

SOMALIA JOINT FUND (SJF)

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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 2025, outlining achievements, partnerships, financial insights, and future plans across five open funding windows.

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

In 2025, the SJF managed and implemented 14 Programme, made possible through the generous contributions of the following donor countries:

- **Canada**
- **European Union**
- **Netherlands**
- **Norway**
- **Sweden**
- **Switzerland**
- **Italy**
- **U.S.A**

Photo Credits:

Cover: UNDP Somalia

p. 6: UNTMIS

p. 10: UNDP Somalia

p. 19: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources Somalia

p. 23: UNDP Somali

p. 24: UNDP Somaliaa

Copyright © UN in Somalia

April 2026

CONTENTS

FOREWORD BY MINISTER OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	4
2025 HIGHLIGHTS	6
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS	7
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW	8
PORTFOLIO	10
OUR ENGAGEMENT	12
ACHIEVEMENTS BY FUNDING WINDOW	
Inclusive Politics	13
Rule of Law	15
Climate and Resilience	17
Community Recovery and Local Governance	21
Building local capacity and financial sustainability	22
Human Rights and Gender	23
CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES	25
RISK MANAGEMENT	29
PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE	30
RISK REPORTS	35
LOOKING FORWARD	39
ACRONYMS	40



FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, INVESTMENT, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

It is a great honor to present to you the Consolidated Annual Report of the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) for 2025. This year has been pivotal in shaping our development path, as the Government has begun implementing the National Transformation Plan (NTP), advancing our national development priorities while strengthening the institutions that support a capable, accountable, and inclusive state for the benefit of the Somali people.

Over the years, the Somalia Joint Fund has played a pivotal role in aligning partners' resources behind nationally defined priorities, while reinforcing government leadership at all levels. In 2025, its efforts focused on strengthening social cohesion and public trust, advancing reconciliation, promoting inclusive political processes, and supporting community-based justice, critical foundations for addressing the root causes of fragility and building a more peaceful society. At the same time, strategic investments in climate resilience and durable solutions have empowered communities to withstand shocks, recover stronger, and transition toward sustainable livelihoods that improve the lives of our people.

Moreover, while the results presented in this report demonstrate tangible progress across priority areas, there is no doubt that programs at both federal and state levels have strengthened institutional capacities, enhanced intergovernmental coordination, and advanced critical reforms in decentralization and service delivery. At the district level, these programs have empowered local authorities to plan effectively, manage resources responsibly, and engage citizens meaningfully in decision-making. Collectively, these efforts constitute essential building blocks for a resilient and fully functioning federal system.

Through strengthened collaboration between the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development and the United Nations, along with continuous engagement with donors, the fund has enhanced coordination, improved oversight, and ensured that programs are firmly aligned with national priorities, thereby strengthening strategic alignment, accountability, and transparency in the management of funds, while minimizing duplication and maximizing the impact of programs.

Despite the progress made, we are fully aware that the path ahead remains demanding. Sustaining reforms, expanding service delivery, and addressing climate and economic vulnerabilities will require continued partnership and predictable financing. It is essential that we build on the gains achieved and maintain momentum in strengthening national systems.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation to all our partners, including MDAs at both Federal and State levels, the United Nations for their strong collaboration, and our generous donors for their continued support and unwavering confidence in Somalia's reform and development agenda.

Hon. Mohamud A. Sheikh Farah (Beenebeene)
Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
Federal Government of Somalia.

FOREWORD BY THE DSRSG/RC/HC



Dear partners,

It is my pleasure to present the 2025 Consolidated Annual Report of the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF). This report reflects a year of consolidation re-alignment, and renewed momentum for collective action in support of Somalia's national priorities, as articulated in the National Transformation Plan (NTP).

Somalia continues to navigate a complex development landscape. Governance reforms, conflict and security operations, climate shocks, and persistent humanitarian needs unfold in parallel. At the same time, the UN in close cooperation with government is advancing preparations for the closure of UNTMIS on 31 October 2026, and the transition to a Resident Coordinator-led UN Country Team presence. In this context, coherence and continuity is not optional, it is essential. The SJF is one of the principal instruments through which the UN system aligns behind nationally defined priorities and delivers in a coordinated, accountable manner.

In 2025, the Fund supported programmes across Inclusive Politics, Rule of Law, Climate and Resilience, Community Recovery and Local Governance, and Human Rights and Gender. Beyond outputs and figures, this report demonstrates how pooled, flexible financing enables integrated approaches, linking federal policy reform to district-level service delivery, connecting reconciliation processes to institutional strengthening, and bridging climate resilience with economic recovery.

The Community Recovery and Local Governance portfolio illustrates this well. Across four Federal Member States, districts strengthened public financial management systems, increased domestic revenue collection, institutionalised participatory planning, and advanced decentralised service delivery models. These reforms may appear technical, but they are foundational: they contribute directly to rebuilding trust between citizens and the state, and to anchoring federalism in functioning institutions.

The Fund's performance in 2025 also reflects continued partnership. Close cooperation between the UN and government counterparts across the portfolio, and regular dialogue with donors have reinforced transparency and strategic alignment.

At a time of global funding pressures, and of system-wide reform as articulated in the UN80 Initiative, the case for pooled funding is stronger than ever. Fragmentation dilutes impact while alignment multiplies it. The SJF demonstrates that when resources are combined behind shared strategies, the UN can operate with greater coherence, reduce duplication, and deliver results at scale.

Challenges remain. Continued insecurity in parts of the country, repeated climate shocks, governance challenges and fiscal constraints continue to test institutional resilience. Sustained, flexible financing will be critical to protect hard-won gains and to ensure that decentralisation, reconciliation, and service delivery reforms are not reversed.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, Banadir Regional Administration, civil society partners, participating UN organizations, and our generous donors for their continued trust and collaboration. Together, we are demonstrating that coordinated, Somali-led solutions can translate policy ambition into tangible progress.

As Somalia advances along its path of state-building and recovery, and as we now enter the last 5-year period of the Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Agenda, the SJF remains a central platform for collective investment in inclusive governance, resilience, and long-term development.

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



2025 HIGHLIGHTS

Climate Adaptation

43,277 individuals involved in climate planning










DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

7 Donors provided funding to the Somalia Joint Fund during the reporting period.















\$27.64M

Was pledged and received in full, delivering a 100 percent realization of commitments.

2025 contributions

Donor	Commitment (\$)	Deposited (\$)	Rate
 Norway	12,142,869	12,142,869	100%
 Netherlands	8,500,000	8,500,000	100%
 Switzerland	2,942,879	2,942,879	100%
 Sweden	2,080,386	2,080,386	100%
 Canada	1,043,168	1,043,168	100%
 Italy	66,080	66,080	100%
 U.S.A	8,543	8,543	100%
Total	27,644,296	27,644,296	100%

Overall contributions from 2015 through to 31 December 2025

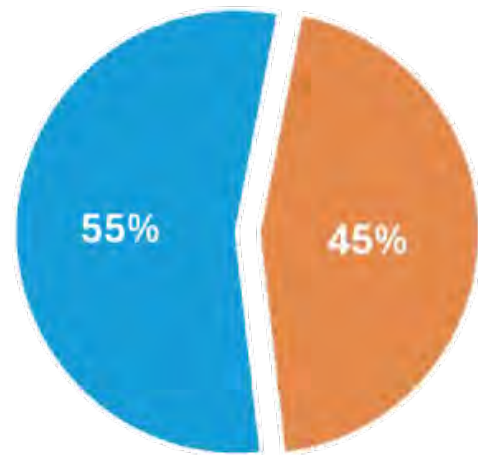
Donor	Commitment (\$)	Deposited (\$)	Rate
 Sweden	141,364,389	141,364,389	100%
 Norway	91,461,887	91,461,887	100%
 European Union	86,647,515	85,940,000	100%
 Switzerland	63,556,431	63,556,431	100%
 Denmark	42,682,217	42,682,217	100%
 Netherlands	36,396,422	36,396,422	100%
 Finland	36,283,987	30,422,323	84%
 United Kingdom	36,236,007	35,976,001	99%
 Germany	32,807,500	32,807,500	100%
 Italy	30,604,599	30,604,599	100%
 Peacebuilding Fund	8,572,120	8,572,120	100%
 U.S.A	5,543,543	5,543,543	100%
 Canada	3,621,767	1,779,468	49%
 Somalia	3,332,364	3,332,364	100%
Total	617,268,449	600,439,263	99%

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In 2025, deposits into the Somalia Joint Fund totalled **27,644,296** dollars, compared with **14,936,139** dollars during the same period in 2024.

The increase reflects the translation of previously concluded agreements into cash, strengthening liquidity during the year and supporting ongoing implementation.

At the same time, the outlook remains tight. Confirmed resources for this 2026 and beyond remain modest. The recent rise in deposits, therefore, provides temporary stability, but sustained financing will be essential to maintain continuity and pace.



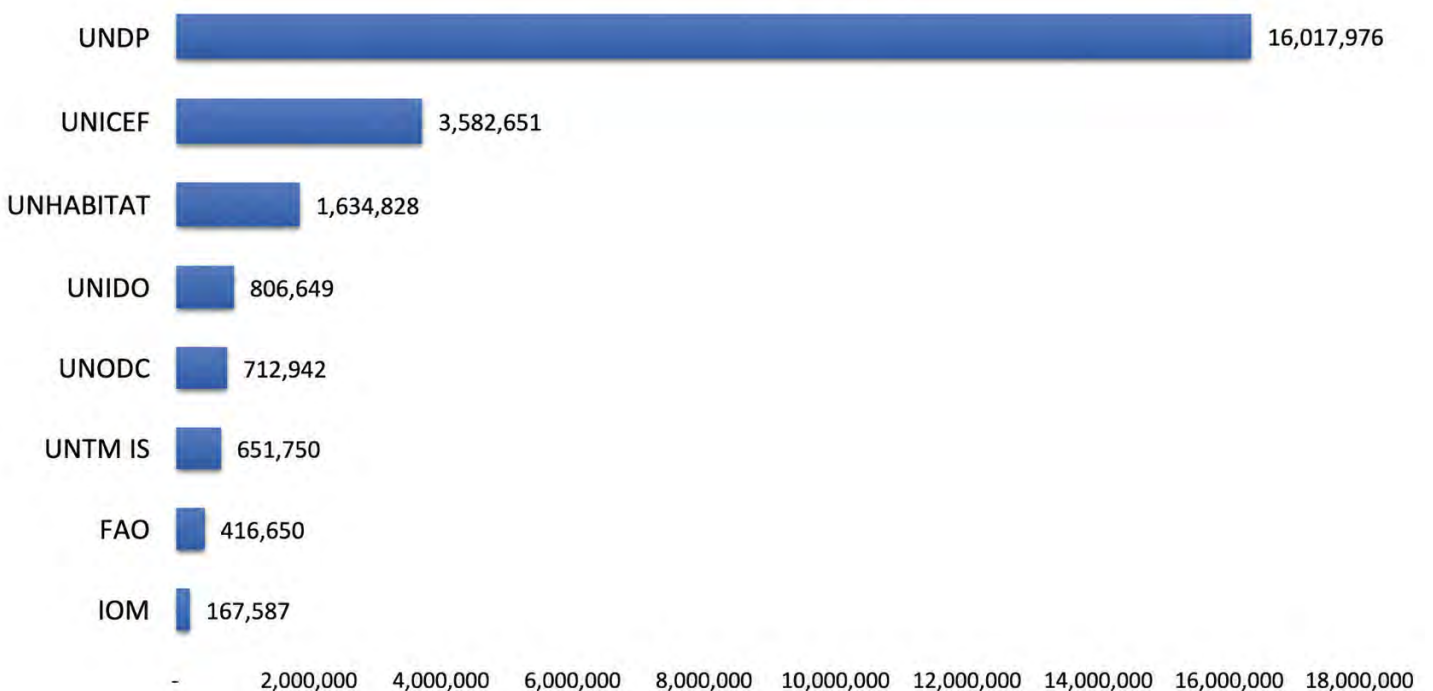
Softly Earmarked at Window level Fully unearmarked

The SJF real-time financial information can be accessed on the MPTF Gateway.

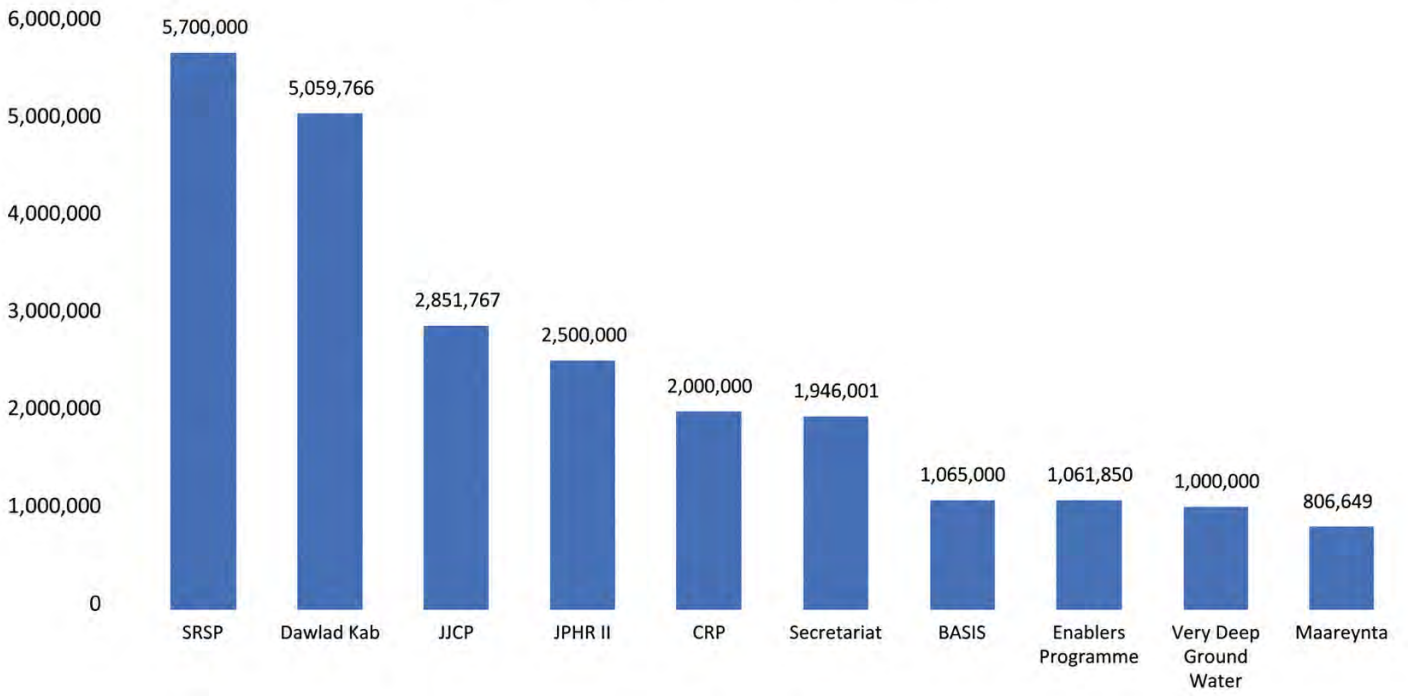
\$23,991,033 transferred to PUNOs* in 2026

Financial data source: MPTF Gateway on 30 June 2025 - *PUNO: Participating UN organisation.

2025 Transfers by Agency



2025 Transfers by Programme



PORTFOLIO

12 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED BY 11 UN ENTITIES

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

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

RULE OF LAW

Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS)
Joint Justice and Corrections Programme

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 -
JOSP Governance for adaptation to climate change (part of the Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme-JOSP Feasibility for very deep groundwater in Somalia

MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-CUTTING

Enablers.
Direct-Cost Secretariat Project.





OUR ENGAGEMENT

A central priority during the year was deepening institutional coordination with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). A Letter of Agreement was operationalised to enhance government liaison and joint oversight functions, embedding SJF coordination capacity within national systems and reinforcing country ownership. Adjustments were also made to increase government-engagement through MoPIED in SJF operations, including adding MoPIED as a co-chair in the SJF's Partner Forum.

Regular high-level engagements were convened through the SJF Management Group and Partner Forum, providing strategic direction on portfolio performance, resource mobilisation, and governance reforms. Amendments to the SJF Terms of Reference and targeted programme adjustments were reviewed and endorsed through these governance structures, ensuring continued responsiveness to the evolving national context.

Window Advisory Groups were activated and strengthened as thematic coordination platforms, bringing together line ministries, FMS representatives, donors, and UN agencies to oversee flagship investments and ensure policy coherence across funding windows. These forums enhanced substantive dialogue on decentralisation, reconciliation, climate resilience, and governance reforms.

Enhancing Donor Dialogue and Transparency

In a context of global fiscal tightening, proactive engagement with donors remained a core function of the Secretariat. Quarterly Partner Forums and bilateral consultations provided updates on implementation progress, risk management, and financial performance. Field missions enabled direct observation of programme results and strengthened mutual accountability.

The SJF budget has remained stable despite significant reductions in funding overall. This is a testament to the SJF's continued relevance and performance. Real-time financial transparency continued to be ensured through reporting via the MPTF Gateway, reinforcing the Fund's commitment to accountability. This will soon be complemented by SJF Connect, which will increase transparency around the Fund's results and provide an interactive way of engaging with data points from across the portfolio.

Promoting Coherence Across the UN System

As Somalia advances, with the transition of the integrated political mission UNTMIS, toward a strengthened, Resident Coordinator-led UNCT configuration, the SJF has served as a practical instrument of UN reform, aligning agencies behind joint programmes, reducing duplication, and reinforcing collective results. Secretariat coordination with Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) emphasised integrated programming, joint monitoring, and harmonised reporting across the five funding windows.

Cross-window learning was promoted through technical exchanges and joint reviews, ensuring that lessons from decentralisation pilots, social accountability mechanisms, climate adaptation initiatives, and reconciliation efforts informed broader programming approaches.

Visibility, Outreach and Strategic Dialogue

The Secretariat strengthened visibility and external engagement throughout the year. Participation in national and regional events highlighted how pooled funding supports economic recovery, private sector engagement, and local governance reform. Engagements with international policy platforms and foundations provided opportunities to share Somalia's experience with pooled financing, localisation, and peacebuilding.

Together, these efforts reinforced the SJF's role not only as a financing mechanism, but as a platform for strategic dialogue, coordination, and collective action ensuring that international support remains aligned, accountable, and responsive to Somalia's evolving priorities.

**REGULAR HIGH-LEVEL
ENGAGEMENTS WERE
CONVENED THROUGH
THE SJF MANAGEMENT
GROUP AND PARTNER FORUM**

INCLUSIVE POLITICS

The State-Building and Reconciliation Support Programme (SRSP) continued to play a critical role in advancing peacebuilding, governance, and social cohesion in Somalia during 2025. Through its support to federal and state institutions, civil society actors, and local communities, the programme strengthened reconciliation processes, improved intergovernmental coordination, and promoted inclusive governance frameworks across the country.

An important achievement during the reporting period was the operationalization of Somalia’s National Reconciliation Framework (NRF). With SRSP support, federal and state stakeholders jointly developed and endorsed a consolidated action plan to implement the framework, embedding reconciliation as a core governance function within national planning processes. The programme also contributed to the development of Somalia’s first National Peace Education Framework and 2025–2030 roadmap, laying the foundation for integrating peace and conflict resolution into the country’s education system.

At the community level, the programme supported locally led mediation and reconciliation initiatives, helping resolve or mitigate sixteen inter- and intra-clan conflicts across several Federal Member States. These efforts brought together elders, women, youth, and government officials to negotiate peace agreements, establish local peace committees, and develop mechanisms for shared management of land and natural resources. The reconciliation processes helped restore social cohesion, reopen trade routes, and strengthen trust between communities and local authorities.

SRSP also strengthened intergovernmental coordination and federal governance mechanisms. Regular Director-General forums and inter-ministerial platforms enabled the Federal Government and Federal Member States to align priorities and improve cooperation on key governance reforms. These dialogues contributed to new coordination platforms, including a Chiefs of Staff forum linking the Office of the Prime Minister and Federal Member States, and improved alignment of national and state development priorities.

Another milestone was the advancement of functional unbundling and federal service delivery frameworks, with the validation of 1,146 government functions to clarify responsibilities between federal and state institutions. This work provides a technical foundation for future agreements on power sharing and resource allocation. In parallel, the programme supported Somalia’s digital identity ecosystem, enabling more than 118,000 citizens, including internally displaced persons, to obtain legal identification and access financial and public services.

PATHWAYS TO UNITY: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOMALIA’S STATE BUILDING AND RECONCILIATION PROGRAMME

Lead organisations:

UNDP

UNTMIS

Number of projects

2

Approved Budget

\$42.5M

Related SDGs:



- 38,764 Somalis reached through nationwide media campaigns and digital outreach, expanding awareness of the constitutional review process.
- 12,000 participants directly engaged in reconciliation, governance, and policy processes, with approximately 35 percent women

- 25 public and private services integrated with the national digital ID system, including 13 banks and telecom operators
- \$4.1 million in public funds saved through removal of 3,000 duplicate or “ghost” teachers from payroll systems



118,000

118,000 citizens obtained legal identity documents



5,599

Citizens participated in protests and resolutions on constitutional reform



38,764 Somalis reached through constitutional review campaigns
Somalis reached through constitutional review campaigns

\$41 million

\$4.1 million public funds saved through payroll system improvements

16 communal conflicts resolved through reconciliation processes

Overall, SRSP reached more than 12,000 direct participants in programme activities during 2025, contributing to measurable improvements in national cohesion indicators and strengthening Somalia’s progress toward inclusive governance, reconciliation, and sustainable peace.

In 2025, the Constitutional Review Programme (CRP) sought to create space for dialogue on key governance issues and strengthened Somali ownership of the constitutional reform process by facilitating inclusive consultations and supporting national constitutional institutions.

During the reporting period, the programme supported more than 30 public consultations on chapters 5–9 of the Provisional Constitution across Mogadishu and several Federal Member States, engaging over 5,500 citizens, including women, youth, civil society actors, and traditional leaders. These consultations provided Somalis with an opportunity to express their views on fundamental constitutional issues such as the governance framework, the status of the capital city, the judicial system, and federal power-sharing arrangements.

The programme supported nationwide media and digital outreach campaigns, reaching nearly 39,000 Somalis through television, radio, social media, and public communication materials. These efforts expanded awareness of the constitutional review process and encouraged broader civic engagement beyond in-person consultations.

In addition, CRP strengthened the institutional capacity of constitutional review bodies, including the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission, and the Parliamentary Oversight Committee. Through technical assistance, operational support, and the placement of young professionals within government institutions, the programme enhanced the ability of national actors to analyze consultation feedback, draft amendments, and advance constitutional reform.

Despite ongoing political tensions and participation challenges in and of some Federal Member States, the programme helped sustain dialogue on constitutional reform and reinforced the importance of constitution-making for state-building.

RULE OF LAW

STRENGTHENING JUSTICE: THE JOINT JUSTICE AND CORRECTION PROGRAMME'S IMPACT ON SOMALIA'S JUSTICE SECTOR

In 2025, the Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP) continued to advance people-centred justice and corrections reform in Somalia, delivering measurable improvements in the capacity, coordination, and accountability of justice and corrections institutions while also supporting the implementation of national reform frameworks.

A key milestone during the reporting period was the adoption of the Alternative Justice Systems Policy, which operationalizes the National Justice Sector Strategy (2025-2029) by establishing referral pathways between traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and the formal justice system. The policy provides a framework to strengthen coordination between formal and informal justice mechanisms while also strengthening legal recognition of decisions taken through community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.

JJCP continued supporting the implementation of the National Justice Sector Strategy, a central priority guiding all programmatic interventions. Building on the insights of a Justice Sector Strategy review meeting, which assessed one year of progress, identified key challenges, and set strategic priorities for 2026, the first Annual Conference of the Justice Sector was successfully convened in Mogadishu in November 2025. The event brought together over 500 participants from all Federal Member States, including justice officials, development and civil society actors, academics, and international experts, to discuss a transformative vision for Somalia's justice sector. This annual forum provides a platform to drive legal reforms, tackle funding gaps, improve accountability and rebuild public confidence in the justice system.

Access to justice was expanded through support to ten community-based Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms across Federal Member States. These mechanisms collectively supported 5,346 beneficiaries, representing a threefold increase compared to 2024. Complementing these efforts, the programme continued to promote the adoption of integrative justice solutions tailored to community needs. A total of 987 participants took part in generative dialogue sessions, and 767 were trained on nonviolent communication, developing the skills to express themselves empathetically and actively listen to others using a collaborative language. Together, these practices aim to shift justice away from punitive approaches, fostering community-driven solutions and generating innovative approaches to disputes resolution.

Lead organisations:

UNDP
UNODC
UNTMIS

Number of projects

2

Approved Budget

\$19.2M

Related SDGs:



- 972 inmates benefited from psychosocial support, with 86 percent reporting improved social and family relationships and 82 percent improved outlook on their future.
- 304 corrections staff (57 women; 247 men) trained on rehabilitation, reintegration, and prevention of violent extremism.
- 987 individuals participated in generative dialogue processes, strengthening community-led justice solutions.

Rehabilitation within the corrections system was strengthened, directly benefiting 1,143 prisoners. Among them, 889 prisoners received basic education and literacy training, while 254 prisoners gained vocational skills to support their reintegration into society. In addition, psychosocial support services reached over 972 inmates in Mogadishu and Garowe prisons, focusing on behavioural change, emotional recovery, and social stigma. Moreover, to further reinforce the local ownership of the Somali Custodial Corps, a total of 304 corrections staff members received trainings in prevention of violent extremism and rehabilitation and reintegration.

On the security sector front, the Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS) programme helped strengthen how security is planned, coordinated, and delivered across Somalia.

A notable achievement was the programme's support to Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest State in developing four people-centred state security strategies. These strategies were shaped through consultations with communities and aligned with Somalia's National Security Architecture. They provide state authorities with a practical roadmap for security planning and implementation over the next five years. Climate-related security risks, gender and affordability considerations are built into the planning process, helping state authorities design security services that are practical and sustainable. In parallel, comparative legal reviews and technical drafting supported the development of State Security Committee and State Security Office frameworks across several states, clarifying institutional roles, improving coordination between federal and state actors, and reinforcing civilian oversight of the security sector.

BASIS also made security planning more responsive to community concerns. A total of 7,781 people were consulted across 22 hotspot towns and villages in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Southwest. Women, youth, internally displaced persons and other marginalized groups were able to directly share their security concerns with state authorities. Their input helped identify priority threats and contributed to more targeted policing and community-based security responses.

The programme helped security institutions better understand the link between climate change and instability. Five climate, peace and security workshops trained 195 participants from the security sector, government institutions, civil society and academia. Participants developed practical responses to emerging climate-related risks, and as a result, these are now reflected in state security strategies, including developing early-warning systems and establishing water management and flood prevention mechanisms.

Furthermore, particular emphasis was placed on ensuring that women's security concerns are reflected in policy and planning. A dedicated assessment engaged 144 participants on barriers faced by women in accessing security services. The findings highlighted key challenges, including gender-based violence, reliance on informal justice mechanisms, and the limited representation of women in security institutions. These insights were then used to inform the state security strategies.

1,143

1,143 prisoners received education and vocational rehabilitation

7,781

7,781 citizens engaged in security planning processes across 22 hotspot locations

5,346 individuals accessed justice through community-based dispute resolution

5,346 individuals accessed justice through community-based dispute resolution

4 state security strategies developed

- 7,781 citizens (4,330 men; 3,451 women) engaged across 22 hotspot locations in security planning processes, strengthening community influence over state security decisions.

- 4 state security strategies developed, providing a structured framework for security governance aligned with national priorities.

- 195 stakeholders trained on climate-related security risks, improving institutional capacity to address climate-security linkages.

CLIMATE AND RESILIENCE

Saameynta Joint Programme

SJF's Climate and Resilience Window comprised three programmes: (1) Maareynta ("Maareynta Isbeddelka Cimilada" – Governance for Adaptation to Climate Change), implemented as part of the Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme (JOSP) by FAO, IOM, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO; (2) Saamyenta (Impact), the Scaling-up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia programme implemented by IOM, UNDP, and UN-Habitat; and (3) the Very Deep Ground Water (Biyaha Nolosha) feasibility study was implemented by FAO, IOM and UNDP under SJF's Rapid Response Mechanism.

Maareynta

The Maareynta programme is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, Hirshabelle State Ministries, and Jowhar and Bal'ad District Administrations, with support by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, and the Ministry of Planning Investment, and Economic Development. Maareynta focussed on regulatory reform, institutional alignment, participatory planning, and inclusive stakeholder engagement on land and water governance. It achieved a visible shift in the governance of water, land, livelihoods, and climate risks under JOSP by creating the foundations for more coordinated and inclusive decision-making. It addressed longstanding challenges related to weak water governance and land tenure insecurity, and in 2025 previous parallel approaches to water and land governance began to converge, with federal, state, and district authorities sharing clearer roles and a stronger coordination mechanisms.

Maareynta supported the realisation of the JOSP Water and Irrigation Governance Roadmap by Federal Government institutions, establishing a nationally recognized governance framework that harmonises water and irrigation management systems.

To strengthen institutional capacity, 67 staff from the Hirshabelle Ministry of Commerce and Industry took part in skills gap assessments and process audits. These identified capacity constraints in data management, planning, ICT systems, and procurement. This diagnostic work ensured that future capacity-building interventions will be targeted and effective. In preparation for future private investment in the Jowhar linked Agro-Food Park, Maareynta initiated a feasibility study and master planning process that enabled stakeholders to begin aligning land use, infrastructure, and market opportunities.

Lead organisations:

IOM

UNDP

UN-HABITAT

FAO

UNEP

UNIDO

Number of projects

3

Allocations

\$37.9M

Related SDGs:



To strengthen land administration and spatial planning, territorial mapping was completed and the Human Ecology Assessment Tool (HEAT) was developed to support analysis and evidence-based decision-making across JOSP, integrating climate and ecosystem data to inform adaptive management. This will be complemented by an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment due early 2026.

As part of Maareynta’s commitment to inclusive governance, communities living in the JOSP project area were engaged with throughout the year. At least 2,182 individuals took part in community-based engagements, resilience design trainings, consultations, relocation task forces, land tenure awareness sessions, and participatory planning activities.

This included 857 women and girls, strengthening their voice in traditionally male-dominated governance spaces. An estimated 43,277 individuals were reached indirectly through settlement-level assessments conducted in 19 IDP settlements in Jowhar, which informed settlement upgrading priorities and climate adaptation planning.

The resilience of displaced communities improved through increased awareness and confidence in their land rights and relocation options. Through inclusive dialogue and community-led decision-making, households who had settled in the overflow canal that will be re-flooded as part of the irrigation project collectively selected safe and fertile relocation sites. Six nature-based durable solutions action plans were created with displacement affected communities during this period, supporting those facing relocation to build sustainable livelihoods.

Through adaptive management, coordinated reprogramming, and sustained dialogue to managed inter-community tensions, Maareynta overcame significant challenges related to persistent insecurity, prolonged drought, and funding volatility. Maareynta closely coordinated with the Dowladkaab programme, aligning land administration, municipal revenue systems, and regulatory support. Lessons from Saameynta informed integrated land governance and area-based planning approaches.

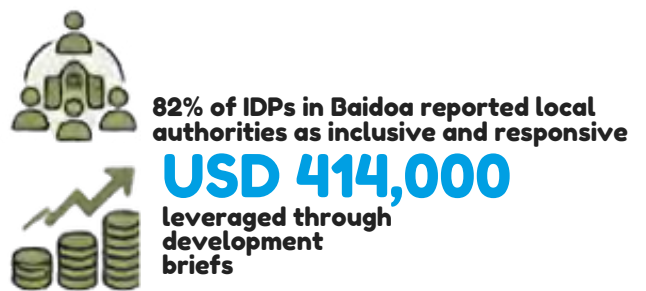
Maareynta is well-positioned to operationalize more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance frameworks as part of the JOSP. The official inclusion of UNEP in Maareynta will strengthen nature-based durable solutions, manage ecological risks, and better integrate

Saameynta

Saameynta responded to climate-driven displacement by empowering cities to integrate IDPs into urban environments, with a focus on Baidoa and Bosaso. 74,262 IDPs transitioned from receiving temporary humanitarian aid towards sustainable urban integration.

- 2,182 individuals directly engaged in governance, resilience, and participatory planning processes.
- 857 women and girls participated in resilience, relocation, and governance-related activities.
- 67 government staff engaged through institutional capacity assessments and systems strengthening.
- 9,609 patients accessed health services through operational facilities.
- 9,349 households secured land tenure documentation through the Saameynta programme.

74,262 74,262 individuals progressed toward durable solutions
43,277 43,277 individuals reached through area-based planning



9,349 households secured land tenure documentation

Saameynta catalyzed Somalia's IDP Protection and Durable Solutions Law - the first national framework guaranteeing IDPs' rights to shelter, documentation, and inclusion. The programme also supported the National Centre for Rural Development and Durable Solutions through the facilitation of Technical Working Groups and assistance with coordination mechanisms. With government partners, Saameynta developed the Durable Solutions Progress Survey, a pioneering methodology to measure displacement vulnerabilities across five criteria, enabling the government to set pathway targets for housing, services, livelihoods, and governance.

At the State level, Saameynta supported the creation of frameworks and strategies on inclusive land governance that promote social integration and conflict prevention. By producing high-quality development briefs and city strategies, the programme unlocked USD 414,000 in additional investments from the Puntland government and private sector, with pipelines for additional investment in infrastructure.

At the municipal level, Saameynta helped with enacting standard operating procedures for land registration and management and the drafting of by-laws on progressive property taxation. Saameynta assisted the Baidoa municipal team with mapping 2,500 households to inform planning and land administration in displacement-affected settlements. This involved the collection of land- and property-related data, including non-formal land claims, which strengthened tenure security for IDPs. Authorities issued formal title deeds to 9,349 households, addressing a main cause of displacement vulnerability. Titles were also issued in women's names, enhancing their legal agency and protection against dispossession.

Saameynta trainings empowered government and communities to manage funds and implement development initiatives. 649 local authorities and IDPs received financial literacy training, while 266 Climate Adaptation Grant beneficiaries completed business skills training and 150 women acquired entrepreneurship skills. 701 government authorities were trained in land governance (447 participants at State level (F:125; M:322); 254 in Bosaso (F:90; M:16)). Collaboration with The Hague Academy strengthened the capacity of 187 government officials (F:40; M:147) to implement the Urban Land Management Law. Additional trainings for local authorities and IDPs covered land conflict resolution (79), digital citizen engagement (62), and M&E (180).

Additional trainings for local authorities and IDPs covered land conflict resolution (79), digital citizen engagement (62), and M&E (180).

Saameynta delivered permanent, climate-smart housing units that featured natural ventilation and rainwater harvesting, and facilitated the relocation of 853 individuals from flood-prone informal settlements to planned neighborhoods. Community infrastructure investments included a market fence, a Maternal and Child Health Centre (which in 9 months served 9,609 patients and 2,200 people through protection and GBV awareness sessions), solar-powered water boreholes (12,054 residents) micro-irrigation drip systems (57 farmers), a football field promoting youth engagement and social cohesion, and tree planting initiatives across public spaces to enhance environmental sustainability.

In order to further support displaced communities to move from aid dependency to self-reliance, Saameynta created 1,396 livelihood opportunities and supported 943 businesses, with a focus on economically empowering women and youth. A key achievement on financial inclusion, employable skills, and women's entrepreneurship concerned the establishment of credit facilities with local banks that disbursed loans to more than 40 MSMEs at favorable rates.

Nature-Based Solutions catalyzed resilience building and green urban development. Trainings for 634 IDPs included permaculture for household gardens, and tens of youth received vocational training in electrical and solar installation. Tree planting took place across public spaces in new communities, and 14 community-prioritised projects included tree planting and solar lighting, while infrastructure investments identified the need for green public spaces along the Bossaso coastline and waterfall rehabilitation in Baidoa.

Despite these achievements, Saameynta faced significant hurdles. Drought in Baidoa hindered borehole recharge, while flash floods destroyed homes and disrupted services. Drilling attempts in Gible yielded no water due to geological limits, while security issues and ongoing conflicts in Southwest State and Puntland impeded implementation and monitoring.

Biyaha Nolosha

Implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Very Deep Groundwater project consisted of a feasibility study that explored very deep aquifers (600 to 1,200 meters depth) as a potentially long-term water security solution. This could prove transformative in Somalia where increasing water scarcity is compounded by a heavy reliance on shallow groundwater systems that are highly vulnerable to prolonged drought and declining recharge.

IOM completed a Political Economy and Social Assessment for four sites, confirming severe water insecurity and strong community demand for drought-resilient alternatives. UNDP synthesized hydrogeological data across eight sites to identify priority locations for test drilling, moving beyond vulnerable shallow systems. These activities gathered critical information on a possible, inclusive pathway toward sustainable water security that communities recognize as responsive to their realities and priorities.

Through the project, communities living with chronic water scarcity learned about sustainable water access beyond the limitations of seasonal rainfall or repeated drought cycles, better informing possible solutions to the recurrent water crisis. However, the project encountered security related challenges with two potential sites in Ceel Buur and Cadale remaining inaccessible, which limited the scope of the assessment.

The study identified possible future technical interventions, yet it also found significant challenges. Weak governance frameworks and unclear groundwater regulations complicate long-term management, while evidence from Galmudug and Sool and Sanaag showed that water scarcity intensifies inter-clan tensions, requiring sustained conflict sensitive engagement. Technical uncertainties around aquifer performance and water quality, combined with social inclusion challenges for vulnerable groups like women and IDPs, remain key hurdles to overcome.



COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

BRIDGING GOVERNANCE GAPS: STRENGTHENING LOCAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BETTER SERVICE DELIVERY

In 2025, the SJF's Community Recovery and Local Governance Window supports the Joint Programme on Strengthening Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (Dowlad-Kaab), implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat. Dowlad-Kaab focuses on consolidating the institutional foundations for decentralised governance in select districts across Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South-West State, and Jubaland, as well as supporting policy development at a national level.

Operating in a dynamic context marked by fiscal constraints (the approved budget remains only ten million USD out of a total of an originally planned 25 million USD), humanitarian shocks, and political uncertainty, Dowlad-Kaab has prioritised system-building over short-term outputs. The emphasis was on clarifying institutional mandates, strengthening fiscal decentralisation, and embedding participatory planning and social accountability mechanisms to rebuild trust between citizens and local authorities.

STRENGTHENING DECENTRALISATION FRAMEWORKS

At federal and state levels, the programme supported alignment around fiscal decentralisation and service delivery reforms. A national fiscal decentralisation strategy was advanced, providing the basis for more predictable intergovernmental transfers.

Four Federal Member States adopted operational guidelines under a government-validated Service Delivery Model (SDM), offering structured pathways for decentralising education, health, and water services. Inter-ministerial Sector Decentralisation Technical Working Groups were established in all four target FMS, improving coordination across ministries and districts and supporting joint implementation of decentralisation pilots.

Harmonised governance instruments such as budgeting guidelines, a unified Chart of Accounts, and district Internal Audit Charters were developed and rolled out across the four target districts. These measures strengthened fiscal discipline, transparency, and readiness for future decentralised service delivery financing.

Lead organisations:

UNWOMEN
UN-HABITAT
UNICEF

Number of projects

1

Allocations

\$10M

Related SDGs:



112,000

112,000 people reached through media and civic awareness campaigns

BUILDING LOCAL CAPACITY AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

At district level, 627 local government officials (approximately 1/3 women) were trained in decentralised planning, public financial management, procurement, leadership, climate-sensitive area-based planning, and infrastructure oversight.

All four target districts contributed five percent of own-source revenue to SDM and Local Development Fund (LDF) implementation, demonstrating increasing fiscal ownership.

Domestic revenue collection showed upward trends: Kismayo recorded a 14 percent increase over its 2024 base line;

Adado recorded a 23–27 percent increase; Baraawe generated \$143,980 in 2025; Jowhar assumed responsibility for 23 revenue streams, generating \$28,387 within two months of transfer.

Urban governance reforms progressed, with updated solid waste management by-laws adopted in all four districts, integrating public–private partnership models and revenue mechanisms. Infrastructure feasibility guidelines, prioritisation frameworks, and construction management manuals were finalised, shifting infrastructure planning from ad hoc approaches to structured, transparent systems.

Through the SDM, seven primary schools received integrated support, benefiting 3,602 students (45 percent girls) and

Overall, 2025 marked an impactful year for the SJF’s Dowlad-Kaab programme. While large-scale service delivery impacts can only be realised if additional resources materialise, the reporting period achieved measurable progress in institutional coherence, fiscal decentralisation readiness, domestic revenue mobilisation, and inclusive citizen participation – especially if considering the limited funding available compared to the programme’s full ambition.

- 112,000 people reached through media and civic awareness campaigns, strengthening public understanding of local governance.
- 1,200 community members participated in district planning and budgeting, strengthening citizen influence in local decision-making.
- 370 government officials and community representatives trained on civic engagement and social accountability.
- 3,602 students benefited from improved service delivery through decentralized education systems.

DEEPENING CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND INCLUSION

Citizen participation became more institutionalised and inclusive. A total of 1,200 community members (50 percent women) participated in District Development Framework and annual planning processes, with 50 percent of women’s and marginalised groups’ priorities integrated into final district plans.

Civic outreach directly engaged 3,100 citizens (44 percent women) and reached more than 112,000 people through local media. In parallel, 370 local officials and community representatives were trained on participatory governance and social accountability, strengthening both demand- and supply-side accountability mechanisms.

Targeted gender mainstreaming initiatives mobilised 550 women, youth, and minority representatives, contributing to 50 percent female participation in district consultations in Jowhar and Kismayo. This represents a significant shift toward more inclusive local decision-making.



3,602

3,602 students benefited from improved education service delivery



95.8%

1,200



(50% women)

95.8% citizen satisfaction with local government services in Kismayo
1,200 community members participated in district planning (50% women)



97.9%

report improved job performance after training

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER

From Pledge to Impact: Advancing Human Rights, Gender Equality & Peace in Somalia

Through catalytic funding from the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), the Joint Programme on Human Rights Phase II (JPHR II) continued to strengthen Somalia's human rights architecture by advancing legislative reform, strengthening accountability systems, and expanding community participation in human rights protection. In 2025, the key milestones included the enactment of Anti-FGM legislation in several Federal Member States and progress on the Child Rights and Juvenile Justice Bills, contributing to a stronger legal framework aligned with international human rights standards. The programme also supported preparatory steps toward establishing Somalia's first National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles.

SJF investments enabled nationwide capacity building and community engagement. More than 1,800 government officials, justice actors and civil society representatives were trained on human rights monitoring and advocacy, while over 12,000 community leaders and influencers were engaged in dialogue and awareness initiatives. Public communication campaigns on harmful practices and human rights reached over 2.1 million people, with an additional 1.7 million listeners reached through radio programming.

The programme also strengthened child protection and accountability mechanisms, contributing to monitoring of 1,821 grave violations against children, the release of 83 children from armed groups, and reintegration support for 779 children. Lessons from implementation are informing the design of the next phase of the programme currently under development. A no-cost extension until June 2026 will ensure continuity and bridge the transition between the two programme phases while consolidating results achieved.

The Women, Peace and Protection Programme focused on consolidating gains and strengthening the capacity of women-led peace structures and institutions as the programme reached its conclusion in July 2025. During the year, targeted capacity-building efforts supported 24 women peace network members with advanced skills in mediation, negotiation, and community-based dispute resolution, while a further 17 women leaders were strengthened in advocacy planning and Women, Peace and Security approaches. These efforts reinforced the role of women as credible actors in local peace processes and enhanced their ability to engage with formal and informal governance structures. The programme also continued to support coordination and engagement between women's networks, government counterparts, and community stakeholders, ensuring sustained participation of women in peacebuilding processes at both national and sub-national levels.

Lead organisations:

UNICEF
UNDP
UN WOMEN
UNTMIS

Number of projects

2

Allocations

\$32 M

Related SDGs:



2.1 million

people reached through campaigns on FGM and child marriage

974

974 children exited armed group association

These 2025 achievements build on substantial cumulative results delivered over the programme period (2021–2025). Over its lifetime, the programme supported the establishment of a national framework for the Women, Peace and Security agenda through one National Action Plan and six Local Action Plans, strengthened 17 women’s peace networks nationwide, and expanded access to integrated services for 751 survivors of gender-based violence. It also contributed to key policy and legislative gains, including progress towards the 30 percent women’s quota and the adoption of legal measures addressing harmful practices.

5,450 cases reported through national Child Helpline (116)

cases reported through national Child Helpline (116)

751

751 survivors of GBV accessed integrated services



CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

The Somalia Joint Fund has six overarching themes that joint Programme must consider when developing and reporting on their Programme.

These themes are:

- 1) promoting gender equality and empowering women,
- 2) ensuring inclusivity and leaving no one behind,
- 3) upholding social contracts and legitimacy,
- 4) human rights-based approach,
- 5) preventing corruption, and
- 6) prioritising environmental and climate security.

These cross-cutting priorities identified in the UN Cooperation Framework serve as crucial contributing factors to the underlying causes of fragility in Somalia and as practical tools to reinforce the UN's assistance in realising the objectives outlined in the National Development Plan.

In addition to safeguarding human rights, gender equality, and women empowerment, below are some highlights from the joint Programme on the cross-cutting themes:

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

SJF programmes strengthened women's participation across governance, security, and development processes. In the constitutional review, 2,093 women participated out of 5,599 consultation participants, while BASIS security assessments engaged 144 individuals (84 women and 60 men) across four Federal Member States. SRSP maintained a minimum 30 percent threshold for women's participation in reconciliation and capacity-building activities.

Programmes advanced women's leadership, inclusion, and economic participation. Under Maareynta, 857 women and girls participated in consultations, relocation processes, and resilience design activities, contributing to decision-making on land, water, and local governance. Saameynta supported 150 women through livelihoods and financial literacy initiatives, alongside the issuance of land titles in women's names, strengthening tenure security and agency. Gender considerations were also integrated into research and analysis, examining differentiated impacts on women, men, girls, and boys across programme areas.



Human Rights-Based Approach

Human rights principles were integrated across programme implementation through inclusive participation, protection safeguards, and strengthened institutional capacity. Programmes ensured the engagement of women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, and displacement-affected communities in governance and policy processes, including constitutional review consultations and community-based planning initiatives. This inclusive approach reinforced participation, non-discrimination, and accountability across programme interventions.

At the operational level, programmes strengthened protection and rights-based approaches in service delivery and planning. Under JPHR-2, dedicated outputs focused on protection concerns and strengthening duty bearers' capacity to uphold human rights obligations. Maareynta applied a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) by promoting inclusive water and irrigation governance, while identifying 180 vulnerable households for targeted support in relocation planning. Saameynta advanced housing, land, and property rights through participatory relocation processes and the issuance of land title deeds, helping safeguard communities in the target locations from forced eviction. Across programmes, rights-based analysis informed planning and implementation, ensuring that interventions addressed differentiated risks and promoted equitable access to services and resources.

Risk Management

Programmes applied UN financial management systems, due diligence procedures, and oversight mechanisms to mitigate corruption risks and ensure accountable use of resources. Across the portfolio, procurement controls, partner vetting, segregation of duties, and financial accountability procedures were consistently implemented to strengthen transparency and prevent misuse of funds. Programme activities followed PUNO financial protocols, including the use of Letters of Agreement and third-party monitoring to verify implementation and compliance.

Monitoring and accountability were further reinforced through layered oversight and verification mechanisms. Saameynta combined programme oversight with independent monitoring and external verification to detect and address irregularities, while JPHR-2 applied audits, verification visits, and community feedback systems to mitigate risks such as aid diversion and elite capture. Maareynta embedded accountability across all stages of implementation, including audited procurement systems, participatory planning, and digital transparency tools, while VDGW applied strict procurement and due diligence procedures. Together, these approaches strengthened institutional accountability and contributed to addressing underlying governance risks.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

SJF Programme applied inclusive consultation approaches to ensure the participation of groups most exposed to exclusion. Political economy analysis and feasibility assessments for groundwater development engaged women, minority clans, displaced populations, and pastoralists through key informant interviews and focus group discussions, helping identify structural barriers such as unequal access to water, political contestation, and private-sector control of resources. Across Programme, participatory processes were used to surface differentiated risks and ensure that planning reflected the needs of marginalized populations.

Programmes targeting displacement-affected communities prioritized vulnerable groups in both planning and service delivery. Saameynta applied vulnerability-based targeting,

Including persons with disabilities, elderly persons, and female-headed households, and supported interventions such as disability-friendly housing and livelihoods support. Maareynta engaged riverine communities, smallholder farmers, and IDP settlements in community-led planning processes, while JPHR-2 expanded inclusion through minority-focused initiatives and community dialogue platforms. Across these interventions, Programme strengthened the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making and promoted more equitable access to services, resources, and local governance processes.

SOCIAL CONTRACT AND LEGITIMACY

Programmes strengthened interaction between citizens and institutions through participatory governance and dialogue processes. Inclusive consultations under the constitutional review enabled communities to engage directly with government institutions on reform priorities, while BASIS supported the development of people-centred state security strategies through community assessments and dialogue platforms involving women, youth, and displaced populations. Across interventions, structured engagement mechanisms ensured that citizen perspectives informed policy and planning processes.

At sub-national level, Programme reinforced accountability and trust between communities and authorities. Saameynta advanced social accountability through participatory planning and digital feedback platforms linking citizens to municipal decision-making, while Maareynta enabled farmers, irrigation users, and displacement-affected communities to engage in water governance, land administration, and relocation planning. JPHR-2 further strengthened this interface through district-level dialogue platforms and human rights committees. Together, these approaches contributed to more transparent, inclusive, and responsive governance systems, improving trust and legitimacy between citizens and the state.

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT PEACE NEXUS

SJF Programme advanced a nexus approach by linking humanitarian response with longer-term governance, resilience, and peacebuilding interventions. Maareynta supported a transition from immediate crisis response to more sustainable, government-led systems by strengthening inclusive water, land, and economic governance, contributing to improved trust and accountability in displacement-affected areas. Similarly, Saameynta combined short-term support, such as housing and cash-for-work, with structural reforms in land governance and social cohesion to promote durable solutions to displacement. Across the portfolio, interventions were designed to address immediate needs while laying the foundations for longer-term stability and institutional resilience.

Programmes also integrated peacebuilding and governance approaches to address drivers of conflict and fragility. Dialogue platforms under the justice sector helped restore coordination between humanitarian actors and security institutions on protection issues in IDP settings, while BASIS linked security sector reform with community resilience and climate considerations through people-centred security strategies. SRSP further operationalized the nexus through tools such as the Somalia Conflict Navigator, supporting joint analysis and coordinated planning among humanitarian, development, and peace actors. Together, these approaches contributed to more coherent, conflict-sensitive programming and strengthened pathways towards durable solutions in fragile and displacement-affected contexts.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE SECURITY

SJF Programme integrated climate and environmental considerations into governance, security and development interventions. BASIS incorporated climate security considerations into three state security strategies and conducted four Climate, Peace and Security workshops involving 195 participants (146 men and 49 women) to strengthen institutional capacity to address climate-related risks.

Development Programme also addressed climate fragility and resource pressures.

Maareynta integrated climate risk analysis into water governance and supported climate-resilient planning in 19 IDP sites, while Saameynta implemented climate-smart infrastructure including durable housing, solar-powered boreholes and electrification systems. SRSP analysis found that 65 percent of conflicts are linked to resource-related issues, including 28 percent related to land, water and grazing.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Risk Management Unit (RMU) offers comprehensive risk management excellent services to the UN, its partners, and donors in Somalia. In 2025, RMU focused on enhancing technical innovation in the design of a new groundbreaking product (RiskIQ), trust building, and refocusing efforts, following the gradual drawdown of AUSOM and the impending closure of UNTMIS. Highlights of the RUM's achievements from the past year as follows:

Technology and Innovations Workstream

In 2025, the RMU Technology and Innovations team delivered key enhancements to CIMS, significantly improving accessibility and usability for partner due diligence. The introduction of bulk search functionality and automated due diligence features has streamlined workflows and enabled agencies to conduct assessments more efficiently. For the first time, more than five UN agencies have integrated CIMS as a core component of their partner selection processes, generating 1,117 due diligence reports this year alone.

Quarterly alerts on flagged and suspended partners have been particularly impactful. Recently, two agencies identified active partners who had been suspended by another agency, enabling them to take timely action and strengthen mitigation measures. These developments demonstrate that CIMS is no longer a supplementary tool, but an integral part of agency procurement and programme risk management systems.

Capacity Strengthening Workstream

During this reporting period, the RMU strengthened risk management capacity across Somalia's NGO community through structured, context-specific trainings for UN partner organisations with direct implementation roles. The trainings covered accountability, partner due diligence, and risk management foundations, and the prevention and reporting of aid diversion. Designed as a phased learning pathway, they progressively built practical competencies among NGOs. In parallel, the RMU is finalizing animated online risk management training modules to simplify concepts for personnel at all levels and improve knowledge retention. The course will undergo pretesting, translation, and user guide development to ensure contextual relevance and consistent application.

The RMU also institutionalized a participatory approach to Collective Risk Management through engagement with NGOs via the Risk Management Working Group and umbrella bodies, strengthening shared risk awareness and coordinated mitigation.

Risk Profiling and Analysis Workstream

In 2025, the RMU deepened its analytical work on aid diversion, examining links with security, aid delivery, and displacement dynamics in Somalia. The Unit revamped its quarterly Aid Diversion Tracker and expanded engagement with UN AFP and NGO stakeholders to promote best-practice sharing. Aid diversion monitoring and mitigation are now integrated into trainings for UN AFP partners.

The RMU also provides enhanced analysis through regional snapshots, case studies, and mitigation toolkits to support the DSRSG/RC/HC and localized UN engagement. Additional ad hoc support is delivered to UN agencies and partner NGOs. With the UN system's only centralized database of aid diversion allegations, established in late 2023, the RMU is identifying emerging patterns to strengthen mitigation measures and support coordination.

End of 2025, and first half of 2026

The RMU reviewed the risks in the Joint Humanitarian Risk Register (JHRR), and found there were no new risks to propose or add for the end quarter of 2025. The RMU has asked for feedback from donors, NGOs, and UN Agencies on the JHRR, specifically for the first two quarters of 2026; the feedback on new risks or amendments to the JHRR is yet to be reviewed. RMU continues to monitor developments, and will provide the DSRSG, and humanitarian community with future predictions and assessments of growing risks across the diaspora.

Both CIMS and CIRT are now operating across modern forward leaning platforms; both with advanced programming access, swift delivery, and a fresh appearance. To complement this, the RMU have received funding, and are now building RiskIQ, an artificial intelligence (AI) driven platform using UN system databases, donor information and open source, to drive risk management, program planning and delivery. The second product, the Humanity Hub; will provide a platform to conjoin all the RMUs products and services in one place; in essence, a super access portal through innovation, focusing users' attention to one location where a plethora of activities can be completed securely. Access to the Humanity Hub will be for all (donors, Government, NGOs, and UN partners); although each group will have different access rights and access to specific information.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

This edition of the SJF Annual Report marks the first presentation of consolidated programme performance data generated through SJF Connect, the Somalia Joint Fund's grant management and reporting platform. By bringing programme reporting together within a single system, SJF Connect provides a more comprehensive view of portfolio performance and results.

The profiles that follow present selected performance data from across the portfolio and offer a snapshot of progress reported through the platform during the reporting period.

Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States



Milestone Indicators



Dawlad Kab



Feasibility for Very Deep Groundwater Programme

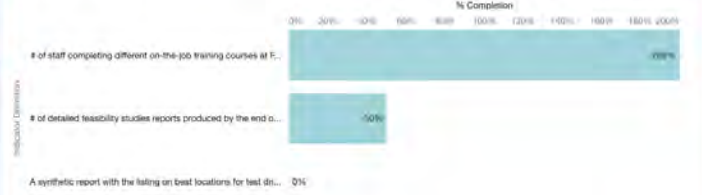
Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Result To Date	% Completion
# of detailed feasibility studies reports produced by the end of pro...	6.00	3.00	50.00%
# of staff completing different on-the-job training courses at FGS	2.00	4.00	200.00%
A synthetic report with the listing on best locations for test drilling	1.00	0.00	0.00%
Total	9.00	7.00	

[View Report \(Deep Groundwater | Indicator Completion\)](#)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:15

Indicator % Completion



[View Report \(Deep Groundwater | Indicator Completion\)](#)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:15

Joint Justice and Corrections Programme

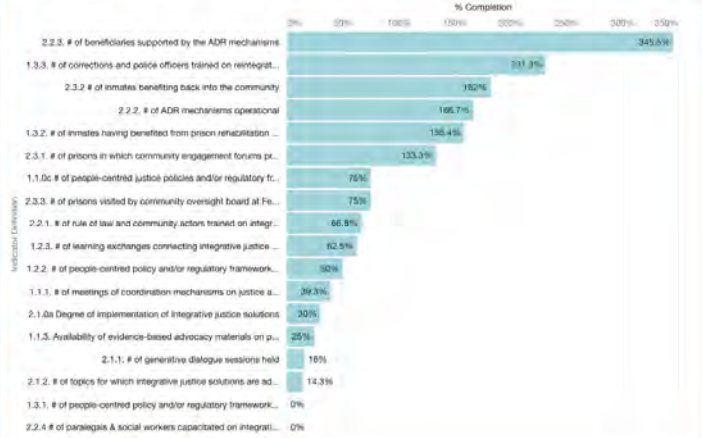
JJCP | Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Result To Date	% Completion
1.1.0c # of people-centred justice policies and/or regulatory frame...	4.00	3.00	75.00%
1.1.1. # of meetings of coordination mechanisms on justice and cr...	28.00	11.00	39.29%
1.1.3. Availability of evidence-based advocacy materials on peopl...	8.00	2.00	25.00%
1.2.2. # of people-centred policy and/or regulatory framework doc...	8.00	3.00	50.00%
1.2.3. # of learning exchanges connecting integrative justice pract...	8.00	5.00	62.50%
1.3.1. # of people-centred policy and/or regulatory framework doc...	3.00	0.00	0.00%
1.3.2. # of inmates having benefited from prison rehabilitation prog...	1,500.00	2,376.00	158.40%
1.3.3. # of corrections and police officers trained on reintegration s...	300.00	694.00	231.33%
2.1.0a Degree of implementation of integrative justice solutions	10.00	3.00	30.00%
2.1.1. # of generative dialogue sessions held	250.00	40.00	16.00%
2.1.2. # of topics for which integrative justice solutions are adopte...	35.00	5.00	14.29%
2.2.1. # of rule of law and community actors trained on integrative...	600.00	401.00	66.83%
2.2.2. # of ADR mechanisms operational	8.00	10.00	166.67%
2.2.3. # of beneficiaries supported by the ADR mechanisms	2,000.00	6,909.00	345.45%
2.2.4 # of paralegals & social workers capacitated on integrative ju...	14.00	0.00	0.00%
2.3.1. # of prisons in which community engagement forums promo...	6.00	8.00	133.33%
2.3.2 # of inmates benefiting back into the community	1,200.00	2,184.00	182.00%
2.3.3. # of prisons visited by community oversight board at Federa...	8.00	6.00	75.00%
Total	5,986.00	12,690.00	

[View Report \(JJCP | Indicator % Completion\)](#)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:14

JJCP | Indicator % Completion



[View Report \(JJCP | Indicator % Completion\)](#)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:14

Milestone Indicators

JJCP | Milestone Indicators

Indicator Definition	Sum of Target Milestone Number	Target Result Milestone Number	% Completion
1.1.0b Existence of an adopted Justice and Corrections Model	1	1	100.00%
1.2.1. Status of Justice Sector Strategy 2024-2034, with a citizen-c...	1	1	100.00%
1.2.4 Status of development of integrative justice modules for law fi...	1	0	0.00%

[View Report \(JJCP | Milestone Indicators\)](#)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:14

Joint Programme on Human Rights - Phase II

22

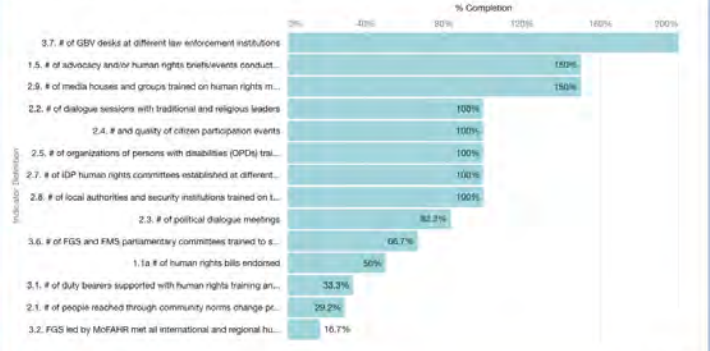
Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Result To Date	% Completion
1.1. # of marginalized citizens trained	10,000	9,000	90.00%
1.5. # of advocacy and/or human rights trainings/events conducted	6.00	6.00	100.00%
2.1. # of people reached through community norms change progr	12,000.00	3,500.00	29.17%
2.2. # of dialogue sessions with traditional and religious leaders	6.00	6.00	100.00%
2.3. # of political dialogue meetings	6.00	5.00	83.33%
2.4. # and quality of citizen participation events	8.00	8.00	100.00%
2.5. # of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) trained a	5.00	5.00	100.00%
2.7. # of IDP human rights committees established at different IDP	4.00	4.00	100.00%
2.8. # of local authorities and security institutions trained on the ri	4.00	4.00	100.00%
2.9. # of media houses and groups trained on human rights messa	2.00	3.00	150.00%
3.1. # of duty bearers supported with human rights training and ot	24.00	8.00	33.33%
3.2. FGS led by MoFAHR met all international and regional human	6.00	1.00	16.67%
3.3. # of FGS and FMS parliamentary committees trained to stren	6.00	4.00	66.67%
3.7. # of GBV desks at different law enforcement institutions	1.00	5.00	500.00%
Total	12,086.00	3,566.00	

View Report (JPHR2 | Indicator % Completion)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:12

Indicator % Completion



View Report (JPHR2 | Indicator % Completion)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:12

Qualitative Indicators (only 250 characters)

Qualitative Target and Result

Indicator Definition	Target Qualitative Value	Result Qualitative Value
1.3. Accurate, timely, objective, and reliable information	-	In 2023, the JPHR-2 contributed towards, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR), of grave child rights violations in Somalia. With 60 monitors across 05 districts, 1,821 violations affecting 1,794+ ch
	Continued compliance with MRM - quarterly reports and annual reports submitted	-
Subtotal		
1.4. # of FGS/FMS civil servants and CSOs trained and	-	The Ministry of Justice in Puntland trained judiciary and justice stakeholders on the Sexual Offense Law, FGM bill, and Juvenile Justice Law; Civil servants from GM, SWS, JL, and HS, received training on monitoring human
	Civil servants and CSOs able to respectively advocate on and respond to human rights violations and situations	-
Subtotal		
3.3. Level of Implementation of a national community-l	-	Priority retained in National Plan of Action for Children. Initial review and consultations ongoing. Delay resolved in June 2024, with MoFAHR leading coordination.
	Government reviews its reservation to Article 20 of CRC and endorses community-based care system approach and standards	-
Subtotal		
3.4. Enhanced capacity of FMS ministries of human rig	-	Training and capacity building ongoing; significant improvements reported
	Effective implementation, effective liquidation of funds, and positive reporting on impact	-
Subtotal		

View Report (JPHR2 | Qualitative Indicators)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:12

Milestone Indicators

Milestone Indicator Completion (1= Yes, 0= No)

Indicator Definition	Sum of Target Milestone Number	Largest Result Milestone Number	% Completion
1.2. Independent national human rights mechanisms establi	1	0	0.00%
2.6. # of marginalized citizens/community engagement and di	1	0	0.00%
3.5. Somalia Gender Analysis and Disaggregated Data Polic	1	0	0.00%
3.8. National Disability Agency's multi-year CRPD impleme	1	1	100.00%
3.9. National Plan of Action for Children (NPA/C) developed	1	1	100.00%

View Report (JPHR2 | Milestone Indicators)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:12

Maareynta

23

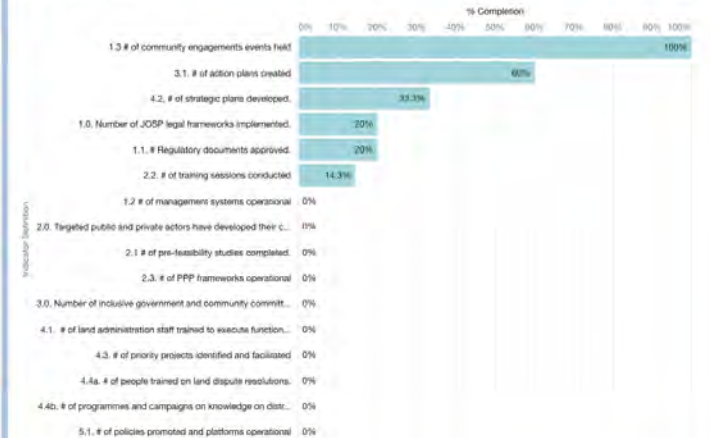
Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Result To Date	% Completion
1.0. Number of JOSP legal frameworks implemented.	5.00	1.00	20.00%
1.1. # Regulatory documents approved.	5.00	1.00	20.00%
1.2. # of management systems operational	2.00	0.00	0.00%
1.3. # of community engagements events held	10.00	10.00	100.00%
2.0. Targetted public and private actors have developed their r	16.00	0.00	0.00%
2.1. # of pre-feasibility studies completed.	3.00	0.00	0.00%
2.2. # of training sessions conducted	70.00	10.00	14.29%
2.3. # of PPP frameworks operational	3.00	0.00	0.00%
3.0. Number of inclusive government and community committe	15.00	0.00	0.00%
3.1. # of action plans created	10.00	6.00	60.00%
4.1. # of land administration staff trained to execute functions of	25.00	9.00	36.00%
4.2. # of strategic plans developed.	3.00	1.00	33.33%
4.3. # of priority projects identified and facilitated.	2.00	0.00	0.00%
4.4a. # of people trained on land dispute resolutions.	50.00	0.00	0.00%
4.4b. # of programmes and campaigns on knowledge on district r	16.00	0.00	0.00%
5.1. # of policies promoted and platforms operational	5.00	0.00	0.00%
Total	234.00	29.00	

View Report (Maareynta | Indicator Target vs Results)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:11

Indicator % Completion



View Report (Maareynta | Indicator Target vs Results)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:11

Saameynta - Scaling-Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia

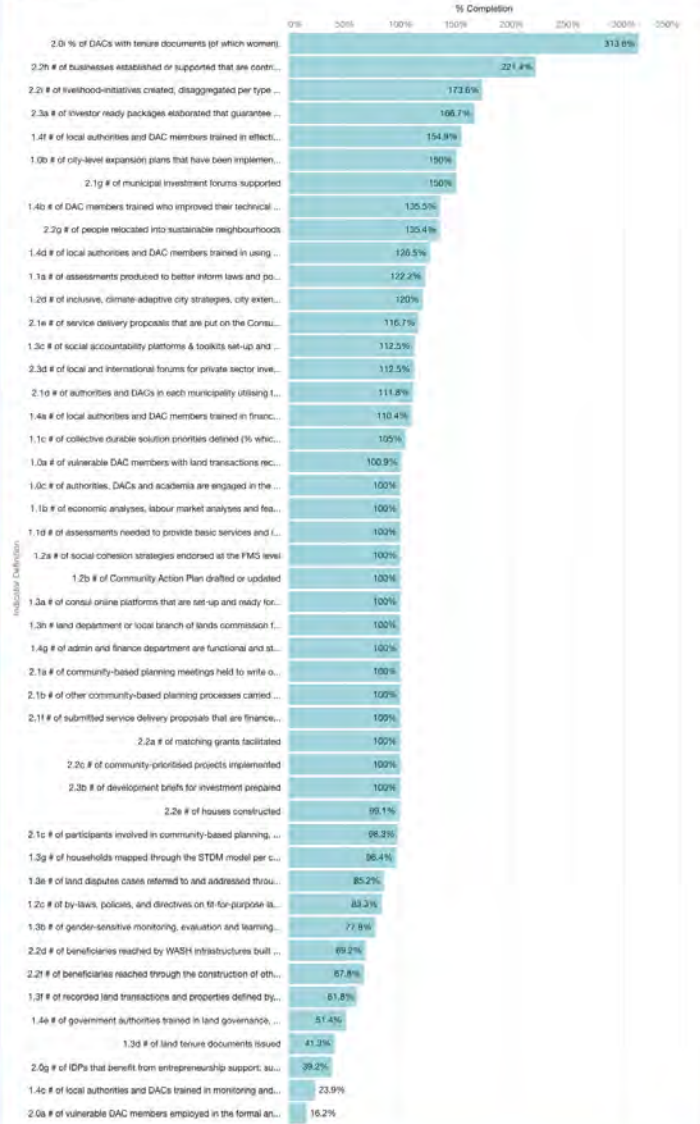
Saameynta | Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Actual To Date	% Completion
1.0a # of vulnerable DAC members with land transactions records	8,324.00	8,402.00	100.94%
1.0b # of city-level expansion plans that have been implemented	4.00	6.00	150.00%
1.0c # of authorities, DACs and academia are engaged in the mon	180.00	180.00	100.00%
1.1a # of assessments produced to better inform laws and policies	9.00	11.00	122.22%
1.1b # of economic analyses, labour market analyses and feasibility	15.00	15.00	100.00%
1.1c # of collective durable solution priorities defined (% which for	20.00	21.00	105.00%
1.1d # of assessments needed to provide basic services and infra.	14.00	14.00	100.00%
1.2a # of social cohesion strategies endorsed at the FMS level	2.00	2.00	100.00%
1.2b # of Community Action Plan drafted or updated	3.00	3.00	100.00%
1.2c # of by-laws, policies, and directives on fit-for-purpose land a	6.00	5.00	83.33%
1.2d # of inclusive, climate-adaptive city strategies, city extension	5.00	6.00	120.00%
1.3a # of consult online platforms that are set-up and ready for use	2.00	2.00	100.00%
1.3b # of gender-sensitive monitoring, evaluation and learning me	9.00	7.00	77.78%
1.3c # of social accountability platforms & toolkits set-up and opw	9.00	9.00	100.00%
1.3d # of land tenure documents issued	136,000.00	56,084.00	41.24%
1.3e # of land disputes cases referred to and addressed through th	500.00	426.00	85.20%
1.3f # of recorded land transactions and properties defined by the	13,600.00	8,402.00	61.78%
1.3g # of households mapped through the STDM model per city	9,750.00	9,400.00	96.41%
1.3h # land department or local branch of lands commission func	2.00	2.00	100.00%
1.4a # of local authorities and DAC members trained in financial lit	588.00	648.00	110.37%
1.4b # of DAC members trained who improved their technical skill	468.00	634.00	135.47%
1.4c # of local authorities and DACs trained in monitoring and eval	230.00	55.00	23.91%
1.4d # of local authorities and DAC members trained in using the c	49.00	62.00	126.53%
1.4e # of government authorities trained in land governance, of w	364.00	187.00	51.37%
1.4f # of local authorities and DAC members trained in effective m	51.00	79.00	154.90%
1.4g # of admin and finance department are functional and staff is	2.00	2.00	100.00%
2.0a # of vulnerable DAC members employed in the formal and inf	4,162.00	674.00	16.19%
2.0g # of IDPs that benefit from entrepreneurship support, supply	500.00	198.00	39.20%
2.0 # of DACs with tenure documents (of which women)	4,162.00	13,052.00	313.60%
2.1a # of community-based planning meetings held to write or up	5.00	5.00	100.00%
2.1b # of other community-based planning processes carried out	14.00	14.00	100.00%
2.1c # of participants involved in community-based planning, of w	643.00	630.00	98.29%
2.1d # of authorities and DACs in each municipality utilizing the co	900.00	1,008.00	111.78%
2.1e # of service delivery proposals that are put on the Consult pla	12.00	14.00	116.67%
2.1f # of submitted service delivery proposals that are financed an	3.00	3.00	100.00%
2.1g # of municipal investment forums supported	2.00	3.00	150.00%
2.2a # of matching grants facilitated	2.00	2.00	100.00%
2.2b # of community-prioritized projects implemented	14.00	14.00	100.00%
2.2c # of beneficiaries reached by WASH infrastructures built und	17,418.00	12,054.00	69.26%
2.2d # of houses constructed	105.00	104.00	99.05%
2.2e # of beneficiaries reached through the construction of other o	17,418.00	11,809.00	67.80%
2.2f # of people relocated into sustainable neighbourhoods	630.00	803.00	127.46%
2.2g # of businesses established or supported that are contributin	428.00	943.00	220.33%
2.2h # of livelihood-initiatives created, disaggregated per type of al	804.00	1,396.00	173.63%
2.2i # of investor ready packages elaborated that guarantee a ten	3.00	5.00	166.67%
2.2j # of development briefs for investors prepared	10.00	10.00	100.00%
2.2k # of local and international forums for private sector investm	8.00	9.00	112.50%
Total	217,446.00	127,473.00	

View Report (Saameynta | Indicator % Completion)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 16:12

Indicator % Completion



View Report (Saameynta | Indicator % Completion)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 16:12

SBRS (State-building and reconciliation support)

Number Indicators

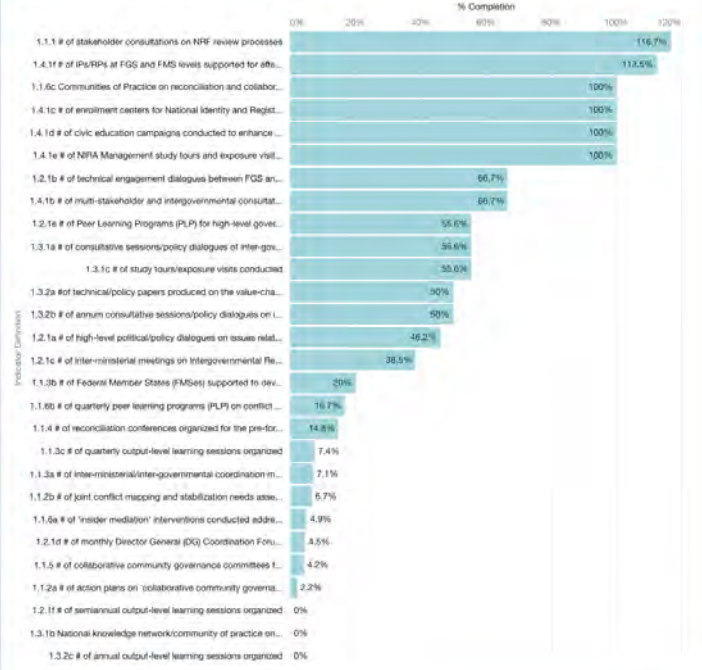
Indicator Completion Percentage

Indicator Definition	Sum of Total Target	Sum of Result To Date	% Completion
1.1.1 # of stakeholder consultations on NRF review processes	5.00	7.00	116.07%
1.1.2a # of action plans on 'collaborative community governance'	324.00	7.00	2.16%
1.1.2b # of joint conflict mapping and stabilization needs assessment	30.00	2.00	6.67%
1.1.3a # of inter-ministerial/inter-governmental coordination mechanisms	378.00	27.00	7.14%
1.1.3b # of Federal Member States (FMSes) supported to develop	5.00	1.00	20.00%
1.1.3c # of quarterly output-level learning sessions organized	27.00	2.50	7.41%
1.1.4 # of reconciliation conferences organized for the pre-format	27.00	4.00	14.81%
1.1.5 # of collaborative community governance committees formed	48.00	2.00	4.17%
1.1.6a # of 'insider mediation' interventions conducted addressing	324.00	16.00	4.94%
1.1.6b # of quarterly peer learning programs (PLP) on conflict prev	18.00	3.50	19.44%
1.1.6c Communities of Practice on reconciliation and collaborative	1.00	1.00	100.00%
1.2.1a # of high-level political/policy dialogues on issues related to	13.00	6.00	46.15%
1.2.1b # of technical engagement dialogues between FGS and FM	9.00	6.00	66.67%
1.2.1c # of inter-ministerial meetings on inter-governmental relations	13.00	5.00	38.46%
1.2.1d # of monthly Director General (DG) Coordination Forums on	378.00	17.00	4.50%
1.2.1e # of Peer Learning Programs (PLP) for high-level government	9.00	5.00	55.56%
1.2.1f # of semi-annual output-level learning sessions organized	9.00	0.00	0.00%
1.3.1a # of consultative sessions/policy dialogues of inter-govern	18.00	10.00	55.56%
1.3.1b National knowledge network/community of practice on fed	18.00	0.00	0.00%
1.3.1c # of study tours/exposure visits conducted	9.00	5.00	55.56%
1.3.2a # of technical/policy papers produced on the value-chain an	8.00	4.00	50.00%
1.3.2b # of annual consultative sessions/policy dialogues on inter-	8.00	4.00	50.00%
1.3.2c # of annual output-level learning sessions organized	4.00	0.00	0.00%
1.4.1b # of multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental consultations	9.00	6.00	66.67%
1.4.1c # of enrollment centers for National Identity and Registration	6.00	6.00	100.00%
1.4.1d # of civic education campaigns conducted to enhance citizen	4.00	4.00	100.00%
1.4.1e # of NIRA Management study tours and exposure visits fully	1.00	1.00	100.00%
1.4.1f # of IPa/RFPs at FGS and FMS levels supported for effective	9.00	9.00	112.50%
Total	1,712.00	180.00	

View Report (SBRS) Indicator % Completion

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:17

SBRS | Indicator Completion % | Simple



View Report (SBRS) Indicator % Completion

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:17

Milestone Indicators

Milestone Indicator % Completion

Indicator Definition	Sum of Target Milestone Number	Largest Result Milestone Number	% Completion
1.3.1d Civil society organizations, NGOs, INGOs, Universities	1	0	0.00%
1.4.1a Legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for the i	1	1	100.00%
1.4.2a # of national identity enrollment (milestone)	1	1	100.00%

View Report (SBRS) Milestone Indicators

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:17

Percent Indicators

% Completion for Percentage Indicator



View Report (SBRS) Indicator Completion (% Ind)

As of 9 Apr 2026, 15:17

RISK REPORTS

Managing Risk: What the SJF Portfolio Reveals

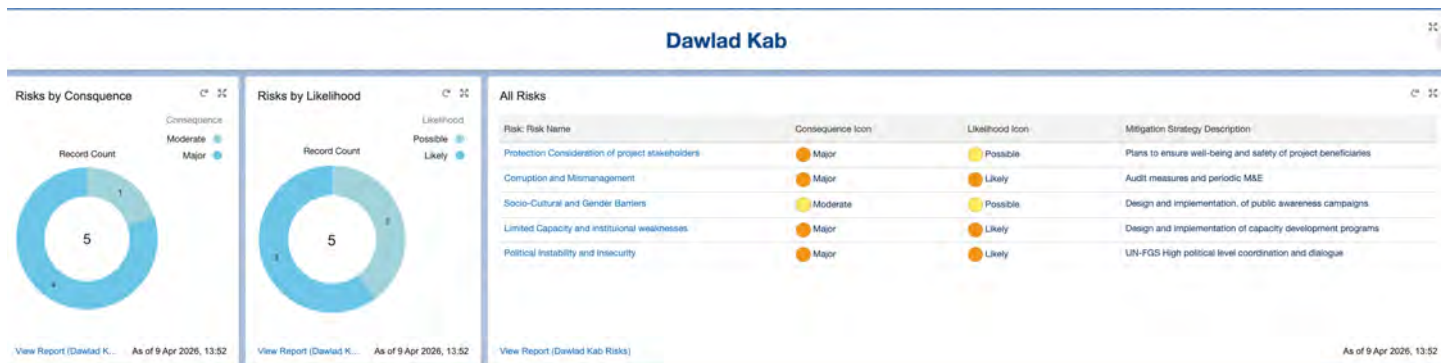
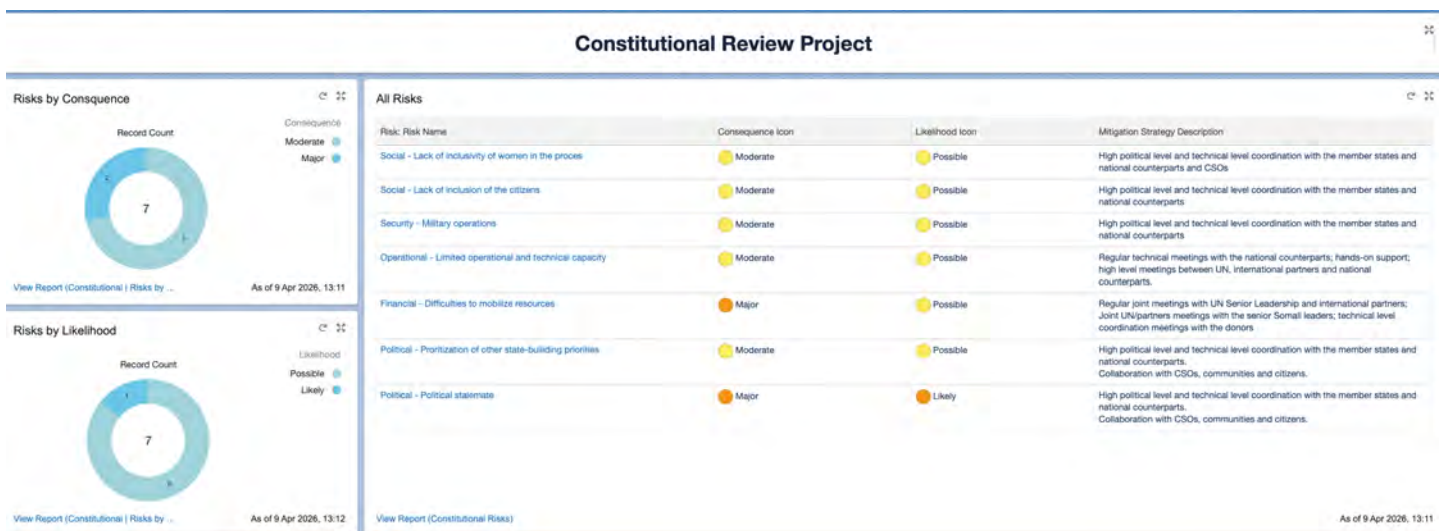
A review of risks across the Somalia Joint Fund portfolio points to a clear conclusion: the challenges that most often shape programme success are rarely technical. More often, they are linked to the broader political, institutional, environmental, and social realities within which programmes operate.

While the specific risks vary from one programme to another, a number of common themes emerge across the portfolio. These include the importance of working closely with national institutions, investing in long term capacity, responding to growing climate pressures, and maintaining strong systems for oversight, accountability, and learning.

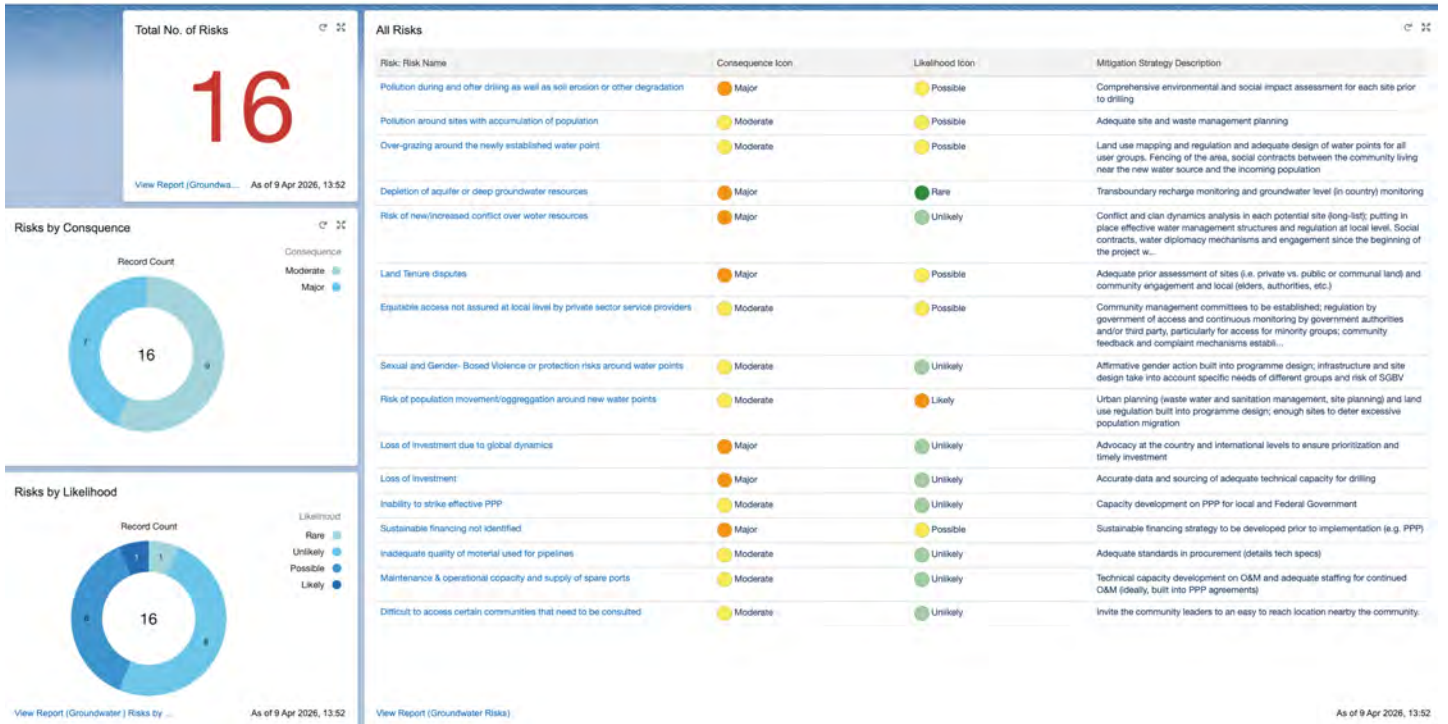
Viewed as a whole, the portfolio provides valuable insight into both the opportunities and the challenges of supporting sustainable development in Somalia. It also highlights the importance of flexible financing and long term partnerships that can adapt to changing circumstances while remaining focused on results.

Programme Risk Profiles

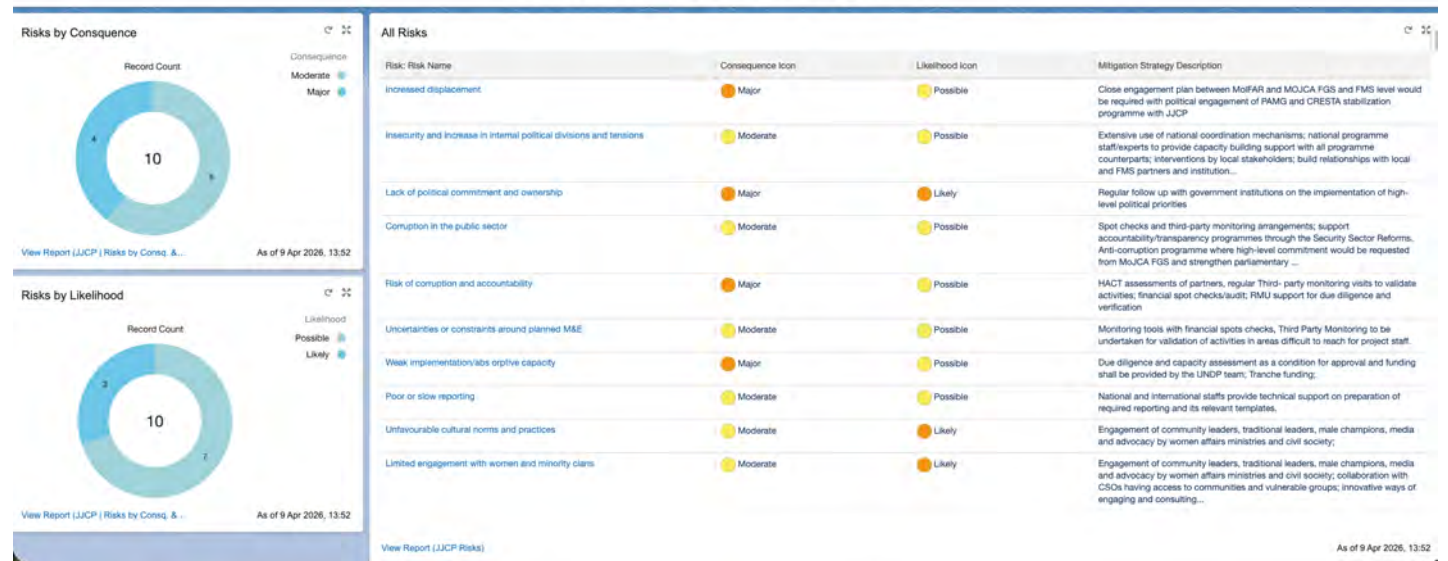
The following programme risk profiles provide offer a snapshot of the diverse risks programmes navigate and the measures in place to manage them while delivering development outcomes in a complex and evolving environment.



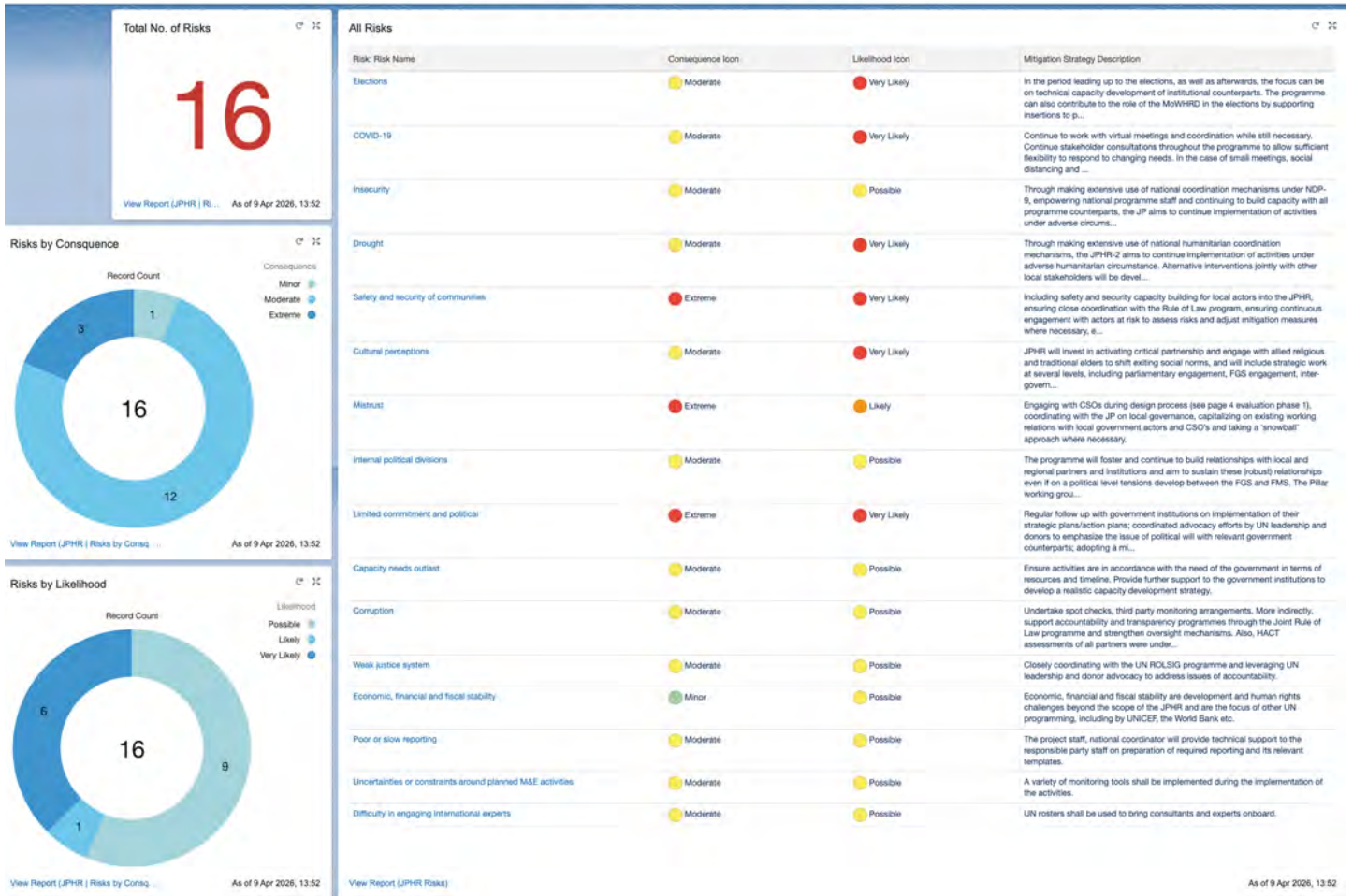
Feasibility for Very Deep Groundwater Programme



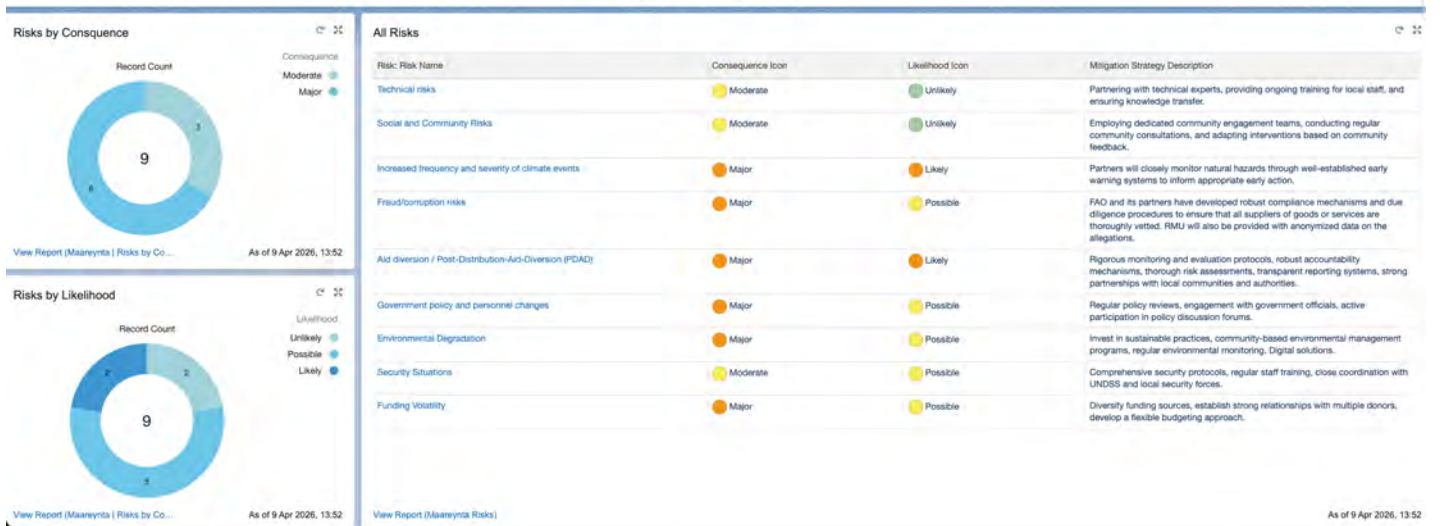
Joint Justice and Corrections Programme



Joint Programme on Human Rights - Phase II



Maareynta Joint Programme



Saameynta Risk Matrix

Total No. of Risks

14

View Report (Saameynta) As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

All Risks

Risk: Risk Name	Consequence Icon	Likelihood Icon	Mitigation Strategy Description
Environmental shocks	Major	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage authorities to earmark a portion of land and conduct environmental studies to see if the soil, terrain is appropriate for residential/commercial and rural use and identify any potential impact on biodiversity. Identify areas where environment...
Pandemic related risks	Moderate	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with partners to finalize project formulation. Undertake virtual consultations to collect inputs from all stakeholders. Organize virtual review and endorsement. A resource mobilization plan shall be developed. Undertake monitor...
Security deterioration in the project locations	Major	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A security risk assessment conducted on the Baraigo site (2019) has shown that engagement with local police to protect the site reduces the risk to expose DACs to extremist violence. The project will refer disputes to legal assistance services and A...
Political risk / risk of politicizations of project funds	Moderate	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide strategic guidance on project outcomes, outputs and activities, available resources, capacity of counterparts for roll-out. Project priorities should be presented with sufficient framing justifying allocation decisions Support development...
Lack of formal banking system	Moderate	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In absence of formal system, use agreed, interim systems and procedures (best available standards & safeguards); mobile transfer, biometric data, monitoring of payments etc.
Strategic Risk - 1975 land law may be unable to legally solve land disputes	Major	Very Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible and particularly in South West State promote and support the development approval by the Regional Assembly of an Urban Land Law and implementation steps by the government. Supporting transitional regulation such as bylaws, using th...
Unconstructive federal-regional dynamics	Moderate	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor dynamics between the federal government and the states that are project targets and discuss with technical staff at both central and local government to facilitate approval and implementation process Ensure regular engagement with authorities...
Possible delays in the transfer of land ownership	Major	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will create accountability mechanisms on land rights and allocation of assets, ensuring that this process includes vulnerable groups, and has a sufficient oversight of international partners to ensure that international standards, do no har...
Possible risk that the project may not provide expected results for IDPs	Major	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project starts on small scale / piloting stage Draw lessons during piloting stage Analysis bottlenecks to and accelerators of local integration Ensure that there are solid agreements and partnerships around how this project will benefit the mos...
Compromised safety due to soil degradation and other environmental risks	Moderate	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will set up the systems necessary to develop land that is adequate for the construction of new neighbourhoods, for example through socioeconomic and environmental impact analyses. Standards of the land required to be set up at the start...
Possible delay in obtaining transfer of property to the community / IDP	Moderate	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will incorporate into bylaw and fit for purpose land administration systems provisions that consider plurality of tenure rights The project will also try to facilitate land transaction by creating tenure models that enable target groups ...
Possible risk of more than one owner may exist for the plot of land	Major	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is informed and has processes in place to deal with these transactions and formalize them in a way that does not create conflict or harms target groups and local populations. The project will incorporate into bylaw and fit for purpose la...
Challenges in securing integration of the IDPs in the new land	Moderate	Possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has a strong focus on social cohesion. Methodologies to support social cohesion have been devised by durable solutions interventions such as Michimo and Danwadaag and have been adapted to reconciliation processes in newly liberated areas.
Risk of aid diversion, corruption, poor tracking of payments	Major	Likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-fraud training (such as provided by the PMU) to ensure employees understand what constitutes fraud, what a zero-tolerance policy is, and employees know where to seek advice, should it be needed. Fraud Reporting Mechanisms. The IP's and the pro...

View Report (Saameynta Risks) As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

Risks by Consequence

View Report (Saameynta) Risks by Co... As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

Risks by Likelihood

View Report (Saameynta) Risks by Co... As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

State-building and reconciliation support

Risks by Consequence

View Report (SRSP) Ri... As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

Risks by Likelihood

View Report (SRSP) Ri... As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

All Risks

Risk: Risk Name	Consequence Icon	Likelihood Icon	Mitigation Strategy Description
Social - Lack of inclusivity of women in the process	Major	Possible	High level and technical level coordination with the member states, national counterparts and CSOs
Social - Lack of inclusion of the citizens in the state building processes	Major	Possible	High level and technical coordination with the member states, national counterparts and CSOs
Security - Reprioritization to combat against terrorism	Major	Possible	High level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts
Operational - Limited operational and technical capacity of national counterpart	Major	Possible	Regular technical meetings with the national counterparts; hands-on support; high level meetings between UN, international partners and national counterparts.
Financial - Difficulties to mobilize resources	Major	Possible	Regular joint meetings with UN Senior Leadership and international partners, Joint UN/partners meetings with the senior Somali leaders; technical level coordination meetings with the donors.
Political - Shift focus from the statebuilding reconciliation	Moderate	Possible	High level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts.
Political - Political stalemate	Major	Likely	High-level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts. Collaboration with CSOs, communities and citizens.

View Report (SRSP Risks) As of 9 Apr 2026, 13:52

LOOKING FORWARD

BY PETER NORDSTROM,
SENIOR TRUST FUND MANAGER, UN SOMALIA JOINT FUND

As Somalia advances through its new National Transformation Plan period, with focus on governance and institutional reforms, and building resilience to climate and conflict shocks, the SJF will remain an important platform for coherence, consolidation, and catalytic investment. The SJF role, impact, and ambition is directly correlated to the engagement, partnerships and funding underpinning the Fund.

The SJF can function as a core instrument for collective delivery, ensuring that the multitude of programmes designed to support the priorities of the NTP, and the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) being launched in 2026, aligned to the NTP, are mutually reinforcing rather than fragmented. Ensuring that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts will be key to galvanizing our efforts in this the last programme period of the 2030 Agenda, with five years remaining to the deadline of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Likewise, the transition of the UN presence toward a Resident Coordinator–led Country Team configuration in Somalia also places a premium on alignment, predictability, and system-wide accountability. Given the long history of joint Mission and UN Country Team collaboration through integrated programmes, the SJF can serve as a the bridge connecting the UN’s work over the past decade with the new institutional realities for the UN system in Somalia, ensuring a degree of continuity and coherence. This is especially important in the context of the global UN80 Initiative and its focus on how the UN system organizes its work and collaborates for greater impact.

Mobilizing Flexible and Predictable Financing

Global funding pressures will continue to challenge development cooperation. In this environment, pooled, unearmarked financing is not merely efficient -- it is strategic. The SJF will continue resource mobilisation efforts to secure predictable, multi-year contributions.

The SJF secretariat will also continue to pursue clear synergies and complementarity between the Fund and other global and pooled funding sources, including the Peacebuilding Fund, the SDG Fund, and the Somalia Humanitarian Fund, and to ensure these are aligned to achieve common outcomes.

The Fund is also exploring opportunities to strengthen linkages with complementary financing instruments and to examine pathways for structured engagement with blended finance models and private capital where appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s mandate.

Managing Risk in a Volatile Environment

Governance challenges, insecurity in parts of the country, and recurrent climate shocks require adaptive programming and robust risk management. The SJF will continue to strengthen joint risk monitoring across windows, ensure fiduciary safeguards, and maintain flexibility to respond to emerging priorities through its governance structures.

The year ahead will demand sustained partnership, disciplined prioritisation, and a shared commitment to commonly agreed outcomes. The SJF is positioned to support this trajectory by mobilising collective resources, aligning stakeholders behind national priorities, and translating strategic intent into measurable progress for Somali communities.

ACRONYMS

- BASIS	Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States
- CRP	Constitutional Review Programme
- CIMS	Compliance and Information Management System
- CIRT	Compliance and Incident Reporting Tool
- DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General / Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator
- FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
- FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
- FMS	Federal Member States
- GBV	Gender-Based Violence
- HEAT	Human Ecology Assessment Tool
- HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
- IDP	Internally Displaced Person
- IOM	International Organisation for Migration
- JHRR	Joint Humanitarian Risk Register
- JJCP	Joint Justice and Corrections Programme
- JOSP	Jowhar Offstream Storage Programme
- JPHR II	Joint Programme on Human Rights Phase II
- LDF	Local Development Fund
- MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
- MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- NRF	National Reconciliation Framework
- PUNO	Participating United Nations Organisation
- RMU	Risk Management Unit
- SDM	Service Delivery Model
- SJF	Somalia Joint Fund
- SRSP	State-building and Reconciliation Support Programme
- UN	United Nations
- UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
- UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
- UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- UNTMIS	United Nations Transitional Mission in Somalia
- VDGW	Very Deep Groundwater
- WPP	Women, Peace and Protection Programme
- WPS	Women, Peace and Security



SOMALIA JOINT FUND
TUBTA HORUMARKA

