



SOMALIA JOINT FUND
TUBTA HORUMARKA



2024 ANNUAL REPORT
UNITED NATIONS SOMALIA JOINT FUND
TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA

The **Somalia Joint Fund (SJF)** continues to provide a collective, impactful, and nationally owned contribution to Somalia's recovery and development. By aligning with UN strategies and leveraging comparative advantages, SJF serves as a platform for joint policy dialogue, strategic coordination, and flexible programming.

This report highlights the progress made in 2024, outlining achievements, partnerships, financial insights, and future plans across five open funding windows.

Since 2014, the SJF has received contributions from the following donors:

- **Somali Government**
- **Canada**
- **Denmark**
- **European Union**
- **Finland**
- **Germany**
- **Italy**
- **Netherlands**
- **Norway**
- **Sweden**
- **Switzerland**
- **United Kingdom**
- **United States of America**
- **Peace-building Fund**

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the annual consolidated narrative report of the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

This past year was shaped by global uncertainties, shifting national priorities, and increased pressure on donor resources. In Somalia, a significant milestone was the transition from the ninth National Development Plan (2020–2024) to the new National Transformation Plan (NTP), which emphasizes transformative impact, participatory development, and strategic prioritization. In alignment with its mandate, the United Nations is evaluating its current UN Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) to ensure its support remains responsive to the NTP's objectives, while also preparing a new framework for the next five years. Similarly, the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2753 led to the transition from UNSOM to the UN Transition Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS) on 1 November, initiating a two-year process to transfer the mission's responsibilities to the Government of Somalia, the UN Country Team, and other partners. These developments are expected to influence both the strategic direction and funding landscape of the SJF.

In July 2024, following a comprehensive call for proposals, the SJF approved its first set of new investments across five open funding windows: Inclusive Politics, Rule of Law, Human Rights and Gender, Climate and Resilience, and Community Recovery and Local Governance.

The response to the call for proposals was significant, with 27 concept notes submitted—far exceeding available funding. After careful review, the SJF's Management Group, comprising the Government of Somalia, contributing donors, and the UN, approved five new joint programmes with a combined value of \$74,267,509. At the time of writing, the total value of the active SJF portfolio stands at \$214,660,414

In an increasingly constrained funding environment, prioritization is critical. The SJF plays a key role in this regard, ensuring that resources are allocated to initiatives with the greatest potential for impact. This strategic approach not only maximizes effectiveness but also enhances the Fund's ability to attract additional resources for programmes in the pipeline and for emerging initiatives.

Looking ahead to 2025, resource mobilization will remain a priority. I am deeply grateful to Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the European Union for their generous support, despite shrinking budgets, and competing global priorities—messages that were clear when I visited several European capitals in November. I am also pleased to acknowledge Italy's decision to reallocate its apportioned share (\$66,080) from the closed Counter-Piracy Trust Fund to the SJF. However, a key challenge to the Fund's long-term financial planning remains the limited number of multi-year contribution agreements. Strengthening this area will be a focus in my engagement with both existing and prospective donors, as we work together to support the implementation of the NTP's key priorities and facilitate a smooth transition of UNTMIS.

Kind regards,

George Conway
Deputy Special
Representative
of the Secretary-
General,
Resident and
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia



2024 HIGHLIGHTS



800 civil servants and CSOs trained and capacitated in effective human rights advocacy and response.



5,716 women and girls received the essential services package for GBV survivors, including in IDP settlements.



3,435 land tenure documents issued granting security to thousands of families.



Over **90,000** citizens registered and a national infrastructure assessment completed advancing Somalia's digital legal identity system through support to NIRA.

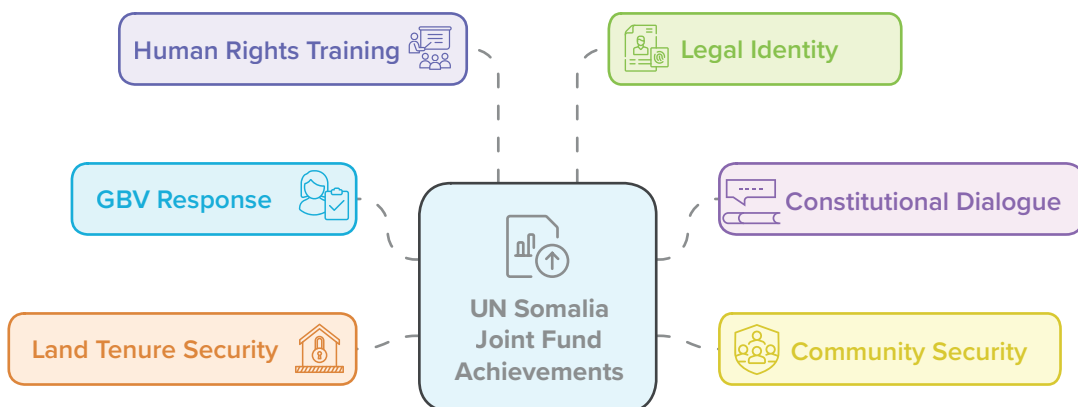


Over **11,000** citizens engaged in 60+ public consultations led by government under CRP, advancing inclusive national dialogue on constitutional reform.



4,472 people, including 1,725 women, consulted across 22 locations through BASIS-supported security assessments with FMS Ministries.

Figure 1: Achievements in Somalia: Empowerment and Development



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

6 donors contributed to the SJF through commitments or deposits during the reporting period. \$37.7m donor commitments during the reporting period with a deposit rate of 76%.

Table 1 : 2024 contributors







PARTNER	COMMITMENTS	DEPOSITS	DEPOSIT RATE
 EUROPEAN UNION	\$8,788,000	\$5,509,367	63%
 NORWAY	\$7,081,437	\$7,081,437	100%
 NETHERLANDS	\$6,354,448	\$6,354,448	100%
 SWITZERLAND	\$6,188,191	\$6,188,191	100%
 FINLAND	\$5,861,665	\$0	0%
 SWEDEN	\$2,743,045	\$2,743,045	100%
 CANADA	\$736,301	\$736,301	100%
TOTAL	\$37,753,087	\$28,612,783	76%

Table 2 : Overview of Active Programmes and Funding

ACTIVE PROGRAMMES	START DATE	END DATE	APPROVED BUDGETS	NET-FUNDED AMOUNT	2024 TRANSFERS
INCLUSIVE POLITICS					
State-building & Reconciliation	JUL-23	DEC-27	\$27,632,344	\$9,950,738	\$6,142,105
Constitutional Review programme	JUN-24	DEC-26	\$14,926,034	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000
RULE OF LAW WINDOW					
Joint Justice and Corrections	JUL-23	MAY-27	\$16,334,989	\$8,014,712	\$6,829,247
Building Sustainable Security	JUN-24	MAR-25	\$1,814,239	\$1,814,239	\$1,814,239
CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE WINDOW					
Saameynta	DEC-21	DEC-24	\$21,850,278	\$17,685,267	\$10,296,729
Maareynta	DEC-24	OCT-26	\$15,138,762	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Deep Gound Water (new prog)			\$1,053,485		
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER					
Joint Programme on Human Rights	SEP-22	DEC-25	\$7,117,500	\$7,117,500	\$1,403,526
Women Peace and Protection	DEC-22	MAY-25	\$2,660,333	\$2,660,333	\$1,000,000
COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE					
Dawlad Kab Programme	OCT-24	AUG-29	\$25,000,000	\$3,438,943	\$1,771,575
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT					
UNFPA Conutry Programme	APR-21	DEC-24	\$76,577,590	\$47,924,145	
Secretariat Direct Cost	JUL-21	DEC-30	\$4,554,860	\$2,256,055	
TOTAL			\$214,660,414	\$110,061,932	\$38,457,421

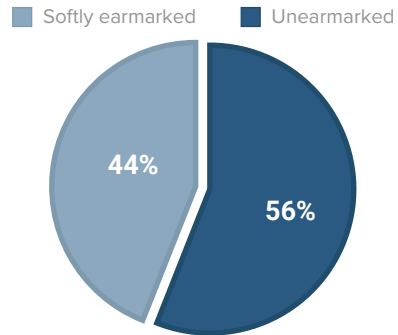
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The Fund completed a year of steady operations following its reform process,

In 2024, the fund secured **\$37 million** in commitments, up from **\$33 million** in 2023—showing continued donor confidence and support for its improved operations. However, actual deposits in 2024 came in at **\$28 million**, slightly lower than the **\$33 million** received in 2023. This dip is partly due to changes in funding patterns, including shifts in commitments from some partners.

Looking ahead, the fund is actively working to grow its financial base. Several contribution agreements are expiring in 2025 and the SJF Secretariat is working with UN senior leadership and SJF stakeholders to secure new commitments for the coming years.

Figure 2: Softly earmarked contributions vs Unearmarked contributions



The SJF Real-time financial information can be accessed on the [MPTF Gateway](#)

\$39,098,768 transferred to PUNOs* in 2024

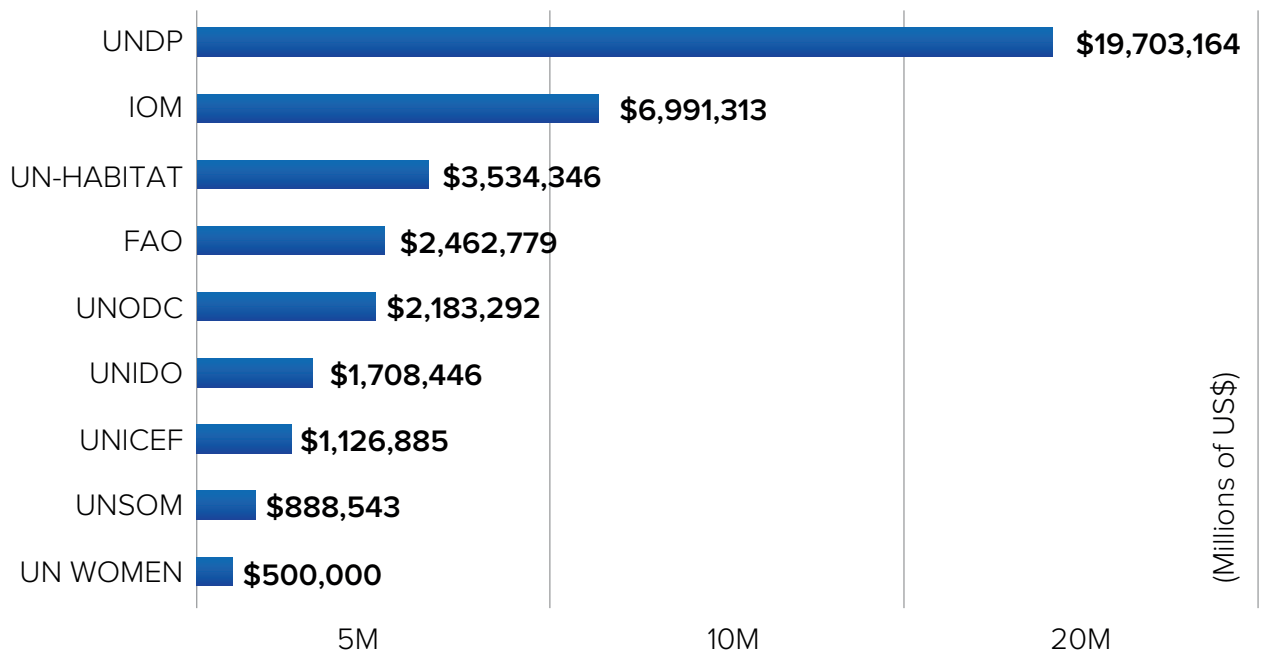


Figure 3: Financial data source: MPTF Gateway on 30 June 2024 –
*PUNO: Participating UN organisation



OUR ENGAGEMENT

In 2024, the SJF Secretariat strengthened its role as a convenor, bringing together the government, UN agencies, donors, and other stakeholders to drive collective action. Through high-level engagements, SJF enhanced coordination and reinforced commitment to Somalia's development priorities.

A first joint monitoring mission was organized to Baidoa in October, led by the SJF Secretariat and the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIED), in collaboration with South-West State's MoPIED. The mission engaged UN agencies and local authorities to assess SJF-funded programmes, including the Barwaaqo micro-irrigation site (Saameynta), the one-stop psychosocial center (WPP), and the alternative dispute resolution center (JJCP), providing insights into their complementarity, impact, and challenges.

During the reporting period, SJF launched four programmes: BASIS (Rule of Law), Constitutional Review (Inclusive Politics), Maaryenta – Governance for Climate Adaptation under JOSP (Climate and Resilience), and Dawlad-Kaab (Community Recovery and Local Governance). Additionally, the Deep Groundwater Programme, approved under the Rapid Response Mechanism, is set to commence in 2025 following extensive consultations and careful legal review. Cost extensions were granted for Women's Political Participation (\$1 million for six months) and the Joint Programme on Human Rights (\$2.5 million for 12 months).

SJF's governance structure remained active, ensuring strategic oversight and alignment with national priorities. The Secretariat facilitated the Management Group meeting and convened three SJF Partner Forums on: 5 February, 27 May, and 24 September 2024 providing a platform for dialogue between the government, donors, and the UN.

To strengthen accountability, SJF procured an external peer review function (HACOF) and a third-party monitoring agent (Particip) to ensure robust verification of results and fiduciary compliance. Simultaneously, SJF invested in digital solutions, partnering with Vera Solutions to develop SJF Connect, a tailored grant management system set to launch in 2025.

The SJF Secretariat accompanied DSRSG/RC/HC George Conway on a visit to Europe for engagement with international partners in Geneva, Bern, Oslo, Brussels, and London, advocating for predictable funding, resilience investments, and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus amid the UNTMIS transition.

Canada joined as the newest donor in early 2024, committing multi-year contribution, while new agreements were finalized with the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Norway. Italy also contributed a residual balance from the Counter-Piracy Trust Fund, further strengthening SJF's financial base

Looking ahead, SJF remains committed to fostering partnerships, promoting evidence-based decision-making, and ensuring the effective deployment of resources to advance Somalia's peace and development goals.

3 SJF
PARTNER FORUMS
HELD

4 NEW
PROGRAMMES
LAUNCHED

EXTERNAL
MONITORING
STRENGTHENED

Figure 4: SJF's contribution to Somalia's development



SJF Secretariat

Central convenor of stakeholders



Government

Defines national development priorities and oversees implementation



UN Agencies

Supportive role in implementation



Donors

Strategic direction and financing



Other Stakeholders

Diverse group driving collective action

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

Lead organisations:

UNDP

UNTMIS

Number of projects

2

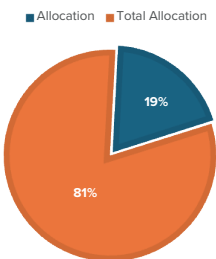
Allocations

\$9.3M

Related SDGs:



Inclusive Politics share of SJF Portfolio



Public consultation on constitutional review in Somalia.

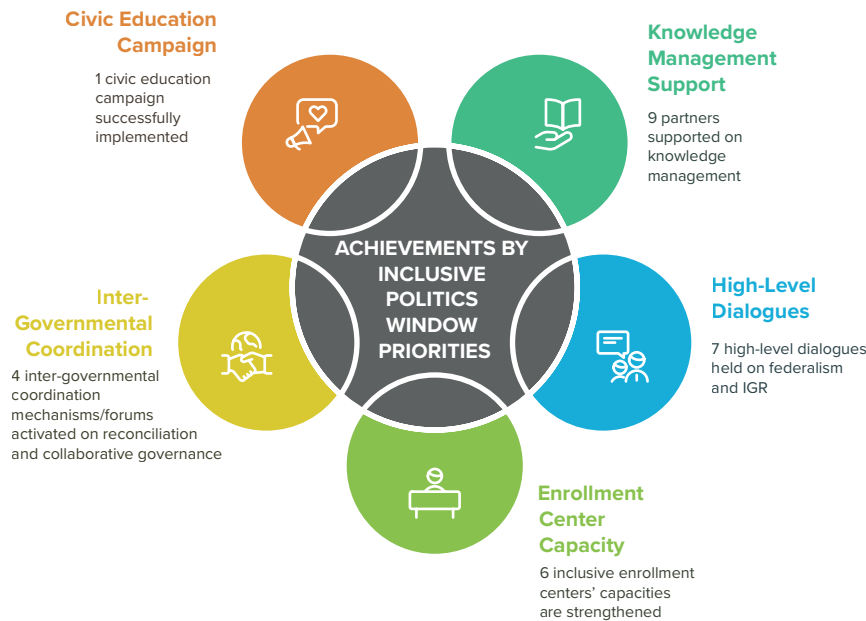
COMMUNITY-LED MEDIATION STRENGTHENING FEDERALISM AND RECONCILIATION

In 2024, the State-building and Reconciliation Support Programme (SRSP), implemented by UNDP in partnership with UNTMIS, continued its implementation as the primary UN vehicle for support to national reconciliation and state-building processes. The launch in 2024 of the National Reconciliation Framework II, endorsed by over 300 stakeholders, and the development of its accompanying five-year strategic plan, were important contributions to sustaining peace in Somalia. Through SRSP, twelve insider mediation interventions were conducted across Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, and Puntland, resulting in peace agreements, joint conflict management committees, and reduced communal violence. Additionally, conflict-sensitive tools such as the Somalia Conflict Navigator Operational Manual and a self-paced national curriculum course on conflict mapping and resolution were finalized, strengthening long-term peace-building capabilities of national actors.

“ We are seeing progress. The willingness of the clans to come to the negotiation table is a positive step. Our goal is to ensure that the agreements reached are respected and that our communities can rebuild their lives in peace. There is a real chance for lasting harmony if we continue on this path. ”

Abdullahi,
a local elder involved
in the mediation process.

Figure 6: Advancements in Governance and Social Collaboration Initiatives



To advance federalism and intergovernmental relations, SRSP facilitated two national consultative council forums and multiple Director-General and inter-ministerial coordination forums, enabling dialogue on constitutional review, power allocation, and resource-sharing. Despite some political setbacks in the relationship between the Federal Government and Puntland and Jubaland, these platforms made important contributions in advancing dialogue and understanding toward a sustainable federal arrangement. The functional unbundling process also advanced with study tours (including to Kenya), learning exchanges, and the development of Somalia’s federalism transition strategy and M&E Plan, offering a structured and context-sensitive roadmap for decentralization. These efforts were reinforced by embedding 113 technical personnel in government offices, supporting institutional mandates and operational effectiveness.

SRSP contributed to expanding Somalia’s digital legal identity ecosystem in coordination with the World Bank, supporting NIRA in registering over 90,000 citizens and completing a national infrastructure assessment. Civil society inclusion was prioritized through low-value grants awarded to six CSOs to implement reconciliation initiatives, and support to platforms like the Puntland Annual Peace Conference, organized by the Puntland Development Research Centre (PDRC) in Garowe. SRSP extended its support to the development of Somalia’s new National Transformation Plan, including the establishment of transformation labs and strategic planning workshops, reflected its broader contribution to Somalia’s state-building agenda. These achievements demonstrate SRSP’s catalytic role in fostering inclusive, participatory governance, despite political and fiscal constraints.

National Reconciliation Framework II launched in 2024, endorsed by 300+ stakeholders.

12 insider mediation interventions led to peace agreements and conflict management.

Over 90,000 citizens registered under Somalia’s digital legal identity system.

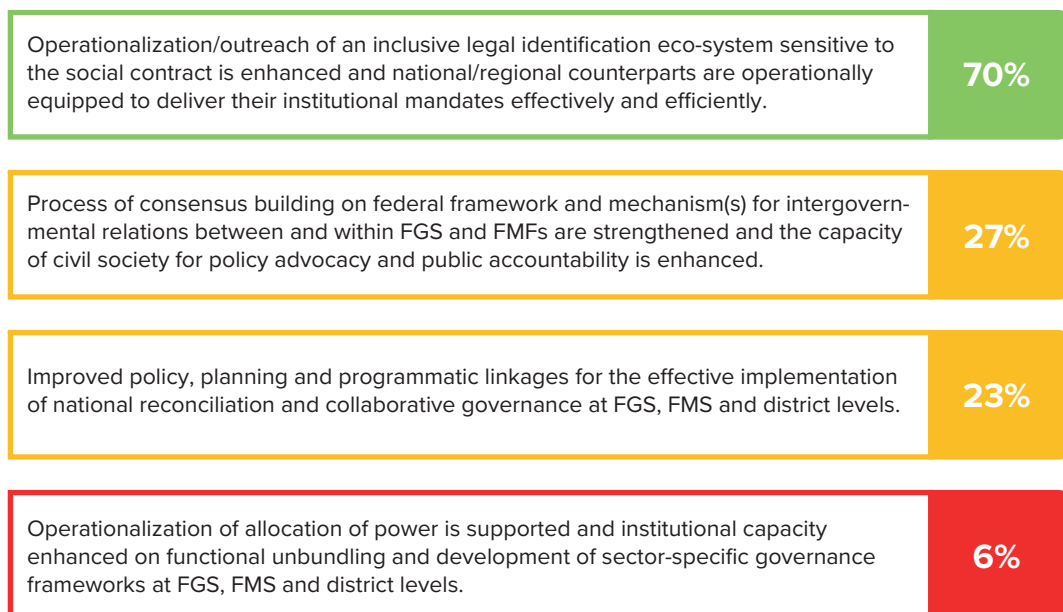
The Constitutional Review Programme (CRP) under the Inclusive Politics window made progress in promoting a Somali-owned and inclusive dialogue on chapters 5–9 of the Provisional Constitution. Over 11,000 citizens, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, diaspora members, and marginalized groups, participated in more than 60 public consultations across Federal Member States (except Puntland), facilitated by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), the Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC), and the Joint Oversight Committee (OC). These consultations enabled diverse societal voices to be heard, with strong support for gender equality, including renewed calls to achieve the longstanding ambition of 30 percent women’s quota in governance. Additionally, the Somali diaspora in Kenya and the UK contributed to the consultations, and more than 4,000 citizens participated via a digital platform, increasing access for remote and politically inaccessible areas.

Innovative features of CRP included consultations in previously unreached areas like Guri’el, Barawe, Bal’ad, and Las Anod, and the active participation of federal member state ministries of constitutional affairs in both hosting and facilitating dialogue sessions.

This inclusive model contributed to enhanced buy-in and ownership of the process. Coordination efforts culminated in national-level forums, such as the OC and MoJCA Forums, where stakeholders validated findings and shared lessons. These efforts improved cooperation between federal and state institutions and helped consolidate a joint accountability framework for implementing the constitutional review agenda.

Despite political constraints—particularly Puntland’s non-participation and Jubaland’s partial disengagement—CRP advanced Somalia’s key state-building goals through adaptability and diplomatic engagement. Through strong UNDP and UNTMIS coordination, national counterparts were empowered with technical and facilitation support, including training, media outreach, and digital tools. The process was acknowledged by national and international actors as a model of inclusivity and transparency, laying a strong foundation for ongoing parliamentary debate and adoption of the revised constitutional chapters in 2025.

Figure 7: Achievements against SJF window indicator targets



Achievement levels are calculated by taking average programme indicator achievements as per the target values (status value divided by the target), based on reported cumulative data.

RULE OF LAW

Lead organisations:

UNDP
UNODC
UNOPS
UNTMIS

Number of projects

4

Allocations

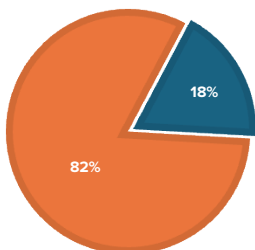
\$8.6M

Related SDGs:



Rule of Law as share of SJF Portfolio

■ Allocation ■ Total Allocation



STRENGTHENING SOMALIA'S JUSTICE SECTOR: A MILESTONE IN LEGAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT.

In 2024, The Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP) marked a landmark achievement with the launch of Somalia's first National Justice Sector Strategy for 2025–2029. Developed through an innovative and inclusive design process that combined future foresight with locally successful approaches to justice reform, the strategy was shaped by extensive consultations with federal and state justice actors, civil society, and community stakeholders. This milestone provided a robust framework for reforming the justice and corrections system, ensuring that the evolving needs of the people are reflected in a sustainable and people-centered approach.

JJCP made important contributions to prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration. Through targeted rehabilitation programmes, a total of 936 prisoners received essential support including basic education, literacy, and vocational training in multiple facilities. These interventions not only enhanced life management and employability skills but also contributed to reducing recidivism, thereby laying the groundwork for successful community reintegration and a more humane corrections environment.

Furthermore, capacity building and dialogue initiatives were a cornerstone of the 2024 achievements. Over 1,157 participants received comprehensive trainings in non-violent communication, while 632 engaged in generative dialogue sessions that helped strengthen integrative justice solutions at community and institutional levels. In addition, JJCP provided psychosocial support to 820 prisoners, addressing critical mental health and social reintegration challenges. Collectively, these efforts have enhanced the ability of justice institutions and communities to engage in collaborative, people-centered reforms, fostering greater legitimacy and trust in the justice system.

In support of Somalia’s security sector, the BASIS project significantly enhanced collaboration between federal and state security institutions, fostering a more coordinated approach to policy development and threat assessment. The project’s efforts led to improved interactions among the Office of National Security, the Ministries of Internal Security, and the State Security Offices, resulting in the timely development of comprehensive state threat assessments and strategic policy documents that align with national security objectives.

The project also made notable strides in community engagement by conducting 22 security assessments across various key locations, including marginalized areas and IDP communities. These consultations not only provided a platform for local voices to be heard but also shifted the focus from a purely top-down approach to one that is people-centered, ultimately increasing public trust and accountability in security governance.

“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 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.



IDP Woman in Baidoa

Furthermore, capacity building was a cornerstone of the 2024 achievements, with multiple workshops and training sessions strengthening the technical expertise of FMS personnel. These initiatives emphasized the integration of climate change and gender considerations into security policies, laying a robust foundation for a more inclusive and sustainable security framework in Somalia.

In 2024, the Bossaso Courthouse Complex project, a legacy part of the Joint Justice Programme that came to an end in 2023, achieved milestones by securing the project site in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, Constitution, Religious Affairs and Rehabilitation in Puntland and successfully completing all construction activities on 30 September 2024, despite two work suspensions imposed by the Puntland State Revenue Authorities; this timely completion marks a significant step forward in decentralizing and standardizing judicial services in Puntland, thereby enhancing access to a modern, regulated justice system as part of broader efforts to strengthen rule of law and accountability in Somalia.



4,472 people reached through local perceptions surveys snapshots.



608 inmates benefitting from reintegration initiatives back into the community.



30 Assessments and mapping studies conducted on state threats and community security.



150 corrections and police officers trained on reintegration and rehabilitation.



8 alternative dispute resolution mechanisms became operational.

The Kismayo Prison Project, a legacy from the previous Joint Corrections Programme, completed all construction activities, marking a significant milestone in strengthening the Somali corrections system. The project finalized procurement processes, awarded construction contracts, and completed the prison facility by 20 December 2024. Additionally, two biometric kits were procured to support the Somali Custodial Corps in improving inmate registration and management. The construction phase provided employment opportunities for local contractors, including women, and contributed to the establishment of a human rights-compliant correctional facility, enhancing security and justice service delivery in Jubaland. The project is now in its final stages of handover preparation, ensuring that the prison operates under national laws and international standards.

Figure 7: Achievements against SJF window indicator targets



Achievement

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

Lead organisations:

IOM
UN-Habitat
UNDP
UNIDO
UNEP
FAO



BUILDING PATHWAYS TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN SOMALIA

Number of projects

2

Allocations

\$16.2M

Related SDGs:



Figure 8: Community Development and Governance Achievements



Financial Investments

\$50,000 of investments catalyzed through matching grants



Land Documents

3,435 land tenure documents issued



Housing Construction

74 houses constructed



Training Programs

462 government authorities trained in land governance



Relocation Efforts

616 people relocated into sustainable neighborhoods

The Saameynta durable solutions programme, implemented by IOM, UN-Habitat, and UNDP, continued its work in support of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities across Somalia. Working in close collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), and local municipalities, the programme fostered institutional reforms, enhanced land governance, promoted social cohesion, and strengthened economic opportunities for displaced populations. These efforts have contributed to long-term, government-led solutions for vulnerable communities.

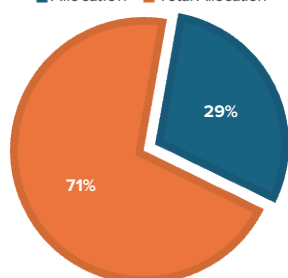
At the national level, the programme played a key role in strengthening institutional frameworks by supporting the FGS in endorsing the National Solutions Pathway Action Plan, a strategic initiative addressing the needs of one million IDPs that was launched at a high-level event in Geneva in November 2024. Additionally, the adoption of the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) survey provided a tool to track IDP integration, helping policy-makers refine future interventions.

“They not only solved our housing challenge but also built a medical facility that we hope to use soon. We feel heard and valued.**”**

Faadumo Ahmed Issack,
 100Buush IDP camp in Bossaso.

Climate and Resilience Share of SJF Portfolio

■ Allocation ■ Total Allocation



Moreover, local governments drove community-based solutions. Municipalities actively engaged in development projects, with notable contributions such as the construction of a road linking Gribble to Bosaso and a community park in Baidoa North. These investments fostered inclusive urban development, ensuring that both IDPs and host communities benefit from improved infrastructure and services. Furthermore, development briefs for Baidoa and Bosaso were prepared, outlining strategies to attract investments in affordable housing, connectivity, and public spaces.

A breakthrough in 2024 was the advancement of land governance and tenure security, a critical step toward securing housing rights for displaced families. Agreements signed with ministries and municipalities enabled the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), a community-driven land registration system that improved land documentation. As a result, 3,435 land tenure documents were issued in Baidoa and Bosaso, granting security to thousands of families. The programme also helped resolve 155 out of 394 land disputes, reducing tensions over land ownership.

Commitment to social cohesion and urban planning was evident through the endorsement of the Bosaso City Strategy and Extension Plan, a blueprint for long-term development. Investments in social infrastructure improved living conditions, including the construction of 61 houses, a football field, and a maternal and child healthcare centre in Gribble. Additionally, the Puntland Social Cohesion Strategy was drafted to enhance economic stability and integration across displacement-affected areas.

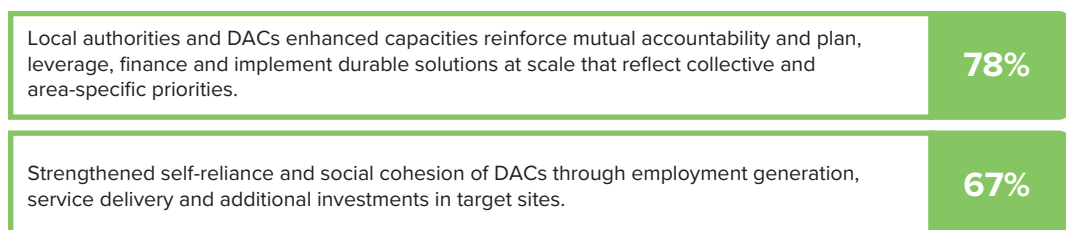
Community-based planning and governance saw progress, with 632 individuals (43% women) engaged in urban planning processes. The Consul platform in Baidoa facilitated digital community participation, strengthening local decision-making. The innovative Co-Funding Mechanism (CFM) enabled IDPs in Baidoa to raise \$50,000 USD for local development projects, fostering ownership and collective responsibility.

Investments in housing and infrastructure reinforced the programme’s impact. 74 permanent houses were constructed in Baidoa and Bosaso, providing 616 individuals with secure housing. Additionally, a borehole in Barwaaqo improved water access, supporting both human consumption and agriculture.

In addition to Saameynta, the Maaryenta programme, a small component of the Jowhar off-stream project with implementing partner of FAO, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, and UNEP has begun implementing in the reporting year. The programme, approved in July 2024 with a total investment of \$15 million, focuses on governance and conflict sensitivity to ensure sustainable impact.

The second new programme under the Climate and Resilience window, Biyaha Nolosha (UNDP, FAO), was also approved under the SJF’s Rapid Response Mechanism and aims to explore the potential and risks associated with deep groundwater resources in Somalia. Building on the findings of a recently concluded Norwegian-funded study, the program is set to launch in the first half of 2025.

Figure 9: Achievements against SJF window indicator targets



Achievement

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Lead organisations:

UN-Habitat

UNICEF

UNDP

Number of projects

1

Allocations

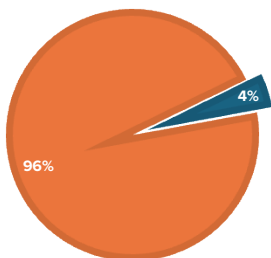
\$1.7M

Related SDGs:



CRLG Share of SJF Portfolio

■ Allocation ■ Total Allocation



LOCAL GOVERNANCE TRAINING SESSION EMPOWERING COMMUNITY LEADERS AND OFFICIALS TO ENHANCE SERVICE DELIVERY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT.

The new Dowlad-Kaab programme began implementation with a focus to strengthen governance and service delivery at the federal, state, and district levels. Through structured initiatives, it helped local governments align their processes with national policies and improve their ability to deliver services more efficiently.

One of the key achievements in the first months of implementation was the review of the Decentralized Service Delivery Model (SDM) operational manual. This update ensured that the manual aligned with decentralization policies and frameworks, providing clear district-level service delivery guidelines. The manual is expected to be finalized after consultations with stakeholders by early 2025.

The Dowlad-Kaab programme reestablished Sector Decentralization Technical Working Groups (TWGs) across the Federal Member States (FMS) of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubaland to improve coordination. These working groups brought together representatives from various ministries to ensure sectoral coordination and strategic planning. Their meetings led to agreements on quarterly coordination efforts and a shared understanding of responsibilities between government bodies.

At the district level, service delivery was enhanced through the formation of District Coordination Forums in Adado, Jowhar, Barawe, and Kismayo. These forums provide local leaders and service providers with a platform to discuss priorities, identify gaps, and collaborate more effectively. The programme also trained district officials to improve their planning and implementation capabilities, empowering them to take a more active role in local governance.

Encouraging citizen participation was another major objective. The programme partnered with civil society organizations to launch a civic education initiative aimed at informing citizens about their rights and responsibilities. This effort sought to encourage public participation in local governance, ensuring that communities played a role in shaping the services they received. The initiative was expected to reach over 9,000 citizens, with a particular emphasis on ensuring that women had an equal voice in governance.

Recognizing the importance of sound financial management, the programme worked to strengthen municipal finance systems. Trainings were conducted on local taxation, budgeting, and financial management, ensuring that local governments could collect and utilize revenue more effectively. A key aspect of this work was the development of an internal audit manual for district governments, providing a framework for transparency and accountability.

The programme also helped districts create infrastructure prioritization frameworks to ensure that development projects were selected based on need and feasibility. These efforts aimed to improve transparency in resource allocation while addressing critical gaps in local infrastructure.

The programme also supported the institutionalization of the Somalia Mayors Forum, a platform for mayors to collaborate on governance challenges and share best practices. This initiative was expected to evolve into a national local government association, giving subnational authorities a stronger voice in policymaking.

To enhance knowledge management, the programme worked with the Puntland Association of Local Government Authorities to standardize governance-related documents. Training sessions were held on recordkeeping and data management to ensure that local governments maintained comprehensive records and made informed decisions.

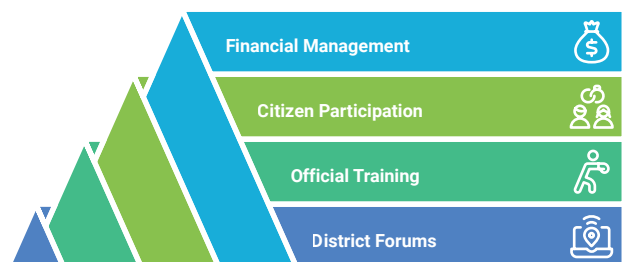
Fiscal decentralization remained a priority. A high-level workshop was held in Mogadishu, bringing together government representatives to discuss fiscal federalism and intergovernmental financial transfers. Additionally, district budgeting practices were assessed, leading to efforts to harmonize budgetary processes across regions.

Through these initiatives, the Dowlad-Kaab programme made substantial progress in strengthening local governance, improving service delivery, and increasing citizen participation. By enhancing institutional capacity and promoting transparent governance, the programme laid the groundwork for more effective and accountable local governments across Somalia.

The programme did not report any specific achievement by indicator data due to the late start in the year of the programme; however, it's observed that future reports will highlight insights on strengthening citizen engagement in local governance, ensuring equitable resource allocation and accountable public services.

Approved programmes aim to empower communities - especially women and marginalized groups - to advocate for their rights and monitor public spending. Simultaneously, they focus on enhancing local government capacity, improving public finance management, and reinforcing decentralization through legal and institutional reforms. By fostering transparency, coordination, and inclusive service delivery, sustainable and responsive governance should be promoted.

Figure 11: Enhancing Local Governance



HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

Lead organisations:

UNTMIS

UN Women

UNICEF

UNDP

Number of projects

2

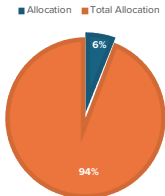
Allocations

\$2.4M

Related SDGs:



Human Rights and Gender
Share of SJF Portfolio



COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY IN SOMALIA.

The Joint Programme on Human Rights – Phase Two (JPHR-2) achieved significant progress throughout 2024, particularly in strengthening human rights protections, legislative reforms, and community empowerment. One of the most notable achievements was the enactment of the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Law in Galmudug, which marked a major milestone in protecting the rights of women and girls. The Disability Rights Protection Bill was also endorsed in South-West State, ensuring legal safeguards for persons with disabilities, while the Women’s Legislative Quota was formally integrated into the Provisional Constitution, representing Somalia’s first constitutional recognition of gender representation. Additionally, the Juvenile Justice Bill progressed to its second reading in Parliament, advocating for non-custodial alternatives for children in conflict with the law. However, challenges remained in legislative development, particularly concerning the Offences of Rape and Indecency Bill (2023), which did not fully align with Somalia’s human rights obligations, prompting continued advocacy for necessary amendments.

Efforts to strengthen human rights monitoring and reporting resulted in over 800 individuals being trained, equipping them with the skills to document violations accurately and advocate for justice. The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for grave violations against children verified 1,946 cases affecting more than 1,400 children across 85 districts, reinforcing Somalia’s commitment to child protection. Another major step forward was the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), which introduced a structured platform to track and report human rights violations in line with international commitments. The programme also prioritized freedom of expression and journalist protection, providing legal support and training to address censorship and reduce unlawful detentions.

Community engagement and advocacy played a crucial role in raising awareness and fostering grassroots human rights activism. Through radio broadcasts, training sessions, and digital storytelling initiatives, over 1.7 million people were reached with key messages on child protection, gender equality, and human rights awareness.

Community engagement and advocacy played a crucial role in raising awareness and fostering grassroots human rights activism. Through radio broadcasts, training sessions, and digital storytelling initiatives, over 1.7 million people were reached with key messages on child protection, gender equality, and human rights awareness. Survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) were empowered to share their stories and advocate for change, with over 50 individuals trained in digital storytelling. The Women's Empowerment and GBV Policies in Puntland contributed to a 40% increase in the reporting of sexual violence cases, demonstrating the effectiveness of these initiatives. Furthermore, the programme extended its reach to marginalized communities by training 50 community champions in Jubaland, who successfully raised awareness on human rights issues, reaching more than 900 households.

“ Learning how to effectively use digital storytelling and public speaking has opened up new avenues to share my story. I feel empowered to advocate for the rights of marginalized groups and to challenge the social stigmas that silence us. ”

she expressed passionately.
Halima Mohamed Abdullahi

Institutional capacity-building efforts were another key focus of JPHR-2, with over 1,012 government personnel, civil society members, and community leaders trained across Somalia. The National Human Rights Forum, held in Mogadishu, brought together government officials, civil society organizations (CSOs), and legal experts to discuss human rights protection and governance. On the international front, Somalia actively participated in the Human Rights Committee's review of its compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), signaling a commitment to meeting global human rights standards. The country also pledged to ratify the African Charter on Welfare and Rights of the Child by 2025, further strengthening its legal framework for child protection.

JPHR-2 also played a pivotal role in child protection and education reforms. The Alternative Care System (Kafala) was technically validated to align with Sharia law and child rights protections, ensuring a secure framework for orphaned and vulnerable children. A comprehensive Madrasas/Dugsi Mapping Report was conducted, assessing 1,542 religious schools to enhance child safeguarding measures and improve educational standards. Additionally, the Community-Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPCs) were strengthened through structured training, ensuring uniform reporting mechanisms for child protection cases. Through various advocacy efforts, thousands of people, including parents, teachers, and children, gained a deeper understanding of child rights and protection laws.

In the different Federal Member States, JPHR-2's impact was widespread. In Jubaland, 19 human rights awareness activities were carried out, engaging 612 participants, including persons with disabilities, youth leaders, and marginalized groups. The region also advanced legislative discussions on disability rights and anti-FGM measures. In Galmudug, the programme supported the passage of the Anti-FGM Law and improved journalist protection through training sessions that strengthened freedom of speech regulations. South-West State (SWS) saw the implementation of extensive gender-based violence prevention training, empowering women's civil society organizations and improving human rights monitoring systems. HirShabelle made strides in journalist-police collaboration, which reduced unlawful detentions and promoted greater media freedom. In Puntland, the enforcement of the Sexual Offenses Act led to increased legal accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence while providing support services for survivors.



Figure 12: Empowering Somali Women



At the international level, Somalia’s election to the United Nations Security Council (2024-2025) elevated its role in global human rights discussions. The country also committed to implementing recommendations from the Human Rights Committee’s review, particularly in areas related to justice reform and child rights. These steps reflected Somalia’s growing engagement with international human rights mechanisms, reinforcing its progress in strengthening rule of law, inclusivity, and legal protections.

Despite these accomplishments, the programme faced numerous challenges, including security risks, political instability, and legislative delays. The ongoing conflict with Al-Shabaab disrupted field activities, requiring the programme to adapt by shifting implementation to safer areas. Political leadership changes within the Ministry of Family Affairs and Human Rights further delayed key decision-making processes.

The Child Rights Bill, despite its importance, was returned for Sharia compliance review, slowing its legislative progress. Funding constraints also posed difficulties, particularly in sustaining the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), but advocacy efforts helped maintain critical child protection services.

JPHR-2 continued to demonstrate resilience and adaptability, ensuring that human rights protections remained a priority in Somalia’s political and legal landscape. Through its multifaceted approach, combining legislative advocacy, community engagement, institutional capacity-building, and international cooperation, the programme made significant strides in promoting justice, inclusivity, and equality. As Somalia moves forward, the foundations laid by JPHR-2 will play a crucial role in sustaining human rights advancements and fostering a more just and inclusive society.

The Women’s Peace and Protection (WPP) programme has been at the forefront of efforts to empower women, promote peace, and strengthen protection for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) across Somalia. Through a combination of policy reforms, community engagement, and advocacy, WPP has made real progress in ensuring women have a stronger voice in governance, peacebuilding, and decision-making at all levels.

One of the biggest achievements was the development and launch of Somalia’s National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325, which provides a national roadmap for advancing the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda. To make sure these commitments were carried out at the local level, WPP also supported the creation of Local Action Plans (LAPs) in different states, helping to localize gender equality efforts. At the same time, the programme played a big role in shaping key legal reforms, including consultations on the Sexual Offences Bill and the Anti-FGM Bill, both of which aim to improve protections for women and girls.

Beyond policies and laws, WPP focused on getting more women into leadership roles. It helped set up Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses in both the Upper House and the House of the People, where women MPs received training in leadership, legislative drafting, and decision-making.

To broaden their perspective, WPP also organized a study visit to Rwanda, where Somali MPs learned from Rwanda’s success in gender-responsive policies, tackling SGBV, and increasing women’s political representation. Many returned with a renewed commitment to pushing for the 30% women’s quota in Somalia’s government.

WPP also brought women together at the community level by establishing women’s peace networks across different regions. These networks provided a space for women to collaborate on conflict resolution, track and report SGBV cases, and engage with traditional elders on peacebuilding. In some areas, these efforts led to women-led peace and reconciliation conferences, where women took center stage in shaping discussions on stabilization and conflict resolution.

To support survivors of violence, WPP set up One-Stop Centres in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Dhusamareb, where women could access psychosocial support, medical care, and legal referrals. Since their launch, these centers have already helped hundreds of survivors—214 in Baidoa, 162 in Dhusamareb, and 73 in Kismayo—providing much-needed services in places where such support is often hard to find.



Figure 13: Empowering Somali Women through WPP



Increased Capacity

630 protection actors’ capacity have increased to prevent and respond to CRSV.



Advocacy

800 civil servants and CSOs trained and capacitated in effective human rights advocacy and response.



Institutional Infrastructure

Women’s Parliamentary Caucuses established/ capacitated to advocate for adoption of progressive gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) laws/legislation



Community Engagement

1,540 religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized group members trained for participation of women in local and state-level affairs



Women's Representation

6 platforms established towards representation of women in the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) driven process

Raising awareness has been another key focus. WPP trained 69 journalists and activists to use media as a tool to promote women’s rights and the WPS agenda. It also held discussions with Somali scholars, religious leaders, and community activists on women’s rights in Islam, challenging harmful norms and encouraging progressive interpretations. At the same time, WPP partnered with the Somali National University (SNU) to train 106 professionals—including 89 women—through a certificate course on Women, Peace, and Security, helping to build a new generation of gender-sensitive leaders.

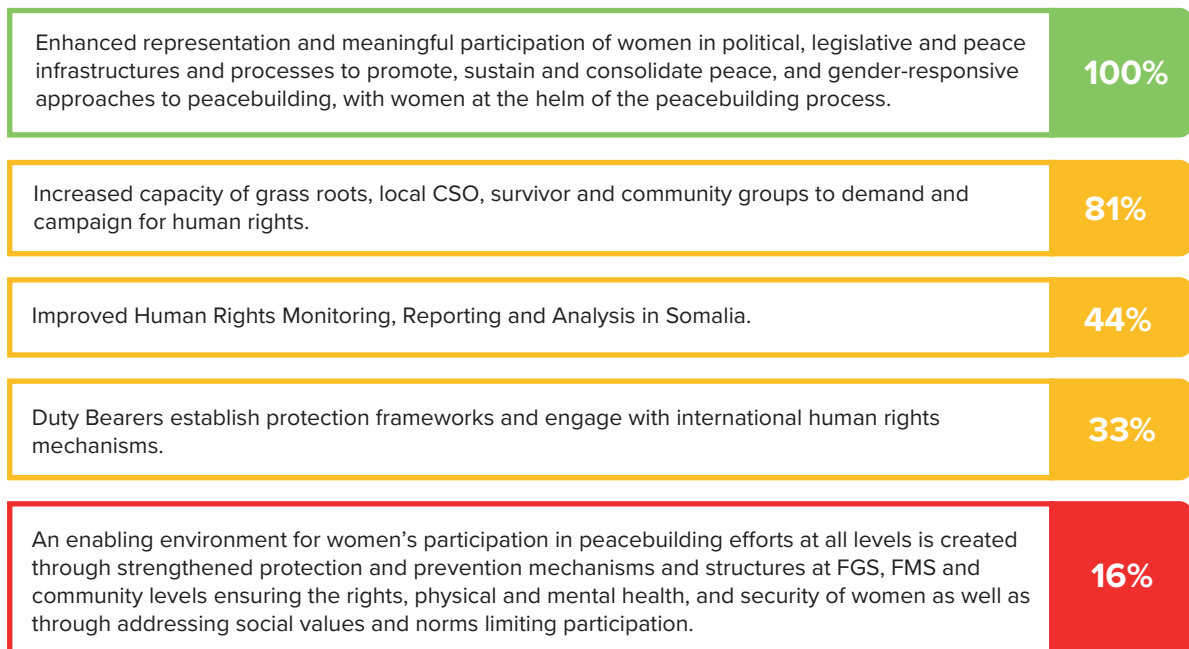
The programme also played a key role in advocacy and coalition-building. It organized six major campaigns calling for women’s organizations and human rights defenders to be included in government-led policy discussions and monitoring efforts. It also set up an 11-member Anti-FGM Task Force, which has been pushing for the enactment of the Anti-FGM Bill and raising awareness through radio campaigns that reached over 116,000 people.

A major step forward was the launch of the Somalia Chapter of the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN). Following this, WPP helped establish AWLN chapters in each Federal Member State, giving women a stronger platform to connect, share experiences, and push for change. To strengthen their work, WPP also organized a three-day capacity-building workshop where AWLN leaders developed a two-year action plan and elected a Youth Caucus to ensure younger women were also part of the movement.

Through all these efforts, WPP has helped shape a stronger, more inclusive future for Somali women. Whether through policy change, leadership training, survivor support, or grassroots activism, the programme has made sure that women are not just being talked about in peace and governance—they are actively leading the way.



Figure 14: Achievements against SJF window indicator targets



Achievement

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Lead organisations:
UNFPA

Number of projects
1

Allocations
Nil

Related SDGs:



COMMUNITY MEMBERS ENGAGE IN A UNFPA-LED SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN SOMALIA.

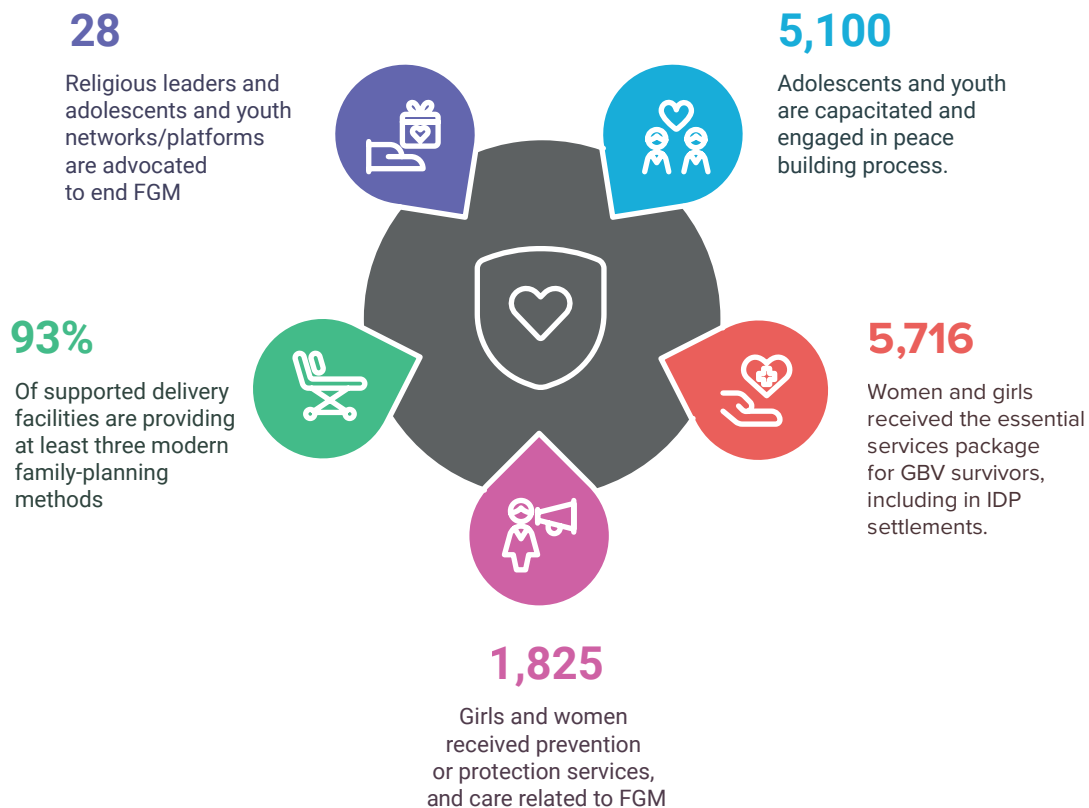
In 2024, the UNFPA Country Programme concluded its implementation under the SJF, having taken a holistic, multi-sectoral approach to strengthening Somalia's health systems, empowering youth, and advancing gender equality and reproductive rights. Through service delivery, advocacy, and community engagement, UNFPA significantly improved maternal and reproductive health outcomes, contributing to sustainable development.

The Country Programme expanded Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, reaching women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and marginalized communities. Beneficiaries accessed services through in-person outreach, health facilities, and virtual platforms. While family planning (FP) services expanded in remote areas, greater male engagement remains a challenge.

Between 2021 and 2024, UNFPA provided essential SRH services to 1,639,233 women and girls, supporting 139,392 safe deliveries, 8,328 cesarean sections, and prenatal care for 541,223 women. Additionally, 235,823 women accessed FP methods, 48,672 received treatment for pregnancy-related complications, and 665,176 accessed SRHR services and information.

In 2024, UNFPA helped implement a National Midwifery Regulatory Framework to strengthen midwifery standards. Community outreach promoted maternal health and FGM prevention, while surveys highlighted positive service feedback. Challenges like supply shortages and deployment delays were mitigated through community-based interventions.

Figure 15: Achievements in Sexual and Reproductive Health



UNFPA’s health system strengthening led to a surge in FP availability. By 2024, 93.3% of health facilities offered at least three modern FP methods, up from 46% in 2020. Facilities with trained FP personnel following human rights protocols rose from 68% in 2020 to 94.38% in 2024. Consequently, 67,967 women accessed modern contraceptives in 2024. The inclusion of 349 new health facilities further expanded FP services.

The Youth Programme empowered young people through youth centers, vocational training, digital literacy, and adolescent SRH services. Over 197,000 youth (60% male, 40% female) benefited, appreciating safe spaces for SRH services, career guidance, and leadership training. Many called for expanded outreach to marginalized youth and increased resources.

Social enterprise grants supported youth entrepreneurship. In Puntland, UNFPA, through YPeer, awarded \$10,000 each to Somali Foto Fest and Horn Development Agency (HORNDA). Somali Foto Fest trained youth in photography and video editing, while HornDA focused on capacity-building. In Somaliland, Borama Innovation Hub received support for training programs, fostering sustainable development skills.

By 2024, youth initiatives boosted awareness of gender equality, non-violent conflict resolution, and community engagement. Outreach campaigns reached over 2,000 individuals, fostering discussions on key social issues and strengthening youth leadership.

Between 2021 and 2024, UNFPA engaged 7,364 individuals in GBV and FGM prevention. Religious and community leaders played a key role in de-linking FGM from Islamic teachings, with 2,810 leaders advocating for abandonment. Policy advocacy reached 1,490 stakeholders, accelerating efforts to ban sexual violence and FGM. Community discussions led 256 communities in South Central Somalia, Puntland, and Somaliland to declare their intent to abandon FGM.

Various initiatives provided GBV-related services and information to 6,900,614 individuals through media, community dialogues, and awareness campaigns. UNFPA delivered specialized GBV services to 169,338 women and girls, distributed dignity kits to 40,790 beneficiaries, supported 30,335 with transitional shelters, and treated 28,698 FGM survivors across Banadir, Bosaso, Garowe, and Hargeisa health facilities.

UNFPA also advanced Population Development (PD) efforts by supporting data collection and analysis to bridge information gaps related to national development and SDGs. Capacity-building initiatives strengthened professionals' ability to apply geospatial data and analytics, enhancing planning and decision-making.



Figure 16: Progress in Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

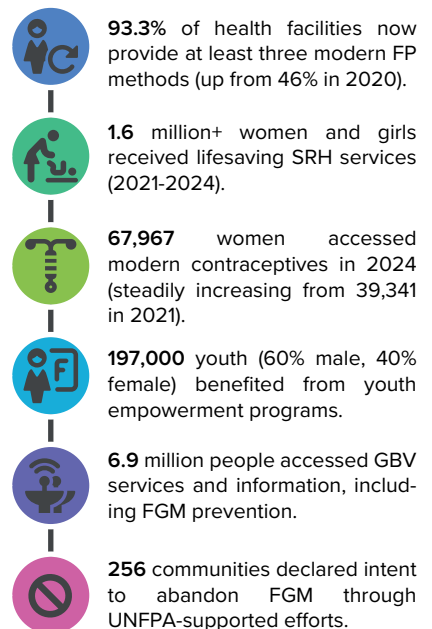
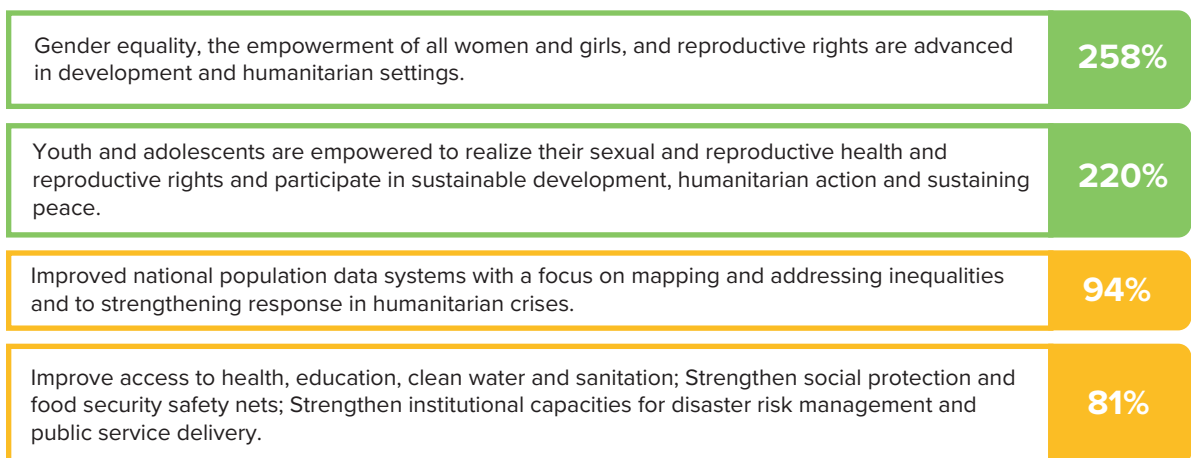


Figure 17: Thematic Window Achievement



Achievement

The UNFPA Country Programme follows its own results framework. This indicates performance against those outcomes, as it is a legacy programme. The new window-level results framework for the Social Development window has not been operationalized yet.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE)

Across various Joint Programmes, significant strides have been made in Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). The Constitutional Review Process ensured that 56% of 7,750 in-person consultees were women, integrating their perspectives. The SRSP set a 30% minimum participation threshold for women in reconciliation efforts. In the Justice Programme, women now serve on ADR center committees in Bossaso for the first time. BASIS reserved over 40% of funded security posts for women. Saameynta secured land title deeds in women's names for newly relocated households to provide them with legal recognition and security of tenure. Additionally, 150 women in Bosaso will receive business training and grants, strengthening their economic independence and leadership.

Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA)

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is central to multiple Joint Programmes, ensuring inclusivity, participation, and accountability. SRSP's reconciliation efforts reached 2,500 nomadic families, integrating their needs into peace agreements. The Justice Programme promotes equal access to justice through generative dialogue. BASIS prioritizes marginalized groups in security policy, and Saameynta secured dignified housing for IDPs. WPP contributed to ongoing national efforts to advance the 30% women's quota for political representation — a commitment first articulated in 2012 but not yet realized — and supported the enactment of an anti-FGM Act in Galmudug, marking legislative progress in human rights protection.

Leave No One Behind (LNOB)

Saameynta provided 74 homes for IDPs, and JPHR 2 strengthened legal protections, including for children in armed groups. WPP empowered women in peacebuilding and supported SGBV survivors in One Stop Centers. JPHR-2 supported the drafting and advocacy of Disability Rights Bills across multiple FMS and trained over 100 persons with disabilities on rights awareness, advocacy, and monitoring.

Minority groups, including Somali Bantus and other marginalized clans, were engaged through community dialogues, human rights education, and representation in local legislative processes — strengthening both visibility and agency. These interventions ensure Somalia's most vulnerable are included in development efforts.

Social Contract and Legitimacy

SJF-supported programmes have significantly contributed to strengthening the social contract in Somalia by promoting inclusive governance, institutional accountability, and citizen participation. Efforts to empower women across community, institutional, and parliamentary levels have enhanced gender-responsive governance and reinforced the legitimacy of public institutions. UNFPA's rights-based approach, anchored in partnerships with government and community-rooted organizations, has fostered local ownership and cultural alignment, enhancing programme impact and sustainability. By ensuring equitable access to services and upholding principles of non-discrimination, the programmes have supported Somalia's broader federalization process and helped foster trust between citizens and the state—critical pillars for social cohesion and long-term stability.

Prevention of Corruption

Across the SJF portfolio, supported by the UN's Risk Management Unit (RMU), a strong commitment to preventing corruption and promoting accountability is evident through institutional safeguards and programmatic measures. Programmes such as WPP, JJCP, and SRSP rigorously apply UNDP's enterprise risk management systems, mandate anti-fraud policies for implementing partners, and promote transparency in fund utilization. Implementing agencies integrate structured risk analysis frameworks, including HACT, micro-assessments, spot checks, and direct payment modalities, to enhance oversight and mitigate aid diversion.

UNDP-supported initiatives, including Saameynta and CRP, prioritize community engagement, third-party monitoring, and enforce payment clearance protocols through legal agreements and technical vetting. BASIS further addresses systemic corruption through adaptive political economy approaches, promoting inclusive governance, decentralization, and conflict-sensitive audits. Collectively, these efforts foster a culture of integrity, build institutional resilience, and safeguard SJF investments from misuse or elite capture.

Environment and Climate Security

In response to Somalia’s acute climate vulnerabilities—ranging from recurrent droughts and floods to food insecurity—SJF-supported programmes have integrated climate resilience as a cross-cutting priority. UNFPA’s approach combines lifesaving services with adaptive strategies by empowering women and youth through gender-responsive climate education, mobile medical clinics, and a climate-resilient midwifery programme that deploys MISP-trained professionals to crisis zones. These efforts ensure continuity of care and address the gendered impacts of climate-related displacement and fragility. Complementing these, the Dowladkaab programme worked with Federal Member States (FMS) to develop a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) manual, laying the groundwork for a community-level vulnerability survey and action plan. Collectively, these initiatives not only strengthen service delivery in climate-affected regions but also contribute to long-term environmental security and peacebuilding.

Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus:

The Constitutional Review Process fostered trust-building through inclusive consultations. SRSP applied the Triple Nexus approach to address root causes of conflict, including nomadic families in resource-sharing agreements. Saameynta and Maar-eynta are expressly nexus-oriented programmes, delivering development solutions to chronic humanitarian challenges and caseloads. Saameynta provided durable housing and economic integration for displaced communities. JPHR 2 advanced water rights for marginalized groups. Dowlad-Kaab strengthened local governance, benefiting multiple federal states through participatory planning.

Figure 18: SJF cross-cutting priorities



Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Promoting equal rights and opportunities for all genders



Human Rights-Based Approach

Ensuring that human rights are central to policies



Leave No One Behind

Commitment to inclusive development for all individuals



Social Contract and Legitimacy

Building trust and accountability in governance



Prevention of Corruption

Implementing measures to avoid corrupt practices



Environment and Climate Security

Addressing environmental challenges and climate change



Human Development Peace Nexus

Linking development, peace, and security



RISK MANAGEMENT

CHRISTOPHER RUMENS,
ACTING HEAD OF THE UN RISK MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Risk Management Unit (RMU) offers comprehensive risk management services to the UN, its partners, and donors in Somalia. In 2024, RMU focused on technical innovation, trust-building, and redefining priorities in view of the evolving context, including the transition of the UN's political mission in Somalia, UNTMIS. Here are the highlights of the RMU's achievements in 2024:

Technology and Innovations Workstream

The RMU's Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) remains crucial for due diligence, offering the UN and partners an up-to-date view of implementing partners and vendor profiles. In 2024, the RMU overhauled the system to enhance functionality, engaging partners through workshops. As a result, ten agencies now actively share data, strengthening CIMS for risk management and decision-making in procurement and contracting processes.

Capacity Strengthening Workstream

In 2024, RMU strengthened NGO risk management by delivering training workshops and guiding the integration of risk registers into work plans. RMU also assessed government-led efforts to prevent aid diversion, engaging stakeholders national and international partners. Findings will support informed government decisions. Additionally, RMU's NGO Liaison Officer advocated for a supportive regulatory environment in the NGO bill.

Risk Profiling and Analysis Workstream

The 2024 Aid Diversion Tracker (ADT) has been shared with UN agencies, Government, NGOs, and donors to map aid diversion allegations, monitor security, and assess humanitarian access. In 2025, the ADT will focus on more accurate geolocation of allegations and develop a metric to measure aid diversion rates over time.

In 2024, due diligence methods transformed with the addition of short assessments to the RMU, available to all UN agencies. In 2025, RMU will collaborate more closely with commissioning parties to ensure products meet their needs in a constructive and supportive way.

2025

The RMU coordinated the Joint Humanitarian Risk Register, achieved its primary goal of addressing and understanding collective risks in Somalia. As we progress into 2025 the risk register has not diminished in volume or importance, however it has and will continue to become user friendly and an essential element to operating in Somalia.

In 2025, the focus will be on expanding CIMS usage, ensuring agencies not only understand its value but actively advocate for it. We will launch marketing campaigns and engage partners to boost utilization. A priority will be supporting other countries in adopting the system. Enhancement efforts will include integrating AI to automate tasks like report generation, improving efficiency and analytics.

Additionally, more donors and UN agencies have shared details of capacity injection support to the Government of Somalia. This information has been incorporated into the RMU's Capacity Injection Reporting Tool (CIRT), enhancing coordination, identifying capacity gaps, and aligning salary supplements with the government's standardized salary scale. The redevelopment of CIRT is in progress and set to launch in 2025.

In 2025, RMU will focus on enhancing collaboration, building risk management capacity for both government and NGOs, developing a joint risk register, and establishing a monitoring framework for aid diversion prevention.



LOOKING FORWARD

PETER NORDSTROM,
SENIOR TRUST FUND MANAGER

The 2024 annual report's "Looking Forward" section outlined three key priorities for the SJF Secretariat in 2024: 1) continued strategic dialogue among partners, 2) enhanced quality reporting, and 3) ongoing reflection and improvement. Significant progress was made towards achieving these priorities, particularly through the convening of two Management Group meetings, three Partner Forums, engagement in the government-led aid architecture, and a partnership with the [Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation](#) on the [Funding Compact](#).

This report, which you are now reading, represents a substantial shift from previous editions. It includes more comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis across the portfolio. Additionally, a survey was conducted to collect valuable feedback on SJF's programmatic and administrative processes, which will be instrumental in fine-tuning our processes moving forward.

In 2025, the SJF will remain focused on delivering meaningful value to its stakeholders. With a strategically diverse portfolio of programs, the Secretariat will prioritize providing more in-depth analysis and knowledge products, complementing the regular reporting cycle. To facilitate this, SJF has engaged [HACOF](#) as our external peer review partner and Particip as our third-party monitoring agent. The "window advisory groups" will also be activated to foster more detailed discussions on key issues related to the programs funded by the SJF. Moreover, the government-led aid architecture will serve as an important platform for sharing relevant portfolio information, enhancing partner coordination beyond the SJF. The Secretariat will continue its coordination of monitoring missions in partnership with government counterparts. Additionally, supporting the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) efforts using insights from the SJF's portfolio and its ability to analyse large sets of indicators remains a priority.

To strengthen the SJF's management, the Secretariat has contracted [Vera Solutions](#) to develop a tailored fund management platform, SJF Connect, which is currently being tested. The platform is scheduled for full rollout to stakeholders in the first half of 2025, and will offer interfaces for all key stakeholders, including implementing agencies, contributing donors, and government entities. SJF Connect will complement the existing [MPTF Gateway](#), which continues to serve as the primary source of authoritative financial information.

Joint resource mobilization will remain a key priority together with our stakeholders. Despite the challenging funding environment, the Fund has successfully raised between \$30-35 million annually in 2023-2024. Maintaining this level of funding in 2025 and beyond will be crucial to sustaining the portfolio. However, the SJF's Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy sets a target of at least \$65 million annually to fully realize the Fund's potential across all seven funding windows, including the Social Development and Economic Development windows that are yet to be launched. Given evolving circumstances, it will be necessary to revisit the assumptions underlying the SJF's design, ensuring alignment with current realities and managing stakeholder expectations.

Finally, we look forward to working with Sweden and Netherlands as the new donor representatives on the SJF's Management Group.



Current Funding

Represents the \$30-35 million raised annually



Future Funding Goals

Aims for \$65 million to expand operations



Strategic Alignment

Ensures strategies align with current realities

Figure 19: Strategic Funding Overview

PORTFOLIO

13 PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY 12 UN ENTITIES

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

State-building and Reconciliation Support Programme.
Support to Democratization and Achieving Social Contract through Inclusive Constitutional Review Process in Somalia Project (Constitutional Review Project).

RULE OF LAW

Joint Justice and Corrections Programme.
Joint Police Programme (partially funded by SJF).
Operationalisation of Baidoa Prison.**
Bosaso Courthouse Complex Project.**
Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali FMS (BASIS).

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

Joint Programme on Human Rights 2.0.
Women Peace and Protection Programme (WPP).

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Dowlad-Kaab.

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

Saameynta - Scaling Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia.
JOSP Maareynta Isbeddelka Cimilada - MIC (JOSP Governance for Adaptation to Climate Change) Programme.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

UNFPA Country Programme.

MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-CUTTING

Enablers III.
Direct-Cost Secretariat Project.

**These are legacy programmes

These programmes cover multiple thematic areas essential for Somalia's development, aligning with 12 UN entities involved in their implementation



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



ACRONYMS

- AF	Adaptation Fund
- AfDB	African Development Bank
- CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
- CCCM	Cluster Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster
- CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- CIF	Climate Investment Funds
- CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
- CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
- EAJ	Expanding Access to Justice
- FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- GBV	Gender-Based Violence
- GCF	Green Climate Fund
- GEF	Global Environment Facility
- GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
- IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
- IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
- MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
- MoWHRD	Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development
- NAP	National Adaptation Plan
- NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
- NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
- ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
- NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
- NRF	National Reconciliation Framework
- OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- PWD	Persons with Disabilities
- SIDRA	Somali Institute for Development and Research Analysis
- SOYVA	Somali Youth Volunteers Association
- SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
- UN	United Nations
- UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
- UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
- UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
- UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
- UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- USAID	United States Agency for International Development
- WEDO	Women and Environment Development Organization
- WFP	World Food Programme
- WGC	Women and Gender Constituency



SOMALIA JOINT FUND

TUBTA HORUMARKA