1 is concerned the results are quite sustainable while the dependency on external funding for key directors and advisors remains a risk (likelihood 4; impact 5; Risk level & Trajectory 20).

Allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) committed by PUNOs and implementing partners = no change (likelihood 2; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 8).

Doing harm by introducing culturally inappropriate and conflict-insensitive activities = no change (likelihood 3; impact 5; Risk level & Trajectory 15).

Gender barriers = no change (likelihood 5; impact 4; Risk level & Trajectory 20).

Security threats impacting implementation = no change (likelihood 3; impact 5; Risk level & Trajectory 15).

See risk matrix in attachment for further information.

Learning impact and new opportunities

Empowering the national beneficiary institutions to conduct assessments themselves has shown that the Ministries of Internal Security and State Security Offices are capable and can conduct analysis which will improve their planning. Another effective project tool has been funding of key posts but ensuring that prior to the contracts the beneficiaries have agreed to milestones that they would need to complete to remain funded and this has ensured that the work has gone according to plan. Co-designing the project with FGS and FMS has ensured buy-in and commitment whereby the project is demand and not supply driven.

The project has managed to hit all targets, but a valuable lesson has been the importance of continuous mentoring and guidance required throughout the project to steer the national counterparts onwards. Another valuable lesson has been the importance of national counterparts documenting their work thoroughly through pictures and reporting. There can be better age desegregation and there could have been a bit more collection on those that have participated in the assessments.

Coordination with other UN entities including UNTMIS/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF

BASIS is delivered in cooperation and partnership with UNTMIS ROLSIG SSR Section and UNTMIS Climate Change Advisor and received support also from PAMG. This has helped to mitigate political risks and strengthened significantly the technical support to the project. UNTMIS has also helped to fund meetings and supported other workshops logistically, e.g., with flights when none were available from the FMS. The technical support from UNTMIS has included revision of documents and training of national counterparts on data management and collection and on Climate Change. The project has also sought to collaborate with IOM to enhance local coordination, and therefore BASIS is proving to be an important platform for other agencies to make use of. BASIS has also strengthened FMS governments to understand better ATMIS transition, and through the security mapping support, was also provided by RCO.

Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues

BASIS is a unique platform, but the project team has and is working on finding synergies with IOM, in particular in NRAs thus providing some preparational work for an upcoming Peacebuilding Fund Project that will support work in NRAs in Galmudug and Hirshabelle. The project supports the Joint Police Programme II by working with the Ministries of Internal Security on improved ministerial planning that will strengthen security sector oversight. Work on Affordability with DCAF has been instrumental in supporting the planning of the state security threat assessments and now the ongoing state security strategies as affordability is one of the major challenges that face the FMS in their security sector development. The project also coordinates with the Women Peace & Protection programme to increase the opportunities for women to work in the security sector.

Partnerships

BASIS has partnered with key security institutions at Federal Government and the four participating Federal Member States. Selection of a CSO partner is currently underway, as below.

Localization

As of the time of writing, selection is underway for a CSO under Output 2.3 to conduct additional fact-finding on the state of security of women in the FMS in the key capitals to feed into the security strategies and policies. The CSO will have an advocacy role to play, calling for workshops in each of the capitals to raise awareness of the government and the people of the importance of the WPS agenda. This will culminate in another national conference in Mogadishu to raise awareness and involve the security sector and relevant institutions in examining how WPS can be mainstreamed better through existing security policies and planning and raising the number of women working in the security sector, both in the Police and in the security oversight institutions. This effort is done in cooperation with the WPS project in UNDP to ensure synergies and sharing of important resources for the best results.

The biggest promotion of localized agenda though remains the community security assessments where over 4000 members from the communities throughout the states in 22 locations have participated in assessments and had their voices heard over the state of security in their communities.

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations	Corrective actions taken
DIM audit	Spot checks	These are oversight checks that focus on compliance to	The checks are currently under way in	Once the reports are finalized, then BASIS will


		administrative rules and regulations	all beneficiary institutions	see what actions may need to be taken to improve project implementation
Independent evaluation -Public perception survey in target locations - Jowhar, Kismayo, Dhusamareb and Baidoa.	October 2024	TPM did a community security survey the 4 FMS to verify the findings of the MOIS security assessments.	The TPM confirmed that overall findings of the MOIS assessments were accurate but that the methodology needed improvement	More training to MOIS staff to improve methodology
Engineering site visit	4 th to 19 th May 2024	Assessing the state of the MOIS Galmudug office building.	Building was found to be completely derelict	N/A
Engineering site visit	14 and 17 October 2024	Verification of the completion of project	Construction successfully completed.	N/A
Stakeholder review consultation	April, July, September and December workshops			N/A

Communication and Knowledge Management

BASIS has ensured that beneficiary institutions carrying out activities document thoroughly their activities by live-streaming and via pictures, videos, social media content and media interviews/segments on local and state TV stations. This has also been for the purpose of verifying the use of funds and delivery of purchased goods but also to encourage our counterparts to use their missions to raise public awareness.



In all UNDP communications on the project, we have made sure to include that BASIS is funded by the Somalia Joint Fund. SJF was visible on media material at the most visible event – the Climate Change and Security Conference in September 2024 – where the SJF was recognized as the main contributor to ONS's climate change work. This has also been illustrated in UNDP's Newsletter and Blog.


BASIS project has become a recognized brand. Government interlocutors are aware of BASIS's contribution as the most important FGS-FMS platform for security sector governance development. However, due to the nature of the work, several meetings needed to take place behind closed doors for security reasons and to not expose participants in these meetings, many of whom are middle level managers and advisors to the government. That said, the project always requests public visits by ministries that are funded by BASIS to produce banners showing that BASIS supports the project.


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Funded by the [#SomaliaJointFund](#), the UNDP project 'Building Security and Accountable Security in Somalia Federal Member States' (BASIS) supports security oversight institutions in the Federal Member States to develop a people centred and sustainable security sector. Representatives from the Office of National Security, State Security Offices, Ministries of Internal Security, Police and Ministries of Finance gathered in Mogadishu [on 5th Dec 2024] to analyse affordability in the security sector in preparations for developing state security strategies. The workshop was hosted by [United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia \(UNTMS\)](#) and supported by the [DCAF - Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance](#).

BASIS offers a unique platform that brings together key government institutions from the federal government and Federal Member States to collaborate more effectively on security sector development. Somalia's security sector faces significant challenges rooted in limited resources and heavy dependence on international funding. While the sector remains vital for stability, it is unsustainable in its current form. A staggering 95% of Somalia's federal security budget for the Somali Police Force (SPF) is currently allocated to salaries and food for the officers. Approximately 69% of the domestic revenue in the federal budget is allocated to security, leaving little room to invest in essential sectors like education, health, and infrastructure. The situation in the Federal Member States varies but overall issues of affordability and inefficiency persist. This heavy expenditure risks long-term development and underscores the need for better planning and fiscal adjustments. For this reason Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest State are for the first time developing state security strategies in collaboration with the Office of National Security that are based on extensive government and community consultations.

 Hassan Hassan and 82 others

3 reposts

The key messages that BASIS consistently underlines is that BASIS encourages:

- a people centered approach to security and demands that security development is inclusive of communities and relies on data and dialogue.
- increases cooperation between FGS and FMS on security development, through capacity development.
- BASIS is revolutionizing security development in Somalia because it allows for a bottom-up approach to security policies and strategies through the development of state security strategies that will feed into the national strategy.

Section 5: Project management

Number of project board meetings held	Regular interaction with the co-signatories of the project to adjust the course of the project. There has not been a need for a specific board meeting. No board meetings were required. Any decisions on way forwards were taken with all national beneficiary institutions at the table.
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project? How many are field based?	1 International Advisor/consultant 1 National Administrative Officer Partial support to an international M&E officer (20%) Contribution to ROL programme management Unit that supports all payments and oversight.
Describe the coordination and management structures within the programme?	UNDP Security Oversight Specialist is the team leader for the project implementation and manages day to day operations. The team leader is supported by a full-time administrative officer in addition to operational support in the Rule of Law Portfolio (M&E specialist, financial specialist, gender specialist and project oversight and other operational support for e.g., procurement). UNMTIS provides substantive support through the SSR section and the Climate Change Advisor. The Team Leader coordinates implementation of the project with the ONS coordinator and the MOIS FGS advisors. Direct oversight with DGs in the FMS and the SSO directors on specific deliverables through setting the direction, mentoring and supporting implementation.
Number of government personnel funded by the project. What are their functions and where do they work?	24 Total position in government that are responsible for implementation of BASIS: 4 Directors of State Security Offices 4 female coordinators in the State Security Offices 3 staff in each of the 4 MOIS in charge of doing the assessments (includes an M&E capacity, gender and coordinator) 1 Climate Change Advisor in the ONS 1 Security/CT expert in the ONS 1 Senior coordinator in the ONS for FMS implementation 1 Capacity building Advisor in the MOIS FGS 1 national coordinator placed within MOIS SWS overseeing the assessments.
Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol?	Capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol. Salaries are capped at 4,000 USD for the senior staff.
How has the project ensured the visibility of the SJF and SJF donors during the reporting period?	UNDP has ensured that in its official communication the SJF has been acknowledged as donor, including a high-level conference held in September on Climate Change and Security.
Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.	1.8 million USD

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

The project ensures marginalized groups, including women, are central to security dialogues and policy-making (e.g., local security committees, gender-disaggregated assessments). Over 40% of funded posts are reserved for women, directly tackling gender disparities in security institutions. During the development of comprehensive community security assessments, 1,725 women were included in consultations in 22 locations across the country to ensure that the assessments were reflective of their concerns and priorities.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	6	1
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	BASIS is supported by an internal gender advisory capacity in project development and oversight. The project through national posts funds 4 national coordinators in the SSOs and 1 gender focal point in each of the MOIS FMS. There is also a female coordinator in the ONS.	10

Human-rights based approach

By integrating community-focused security assessments, gender-disaggregated data collection, and participatory security policy development the project ensures inclusivity by engaging marginalized groups in security dialogues and incorporating their needs into state security policies. Women's participation is prioritized, with specific funding allocated to increase their role in security oversight. Climate risks and their impact on displacement and security are also analyzed to inform policies that address vulnerabilities, particularly among IDPs and host communities.

Has the programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result
	UNTMIS in their training session for the MOIS teams trained on the sensitivity in asking vulnerable populations about the state of their security. Teams were train
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result
	Both 2 main outputs have the objective of increasing people centered security that is aimed at improving security for communities through improved policies that are inclusive of marginalization and vulnerabilities.
A number of programme outputs are designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result
	The main objective with BASIS is to make security institutions more people centered and to develop security strategies and approaches that serve the people where human rights is the foundation for a healthy security sector that is accountable to security oversight institutions. It lends stronger voices to communities to discuss their security challenges that also supports improved accountability.

Leave no one behind

The BASIS project aligns with the UN's "leave no one behind" (LNOB) policy by prioritizing inclusive, equitable participation and addressing systemic barriers faced by marginalized groups in Somalia:

1. Targeted Inclusion:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project ensures women, youth, IDPs, and marginalized communities are central to security dialogues and policy-making (e.g., local security committees, gender-disaggregated assessments). Over 40% of funded posts are reserved for women, directly tackling gender disparities in security institutions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Addressing Climate Vulnerability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By integrating climate risks into security policies, BASIS protects communities disproportionately impacted by droughts and displacement (e.g., 96% of IDPs in Baidoa cited climate shocks as a driver of displacement). This prevents climate fragility from exacerbating exclusion. 3. Accountability Mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Third-party monitoring, community feedback loops, and audits ensure marginalized voices influence decision-making and hold institutions accountable. This reduces risks of elite capture and ensures interventions reach the most vulnerable. 4. Holistic Vulnerability Focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activities prioritize areas with limited state presence or high marginalization, ensuring security policies address unique challenges faced by IDPs, host communities, and conflict-affected populations. 5. SDG16+ Alignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By strengthening inclusive governance (SDG16), BASIS fosters equitable access to security and justice, aligning with the LNOB principle of ensuring all groups benefit from development. <p>While explicit references to other marginalized groups (e.g., persons with disabilities) are limited, the project’s emphasis on broad inclusivity and adaptive frameworks creates pathways to address intersecting vulnerabilities.</p>

Social contract and legitimacy

The BASIS project strengthens the social contract by fostering trust between communities and state institutions through inclusive dialogue platforms (e.g., local security committees). These forums enable marginalized groups (women, youth, IDPs) to directly shape security policies, ensuring state actions reflect community needs. By prioritizing voices often excluded from governance, the project rebuilds legitimacy for Somali authorities, demonstrating responsiveness to citizen concerns and aligning security strategies with local realities. On accountability, BASIS empowers institutions to operate transparently through gender-sensitive assessments, third-party monitoring, and community feedback mechanisms.

Security institutions in the FMS have not had the resources to travel to meet with marginalized communities in their states. BASIS gave the governments the opportunity to link with communities and local governments. The beneficiary institutions have all reported that meeting with communities and community leaders is contributing to state-building by establishing trust and collaboration between state governments and local authorities.

Enhanced FGS-FMS coordination ensures coherent implementation of the National Security Architecture, the SSDP and the NTP.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

BASIS contributes to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by integrating security sector reform with community resilience, climate adaptation, and inclusive governance. By fostering people-centered security policies, BASIS strengthens trust between marginalized communities (including IDPs, women, and youth) and state institutions, addressing root causes of conflict and enhancing humanitarian access. Local security committees and inclusive dialogues create platforms for communities to voice needs, bridging humanitarian concerns with long-term development priorities.

The project explicitly embeds climate security, equipping institutions to mitigate climate-induced risks (e.g., droughts, displacement) that exacerbate instability. This aligns with development goals by promoting sustainable adaptation strategies while reducing climate-driven conflict.

By prioritizing women’s participation (40% of funded posts, CSO partnerships) and empowering marginalized groups, BASIS advances gender equality and social inclusion—key to durable peace and equitable development. Coordination with UNDP’s stabilization, justice, and governance programs ensures security improvements reinforce economic recovery and local governance efforts.

Finally, BASIS enhances FGS-FMS institutional coordination, enabling coherent implementation of Somalia's National Security Architecture and the National Transformation Plan. This fosters stability (peace), creates enabling conditions for humanitarian operations, and supports development by institutionalizing accountable, community-responsive security frameworks. Through these synergies, BASIS operationalizes the nexus by linking immediate security needs with systemic governance and climate resilience, ensuring no one is left behind.

Environment and climate security

The **BASIS project** addresses the root causes of **climate fragility and climate-related conflict dynamics** in Somalia through a multi-pronged approach:

1. **Climate-Security Integration:**
 - The project trains security oversight institutions to incorporate climate risks (e.g., droughts, displacement) into **state security policies**. This ensures climate adaptation and disaster management are prioritized in security planning, addressing how environmental shocks exacerbate instability and resource competition.
2. **Data-Driven Assessments:**
 - Community-focused security threat assessments in vulnerable areas analyze localized climate impacts (e.g., displacement due to drought, food insecurity) to inform policies. This links climate vulnerabilities to security gaps, targeting root causes like resource scarcity and displacement-driven tensions.
3. **Institutional Capacity Building:**
 - Security institutions are increasingly equipped to understand the nexus between climate change and conflict, enabling them to mitigate risks proactively. For example, integrating climate adaptation into security strategies helps prevent conflicts over dwindling resources like water and grazing land. This is especially so in the case of Galmudug State that is moving forward with a forward-thinking initiative to use adaptation for conflict prevention.
4. **Community Resilience:**
 - By establishing **inclusive security dialogue platforms**, the project empowers marginalized groups (e.g., IDPs, women) to voice climate-related grievances. This fosters community-driven solutions, such as climate-resilient security plans, reducing reliance on conflict-prone coping mechanisms.
5. **Collaboration with Climate Initiatives:**
 - BASIS coordinates with UNSOM climate advisor to share expertise, ensuring climate risks are mainstreamed across governance and security frameworks. The Project funds a climate change advisor in the ONS that is already enhancing collaboration between security institutions at the FGS and FMS levels with Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
6. **Addressing Displacement:**
 - By focusing on areas heavily impacted by climate-induced displacement (e.g., Baidoa), the project tackles how displacement strains host communities and fuels intercommunal tensions, addressing root drivers of fragility.

Prevention of corruption

The BASIS project addresses corruption risks through political economy analysis and adaptive strategies:

1. **Beyond Aid Diversion:**
 - Mitigation includes anti-corruption training for partners, conflict-sensitive procurement criteria, and third-party monitoring (TPM) to detect elite capture or clan-based favouritism. By embedding gender/climate-sensitive audits and community feedback loops, the project reduces risks of exclusionary practices.
2. **Strengthening Accountability:**
 - HACT financial spot-checks, partner due diligence, and mandatory UN anti-fraud frameworks ensure transparency. Institutionalizing state-led security policies (e.g., FMS ministerial strategies) fosters ownership, reducing reliance on informal patronage networks.
3. **Macro-Level Power Dynamics:**
 - Partner selection prioritizes CSOs and institutions with inclusive mandates (e.g., women's groups), avoiding alignment with dominant clans. Beneficiary targeting focuses on marginalized areas (e.g.,

AS-affected zones), countering elite-centric resource allocation. Communications emphasize government ownership to mitigate perceptions of external interference.

4. Adaptive Governance:

- Regular stakeholder mapping and conflict analysis inform adjustments to shifting power dynamics. For example, decentralizing security committees to district levels dilutes centralized corruption risks. By integrating anti-corruption into institutional capacity building (e.g., training MOIS staff) and leveraging UNDP's Global Focal Point coordination, BASIS strengthens systemic accountability while navigating Somalia's complex political economy.

Project sustainability and exit strategy

BASIS has focused on building the capacity of security oversight institutions in the FMS through the deliverables of activities that benefit the institutions, help them think through their mandates, and to gain a deeper understanding of their own institutional challenges and the overall security challenges in the context of limited resources and capacity. By investing in the institutions to conduct their own data collection and analysis through robust mentoring, there is local ownership. By encouraging FGS and FMS cooperation and co-production of the deliverables, the project has ensured local buy-in and a commitment to deliver. The activities and the work conducted during the first year of BASIS have laid the foundation for the security institutions to move forward with better planning and strategies with a deeper understanding of people-centered security.

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1	ONS, MOIS FGS, SSO Directors, MOIS DGs		17-18 January 2024	13	2	15	Consultation workshop for BASIS design - (not funded by SJF)	Mogadishu	UNDP UNTMIS
1	ONS, MOIS FGS, SSO Directors, MOIS DGs		22-24 April 2024	15	4	19	Security Sector Development Planning Workshop	Mogadishu	UNDP, UNTMIS
2	ONS, MOIS FGS, SSO Directors and coordinators, MOIS DGs, Police		1-4 July	21	7	28	Security Mapping Workshop	Mogadishu	UNDP UNTMIS
3	ONS, MOIS FGS, SSO Directors and coordinators, MOIS DGs, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Police		Sept	20	9	29	Climate, Security, threat assessments	Mogadishu	UNDP, UNTMIS
4	ONS, MOIS FGS, SSO Directors MOIS FMS DGs, Police	DCAF	3 – 5 December 2024	19	5	24	Affordability, State Security Strategy and National Transformation Plan Workshop	Mogadishu	UNDP, UNTMIS
5	MOIS, SSOs, Police		3-4 July 2024	12	8	20	Community Assessment Training development of questionnaires	Galmudug	UNTMIS
6	MOIS, SSOs, Police		15-16 October 2024	12	8	20	Community Assessment Training Data Analysis	Galmudug	UNTMIS
7	MOIS, SSOs, Police		22-23 July 2024	17	3	20	Community Assessment Training development of questionnaires	Hirshabelle	UNTMIS

8	MOIS, SSOs, Police		25-26 November 2024	17	3	20	Community Assessment Training Data Analysis	Hirshabelle	UNTMIS
9	MOIS, SSOs, Police		4-5 June 2024	17	3	20	Community Assessment Training development of questionnaires	Jubaland	UNTMIS
10	MOIS, SSOs, Police		19-20 November 2024	12	8	20	Community Assessment Training Data Analysis	Jubaland	UNTMIS
11	MOIS, SSOs, Police		10-11 June 2024	13	7	20	Community Assessment Training development of questionnaires	South West State	UNTMIS
12	MOIS, SSOs, Police		21-22 October 2024	13	7	20	Community Assessment Training Data Analysis	Southwest State	UNTMIS
13	MOIS SWS		April double check	7	3	10	Capacity building training SWS	South West State	National Coordinator SWS
Total number of participants				208	77	285			
14	ONS, MoECC, MOIS, OPM, FMS Security institutions, UN Mission and Agencies	AU, UK Embassy, European Institute for Peace, Berghof Foundation	9 September, 2024	56 (est.)	25 (est.)	81 (est.)	Security and Climate Change Conference: Preparing the Security Sector for Future Challenges	Mogadishu	UNDP

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

BASIS has enjoyed substantive, financial, and logistical support from UNTMIS. UNTMIS staff trained government counterparts on conducting community assessments. UNTMIS has also provided support in bringing counterparts into Mogadishu when commercial flights are down and funded and organized the last BASIS workshop in Mogadishu in December. Two national UNTMIS staff are currently partially supporting BASIS. As part of the transition phase, they will increasingly support the implementation of BASIS. Discussions are also underway for specific expertise from ROLSIG, including on DDR and security forces right-sizing and being able to draw wider expertise from the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the Department for Peace Operations in the UN Secretariat.

All the assessments undertaken by government counterparts underpin the State Security Strategies that will also feed into the National Security Strategy. This bottom-up approach represents a more inclusive and bottom-up approach to security development in Somalia. The strategies will be the final delivery under the first year of BASIS, which ends on the 30th of March 2025. In consultation with national counterparts, year two will very much focus on the delivery of these strategies that strengthen the implementation of the National Transformation Plan in line with the Somalia Security Development Plan. The ONS is building on the platform that BASIS has created by instituting a special section to support security coordination and development in the FMS. Some of the key priorities identified for year two, in addition to implementing the priorities in the strategies, circle around Climate Change and Security, Affordability and Accountability Frameworks, and Women, Peace, and Security. Strong focus will remain on enabling better coordination between FGS and FMS to enhance good governance, better planning, and use of limited resources.

(see AWP for the remaining 2 months of implementation of year 1 and suggested focus areas for year 2).

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

HUMAN INTEREST STORY

The SWS Ministry of Internal Security has prepared a [video](#) that showcases the impact of the BASIS programme on the institution, local communities and vulnerable groups.

Security development in Somalia has been primarily a top-down endeavour and rarely do we hear voices of the communities on the kind of challenges are facing. The community security assessments and training conducted in 22 locations across Somalia has been a groundbreaking achievement for the *Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS)* project. These consultations are not just data-gathering exercises—they are a way to give communities a voice in shaping their own security environment and influencing the priorities of government institutions responsible for safety and stability.

For many people in Somalia, security policies have often been designed from the top-down without meaningful engagement at the grassroots level. The 22 community consultations under BASIS change this dynamic by directly connecting local voices with security decision-makers at the Federal Member State (FMS) level.

These assessments provide:

- ✓ A platform for local populations to express their security concerns, whether related to crime, resource conflicts, displacement, or violent extremism.
- ✓ A structured way for governments to hear from marginalized groups, including women, youth, and displaced persons, who are often left out of security discussions.
- ✓ Real-life evidence that allows Ministries of Internal Security (MOIS) and State Security Offices (SSOs) to design policies that reflect what communities actually need, rather than assumptions made in distant offices.

BASIS ensures that security planning is driven by data and lived experiences rather than political considerations alone. These 22 consultations provide insight into localized security dynamics, including:

- Which threats communities perceive as most urgent (e.g., armed groups, land disputes, clan tensions, or crime).
- How different communities experience security challenges differently, ensuring that policies are tailored rather than generic.
- Which security actors are trusted, and where security services need to be improved.

This bottom-up intelligence directly informs how FMS security institutions prioritize resources, deployments, and policy reforms. It allows decision-makers to move away from reactive security responses and instead adopt proactive, community-driven security solutions.

In Somalia, there has often been a gap in trust between communities and state security institutions. People may see security forces as distant, ineffective, or aligned with specific political interests. BASIS consultations help close this gap by:

- ✓ Making security sector officials more visible and accountable to communities.
- ✓ Encouraging open dialogue between civilians and security actors, leading to better cooperation in addressing local threats.
- ✓ Demonstrating that the government values community perspectives, which increases legitimacy and public trust in state institutions.

In the worlds of an IDP woman in Baidoa: IDP Woman in Baidoa: “Speaking about security the training provided to us by the Ministry of Internal Security in SWS of security and community engagement on security matters was very beneficial. We are happy are happy and we appreciate it greatly. I request that the training programmes and collaboration between security forces and the community be further expanded. We request the establishment of more police stations and the expansion of community engagement with security forces and increase the number of trainings as they would greatly benefit us”

These 22 consultations are not isolated exercises—they are feeding directly into:

- State Security Strategies, which will shape FMS-level security planning.
- The National Security Strategy, which relies on input from the Federal Member States.
- Legislative and policy frameworks, ensuring that future laws reflect on-the-ground security realities.

BASIS has effectively institutionalized community engagement by ensuring that MOIS and SSOs are actively using this consultation data to rethink their approach to security governance. This is a major shift toward people-centered security.

By engaging thousands of community members across 22 locations, BASIS has ensured that security policies and priorities are no longer dictated from the top but shaped by those who experience insecurity firsthand. This is how Somalia’s security institutions can become more responsive, accountable, and effective.

Annexes

1. Learning products produced by the programme (case studies, reports, research, articles)
2. Annual work plan
3. Risk Matrix - [Risk Matrix.xlsx](#)