



UN Somalia Joint Fund
2025 Annual Progress Report
1 January – 31 December 2025

Project data

Title	Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali FMS
SJF Project number	00132942
Recipient UN agencies	UNDP
SJF Window	Rule of Law
Geographical coverage	Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Southwest State
Project duration	01 March 2024 – 28 February 2025 (Initial ProDoc) 01 March 2025 – 28 February 2026 (Costed extension)
Total approved budget	Original budget: US\$ 1,814,239 Costed Extension Budget: US\$ 1,065,000 Total Budget: US\$ 2,879,239
Implementing partners	UNTMIS, CSOs.
No of beneficiaries	154 (F:33, M:121) received Climate Peace & Security training
NDP pillar	Total Budget: US\$ 2,879,239
UNCF Strategic Priority	UNCF Strategic Priority 2: Security & Rule of Law
SDG	16
Gender Marker	2- Programme contributes significantly to gender issues
Disability Marker	N/A
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Police Programme – Phase II ▪ Joint Justice & Corrections Programme ▪ Women Peace & Protection Programme
Focal person(s) per recipient UN entity	Petrit Skenderi, BASIS Project Manager, UNDP Somalia – petrit.skenderi@undp.org

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Do not sign until cleared by the SJF Secretariat

Section 1: Executive summary

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

The Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS) project is implemented by UNDP Somalia with funding from the Somalia Joint Fund under the Rule of Law and security portfolio. The project supports people-centred, accountable, and sustainable security governance across Somalia’s Federal Member States (FMS) and contributes to national stabilization priorities and the security transition led by UNTMIS. The project was initially launched in March 2024 with a costed extension period (March 2025–February 2026) to consolidate results and sustain progress amid a fluid operating environment.

During the reporting period (January–December 2025), implementation took place in a highly complex and volatile context. While some progress was achieved in strengthening security governance frameworks and coordination between federal and state institutions, persistent insecurity particularly linked to Al-Shabaab activity continued to affect access and operational conditions in several locations. Hirshabelle State was particularly impacted, with a deterioration in security leading to the loss of access to previously recovered areas, resulting in delays, suspension, or relocation of planned activities.

The project responds to systemic challenges within Somalia’s security sector, including weak institutional capacity, fragmented coordination, limited accountability mechanisms, and high dependence on external financing. These challenges are further compounded by climate-related shocks and displacement, which increasingly interfere with security risks and strain already fragile governance systems.

Against this backdrop, BASIS aims to improve how security is planned, managed, and delivered at both federal and Federal Member State levels. The project does this by building the capacity of security institutions, supporting practical policies and plans, strengthening coordination between key actors, and working closely with civil society and communities. By putting people and communities at the centre of security efforts and strengthening oversight and accountability, BASIS seeks to build trust between communities and security institutions and support security systems that are better able to respond to changing risks across Somalia.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

- People-centred security planning and policy in the participating Federal Member States has been strengthened through the development of state security strategies in Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest and Hirshabelle states. These strategies are informed by extensive security assessments and community consultations undertaken in 2025 and integrate considerations such as climate security risks and gender equality. They provide a structure and framework for bottom-up state security implementation, fully aligned with national security objectives, that will guide the security sector planning in each state over the next 4-5 years.
- People-centred legislative reforms and strategies have been strengthened through comparative review and legal drafting of State Security Committee (SSC) and State Security Office (SSO) frameworks in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Southwest, Jubaland, and the newly Northeastern State. As a result, state authorities and communities will now benefit from clearer and harmonised governance frameworks aligned with federal mandates and the National Security Architecture. These reforms are expected to reduce institutional fragmentation, strengthened coordination between state and federal security actors, and reinforced civilian oversight, contributing to accountable, coherent, and nationally aligned security governance at state and community levels.
- Inclusive dialogue platforms have enabled Ministries of Internal Security and State Security Offices to engage directly with 7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members across 22 hotspot towns and villages in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest. As a result, communities including women, youth, IDPs, and marginalized groups have influenced security planning by identifying priority threats and proposing locally grounded solutions. This engagement has strengthened trust between communities and state authorities, informed more targeted police deployment, and improved community-oriented policing. Collectively, these platforms have contributed to more responsive, inclusive, and people-centered state security planning aligned with national security priorities

- Awareness, understanding and capacity to address climate-related security risks were enhanced by the programme through five Climate, Peace and Security workshops, held in Benadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest States respectively. The workshops, attended by a total of 195 (146 men and 49 women) participants from the security sector, law enforcement, line ministries, CSOs, NGOs and academia, provided training on climate science and its implications for security and fostered collaboration between the different actors on strategizing for mitigation of climate security risks. These sessions resulted in agreement on practical actions toward this goal, including the integration of climate risks into state security strategies, the establishment of water management and flood prevention mechanisms, and the development of early-warning systems that incorporate climate and security data.

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

- 4 people-centered state security strategies developed in Galmudug, Jubaland and Southwest states
- 195 (146 men and 49 women) participants received training on Climate, Peace and Security.
- 7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members across 22 hotspot towns and villages in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest were reached to plan for improved security.
- 144 participants (84 female and 60 male) engaged across Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South-West through 96 Key Informant Interviews and 8 Focus Group Discussions to assess women’s security needs.

Section 3: Implementation progress by outcome

Progress towards outcomes

The project has made significant progress in strengthening people-centered, accountable and climate-informed security governance at Federal Member State level in alignment with the National Security Architecture. Through inclusive security planning, strengthened governance and legislative frameworks, and sustained community engagement, the project has improved coordination between state institutions and enhanced community influence over security decision-making. The integration of affordability, gender and climate-security considerations has ensured that security strategies are practical, locally grounded and sustainable. Collectively, these efforts have contributed to more responsive, legitimate and nationally aligned security governance across participating Federal Member States.

Outcome Statement: People-centered, accountable and climate-informed security governance is strengthened at Federal Member State (FMS) level in alignment with Somalia’s National Security Architecture (NSArch).

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

Progress and contribution to the outcome:

During the reporting period, the project made substantial progress in strengthening people-centered security planning and governance frameworks across Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest and Hirshabelle. State security strategies were developed through comprehensive threat assessments and inclusive community consultations, ensuring that local security priorities, climate-related risks and gender considerations directly informed policy formulation. These strategies now provide a coherent, bottom-up framework to guide state-level security implementation over the next four to five years, fully aligned with national security objectives and the National Security Architecture (NSArch).

In parallel, legislative and governance reforms were advanced through comparative legal reviews and the drafting of State Security Committee (SSC) and State Security Office (SSO) frameworks, including for the newly established Northeastern State. These efforts have clarified institutional mandates, strengthened coordination between federal and state actors, and reinforced civilian oversight mechanisms. As a result, state authorities and communities are better equipped to operate within harmonized governance frameworks, reducing institutional fragmentation and supporting more accountable and coordinated security decision-making.

Strategic choices under the project deliberately emphasized affordability, sustainability and the integration of climate security considerations to ensure that proposed strategies are implementable within existing fiscal and institutional constraints. Climate, Peace and Security workshops conducted across four Federal Member States strengthened the capacity of 195 (146 men and 49 women) key stakeholders to identify and mitigate climate-related security risks,

resulting in agreed actions such as the integration of climate risks into state security strategies and the development of early-warning mechanisms.

Overall, the project has delivered tangible benefits for beneficiaries by equipping security institutions with practical, inclusive and forward-looking policy tools. These tools enhance planning coherence, institutional accountability and resilience, directly contributing to more responsive, people-centered and sustainable security governance at state and community levels.

Output 2: Democratic oversight of the security sector is strengthened in the Federal Member States.

Progress and contribution to the outcome.

During the reporting period, the project strengthened democratic oversight of the security sector by promoting people-centered, inclusive and accountable security governance across the targeted Federal Member States. Through sustained engagement with communities, security planning and decision-making became more responsive to local priorities, enabling state authorities to base interventions on evidence, community perceptions and identified risks.

The project established Inclusive dialogue platforms to directly link Ministries of Internal Security and State Security Offices with communities. Through these platforms, 7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members were engaged across 22 hotspot towns and villages in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Southwest. Women, youth, internally displaced persons and other marginalized groups actively identified priority security threats and proposed locally grounded solutions, which directly informed state security planning and supported more targeted police deployment and community-oriented policing approaches.

To strengthen gender-responsive oversight, a dedicated assessment on women’s priorities and participation in the security sector was conducted. The assessment engaged 144 participants (84 women and 60 men) through key informant interviews and focus group discussions, generating actionable insights on protection risks, access to security services and institutional gaps. Findings highlighted key challenges such as gender-based violence, limited access to formal security services, reliance on customary justice mechanisms and weak institutional coordination. The results provided a structured, region-specific evidence base that has been integrated into state-level planning and contributes to stronger implementation of Women, Peace and Security commitments.

Overall, the project increased community voice in security decision-making while enhancing state capacity to deliver more inclusive, responsive and accountable security governance aligned with national priorities.

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

OUTPUT 1: SOMALIA’S SECURITY OVERSIGHT INSTITUTIONS AT FMS LEVEL HAVE IMPROVED CAPACITY AND KNOWLEDGE TO DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE SECURITY POLICIES THAT ARE SUSTAINABLE AND AFFORDABLE				
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR		
		REPORTING PERIOD Achievements (YEAR)	Means of Verification	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVEMENT
Indicator: FMS people centered security policies are developed Baseline: 0	4	4 state security policies developed by Jubaland, Galmudug and Southwest and Hirshabelle States	Review of the strategies	4 state security policies developed.
1.1: FMS have increased capacity to develop people-centered security policies that are sustainable and affordable				
Indicator: FMS state threat assessments developed Baseline: 0	4	4 state threat assessments developed in Jubaland, Galmudug and Southwest and Hirshabelle States.	Review of the threat assessments	4 state threat assessments developed

1.2 Community focused security threat assessments carried out				
Indicator: # of Community focused security assessments carried out.	16	22 Community focused security assessments carried out.	Reports, pictures, live-streams, reports, physical verification	22 Community focused security assessments carried out.
Output 1.3: Climate Change is integrated into threat assessments and strategies				
Indicator: # of security policies with climate change integrated into them Baseline: 0	4	4 state security policies developed by Jubaland, Galmudug, Southwest and Hirshabelle states integrating climate security risks. 195 participants trained.	Review of the threat assessments and security strategies	4 state security policies developed with climate security risks integrated. 195 (146 men and 49 women) participants trained on climate peace and security.
Output 2: Democratic oversight of the security sector is strengthened in the Federal Member States				
Indicator: % changes in perceptions of security linked to State community outreach Baseline:	Target: 10% improvement compared to baseline	Baseline in target communities established through state threat assessments. Further perception surveys will be conducted in 2026 to identify changes.	Review of the threat assessment reports and cross reference with the TPM exercise.	Baseline in target communities established through state threat assessments. Further perception surveys will be conducted in 2026 to identify changes.
Output 2.1: Inclusive dialogue platforms are established to inform MOIS security strategies and state policies				
Indicator: # people reached through local perceptions surveys snapshots Baseline: Baseline: 4,472 people (F:1725, M:2747) reached by threat assessment consultations	Target: Additional 1,500 reached through follow-up survey snapshots	7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members across 22 hotspot towns and villages in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest were reached to plan for improved security.	26 reports from the MOIS FMS, one summary report and report from the independent TPM.	7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members reached by threat assessment consultations. Independent Third-Party Monitoring survey reached 392 (185 F). 882 participants (540 men and 342 women)
Output 2.2: Mapping of non-state security provisions in FMS				
Indicator: # mapping conducted Baseline: existing security maps and information on security presence in the States	4 state maps are available on presence of security forces and any non-state armed groups.	4 mappings successfully carried out by the SSOs in collaboration with the MOIS with support from the ONS and UNTMIS	Reports reviewed and summary report developed	4 mappings successfully carried out by the SSOs in collaboration with the MOIS with support from the ONS and UNTMIS
Output 2.3: Women’s priorities and participation in security sector development is increased				
Indicator: # women consulted on the status of their security and needs Baseline: 0	Target: at least 100 women in each FMS.	144 participants (84 female and 60 male) were engaged.	CSO consultation reports and data	84 women consulted across 4 FMS. The consultations captured women’s security priorities, risks and access barriers, with a strong focus on IDPs, women with disabilities, minority women and women leaders, generating evidence to inform gender-responsive

				security sector development and WPS implementation.
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Section 4: Project implementation

<p>Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hirshabelle State experienced a marked deterioration in the security environment, particularly in recently liberated areas, due to increased offensive activity by Al-Shabaab and related security incidents. Despite periods of instability and uncertainty, which affected access and engagement in some locations, the State Security Strategy was successfully completed through close coordination with Hirshabelle security sector institutions. The process required adaptive planning and flexible modalities of engagement, ensuring continuity of consultations and technical inputs despite the challenging context. ▪ In early 2025, the programme experienced some turnover of project staff, resulting in a temporary management gap, limited knowledge transfer, and some delay in implementation. To minimize the impact of this gap, the broader UNDP Rule of Law & Security portfolio contributed management support to enable programme continuity and prevent further delay.
<p>Risk management</p> <p>Please see attached risk matrix in annex.</p>
<p>Learning impact and new opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project highlighted the importance of adaptive implementation in volatile security environments. Built-in flexibility including adjusting timelines, sequencing activities, and consultation modalities proved essential to sustaining engagement and completing state security strategies despite deteriorating security conditions. A key challenge was the impact of insecurity on planned field activities, underscoring the need for stronger contingency planning for future interventions. ▪ Systematic community consultations, hotspot engagements, and women-focused assessments were a major success, ensuring that state security strategies reflected local priorities and diverse security needs. This approach strengthened community ownership and trust between communities and state authorities. Going forward, earlier and more deliberate planning for inclusive participation particularly for women and marginalized groups would further enhance the depth, consistency, and impact of consultations across all Federal Member States.
<p>Coordination with other UN entities including UNTMIS/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF</p> <p>The BASIS project was implemented in alignment with UNCF Strategic Priority 2: Security & Rule of Law and coordinated within the Somalia Joint Fund (SJF) portfolio. The project worked closely with UNTMIS and UNSOS to ensure coherence with broader security governance, stabilization, and rule of law efforts across Banadir, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest State.</p> <p>Existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms and SJF portfolio-level engagements were used to align planning, share analysis, and avoid duplication. Project-specific technical coordination and steering mechanisms supported joint decision-making, oversight, and accountability with government counterparts. Coordination with complementary SJF programmes including the Joint Police Programme Phase II, Joint Justice & Corrections Programme, and Women Peace & Protection Programme ensured sequencing and complementarity of activities. This approach strengthened technical coherence, promoted gender-responsive security interventions, and maximized the efficiency and impact of UN support.</p>
<p>Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues</p> <p>The BASIS project established strong synergies with UN and non-UN initiatives working on security governance, rule of law, and community stabilization to enhance coherence and avoid duplication. Within the UN system, coordination with SJF-supported programmes including the Joint Police Programme Phase II, the Joint Justice & Corrections Programme, and the Women Peace & Protection Programme enabled alignment of geographic targeting, sequencing of activities, and harmonization of community engagement approaches.</p>

The project also coordinated with programmes funded by other pooled funds and bilateral donors at Federal Member State level, drawing on shared security assessments, hotspot mapping, and consultation findings. This reduced parallel data collection and informed more targeted, gender-responsive security interventions. These synergies improved implementation efficiency, strengthened technical coherence, and ensured that project output complemented broader stabilization and security efforts aligned with national priorities.

UNDP worked closely with IOM and UNTMIS to ensure coherence and complementarity in support of security governance and community stabilization efforts across the targeted Federal Member States. Coordination focused on aligning geographic targeting, sequencing community engagements, and sharing security analysis and assessment findings to avoid duplication and strengthen collective impact.

Partnerships

The project partnered with civil society organizations, UN entities, and government counterparts to advance inclusive and accountable security governance. Innovative Action for Development and Resilience (IADR) was engaged to conduct a women’s security needs assessment, implementing key informant interviews and focus group discussions across targeted Federal Member States to capture women’s perspectives and priority security concerns. Engagement took place through a structured contractual arrangement, with technical oversight and quality assurance provided by UNDP to ensure methodological rigor and alignment with state security planning processes.

This partnership demonstrated the value of CSOs in accessing communities, building trust, and generating gender-responsive evidence to inform security strategies. The assessment strengthened the relevance, inclusiveness, and legitimacy of project outputs. Sustaining these gains will require continued collaboration with CSOs, including support to strengthen their technical capacity and systematic integration of civil society evidence into policy and planning frameworks to enhance long-term impact and sustainability.

Localization

The BASIS project promoted localization by partnering directly with national civil society actors to deliver core programme outputs and strengthen locally led security governance processes. Innovative Action for Development and Resilience (IADR) was sub-contracted to undertake a women’s security needs assessment, selected for its strong local presence, contextual knowledge, and ability to safely access and engage women and communities across Federal Member States. Through this partnership, IADR conducted key informant interviews and focus group discussions that generated gender-responsive evidence informing state security strategies and inclusive security planning.

This collaboration enhanced national ownership by anchoring analysis and recommendations in locally generated data and perspectives, while building CSO capacity to contribute to policy-relevant security assessments. The partnership supported sustainable outcomes by strengthening linkages between communities, civil society, and state institutions, ensuring that women’s security priorities are reflected in longer-term planning frameworks. Financial details related to the award, including the total contracted value and amounts disbursed to date, are recorded in project financial annexes and reported in line with UNDP and SJF financial reporting requirements.

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations	Corrective actions taken
Third-Party Monitoring (funded by SJF & PBF)	April 2025	Third-Party Monitoring with the objective of verifying the BASIS programme results to inform the SJF board of decision on a potential cost extension.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure balance between people-centric approach and state security issues. 2. Review and update threat assessments quarterly. 3. Increase synergies with climate adaptation programme. 4. Ensure steering committee meetings are held as planned. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balance approach utilized between people-centric approach and state security issues. 2. A periodic review of threat assessments will be instituted. 3. The programme has begun exploring the nexus between climate change and security, with the aim of developing a portfolio of interventions that integrate climate resilience and adaptation within security and justice frameworks. 4. The programme remains committed to ensuring that steering

			<p>5. Begin discussion on implementing security strategies considering funding constraints.</p> <p>6. Develop clear exit strategy.</p> <p>7. Prioritize gender inclusion.</p> <p>8. Strategically integrate external monitoring.</p>	<p>committee meetings are held as scheduled to support strategic oversight and timely decision-making.</p> <p>5. Security strategies in question were developed with an implementation plan in mind from the outset.</p> <p>6. The programme will further develop a clear and comprehensive exit strategy.</p> <p>7. The programme will continue and expand current gender inclusion initiatives and adjust the current framework for the second phase.</p> <p>8. External monitoring is conducted strategically via third party monitors as resources allow, prioritizing high-risk and hard-to-reach areas to ensure appropriate coverage and verification.</p>
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Communication and Knowledge Management

During the reporting period, the project was documented through photos, short videos, and beneficiary interviews captured during community consultations, hotspot engagements, and capacity-building activities, including training on Climate, Peace and Security. Documentation focused on people-centered security, community engagement, and women’s participation in security planning, supporting institutional learning and evidence-based communication.

Project visibility and donor recognition were ensured in line with SJF and UNDP communication and visibility guidelines. All materials including banners, training backdrops, presentations, and reports displayed UNDP and SJF branding alongside national counterparts.

Key programme messages included: (i) strengthening accountable and inclusive security governance; (ii) integrating community and women’s voices into security planning; and (iii) supporting nationally led, UNCF-aligned security responses.

The project communicated through UNDP and government channels, including [X] social media posts, websites, features, and dissemination of assessment and training outputs to stakeholders. 2 field visits were conducted for documentation and engagement, and branded banners were displayed during public events. The estimated communication reach during the period was 10,000 people.

Communication was largely implemented as planned; however, security constraints in some locations limited media access and large-scale public events. To mitigate this, the project prioritized digital platforms and targeted dissemination.

Section 5: Project management

Here we should include a brief description of the Governance arrangements - coordination and oversight of the programme, implementation team structure and funding

Number of project board meetings held	1
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project? How many are field based?	3
Describe the coordination and management structures within the programme?	

<p>Number of government personnel funded by the project? What are their functions and where do they work?</p> <p>Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol?</p>	<p>The project funded 15 government personnel deployed within relevant federal and Federal Member State security and rule of law institutions. Their functions included coordination support, technical follow-up, data collection, and liaison with communities and partners. The capacity injection was implemented in full compliance with the Capacity Injection Protocol, addressing defined institutional gaps and supporting sustainable government ownership.</p>
<p>How has the project ensured the visibility of the SJF and SJF donors during the reporting period?</p>	<p>The project ensured SJF and donor visibility in line with UNDP and SJF guidelines by consistently branding all materials, including banners, training backdrops, presentations, and reports. Donor visibility was integrated into workshops, trainings, field activities, and official events, and reflected in visual documentation and communications disseminated through UNDP channels.</p>
<p>Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.</p>	<p>The total projected cost for the programme is USD 2.5 million. For the next phase funding will focus on completing remaining activities and consolidating results, particularly in state-level security planning, community consultations, and institutional capacity strengthening. Forecasted expenditure is expected to be allocated approximately as follows: 60% for programme activities and technical assistance (including consultations, assessments, and capacity-building); 15–20% for operational and field-related costs; 10–15% for personnel and coordination support; and 5–10% for monitoring, reporting, and programme oversight. Expenditure will be phased in line with the approved workplan and prevailing access and security conditions, in accordance with UNDP and SJF financial management procedures.</p>

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

The BASIS programme prioritized women’s inclusion in security dialogues to ensure their perspectives informed security planning and policy. In 2025, women-focused assessments conducted by Innovative Action for Development and Resilience (IADR) through 96 key informant interviews and 8 focus group discussions, engaging 144 participants (84 women, 60 men) across Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest State. These assessments strengthened gender-responsive, people-centered security planning. The programme also reinforced institutional gender capacity by funding seven female within the Office of the National Security Advisor and State Security Offices, as well in Ministries of Internal Security in four Federal Member States.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	6	1
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	15	7

Human-rights-based approach

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

Has the programme included a risk protection assessment in its context analysis, including gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result MOIS teams were trained by UNTMIS on the sensitivity in asking vulnerable populations about the state of their security.
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result Both primary outputs have the objective of enhancing people-centered security, which is aimed at improving security for communities through improved policies that are inclusive of marginalization and vulnerabilities.
A number of programme outputs are designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result The primary objective of BASIS is to enhance the people-centric approach of security institutions. It aims to develop security strategies and approaches that prioritize the needs of the people. Human rights serve as the cornerstone of a healthy and accountable security sector. BASIS empowers communities to effectively discuss their security challenges, fostering improved accountability and transparency.

Leave no one behind

The extensive inclusive community dialogues and assessments conducted in 2024 and 2025 have ensured that the subsequent development of state security strategies is representative of marginalized groups such as women, youth and IDPs. These people-centered security strategies contribute to the addressal of systemic barriers faced by marginalized groups in the target states. In addition, the integration of climate risk mitigation planning in the security policies helps to protect communities disproportionately impacted by climate fragility and limits further exclusion as a result.

Social contract and legitimacy

The programme has strengthened the social contract through the development of state security strategies that are people-centered and based on the community needs identified through extensive assessments, dialogue platforms and public consultations. Security planning that is responsive to and shaped by communities, including marginalized groups such as women, youth and IDPs, serves to foster greater public trust in state institutions that they are acting in the interests of the communities they serve. By prioritizing voices often excluded from governance, the programme rebuilds legitimacy for Somali authorities, demonstrating responsiveness to citizen concerns and aligning security strategies with local realities.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The programme contributes to the triple nexus by integrating security sector reform with community resilience, climate adaptation, and inclusive governance. By developing people-centered security policies, the programme addresses the root causes of conflict, enhances humanitarian access, and strengthens trust between security institutions and marginalized communities, including IDPs, women, and youth.

The programme explicitly embeds climate security, equipping institutions to mitigate climate-induced risks, such as droughts and displacement, which exacerbate instability. This aligns with development goals by promoting sustainable adaptation strategies while reducing climate-driven conflict.

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

Finally, BASIS enhances FGS-FMS institutional coordination, enabling coherent implementation of Somalia’s National Security Architecture and the National Transformation Plan. This fosters stability (peace), creates enabling conditions for humanitarian operations, and supports development by institutionalizing accountable, community-responsive security frameworks.

Environment and climate security

During the reporting period, the programme has undertaken significant efforts to enhance the security sector’s ability to address climate-related insecurity in the target FMSs. Climate security adaptation and risk mitigation is included in the three state security strategies developed so far, reflecting an increased institutional awareness of the need to plan for the impact of climate fragility. Four Climate, Peace and Security workshops were conducted with the attendance of a total of 195 (146 men and 49 women) participants from the security sector, law enforcement, line ministries, CSOs, NGOs, and academia. These workshops provided training on climate science and its implications for security and fostered collaboration between the different actors on strategizing for mitigation of climate security risks. The sessions resulted in agreement on practical actions toward this goal, including the integration of climate risks into state security strategies, the establishment of water management and flood prevention mechanisms, and the development of early-warning systems that incorporate climate and security data.

Prevention of corruption

The Programme strictly implements UNDP’s enterprise risk management systems to prevent fraud and corruption. The parties responsible are required to take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The parties responsible are required to have financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP and ensure resource allocations reach the intended targets. HACT assessments are conducted by all responsible parties to verify these measures are in place and to assess any risk.

Project sustainability and exit strategy

The project has implemented several measures to ensure the sustainability of results beyond the investment timeframe. A strong focus was placed on building the institutional capacity of federal and Federal Member State security and oversight institutions through mentoring, technical support, and hands-on involvement in security assessments, consultations, and strategy development. By supporting government institutions to lead data collection, analysis, and planning processes, the project strengthened national ownership and reduced reliance on external support.

Capacity injection through government personnel, including female coordinators and gender officers, further reinforced institutional continuity and ensured that people-centered and gender-responsive approaches are embedded within existing structures. Partnerships with national civil society organizations also contributed to sustainability by strengthening locally led evidence generation and community engagement.

Looking ahead, sustainability will be reinforced through the operationalization of state security strategies developed under the project and continued application of inclusive consultation mechanisms. Lessons learned and tested approaches under BASIS will inform follow-up and complementary initiatives within the security and rule of law portfolio, including potential scaling through future SJF-supported or bilateral programmes, in close coordination with government counterparts and UN partners.

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1	Line Ministries, State Security Offices, Police and CSOs.		May, July, and September	146	49	195	Climate, Peace and Security Training.	4 FMS	ONS/UNDP
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total number of participants									

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

Building on progress achieved to date, the BASIS programme will continue to apply adaptive management measures in response to the evolving security, political, and institutional environment, including the transition of UNTMIS and the National Transition Plan (NTP) processes. Flexibility in sequencing activities, adjusting consultation modalities, and prioritizing accessible locations will remain central to sustaining implementation momentum while managing security and access constraints.

Following the approval of a 12-month cost extension, extending the programme until 28 February 2026, the next phase of implementation will focus on consolidating results and completing outstanding activities. This includes finalizing and operationalizing state security strategies, conducting follow-up community and women-focused consultations where feasible, and strengthening coordination and oversight mechanisms within federal and Federal Member State security institutions. An updated Project Results Framework guides this phase to ensure continued relevance and alignment with national priorities and the UN Cooperation Framework.

The programme is expected to generate further impact by deepening institutional capacity for people-centered security planning, strengthening democratic oversight, and improving the responsiveness of security institutions to community and gender-specific security needs. Continued mentoring and support for data collection and analysis will further enhance national ownership and evidence-based decision-making.

Opportunities for follow-up and scaling-up have been identified, particularly in expanding inclusive security planning approaches, strengthening linkages between security governance and stabilization efforts, and embedding gender-responsive practices across additional regions. These considerations have been informed through ongoing engagement with government counterparts, UN partners, and civil society actors. Lessons learned under BASIS will inform future complementary initiatives aimed at sustaining and scaling accountable and inclusive security governance in Somalia.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

Please see attached the human-interest story, project fact sheet and articles, which clearly capture voices from the field.

Annexes

1. Learning products produced by the program- [Human Interest Story](#), [Project Fact sheet](#) and [Article](#).
2. Annual work plan
3. Risk Matrix - [Risk Matrix Document](#)