Annex 6. Annual JP Narrative Report – Template (2025)

The JP team produces one consolidated, results-based annual report. This standard report template is applicable to all JPs. It is harmonized with the reporting template for the UNSDCF. Relevant parts of the UNSDCF annual results report may be used, unless otherwise required by the donor or pooled fund mechanism. Reports are prepared by the JP team and reviewed and endorsed by the JP SC and shared with relevant stakeholders.

Cover Page [*Copy-paste first two sections from JP document*]

Joint Programme title:	Asaaska Fikir (Basis of Thought)
Outcomes(s): <*verbatim from JP document and UNSDCF*>	**Outcome 1:** Government has enhanced capacity to coordinate durable solutions, and is supported by the development of a joint UN framework for strengthening operational coordination in line with the Solutions Pathways Action Plan and the Action Agenda, as well as a Solutions Financing Strategy to support the implementation of the Action Plan. **Outcome 2:** Improved data, tools and normative frameworks to inform integrated and inclusive solutions pathways for IDPs and their host communities and government capacity for coordinating solutions data are strengthened. **Outcome 3:** Innovative, integrated and people-centered solutions are scaled-up to respond to migration and displacement challenges and opportunities in urban areas through area-based approaches.
Duration:	32 months
Start date and planned end date:	Start: 26/02/2024 End: 31/10/2026
JP Team *Convening PUNO:* *PUNOs:*	 IOM UN-Habitat, UNDP/JIPS, UNHCR, UNCDF
Total approved budget:	$2,500,000.00 USD
Out of which:	
» Funded	$2,500,000.00 USD
» Un-funded	

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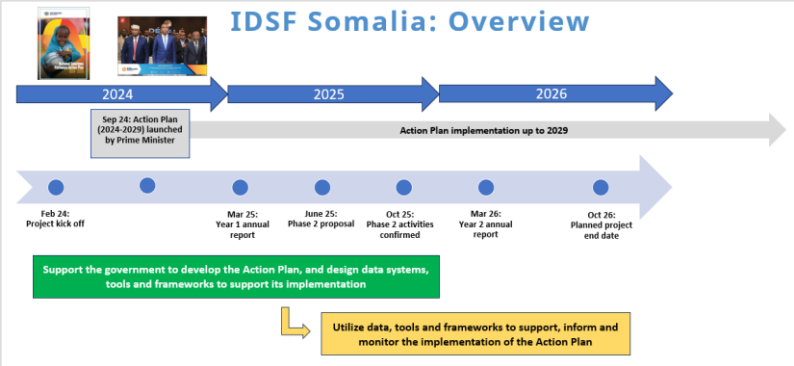
Introduction

Since February 2024, the IDSF joint programme (JP) has brought together UN agencies to support the national solutions agenda. The JP is centered around supporting the Federal Government of Somalia to implement the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029) – a costed strategy aiming to support 1 million IDPs to advance towards solutions. The Action Plan is led by the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS), which reports to the federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR).

As displayed below, the first two years of the JP largely focused on supporting the Federal Government of Somalia to develop the Action Plan as well as produce data, tools and frameworks to support in its implementation. The final year of the programme is focused on utilizing these tools to enhance, inform and monitor the implementation of the Action Plan and the wider national development agenda in support of IDPs. This report provides a summary of JP activities during 2025.

Figure 1: IDSF Somalia JP Overview – Supporting the Federal Government's Solutions Pathways Action Plan



Executive Summary [*up to ½ page*]
This is a summary of the most important achievements of the JP during the reporting period. Please highlight: (1) major results achieved and contributions to the UNSDCF outcome(s), country priorities, and/or related SDG targets, and (2) tangible benefits or changes for targeted vulnerable groups. The report should ensure the visibility of individual donors.

During the reporting period, the Joint Programme (JP) made significant contributions to Somalia's national efforts to deliver durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), aligned with UNSDCF priorities and national development frameworks. Through strategic support to government institutions, strengthened coordination mechanisms, improved data systems, and integrated financing approaches, the JP helped advance the implementation of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan. These efforts generated tangible benefits for displacement-affected communities across multiple states, expanding government capacity, improving service planning, and strengthening the evidence base necessary for informed decision-making.

Overall achievement under Outcome 1: Government has enhanced capacity to coordinate durable solutions, and is supported by the development of a joint UN framework for strengthening

operational coordination in line with the Solutions Pathways Action Plan and the Action Agenda, as well as a Solutions Financing Strategy to support the implementation of the Action Plan.

The JP continued supporting the Federal Government of Somalia to coordinate durable solutions. This included financial and technical support to the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG) where key matters relating to the Action Plan are discussed with partners.

Throughout the year, the JP supported NCRDS to establish a system to provide a snapshot and facilitate ongoing tracking of durable solutions interventions - the first of its kind in the country. In line with national priorities, IOM and the RCO engaged a national consultant to develop the Management Information System (MIS) – a digital platform where UN and NGO partners input information on solutions activities being implemented across the country. It provides key baseline information to inform prioritization of interventions under the Action Plan.

For the first time globally, solutions to internal displacement have been integrated into Somalia's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), recognizing internal displacement as a core national development priority supported by domestic, international, public, and private financing. This milestone was enabled through the IDSF plan to develop a National Solutions Financing Strategy and design a blended finance facility that mobilizes investment to support the implementation of the Action Plan.

Overall achievement under Outcome 2: Improved data, tools and normative frameworks to inform integrated and inclusive solutions pathways for IDPs and their host communities and government capacity for coordinating solutions data are strengthened

A Data for Solutions Toolkit was developed and endorsed by the NCRDS, strengthening Somalia's national capacity to generate, harmonize, and use displacement data to measure progress toward durable solutions. The toolkit contains practical guidance for coordinating data on internal displacement. The toolkit establishes a coherent, nationally aligned framework that standardizes how internal displacement is defined, analyzed, and monitored across actors and systems – aiming to reduce data fragmentation across the country.

Furthermore, capacity-building support was provided to the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) to define an IDP identification module ready to use in national surveys, enabling its integration into the 2025–2026 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). This will allow for the disaggregation of certain key national statistics by displacement status for the first time. In addition, a Capacity Building Framework was drafted to support implementation of the Data for Solutions Toolkit, strengthening government capacity to manage, analyze, and use displacement data in Somalia.

The second phase of the government-led Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey was implemented in nine cities across the states of Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland. Led by NCRDS jointly with the SNBS, with support from IOM and partners, the survey assesses the comparative needs and conditions of IDPs and host communities in urban centers, providing a baseline for the government's Action Plan. Phase two of the survey brings the survey coverage from around 60 per cent to 75 per cent of the national IDP caseload.

Finally, the Facility Mapping activity was implemented jointly by NCRDS, local authorities and IOM, with support from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, and the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) platform in the city of Baidoa. The activity provides a spatial overview of access to services in cities hosting IDPs.

Overall achievements under Outcome 3: Innovative, integrated and people-centered solutions are scaled-up to respond to migration and displacement challenges and opportunities in urban areas through area-based approaches

Substantial progress has been made in settlement and housing initiatives, with the Bosaso upgrading strategy for 45,000 beneficiaries serving as a blueprint, complemented by municipal staff training and a settlement upgrading guideline. The Baidoa Slaughterhouse Area Development Plan guides livelihoods planning benefiting approximately 20,000 IDPs in Barwaqo. Collaboration with the Federal Ministry for Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH) has advanced Kahda District upgrading and the Draft National Housing Policy.

Furthermore, the second phase of protection and conflict sensitivity analysis was conducted to better understand the risks and vulnerabilities affecting displaced populations and host communities. The analysis covers a total of 391 respondents across three states in Somalia: Banadir, Bari, and Galmudug, with data collected in five districts - Qardho, Dhusamareeb, Kaxda, Daynile, and Garasbaley. The analysis helps identify key protection concerns such as violence, discrimination, and barriers to accessing services, while supporting government-led solutions. It also examines local conflict dynamics, including tensions related to resource competition and aid distribution. The findings inform conflict-sensitive programming and evidence-based decision-making.

Lastly, under Outcome 3, UNCDF provided targeted technical assistance to strengthen municipal revenue systems through a Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) training, revenue assessments, and developed a summary report of this exercise in Bosaso. This support enabled cities to identify gaps and implement evidence-based revenue reforms, while directly strengthening their fiscal capacity to absorb and respond to displacement pressures - particularly the rising demand for basic services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities in displacement-affected urban areas - thereby underpinning more sustainable and durable solutions.

1. Overview [*Copy-paste from JP document up to ½ page*]
This section describes the purpose of the JP: (1) The development challenges to be addressed; (2) Planned JP results, with explanation about how people, and especially vulnerable groups, will benefit; and (3) Major programme strategies, assumptions and risks. This section will also highlight any major changes in the programme context, including new or heightened risks.

Somalia faces one of the world's largest internal displacement crises, with more than 3.86 million IDPs recorded across the country. Driven by a combination of environmental shocks and insecurity, displacement exacerbates preexisting drivers of fragility, such as gender inequality, climatic shocks, and social tensions, like clan or identity-based marginalization. At the same time, IDPs often face limited access to basic services, education, employment opportunities, legal protection, and tenure security. As Somalia accelerates its path towards urbanization, displacement caused by climate change, conflict and disasters intersect with the growth of poorly planned and poorly built urban settlements, compounded by poverty, vulnerability, and the chronic stresses that rapid urbanization implies in Somalia.

Through this proposal, PUNOs aim to utilize the IDSF as catalytic funding to advance these priorities. In line with the Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029), this project aims to achieve durable solutions for displacement-affected communities (DACs) in Somalia, through evidence-based analyses, a bottom-up inclusive consensus building approach, and integrated and systematic programming. The overall objective is to ensure that the government of Somalia scales-up sustainable and nationally owned pathways towards people-centered and area-based durable solutions for DACs.

Phase one of the programme focused on supporting the government to develop the Action Plan and develop data systems, tools and frameworks, while phase two will aim to use these tools to continue supporting the government to implement the plan. Importantly, the JP aims to build on solutions interventions, aiming to maximize the impact of successful activities which align with national priorities. This includes building on proven successful interventions established under the JP, with successful Phase 1 activities scaled and enhanced through Phase 2 interventions, in addition to building on the collective lessons from several years of solutions policy and programming in Somalia outside the JP.

2. Results [*up to four pages*]
This is the most important section of the report. There are three parts:

2.1 Narrative
The narrative provides a succinct description of the actual results that have been achieved, based upon the JP document and theory of change. Please include key data and make reference to national policy priorities, the roles of partners and any new or innovative partnerships, and national or local implementation capacities that were developed or used.

The narrative will refer to:

» **Outputs:** Provide a summary of progress toward the outputs and sub-outputs, with reference to changes in indicators (*as available*). Explain any variance between planned and actual outputs during the reporting period. Describe tangible benefits or changes for beneficiaries, especially vulnerable groups. Where possible, provide a percentage of outputs or sub-outputs that are *on-track* or *achieved* and the number and type of beneficiaries.

» **Outcomes:** Based on achievement of outputs, provide a summary of major contributions of the JP toward the UNSDCF outcome(s), country priorities, and/or related SDG targets. In particular, this section should highlight contributions (*as applicable*) to the national policy agenda, influence

of country budget allocations, and the adoption and scaling-up of programme solutions. Please refer to changes in indicators (*as available*).

» **Constraints, adjustments, lessons and good practices**:

Explain constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support. Describe lessons and good practices as needed, update information about assumptions and risks, risk mitigation measures and the sustainability plan and exit strategy. Please include experiences of failure, which are a rich source of lessons.

Outcome 1: Government has enhanced capacity to coordinate durable solutions, and is supported by the development of a joint UN framework for strengthening operational coordination in line with the Solutions Pathways Action Plan and the Action Agenda, as well as a Solutions Financing Strategy to support the implementation of the Action Plan.

This outcome outlines the JP's support to strengthen federal coordination mechanisms and operational structures guiding the implementation of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan. It highlights how institutional processes, tools, and government leadership were enhanced throughout the reporting period. The process towards outputs and activities are outlined below

Output 1.1. Government coordination of durable solutions is enhanced through joint strategy development as well as integrated capacity support to authorities

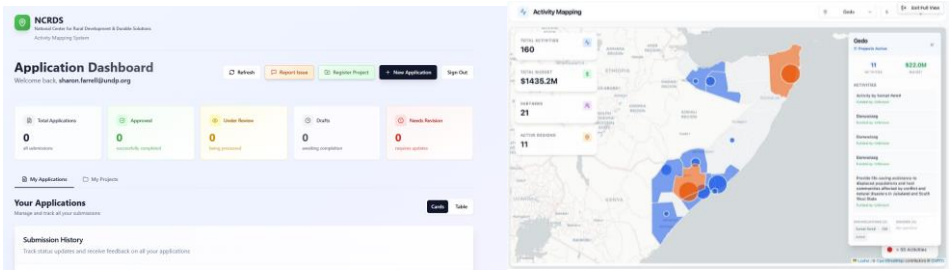
The JP continued to support the federal government to coordinate durable solutions, providing technical and financial support to the National Durable Solutions Working Group (DSTWG). Additionally, the DG of NCRDS was supported to attend the Doha Social Summit in November 2025.

To guide UN support to the government's Action Plan, the RCO drafted an Operating Framework, which is under review by partners. It takes stock of the work that has been done to date in support of the Action Plan, summarizes existing data sources, coordination structures, and avenues for alignment with humanitarian and development activities. This seeks to improve transparency and data-driven programming by delineating existing research and key activities, highlighting their relevance to the Action Plan's implementation. It also assists in guiding the prioritization of interventions under the Action Plan.

Additionally, the RCO and IOM supported the NCRDS to develop a Management Information System (MIS) – a digital platform to track solutions interventions across the country.[1] Launched in late 2025, the MIS enables UN and NGO partners to submit information on solutions programming, enabling the government and partners to observe current and planned solutions activities under the Action Plan "pathways" – supporting with ongoing prioritization and monitoring (see example in the screenshot below). The MIS is supporting the government to aggregate and compare results, locations and investments consistently, thereby improving transparency and accountability of nationally owned solutions. A map of activities and locations is currently in development.

[1] The MIS portal is access by partners through this link, with results displayed on an internal portal and discussed in the DSTWG meetings with partners: https://portal.ncrds.gov.so/questionnaire

Figure 2: Screenshot of the government's Management Information System (MIS) – landing page and map visualizing solutions interventions across the country



Furthermore, in 2025, the RCO focused amplifying IDP voices in the national solutions agenda. A Durable Solutions Communications and Advocacy Strategy was drafted and is under review, which seeks to guide the systematic inclusion of IDP perspectives in national solutions policy and dialogue. The strategy highlights opportunities to enhance stories of hope, raise awareness of key needs, and highlight areas for future advocacy efforts. Additionally, it explores how the wealth of solutions data can be communicated in a targeted manner, enhancing advocacy for IDPs. A series of video interviews with four IDPs from Mogadishu (two male and two female) have been produced, highlighting IDP voices. The strategy and videos will be made available on the IDSF Somalia product dashboard by June 2026.

In terms of UNCT coordination, durable solutions were included in the UNSDCF 2026-2030 through a series of solutions-specific indicators under the Social and Human Capital Development Pillar. Of the three sub-indicators for durable solutions included in the UNCF for 2021-2025 (see the below image) the IDSF's development of strategies, frameworks, and data systems for government support on solutions contributes to sub-indicators a and b, addressing political participation and basic service access.

In terms of SDG alignment, the activities under IDSF primarily contribute to SDGs 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and 17: Partnerships for the Goals. In addition, the table below displays the relevance of durable solutions outcomes with the UN Somalia Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Figure 3: Alignment of the IDSF Somalia JP with the Sustainable Development Goals and UN Somalia Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework



OUTCOME 4.4: By 2025, the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions and communities are strengthened to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement

UN Partners: UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNSOM, UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, WFP

External Partners: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education, National High Commission for Refugee and IDPs, Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Concern, Joint IDP Profiling Service, National Independent Electoral Commission, local councils, Building Resilient Communities in Somalia Consortium (BRCiS), Somali Resilience Programme (SomReP), World Bank, international partners, CSOs, and NGOs

Related SDG Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 4.7, 5.5, 8.5, 10.3, 11.3, 11.4, 11.a, 11.c, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.b, 17.17

Indicators	Baseline, Target (2025), and Data Source
a. Percentage of achievement of the national target: relocation and reintegration of 5,000 refugees, 25,000 refugee returnees, and 50,000 IDPs within five years *(Proxy for SDG indicator 11.3.2)* *Reporting entities: IOM, UNHCR*	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 35% **Data Source:** Protection and Return Monitoring Network, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, IOM, Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
b. Percentage of women and men affected by displacement, youth, persons with disability, and minority groups who have participated in public affairs decision making and planning and are able to contribute to state building through peacebuilding, reconciliation, and political participation *(Non-SDG national indicator)* *Reporting entities: UNSOM, UNDP, UNFPA*	**Baseline:** 0 (since 2016 in election processes) **Target:** 10% of displacement-affected communities (disaggregated by gender, age, etc.) **Data Source:** IOM Community Action Plan Logs, District Development Plans, Voices Unheard, surveys
c. Percentage of displaced households benefiting from improved community service delivery, access to community infrastructure, and basic services as a result of interventions supported by partners *(Non-SDG UN indicator)* *Reporting entities: UNHCR, IOM*	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 50% **Data Source:** UNHCR, IOM, CCCM Cluster, BRCiS, SOMREP, Concern, UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, World Bank, National Durable Solutions Secretariat

Output 1.2. The government's Solutions Pathways Action Plan is supported through the development of a financing strategy, as well as a scoping exercise to identify entry points and a facility for attracting financial support for its implementation

For the first time globally, solutions to internal displacement have been integrated into Somalia's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), recognizing internal displacement as a core national development priority supported by domestic, international, public, and private financing. An INFF is a government-led strategy that helps a country plan, manage, and align all its financial resources to achieve its national development goals. The integration of solutions to internal displacement in the INFF signals a major shift from short-term humanitarian responses towards long-term sustainable development planning. Substantial analytical work was completed in 2025 through the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and the Financing Strategy under the INFF. In 2026, relevant components from the INFF will be extracted, consolidated, and expanded into a dedicated National Solutions Financing Strategy. This strategy will be fully aligned with the INFF to ensure coherence, maximize financing impact, and avoid duplication, and is designed in accordance with tools developed by the Office of the Special Adviser for Internal Displacement to unlock sustainable financing.

As a global first, integrating solutions to internal displacement into the INFF was not achieved without challenges. Two key enabling factors made this possible. First, the IDSF included a clear and deliberate plan to develop a National Solutions Financing Strategy, ensuring coherence and preventing parallel or duplicative financing approaches. Second, strong government leadership on solutions to internal displacement created a supportive environment. Federal, state, and local authorities recognized internal displacement as a national development challenge and aligned behind a coordinated and nationally owned approach.

Outcome 2: Improved data, tools and normative frameworks to inform integrated and inclusive solutions pathways for IDPs and their host communities and government capacity for coordinating solutions data are strengthened

This outcome focuses on strengthening Somalia's ability to generate, harmonize, and use displacement-related data to inform national solutions planning. It presents key tools, systems, and capacity development initiatives supported by the JP during the reporting period. The process towards outputs and activities are outlined below.

Output 2.1: A national Durable Solutions Data Toolkit is developed and operationalized by the government, UN agencies and other partners

In 2025, the Data for Solutions Toolkit was developed, strengthening Somalia's national capacity to generate, harmonize, and use displacement data to measure progress toward durable solutions. The toolkit establishes a coherent, nationally aligned framework that standardizes how internal displacement is defined, analyzed, and monitored across actors and systems. The toolkit has been established as Somalia's reference standard for "Data for Solutions", aligning national practices with global frameworks. Its formal handover to the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) anchors data stewardship within a national institution, reinforcing government ownership, sustainability, and policy relevance.

Through its three integrated pillars - Joint Planning; Joint Methodologies and Data Collection; and Joint Data Management, Dissemination, Reporting, and Evaluation - the toolkit delivers practical, operational guidance that enables stakeholders to apply consistent terminology, methodologies, and analytical approaches. This has laid the foundation for improved comparability of data, stronger coordination among data producers, and more reliable measurement of progress toward durable solutions for displacement-affected populations.

The finalized Toolkit provides a comprehensive set of nationally endorsed tools, including:

- A standardized context analysis tool;
- Alignment with global displacement and solutions frameworks;
- An outcome indicator framework for monitoring durable solutions;
- Guidance for integrating administrative IDP data into official statistics;
- Clear definitions of target population groups; and
- Documentation standards to ensure transparency, replicability, and quality assurance in IDP data collection.

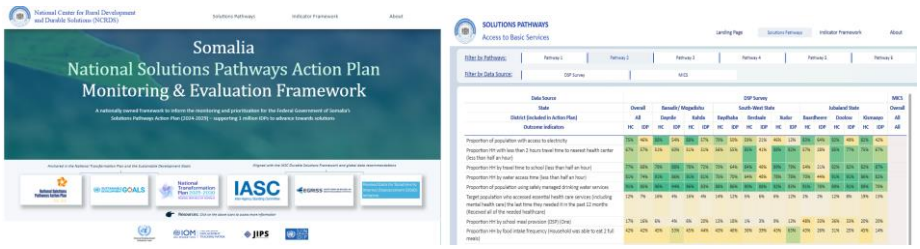
The toolkit has been validated by authorities and is under graphic design, with plans to publish on the government's website by mid-2026.

Figure 4: Components of the Data for Solutions Toolkit



The outcome indicator framework is presented as the Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the Action Plan, presenting indicators under each of the government's pathways. IOM worked with authorities and JIPS to visualize the framework on an interactive dashboard, which is published on the government's website **here**. This aims to support the government in monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan.

Figure 5: Example of the government's Action Plan M+E Framework



Additionally, in June 2025, JIPS and IOM along with UNDP Colombia made a joint presentation at the International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS) in Malmo, Sweden, titled: *Measuring progress towards solutions to internally displaced persons in Colombia and Somalia, a peer-exchange conversation.* The session highlighted efforts to support government-owned solutions progress

measurements, including the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Index in Somalia, and through leveraging administrative sources in Colombia.[2]



JIPS and IOM jointly present at the IFMS conference in Malmo, Sweden
IOM Somalia © 2025

In addition, during the reporting period, UN-Habitat developed a data collection framework for the Mogadishu-Afgooye Corridor, which was jointly validated with the Banadir Regional Administration's Durable Solutions Unit. This defines the type of information to be collected across IDP settlements, land classifications, markets, schools, health facilities, industrial areas, checkpoints, mobility nodes, waste systems, power infrastructure, and planned projects. This provides a structured data architecture aligned with the Action Plan, strengthening the foundation for evidence-based planning.

The methodology, tools, and operational planning were finalized, positioning the programme to generate a comprehensive dataset that will enable the identification of service gaps, high-pressure growth areas, and priority investment zones along the corridor. Once operational, the dataset will support government-led, area-based planning by informing infrastructure prioritization, settlement upgrading, and transparent land management, while strengthening the evidence base for future planning and resource mobilization. Field data collection is scheduled for end of the first quarter in 2026 under the leadership of the Banadir authorities, with technical support to be provided by UN-Habitat for quality assurance and data consistency.

A key constraint was the need to ensure compatibility between the proposed data tools and Banadir's existing systems and operational capacity, to avoid creating parallel systems that hinders government ownership. To curb this, additional time was invested in refining the questionnaire, standardizing data categories, and aligning the tools with BRA systems, prioritizing institutional alignment.

Output 2.2: Government authorities have enhanced capacity to coordinate displacement data

During 2025, a comprehensive Capacity Building Framework was drafted, with two concept notes for specific activities within the training package prepared. The framework provides a common

[2] While a representative from the Federal Government of Somalia was invited to participate, unfortunately they could not travel due to challenges acquiring travel documentation.

foundation for strengthening capacities - initially of Data for Solutions Working Group (DSWG) members and, more broadly, of the Government of Somalia and other relevant stakeholders - on Data for Solutions, in line with the toolkit as well as relevant national and subnational frameworks. Developed through a consultative process, the framework is structured around the standard steps of the data process, while tailoring guidance to the displacement data context in Somalia. It also supports coordination on displacement data and the implementation of different elements of the Toolkit.

Overall, the framework aims to advance the following:

- Enhance coordination: Equip national and subnational government authorities with the skills and tools necessary to manage and share displacement data effectively.
- Build data literacy: Foster an environment in which data is not only collected, but also critically analyzed and applied to inform policy and practice.
- Ensure sustainability: Strengthen a whole-of-government approach that integrates capacity building into the day-to-day operations of data management and reporting.

Two concept notes detailing specific training activities were prepared to be implemented in 2026:

- A study tour with Statistics Norway to identify opportunities to use administrative data in the production of statistics on internal displacement in Somalia, through improved coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) and integration of multiple data sources.
- A training on official statistics to strengthen the capacities of the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) technical team and relevant government institutions to produce official statistics on IDPs, including IDP identification in national surveys and the measurement of progress toward durable solutions.

Output 2.3: Quantitative data initiatives to assess progress towards solutions amongst IDPs and host communities are implemented

Between September and November 2025, the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) and the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), with support from IOM, successfully implemented the second phase of the Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey. This was implemented in nine cities across the states of Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland – taking the coverage from 60% to 75% of the national IDP caseload[3] across 17 cities overall.

IOM supported the recruitment of supervisors from NCRDS and SNBS, who led data collection in each of the nine cities of implementation. A Training of Trainer (ToT) was conducted in Mogadishu, followed by city-level training and data collection pilots. The survey provided representative data amongst IDPs and host communities, increasing the coverage of baseline data for the Action Plan. It also expanded the Federal Government of Somalia's national solutions progress measurement – the DSP Index. In addition, consultants were engaged to support SNBS and NCRDS to work on the analysis and reporting of phase two data and related activities, ensuring strong government ownership of the data system. The products will be published on the government's website by mid-2026 after the validation process is completed.

[3] This is based on the best available IDP estimates at the time of survey design



Photos of the DSP Survey Phase Two in Galmudug, Hirshabelle and Puntland States
IOM Somalia © 2025

Additionally, representatives from IOM, the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS), the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), jointly authored a conference paper for the 4th IGAD Scientific Conference on Migration and Displacement. The paper is titled *Converting Data into Action: How the Government-led Durable Solutions Progress (DSP) Survey Supports Solutions to Internal Displacement in Somalia.* In May 2025, representatives from NCRDS and IOM presented key findings from the study in Addis Ababa, highlighting the use of the survey data to support nationally owned solutions, including the Action Plan.[4]

[4] See here a post on X from the SNTV news at the IGAD event:
https://x.com/sntvnews1/status/1926550931044225269?s=20



The Director General of the NCRDS, Ms Zahra Abdi, presents on the DSP Survey at the IGAD conference
IOM Somalia © 2025

Commented [ZM1]: Photo credit if not known then IOM© 2025

In the second half of the year, IOM supported NCRDS and local authorities to scale up the Facility Mapping activity in Baidoa city.[5] This followed a pilot of the activity in the smaller cities of Berdaale and Xudur, which was jointly implemented with the Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium[6] in March 2025. The activity provides a spatial overview of services across derisnimos (neighbourhoods) in urban centers hosting IDPs, to inform inclusive urban planning. The survey is jointly implemented with authorities, the Area-Based Coordination (ABC) platform, and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, reducing duplication and working towards a common facility information system. Following consultations with authorities and partners, city level factsheets will be published on the government's website by mid-2026.

Outcome 3: Innovative, integrated and people-centered solutions are scaled-up to respond to migration and displacement challenges and opportunities in urban areas through area-based approaches. (UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNCDF)

This output details efforts to reinforce national coordination structures and enhance the government's ability to steer durable solutions processes. It introduces the strategic tools, platforms, and mechanisms supported under this component. The process towards outputs and activities are outlined below.

Output 3.1: Urban and territorial strategies and frameworks are developed to provide inclusive, sustainable solutions to displaced communities

In November 2025, the Old Gribble Settlement Upgrading Strategy for 13 IDP settlements in Bosaso East has been completed and presented to the Mayor of Bosaso and the Puntland State Minister of Public Works. The strategy provides a comprehensive diagnostic, prioritized upgrading actions, and

[5] Note the name of the activity has changed from Service Analysis and Mapping to Facility Mapping, to avoid confusion with a different activity with a similar name that is implemented by other agencies
[6] The Facility Mapping was initially funded by the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and was scaled up under the IDSF JP

a phased implementation plan responsive to varied tenure conditions, addressing high density, limited services, tenure fragmentation, heat exposure, and unmanaged waste.

The strategy contributes to national durable solutions priorities by strengthening alignment between municipal planning and the Action Plan. By integrating the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM), building on the Saameynta programme, it advances practical pathways toward tenure regularization and improved security of occupancy for displacement-affected communities, supporting the local integration pathway. The strategy has been shared with municipal leadership and relevant authorities, with formal endorsement expected as the next procedural step.



Training on informal settlement planning and upgrading in Bosaso for municipal staff and student representatives (June 2025)
UN-Habitat @ 2025

Inclusive consultations and field research informed the strategy, with IDPs actively taking strong participatory engagement role throughout the process, including dedicated consultations with women and children. Their inputs shaped priorities related to safety, mobility, service access, and climate-responsive design. A complementary Settlement Planning and Upgrading Manual was also developed using Old Gribble as a case study, serving as a practical capacity-building tool for municipal authorities and establishing a replicable model for application in other settlements. The strategy also provides a structured basis for prioritizing investments and coordinating partner support through localized, area-based approaches aligned with municipal planning.

Given the sensitivity of land tenure and settlement regularization, including overlapping claims and informal arrangements in the area, the strategy adopted a phased approach that balances immediate service and safety improvements with longer-term actions linked to tenure regularization. This allowed practical improvements while maintaining municipal ownership and building consensus around feasible upgrading pathways.

Additionally, the Mogadishu Settlement Development Planning process was formally launched in December 2025 under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH). Using transparent selection criteria and the Settlement Prioritization Tool, Budhul Settlement in Kahda District was identified as the primary target area for detailed planning and

upgrading. A Ministry-led team was established and deployed to conduct data collection, which is ongoing to assess tenure conditions, service access, socio-economic integration, and residents' preferences. The data exercise aims to provide an evidence base to inform decisions on appropriate pathways for residents, including return, relocation, or local integration.

The project strengthens national capacity to address informal settlement upgrading in line with the emerging National Housing Policy and durable solutions priorities. By advancing a government-led planning process, the programme contributes to institutionalizing settlement upgrading as part of urban policy while providing a structured basis for determining realistic and rights-sensitive pathways for residents. The process also supports the development of investment-ready concept notes to engage funding institutions with evidence-based proposals.

During implementation, the data collection phase was strengthened before advancing to strategy development to ensure that decisions are grounded in verified household-level evidence. A key lesson is that working with authorities on settlement prioritization and assessment frameworks significantly improves government ownership

Figure 6: Map of Budhul Settlement in Kahda District, Mogadishu



The Baidoa Slaughterhouse Area Development Plan was jointly developed by Baidoa Municipality, led by the mayor and the sanitation and environment departments in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the Barwaqo community, which had an estimated 18,954 residents in 2024. The planning process combined socio-spatial analysis to identify site challenges and opportunities, community consultations with men, women, and market actors, and field visits for site assessment and validation, creating a technically informed and community-endorsed foundation to guide the sustainable development of the slaughterhouse and its surrounding area.

The plan supports the Action Plan and strengthens alignment between municipal development efforts and federal and policy frameworks, including the Urban Regulatory Framework of Puntland. It also establishes a replicable planning model for other settlements, while proposing development strategies that improve prospects for tenure recognition, strengthen environmental and waste-management measures, enhance urban sanitation, and stimulate local economic activity, including job creation for displaced and host communities in the surrounding area. The Baidoa Slaughterhouse Area Development Plan Report is currently under technical review by the Municipality of Baidoa and is expected to be formally endorsed once finalized in the second quarter of 2026.

Joint site visits with Barwaqo community representatives, municipal officials, and UN-Habitat proved to be a key good practice, ensuring that accessibility, safety, and socio-economic potential were carefully considered in selecting a site capable of integrating surrounding communities and supporting livestock production. The process also incorporated preliminary cost estimates and financial analysis, confirming the project's economic viability and recommending the adoption of a Public–Private Partnership model for long-term sustainability and shared operational responsibility. However, full development of the area remains constrained by the need to integrate comprehensive waste-management considerations, particularly alignment with IOM's parallel pre-feasibility study on solid waste management in Baidoa, highlighting the importance of stronger inter-agency coordination to prevent duplication, harmonize technical inputs, and ensure coherent planning outcomes.

Moreover, UN-Habitat convened a planning workshop for the Mogadishu–Afgoye Corridor Territorial Strategy in December 2025, bringing together the federal MoPWRH and NCRDS as well as Banadir authorities and community representatives. The workshop provided a platform to establish a shared territorial vision and clarified institutional roles for guiding development along one of the country's fastest-growing urban corridors.

Technical mapping sessions identified priority transition zones where rapid private development intersects with IDP displacement. Key nodes such as Ceelasha were highlighted, and high-risk areas in Lafoole and Afgoye were mapped. Public land parcels in Ceelasha and Afgoye were preliminarily identified for further assessment, creating a potential pipeline for upgrading or managed expansion. The conceptual and coordination components are largely achieved, while detailed spatial analysis and strategy drafting will follow consolidation of corridor-wide data under Output 2.1. The process establishes a unified planning direction and improves predictability for communities affected by displacement and urban expansion.

The initiative supports national priorities by positioning the Mogadishu–Afgoye corridor as a coordinated development area and reinforcing government leadership in managing urban growth and displacement dynamics. By linking land, infrastructure, mobility, and settlement planning, it lays the foundation for more coherent public investment decisions.

A key constraint was that more time was required to align mandates among the Public Works ministry, the NCRDS and the Banadir Durable Solutions Unit to ensure a government-led process. Strategy development was sequenced to follow corridor-wide data consolidation under Output 2.1, ensuring that prioritization is grounded in verified evidence. A key lesson is that territorial planning in complex institutional environments requires early coordination and consensus-building.

UN-Habitat also developed a territorial contextual analysis using diagnostic mapping to identify socio-spatial challenges and opportunities related to population growth, migration, conflict dynamics, economic and trade networks, service distribution, and environmental risks such as water scarcity, droughts, and floods. This incorporated sectoral assessments and evidence from the 2024 DSP Survey, conducted by the federal government and IOM, providing representative data on IDPs and host communities in key urban centres. Between April and September 2025, internal validation sessions and technical workshops with SWS government stakeholders and IDSF partners reviewed and confirmed the findings, ensuring consensus on the results and the way forward.

The Baidoa Territorial Strategy Report is currently under preparation, with ongoing technical validation by the Municipality of Baidoa. The strategy supports National Durable Solutions priorities and aligns with federal and state frameworks, including the National Transformation Plan 2025–2029 and Baidoa Municipality's Solid Waste Management Bylaw (2022), providing a coherent foundation for evidence-based territorial development. It builds on the South-West State Territorial Strategy under the Danwaadag Programme (funded by FCDO) and the Baidoa City Strategy under the Saameynta Programme (funded by SDC, Norway and the Netherlands), emphasizing strengthened urban-rural

linkages, and an understanding of migration pressures, population distribution, and regional corridor development.

The main constraint faced was structural and institutional challenges, including harmonizing mandates across multiple ministries and clarifying roles in land management, environmental regulation, infrastructure, and service delivery.

Additionally, the second phase of conflict sensitivity and protection analysis has been conducted by UNHCR in December 2025 and covered a total of 391 respondents across three states in Somalia: Banadir, Bari, and Galmudug across five districts - Qardho, Dhusamareeb, Kaxda, Daynile, and Garasbaley. The largest share of respondents was recorded in Banadir (51.4%), followed by Bari (30.2%) and Galmudug (18.4%). These districts represent a mix of urban and peri-urban displacement contexts where protracted displacement, service pressure, and competition over resources are particularly pronounced. The geographical coverage provides a snapshot of protection and conflict dynamics affecting displaced communities in key areas targeted for durable solutions programming.

The analysis primarily focused on internally displaced persons (IDPs), who constituted about 90% of respondents, many of whom have experienced long-term displacement, often exceeding five years. Respondents were predominantly female (79.5%), many serving as heads of households, and were mostly within the 25–40 age group with limited or no formal education. The study highlighted that women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and female-headed households face heightened protection risks and socio-economic vulnerability, making them priority groups for targeted support within government-led solutions initiatives.

Findings indicate that protracted displacement, climate shocks, and economic hardship remain major drivers of vulnerability, with many households relying on casual labour while lacking sufficient resources to meet basic needs. Communities face multiple protection risks, including theft, extortion, violence, discrimination, child labour, and gender-based violence, while access to essential services is constrained by cost, distance, and limited availability, particularly for specialized services such as psychosocial support and legal assistance. The study also highlights that competition over resources, clan dynamics, and perceived inequities in aid distribution contribute to local tensions. These findings underscore the importance of inclusive, conflict-sensitive, and government-led solutions that strengthen service delivery, promote social cohesion between IDPs and host communities, and address underlying drivers of displacement and vulnerability. The report is available on the IDSF Somalia dashboard.

Output 3.2: Frameworks and policies in support of fit-for-purpose tenure administration and dispute resolutions mechanisms are developed

During the year, UN-Habitat commenced engagement with the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) team to develop a framework for a Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) implementation, building on lessons learned from its implementation in Bosaso and Baidoa under the Saameynta programme. The approach is to work closely with municipalities to ensure their leadership in the STDM exercise and future formal document registration processes at the relevant land departments. The Saameynta GLTN/STDM report serves as a blueprint for further refining the application of STDM under IDSF, documenting lessons learned from previous applications and current implementation modalities in Jowhar and other locations. The output will be further accelerated in 2026, drawing on previous experience to inform methodology, sequencing, and institutional coordination, while positioning the intervention for potential scale-up under IDSF.

Output 3.3: Adequate, affordable housing solutions to displaced communities are developed (UN-Habitat)

The National Housing Policy Draft 2.0 was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH), with technical support from consultants. The draft introduces a market segmentation approach that differentiates households by income level, tenure status, displacement status, and climate vulnerability, enabling more targeted and realistic interventions. It further strengthens provisions on land administration and registration systems, with explicit inclusion of IDPs and migrant populations, and integrates inclusive data, monitoring, and climate risk management mechanisms, including participatory settlement assessments and vulnerability profiling, to support evidence-based housing planning and implementation.

The National Housing Policy represents the first comprehensive and strategic framework to reposition the housing sector from a source of crisis to a pillar of inclusive growth, social stability, and climate resilience. It reframes housing as a system rather than a series of isolated projects and establishes clear administrative and regulatory frameworks to govern activity in the sector, particularly private sector participation, thereby creating the conditions for responsible market growth and positioning housing as a driver of economic development. The policy is structured around five mutually reinforcing pillars:

- Secure Tenure & Efficient Land Management;
- Expand Affordable Housing Supply & Access;
- Create an Inclusive Housing Finance System;
- Promote Sustainable Planning & Climate-Resilient Construction;
- Strengthen Sector Governance & Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships.

Notably, IDPs and migrant populations are explicitly recognized, with their inclusion embedded across strategic actions under all five pillars. Going forward, IDSF can support the ministry in developing detailed implementation roadmaps to operationalize the policy.

The drafting of a National Housing Policy faced several constraints. Although the process was designed to involve broad-based stakeholder engagement through an Advisory Group of sub-regional experts, the mechanism's effectiveness was limited by process and capacity challenges, as well as given the timeframe of the ministry. The drafting schedule was highly compressed, Advisory Group members were often given little notice prior to review sessions, and UN-Habitat's detailed written feedback, provided at multiple stages, was not systematically integrated into the evolving document. In addition, the initially engaged consultants had limited familiarity with the housing sector, which affected the clarity, technical grounding, and coherence of early drafts.

To address these challenges, an external expert with stronger sector expertise was recruited to revise and consolidate the policy, enabling substantive improvements and restructuring, and ensuring the policy became more coherent, technically grounded, and aligned with the intended objectives. In addition, greater emphasis was placed on direct, in-person engagement, with the UN-Habitat technical team meeting ministry officials to clarify technical concepts, align expectations, and strengthen the policy's strategic framing. The zero draft policy will be finalized at the end of March 2026.

The Catalogue of Best Practices in Housing Solutions for Somalia is in advanced draft status. It will serve as a strategic knowledge product to document lessons from previous donor-financed housing and settlement projects across the country. The catalogue will consolidate best practices to inform scalable and integrated housing systems that address tenure security, informal settlement upgrading, service provision, and innovative delivery and financing models. It is designed to complement and operationalize the draft National Housing Policy (see above) by translating policy directions into concrete, promotable examples with potential for national upscaling. Particular attention will be given to private-sector-driven approaches and pathways for scaling housing solutions for IDPs, host communities, and the urban poor. Using an economic value chain lens tailored to the Somali context, the catalogue will identify home-grown, land-based, and market-oriented housing solutions that

prioritize locally integrated and area-based approaches to housing production for marginalized groups.

Presentations of the draft catalogue are planned in preparation of the 2nd Africa Urban Forum in April 2026, and the World Urban Forum in May 2026, with the aim of finalizing the catalogue by March 2026.

Limited systematic documentation of older housing projects and pilots has meant significant reconstruction of project histories and results from dispersed reports and interviews, which slows the pace of confirming and writing up best-practice cases. In addition to a lack of cohesive project documentation, requesting archival data on housing and settlements projects over the previous two decades has proven to be challenging. Planning survey-based data collection to fill gaps in available project information and gain post-occupancy assessments of past projects also remains a time-consuming and lengthy process. Available reporting on rental housing market and settlement typologies conducted by the World Bank and other organizations provided a detailed and current picture of the housing sector in Somalia. This has proven effective in filling gaps in knowledge at city and regional levels. In addition, coordination with other UN agencies to gather relevant, previously conducted data and studies has been an effective adjustment in the Catalogue methodology to maintain the economic value chain lens and focus on private-sector-enabled pathways for upscaling housing solutions.

UN-Habitat continues to participate in technical meetings (National Shelter Coordination Cluster) and Working Groups (Sustainable Shelter Solutions Working Group) to align humanitarian interventions with durable solutions. UN-Habitat proposes integrating housing and shelter guidelines and solutions across multiple scales, using the Catalogue under IDSF Output 3.3 and city- and regional-level best practice pathways developed through the Saameynta project.

2.2 Indicator-based performance assessment

This section is based upon the JP results framework, work plan and budget. Provide information about the achievement of targets for indicators at the outcome and output level. Where there are variances or data are not available, provide an explanation and indicate when data will be reported.

Joint Programme: Integrated Results Framework, Work Plan, and Budget			
Years:			
National development priority:			
Related SDG:			

CF Outcome(s): <<copy paste>>			
Outcome indicator:	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Outcome indicator:	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Outcome indicator:	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Outcome indicator:	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:

Output 1.1 for Joint Programme			
Output indicators	Baseline	Target	MOV
a.			
b.			
c.			

Results-based annual report for [Year]		
Progress toward CF outcome		Reason for variance (if any)
Actual:		
Actual:		
Actual:		
Actual:		
Progress toward JP outputs		Reason for variance (if any)
Actual:		
Actual:		
Actual:		

New information

Please refer to the Results Framework (Excel) file for a full overview of progress towards outcome and output level targets for 2025. Note that as discussed with the IDSF HQ team, following feedback from the secretariat on the phase two IDSF JP proposal, the Results Framework has been enhanced with annual targets added by all PUNOs. This enhances accountability in the

implementation of activities on an annual basis, with explanations provided for any delays, while maintaining a clear overview of targets for the total length of the JP.

2.3 A results story

This is a brief story about how the JP is making a difference. It can be at the institutional and policy level or at a local, human level. Please include photos, graphics, and news items as appropriate.

The problem or challenge

In plain language, describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story.

Following the launch of the Solutions Pathways Action Plan (2024-2029) by the Prime Minister of Somalia in September 2024, authorities consulted with partners to coordinate its ongoing implementation and monitoring. A key issue identified was the absence of information on who is doing what and where regarding solutions across the country. Without this information, the National Center for Rural Development and Durable Solutions (NCRDS) faced challenges in coordinating the sectoral and geographic prioritization of interventions under the Action Plan, and it also posed challenges to measuring progress towards achieving the strategic objectives of the plan.

Action through the joint programme

How was the problem or challenged addressed through the joint programme by the JP team?

This key information gap was discussed with partners in the National Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG). It was agreed that the IDSF JP would be leveraged to support the government to develop an online system to track solutions interventions across the country. IOM and the RCO engaged a national consultant to develop the Management Information System (MIS), a digital platform where partners submit information on their solutions activities across the country. For the first time, the government now has a national overview of partners' presence as well as a thematic overview of activities under the Action Plan.

Result

Describe the observable *change* that occurred. How did conditions change at the family or community level or how did institutions perform better to address the problem?

In December 2025, the federal government received inputs from partners through the MIS. This provided a national snapshot of solutions interventions across the country, and is assisting the government to engage with partners on the targeting of interventions under the Action Plan. Importantly, the results in the MIS have given the NCRDS evidence to report to the Prime Minister's office on the implementation of the Action Plan to date, strengthening accountability within the federal government on its flagship solutions framework.

Lessons

What did the JP partners learn from the experience; how will it be used to strengthen the JP?

The key lesson from this exercise relates to the importance of the UN and NGOs committing to support the government's Action Plan. As a result of all solutions partners contributing to the unified tracking system, the government now has a clear overview of partner presence

and interventions across the country. This was only possible because partners supported the government's platform, strengthening coherence and consistency in reporting of key information. This emphasizes the importance of supporting the government to coordinate solutions, while enhancing the long-term sustainability of national systems.

3. Other Assessments or Evaluations [*up to ½ page, as applicable*]
Provide information from assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken that are relevant to the JP.

The Saameynta Joint Programme 1.0, which ran from 2022 to 2025, commissioned an external evaluation, highlighting key strengths and areas for enhancement in the next iteration of the programme which is expected to commence in mid 2026. Certain lessons, especially related to the coordination of data and evidence production, have been considered in the design of the second phase of the IDSF JP. All other relevant assessments are supported under the IDSF JP and are detailed above.

4. Resource mobilization [*up to ½ page, optional*]

Throughout 2025, IDSF PUNOs and the wider UN system engaged with donors to support resource mobilization to further support the national solutions agenda. Importantly, the benefits of the JP's support to the National Solutions Pathways Action Plan has achieved downstream benefits, supporting in strengthening the coherence of the national solutions agenda. During the year, several solutions project proposals were developed in line with Action Plan. In practice, activities in proposals are mapped against the six "solutions pathways" in the Action Plan, supporting the government and partners to identify priorities, progress and gaps in its implementation.

This includes the commitment from the African Development Bank (AfDB) of 19.7 million USD to authorities and UNHCR to support a large-scale support model integrating land tenure, climate-resilient housing, and livelihoods for 128,000 IDPs in Doolow. Additionally, three IDSF PUNOs – IOM, UNDP and UN-Habitat – jointly designed the Saameynta Joint Programme 2.0, which is funded by SDC with potential contributions from other donors pending. Other donor engagement was centered around the continuation of existing solutions programmes across the country, which were pending final design and activation by December 2025.