



Security Council

Distr.: General
30 September 2025

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2753 \(2024\)](#) and [2767 \(2024\)](#), contains updates on the implementation of those resolutions, including on the mandates of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS) and the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). The report covers significant developments from 24 March to 25 September 2025.

II. Key developments

A. National developments

2. In a speech marking Eid al-Fitr on 29 March, the President of Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, called for unity and proposed a national dialogue on the completion of the country's State-building process. The President's announcement was followed by a series of political engagements involving federal and state leaders, opposition figures, political associations and civil society representatives.

3. From 12 to 15 April, the Prime Minister, Hamza Abdi Barre, led a federal delegation to Laascaanood to engage with the interim administration of Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo. Subsequently, his office issued a communiqué confirming that the interim administration would participate in the upcoming session of the Somali National Consultative Council and announced that the Federal Government intended to recognize Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo as a federal member state.

4. The National Consultative Council, convened by the President of Somalia, met in Mogadishu on 6 and 7 May, and attendees included the Prime Minister and leaders from South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle States, the Banaadir Regional Administration and Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo. The President of Jubbaland, Ahmed Mohamed Islam "Madobe", was not invited, and the President of Puntland, Said Abdullahi Deni, did not attend, having withdrawn from the forum in January 2023. The communiqué issued by the Council included a call for a review of the constitutional status of Jubbaland and a stakeholder conference to finalize the state formation process for Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo.

5. Preparations for the district council elections advanced. The National Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission launched voter registration in Mogadishu on 14 April. In July, the exercise was extended to the federal member states of Hirshabelle, Galmudug and South-West State. The exercise in Mogadishu



was concluded on 16 August, after nearly one million individuals had registered. During the initial registration of political associations which closed on 14 May, 43 associations, including one led by a woman, registered. On 23 August, the Commission reopened the process, and an additional 18 associations registered before it was closed on 6 September, resulting in a total of 61 associations registered. Some elements of the political opposition boycotted the registration exercises, reiterating calls for inclusive dialogue to build consensus on the electoral framework.

6. A broad coalition of opposition leaders, including former Presidents and Prime Ministers, met in Mogadishu from 28 to 31 May having expressed individual concerns that the substantive planning for the National Consultation Conference initiated by the President of Somalia lacked adequate inclusivity. Deliberations were focused on constitutional amendments, electoral reforms, security and national unity and concluded with the formation of the National Salvation Forum, a political platform aimed at unifying opposition engagement with the Federal Government of Somalia on those national priorities.

7. From 16 to 19 June, the Federal Government of Somalia held a national consultation conference in Mogadishu, bringing together representatives from registered political associations and civil society, including women and traditional elders. Discussions were centred on the constitutional review, the transition to one-person one-vote elections, national unity and the fight against Al-Shabaab. The final communiqué contained a call for direct elections, continued inclusive dialogue and renewed talks with “Somaliland”. Members of the National Salvation Forum and other opposition figures did not attend, citing concerns regarding the inclusivity of the process.

8. Between 25 June and 12 August, President of Somalia held five consultative meetings with representatives of the National Salvation Forum. Discussions were focused on constitutional amendments and the electoral model. In a joint communiqué issued on 25 August, the Federal Government and several political figures who had split from the National Salvation Forum agreed to uphold unity, strengthen national security and expedite the completion of the constitutional review. They also agreed that the Federal Parliament would elect the Federal President and that state assemblies would elect their respective state leaders, while reaffirming the Government’s commitment to holding one-person, one-vote elections for district councils, state assemblies and the Federal Parliament.

9. Relations between the Federal Government and the leaders of Jubbaland and Puntland remained strained. From 22 to 26 June, the Presidents of Jubbaland and Puntland met in Garoowe and issued a joint statement rejecting the constitutional amendments of March 2024.

10. On 13 July, the Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo state formation conference began in Laascaanood, Sool Region, under the authority of the federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, despite strong opposition from influential traditional clan leaders. The conference concluded on 30 July with the declaration of the establishment of the North-East State of Somalia, the adoption of a state flag and the approval of a state constitution. On 17 August, 83 members of the legislative assembly of the North-East State (79 men and 4 women) were announced and sworn in for a five-year term. The assembly elected a speaker and deputy speakers on 23 August and a president and vice president on 30 August.

11. On 30 July, the Puntland State Assembly publicly denounced the “unconstitutional interference” by the Federal Government of Somalia in Sool and Sanaag. On 2 August, the Council of Ministers of “Somaliland” condemned the

Federal Government of Somalia, asserting that Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer were part of the sovereign territories of “Somaliland”.

B. Security developments

12. The Federal Government of Somalia, supported by local defence forces, the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) and international partners, continued security operations against Al-Shabaab. In mid-June, the Somali National Army launched operation “Silent storm” to retake three bridge towns that had been captured by Al-Shabaab in March. The Somali forces recovered Sabiid on 22 June and Bariirre on 8 August.

13. In Shabelle Dhexe, Aadan Yabaal was seized by Al-Shabaab on 16 April following a large-scale attack. Al-Shaabbab also took control of the town of Xawaadley, located between Balcad and Jawhar, on 2 June. In Hiraan Region, the group captured Aborey on 9 April and Muqakoori, Tardo, and Maxaas between 7 and 27 July. On 12 September, the Somali security forces repelled a complex, large-scale attack by Al-Shaabbab against Ceel Dheere in Galgaduud.

14. Al-Shabaab continued to target government installations and security forces. Person-borne improvised explosive devices were detonated at the Damanyo military barracks on 18 May and the Jaalle Siyaad Military Academy on 9 July, both in the Hodan district of Mogadishu. The first attack resulted in 11 fatalities and 64 injuries, while the second resulted in 4 fatalities and 6 injuries. Other incidents involved indirect fire, including seven 107 mm rocket attacks in Mogadishu. Three of those projectiles impacted the Aden Adde International Airport; the most recent reported incident was on 5 June. Those attacks resulted in civilian casualties, infrastructure damage and injury to one member of the Mogadishu-based United Nations Guard Unit. On 26 April, one 107 mm rocket attack targeted the area protected by AUSSOM in Baidoa, South-West State, where a United Nations compound is located. No casualties were reported. On 4 September, the new Kismaayo Airport, another United Nations location, was also targeted in a 107 mm rocket attack, with no casualties reported.

15. On 25 July, Somali security forces launched a revised Mogadishu security plan, deploying large numbers of personnel from the National Intelligence and Security Agency and the Somali Police Force across the city to deter indirect fire attacks and to disrupt infiltration of improvised explosive devices. Those efforts contributed to a decrease in the number of attacks.

16. After the regional intelligence chief recently appointed by the Federal Government, Abdirashid Janan, a noted opponent of the President of Jubbaland, arrived in Beled Xaawo, Gedo Region, Jubbaland security forces initiated an armed confrontation with federal security forces. Clashes continued intermittently in Beled Xaawo and Doolow between 22 July and 11 August. By mid-August, federal security forces had taken full control of Beled Xaawo.

C. Economic developments

17. The economy of Somalia has benefited from ongoing reforms, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) noting that all qualitative targets under the Extended Credit Facility have been met, but the economic outlook is clouded by climate shocks, insecurity, slow domestic revenue growth and emerging challenges in global trade and aid policy, including a rapid decline in official development assistance. Modest economic growth was recorded in 2024, with real gross domestic product

increasing by an estimated 4 per cent according to IMF. However, IMF has projected growth of 3 per cent in 2025 owing to reductions in official development assistance combined with climate-related shocks and broader economic uncertainty.

18. Through the Extended Credit Facility, IMF continued to support macroeconomic stability. When concluding its third review in May 2025, IMF noted the progress made by Somalia in its fiscal discipline, revenue mobilization and financial governance. In the Somalia economic update report released in June 2025, the World Bank highlighted the need to further increase domestic revenue mobilization in order to enhance service delivery and strengthen the social contract. On 23 June, the Federal Government launched its long-term development agenda, known as Centennial Vision 2060. The agenda outlines a 35-year strategy designed to guide the country towards peace, inclusive prosperity and environmental sustainability. The national transformation plan for the period 2025–2029, which was launched in March, will serve as the first medium-term implementation framework for Centennial Vision 2060, outlining foundational investments and institutional reform priorities.

19. Efforts to strengthen the country's financial sector continued. On 16 May, the President of Somalia signed into law four key pieces of economic legislation: the Insurance (Takaful) Act, the Income Tax Act, the Revised Financial Institutions Act and the Revised Anti-Money-Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act. Those Acts are intended to enhance regulatory oversight and increase transparency. On 19 June, Somalia launched its first national securities exchange, which marked a significant step towards the formalization of domestic capital markets and expanded access to finance.

20. On 9 April, the Arab Monetary Fund and Somalia signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at restructuring the \$306.5 million debt owed by the country to the Fund, thereby contributing to easing the country's financial burden and strengthening its ability to keep its economic reform and sustainable development efforts on course.

III. Update on activities of the Mission and the United Nations country team

A. Support to State-building

21. Under the joint programme on State-building and reconciliation led by UNTMIS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), support was provided to achieve the peaceful resolution of six inter-and intra-clan conflicts between March and June 2025 in Puntland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle States. In Puntland, agreements were reached in Buq Qallooq on resource-sharing disputes involving the Dir and Sheekhaal clans, as well as between sub-clans of the Warsangali in Sanaag region. In Hirshabelle, a long-standing conflict over agricultural and grazing land between the Mataan Abdulle and Eli Omar clans was resolved, and a peace agreement was signed. Disputes between the Kabale and Warsangali-Abgal sub-clans in Biyo-Ade over the distribution of council seats in the Buulobarde district were also resolved. In Galmudug, mediation efforts significantly reduced deadly violence between the Leelkase, a sub-clan of the Darod, and the Sacad, a sub-clan of the Hawiye, paving the way for a comprehensive reconciliation conference.

22. Under the Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme, advocacy efforts continued for the implementation of a quota of at least 30 per cent for the representation of women in electoral bodies. On 20 May, UNTMIS met with women civil society representatives at the federal and state levels to discuss their inclusion

in political consultations, the 30 per cent quota and the upcoming elections. Those representatives voiced concerns about the ongoing political tensions and the preparations for the 2026 election, emphasizing the need for meaningful inclusion and urgent support for advocacy, capacity-building and policy dialogues. UNTMIS reiterated its commitment and ongoing support to advancing the 30 per cent quota as a minimum, as well as the need for structured electoral funding.

23. On 21 May, UNTMIS provided technical and financial assistance to the Hirshabelle Ministry of Reconciliation and Peacebuilding for intra-clan dialogues aimed at resolving land disputes between the Alofi and Barsane sub-clans of the Galjel clan. From 31 August to 2 September, the Hirshabelle Ministry of Interior and Local Government, with UNTMIS support, held a mediation workshop in Jawhar for Mahaddayweyne district councillors. The training session was attended by 21 participants (18 men and 3 women), and covered gender inclusion, mediation and reconciliation, electoral processes and human rights.

24. UNTMIS supported the South-West State Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights Development in organizing an interministerial coordination meeting, held in Baidoa on 22 June, to advance the local action plan on women and peace and security. The meeting was attended by 50 participants (30 women and 20 men) from key ministries and civil society and was aimed at raising awareness and strengthening multisectoral collaboration on the priority areas of the action plan.

B. Support for the rule of law, justice and corrections, and the security sector

25. UNTMIS conducted two workshops for judicial personnel, corrections and police officers, traditional elders and religious leaders, women and young people from 20 to 25 May in Baidoa, South-West State, and from 7 to 12 July, in Dhooble, Jubbaland, respectively. A total of 44 participants (33 men and 11 women) attended. The two workshops were aimed at raising awareness about the planned revised justice and corrections model, strengthening decision-making processes and enhancing judicial legitimacy and service delivery. On 14 June, the Mission also provided human rights and prison management training to 282 officers of the Custodial Corps (268 men and 14 women) and supported induction training for 214 newly recruited officers of the Custodial Corps (213 men and 1 woman) in Baidoa.

26. To support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts, UNTMIS conducted two workshops in Baidoa, South-West State, and Beledweyne, Hirshabelle, in May, which were attended by a total of 65 representatives from state authorities, civil society organizations, religious institutions, women's and youth associations and security providers (43 men and 22 women).

27. Under the joint police programme, the Federal Government, UNDP and UNTMIS co-chaired several meetings in June, which led to the launch of community policing activities aimed at enhancing trust between institutions and communities, in particular in recovered territories.

28. From May to September, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Somalia, UNTMIS facilitated 10 workshops for Somali police, including workshops on combating sexual and gender-based violence through community policing across Somalia. In total, 257 members (119 women and 138 men) of the Somali Police Force and State Police participated.

29. UNTMIS supported the Office of National Security in conducting consultation workshops on the national security strategy in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South-West

State and Jubbaland, which brought together 92 participants (72 men and 20 women) from relevant ministries of federal member states and civil society organizations.

30. Together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the European Union Capacity-Building Mission in Somalia, UNTMIS conducted a series of training sessions for the federal Ministries of Ports and Marine Transport, Fisheries and Blue Economy, Internal Security and Defence, as well as affiliated agencies. The training sessions included sessions on advanced marine navigation, held from 8 to 19 April (attended by 12 men and 4 women); maritime law, held from 7 to 22 May (attended by 11 men and 4 women); vessel traffic information management systems, held from 21 to 30 June (attended by seven men and five women); marine communications, held from 13 to 24 July (attended by 11 men and 4 women); and maritime security and transnational crime, held on 28 and 29 July (attended by 4 men and 30 women).

31. From 12 to 16 April, the federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, state Ministries of Interior and international partners, including UNTMIS, met in Baidoa for an intergovernmental learning forum on early recovery and stabilization.

32. In collaboration with Somali Survivors, a local advocacy group, UNDP supported access to psychosocial services and amplified the voices of survivors in the national discourse on preventing and countering violent extremism. A key initiative known as “Survivors’ night” was held on 18 June, bringing together 250 participants (104 men and 146 women), including survivors of extremist violence, government representatives and community leaders. In addition, UNDP and the Tubsan National Centre for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism hosted a leadership training in Mogadishu on the theme “Strengthening the role of women in leadership” from 15 to 18 June. A total of 70 women participated, including 25 young women, 15 internally displaced persons and five women with disabilities.

33. To promote civic engagement among young people, UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Youth and Sports during the country’s independence week in July for the “Empowering Somali youth for peace and unity through sports and dialogue” campaign. The nationwide initiative reached over 15,000 young people, including displaced persons and persons with disabilities, through sporting events and structured dialogue.

34. In coordination with the European Union-United Nations Global Terrorism Threats Facility, UNTMIS facilitated a study tour to the National Counter Terrorism Centre in Abuja from 19 to 23 May for three representatives of the Federal Government of Somalia (two men and one woman). The visit was aimed at enhancing national capacities to address terrorism and violent extremism.

35. On 15 September, the Federal Government of Somalia, with the support of the Mine Action Service and in coordination with international partners, formally endorsed its national counter-improvised explosive device strategy. The strategy serves to establish a Somali-led framework aimed at disrupting threats involving such devices and at protecting civilians, and it is expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for formal adoption.

C. Human rights and protection

36. During the reporting period, UNTMIS recorded 395 civilian casualties, including 144 killed (103 men, 21 women, 13 boys and 7 girls) and 251 injured (138 men, 43 women, 39 boys, 23 girls and 8 persons of unspecified gender). This represented a 1.7 per cent decrease compared with the 402 civilian casualties reported during the previous period. Al-Shabaab remained the primary perpetrator, responsible

for 159 casualties (40 per cent of the total), followed by the Somali security forces, clan militias and unidentified elements, which were responsible for 97, 75 and 64 casualties, respectively.

37. On 5 April, the Civil-Military Coordination Department of the Somali National Army gave a briefing on the basic human rights and protection training curriculum chaired by its Chief of Staff. UNTMIS and the Department subsequently conducted five train-the-trainers sessions in Baidoa, Dhuusamarreeb, Kismaayo, Dhooale and Beledweyne, respectively, and mentored the participants. These activities are mitigation measures under the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces applicable to support for the Somali National Army and are aimed at institutionalizing human rights and international humanitarian law within the Somali National Army.

38. On 24 April, UNTMIS and the Department held a meeting for representatives of line ministries and the Somali security forces to raise awareness about their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the standard operating procedures for receiving children separated from armed groups and handing them over to child protection actors. The implementation of and strengthened collaboration on the standard operating procedures is a mitigation measure under the human rights due diligence policy.

39. On 6 August, UNTMIS collaborated with Operation Tangham of the Military Advisory Group of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide training to 13 Uganda People's Defence Forces soldiers deployed under AUSSOM. The training was focused on international humanitarian law, children and armed conflict, conflict-related sexual violence and the human rights due diligence policy.

40. In May, UNTMIS, in coordination with the National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, provided technical support to the federal Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development to advance the establishment of the National Independent Human Rights Commission in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), the Provisional Federal Constitution of Somalia and the National Human Rights Commission Act of 2016. From 21 to 24 May, UNTMIS conducted a training session for the 17-member temporary selection panel responsible for appointing commissioners. The training session was focused on the relevant national and international human rights frameworks, the Paris Principles and the institutional establishment process. The panel conducted an interview process between 25 April and 4 June and, based on its recommendations, the federal Cabinet endorsed the appointment of nine commissioners on 3 July.

41. Between March and August, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified 1,394 grave violations affecting 1,096 children (840 boys and 256 girls), including 452 children (376 boys and 76 girls) affected by multiple violations. The verified violations included abduction (522), recruitment and use (482), killing and maiming (248), rape and other forms of sexual violence (119), attacks on schools (21), attacks on hospitals (1) and denial of humanitarian access (1). Al-Shabaab, unidentified armed elements and clan militias were responsible for most of the verified violations (77 per cent, 9 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively), while the Somali security forces accounted for 5 per cent.

42. The Somali National Army and the Somali Police Force were delisted for the recruitment and use of children in the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict ([A/79/878-S/2025/247](#)) issued on 17 June. The delisting

is conditional upon the continued implementation of the 2012 action plan and 2019 road map on ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children, as well as on the continued decrease in such violations. On 22 June, the Ministry of Defence issued a statement welcoming the delisting and acknowledging the technical support provided by the country task force on monitoring and reporting.

43. UNTMIS verified eight incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving five girls aged between 4 and 17 years and seven women, all internally displaced. Six incidents were attributed to unidentified armed men and two to uniformed personnel operating in Jubbaland. Six incidents were gang rapes and two were attempted rapes. Survivors had access to medical services in at least six cases.

44. UNTMIS reviewed the offences of rape and indecency bill (2023), which has been approved by the Cabinet and is being considered by the Federal Parliament. The Mission continued to engage with the Ministry of Family Affairs and Human Rights Development and with Parliamentarians to ensure that the bill is aligned with international human rights standards, in particular the definition of rape and the limitation of the application of certain offences to persons under 15 years of age, rather than 18 years.

45. In March, Jubbaland enacted the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, following sustained advocacy, legal review and community engagement, including by the United Nations. The law marks a significant advancement in efforts to end female genital mutilation in Jubbaland.

46. One-stop centres for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Kismaayo, Baidoa and Dhuusamarreeb provided medical, psychosocial and referral services to 143 survivors (129 women and girls; 14 men and boys), expanding access to essential services in areas where such support had previously been limited or unavailable.

D. Humanitarian and development assistance

47. Somalia remains in a dire humanitarian situation due to recurrent climate shocks and ongoing conflict. The low level of funding for humanitarian assistance has deepened the crisis. According to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, 5.98 million people (one third of the country's population) require humanitarian and protection assistance. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 29 March, an estimated 4.6 million Somalis are at risk of high levels of hunger. That figure includes 1.8 million children under the age of 5 years who are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025, 479,000 of whom are expected to suffer from severe malnutrition.

48. In early 2025, funding for the humanitarian response in Somalia dropped sharply due to an unprecedented reduction in funding by key donors. In July, only 17 per cent of the funding requested in the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan had been received, compared with 36.8 per cent at the same point in 2024. In response, the humanitarian country team reprioritized the Plan to focus on life-saving activities in 32 priority districts, reducing the target population by 72 per cent, from 4.6 million to 1.3 million, and reducing the total cost by 74 per cent, from the initial \$1.42 billion to \$367 million. This does not mean, however, that there has been a reduction in overall humanitarian needs and requirements; rather, the reprioritization reflects the need to align humanitarian efforts with the available resources. All needs and responses initially identified in the Plan remain valid and urgent.

49. Access to people in need remains a major challenge due to conflict, insecurity, bureaucratic impediments and the counter-terrorism legislative framework. Between 24 March and 21 September, 90 access incidents were documented, 40 of which involved interference in humanitarian activities or violence against personnel, assets or facilities. In mid-April, non-State armed actors lifted blockades on the Qansaxdheere and Diinsoor districts in Bay Region and the Waajid district in Bakool Region, allowing movement of civilians and goods for the first time in more than 10 years.

50. Overall, an estimated 3.5 million people remain internally displaced across Somalia, some of whom have been displaced more than once. Many face the risk of forced evictions. From January to the end of August, more than 141,900 displaced people were evicted from sites where they had temporarily settled, which constitutes a further displacement. Women and children account for more than 80 per cent of the displaced population. Between January and July 2025, an estimated 219,000 people were displaced, 119,000 of whom (54 per cent) were displaced owing to conflict, according to the Protection and Return Monitoring Network run by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

51. Protection challenges linked to conflict, displacement and weak governance persisted. Women and girls in displacement sites faced multiple protection risks, including rape, intimate partner violence and other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. According to the United Nations Population Fund, 14,915 cases of gender-based violence were recorded during the reporting period, of which in 9,210 cases treatment was provided, including psychosocial support and counselling and clinical management of rape.

52. Between April and June, Somalia experienced the *gu* seasonal rains. The rains began early and performed better than forecast in some areas, with southern and central regions receiving more rainfall than forecasted. This improved pasture conditions, water availability and crop growth. In contrast, several districts in the northern and north-eastern regions remained dry, with prolonged arid conditions persisting into June. An estimated 2.5 million people live in areas that are currently classified as moderately or severely affected by drought conditions across 26 districts, mostly in northern regions. Of that figure, a total of 887,000 people are living in severely affected areas in 16 districts.

53. Since 2017, Somalia has experienced uninterrupted transmission of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera linked to poor water quality, inadequate sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and seasonal flooding. According to the World Health Organization, 14,339 cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera were reported from 24 March to 23 September, compared with 22,454 during the same period in 2024. In addition, 2,109 suspected diphtheria cases and 99 associated deaths were reported from January to August.

E. Coordination activities

1. Coordination of international donor support

54. On 19 June, the second Joint Coordination Forum on Data and Statistics, convened by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics and co-chaired by the United Nations, brought together over 130 representatives from the federal and state governments, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and donor partners. Attention was drawn to persistent challenges, including data fragmentation, inconsistent methodologies and limited data-sharing platforms, and a call for strengthened coordination and methodological alignment was issued.

2. Coordination of United Nations activities

55. The United Nations in Somalia continued to align its collective efforts with national priorities through the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, overseen by the Joint United Nations-Government Steering Committee co-chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. On 15 July, the Committee reviewed the progress made across the four strategic areas: inclusive politics, rule of law, economic development and social services. Committee members reviewed the 2024 report on the results of the Cooperation Framework, endorsed the priorities set out in the workplan for 2025 and discussed the priorities for the Cooperation Framework for the upcoming period (2026–2030), which are aligned with the priorities set out in the National Transformation Plan (transformative governance; economic transformation; social and human capital; and climate and resilience). In the discussions, emphasis was placed on the need for streamlined coordination, domestic resource mobilization and shared ownership of development outcomes.

3. Coordination with related to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia

56. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and Head of UNTMIS continued to have regular bilateral engagements with both the acting and the newly appointed Special Representatives of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia. The United Nations, the African Union and the Federal Government of Somalia held consultations from 26 August to 8 September to prepare, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2767 \(2024\)](#), the joint technical assessment and progress report on the benchmarks detailed in the joint African Union-United Nations report of 26 November 2024 and updated AUSSOM exit strategy.

57. Following the request made by the Security Council on 23 May 2025, the United Nations, jointly with the African Union and the Federal Government, continued its advocacy with partners to identify sustainable and predictable financing for AUSSOM. To that end, on 25 September, the Federal Government, the African Union, the United Kingdom and the United Nations co-hosted a high-level event on AUSSOM financing to support the operational requirements of the Mission; support the Federal Government and AUSSOM in their efforts to degrade Al-Shabaab in line with the mandate of the Mission; support the Somali security forces in assuming full security responsibility for Somalia; and secure sustainable and predictable financing for AUSSOM.

F. United Nations Support Office in Somalia logistical support to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia and the Somali security forces in joint and coordinated operations

1. Support to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia

58. During the reporting period, UNSOS, in close coordination with AUSSOM, supported the implementation of phase 1 of the concept of operations, which included the repatriation of 160 officers from the Ugandan formed police unit and 470 members of the Kenya Defence Forces to comply with the mandated ceiling of 11,826 uniformed personnel. By the end of the reporting period, UNSOS was providing support to 49 AUSSOM locations.

59. In April, UNSOS facilitated the rotation of 571 personnel from the Djibouti Armed Forces, followed by rotations of 1,227 personnel from the Kenya Defence Forces in May, 160 officers from the Nigeria formed police unit in June and 160 officers

from the Sierra Leone formed police unit in July. In addition, UNSOS completed the repatriation of 88 AUSSOM staff officers and 228 individual police officers who were to be replaced.

60. In response to security developments, the Burundi National Defence Force reoccupied the forward operating base in Jawhar, Hirshabelle State, in early June. To support the resumption of effective troop operations at the site, UNSOS provided essential life support and enabling services.

61. The Mine Action Service continued to provide solutions for the mitigation of explosive device threats, enhancing the mobility and safety of AUSSOM troops in Somalia. These measures included delivering specialized in-country training to 1,400 AUSSOM military and police personnel.

2. Support to Somali security forces and capacity-building efforts

62. UNSOS continued to provide essential non-lethal logistical support to 18,900 Somali security forces engaged in joint or coordinated operations with AUSSOM across 27 locations in full compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. As at 31 August, the UNSOS-administered trust fund in support of the Somali security forces had a balance of \$4,943,000. The limited availability of funds continues to pose significant challenges to sustaining support for the Somali security forces. Due to the funding shortfall, the support for an additional 2,000 Somali security forces authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2741 \(2024\)](#) remains on hold until adequate funding is mobilized for the trust fund.

63. Capacity-building training courses were conducted for 81 Somali security forces personnel. The support included training on information and communications technology, procurement and delivery of capacity-building programme on network infrastructure expansion and modernization, supply chain management using business intelligence tools and awareness-raising sessions on the human rights due diligence policy. The Mine Action Service supported the Somali National Army by training and equipping two explosive ordnance disposal teams and also delivered ammunition management training to 14 members of the Central Monitoring Department of the Office of National Security and to 17 members of the Somali National Army. Of those participants, 19 completed training-of-trainers sessions, which served to advance the implementation of the national strategy for weapons and ammunition management.

64. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) provided \$175,979 in stipend support to the Somali Police Force, supporting an average of 310 police officers per month. UNOPS also provided non-lethal support to the Somali National Army, including troop carriers, ambulances, trucks, motorcycles, personal equipment, communication equipment, trauma kits, medical equipment, furniture and information and communications technology equipment. Infrastructure works that were completed include the construction of a communication workshop at the Somali National Army sustainment command centre and an interlocking paved road at the General Dhagabadan Training Centre in Mogadishu. Daily support for operational costs continued during the period, including support for food, maintenance services and electricity at the Training Centre.

G. Update on the transition of the United Nations presence in Somalia

65. The phased two-year transition of the United Nations presence in Somalia, as outlined in resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#), continued to advance during the reporting period. The handover of UNTMIS responsibilities under the first phase of the transition has been completed, and a road map for the second and final phase of the transition has

been jointly developed and is being finalized by the Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations.

66. In line with the road map for the first phase of the transition submitted to the Security Council in March 2025, the United Nations and the Federal Government of Somalia collaborated on the transfer of activities in five areas to the Government and the United Nations country team: (a) coordination of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes on the response to climate change; (b) strategic policy advice on stabilization and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; (c) support for the Federal Government in its implementation of its national strategy and action plan for preventing and countering violent extremism; (d) strategic policy advice on mine action; and (e) technical advice and capacity-building to support the Federal Government and the federal member states in their efforts to promote child protection, not including activities mandated under Security Council resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#), and to enable the participation of youth in peace and reconciliation efforts, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

67. Following the adoption of the road map for the first phase of the transition, the Joint Technical Committee met regularly to monitor progress and address challenges to ensure that the implementation of the road map remained on track. In July, the Committee developed a transition implementation tracking matrix, a monitoring tool that is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that the transition road map is implemented in a timely manner. At the time of reporting, all first-phase UNTMIS tasks had been fully transitioned to the Federal Government and the country team.

68. Building on this progress, the Joint Technical Committee convened a series of thematic workshops in July to inform the development of the road map for the second and final phase of the transition. Four workshops brought together key stakeholders from the Federal Government, UNTMIS and the country team to prepare for the transition of the Mission's remaining tasks, grouped thematically as follows: (a) support for transformative governance; (b) support for elections; (c) support for human rights, protection and implementation of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy; and (d) support for the security sector, rule of law, justice and corrections. The outputs of the thematic workshops were used to prepare an executive summary and operational road map for the second phase of the transition. The road map serves to outline the proposed arrangements and timelines for the transition of all remaining UNTMIS tasks to the Federal Government and the country team by October 2026, in line with Security Council resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#).

69. The road maps for the first and second phases of the transition have informed the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2026–2030, which has been aligned to support the implementation of the country's national transformation plan. The transition of the United Nations presence and work in Somalia has been informed by its plans to continue to support the country's national development priorities following the departure of the special political mission, and the work that it has undertaken to support Somalia since its inception in 2013.

H. United Nations presence in Somalia

70. United Nations entities remained present in Baidoa, Beledweyne, Berbera, Boosaaso, Dhooble, Dhuusamarreeb, Doolow, Gaalkacyo, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Jawhar, Kismaayo and Mogadishu. As at 23 September, 1,017 international staff and 1,730 national staff were deployed throughout Somalia.

I. Observations

71. I commend UNTMIS and the Federal Government of Somalia on their continued close collaboration on the UNTMIS transition through the Joint Technical Committee. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2753 \(2024\)](#), the first phase of the transition has now been completed, as outlined in the road map submitted to the Council in March. The alignment of the second phase of the transition with the forthcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework provides an opportunity to ensure that the reconfigured United Nations presence in Somalia remains fit-for-purpose and responsive to the country's priorities. At the same time, I recognize that increased resources would be required to deliver effectively, which is a challenge in the broader context of reductions in official development assistance. I call upon all partners to ensure that the United Nations country team and the Federal Government are well-resourced to facilitate a smooth transition and continued support for key national priorities.

72. I welcome the call for a national dialogue made by the President of Somalia on 29 March, which renewed hope for inclusive consultations to reach broad consensus on how to advance key security, State-building and governance priorities. The National Consultation Conference held in June and the subsequent meetings between the Federal Government and the opposition Somali National Salvation Forum demonstrate the importance of dialogue amid political divergences. I am concerned, however, about the breakdown of the talks. The continued lack of engagement between the Federal Government and the federal member states of Puntland and Jubbaland is also concerning. I urge all Somali leaders to resume dialogue towards an inclusive process that prioritizes national unity, consensus-building and reconciliation.

73. The transition to direct one-person one-vote elections presents an important opportunity to expand democratic participation, and a broad consensus will be crucial for its successful implementation. The political participation of women, including the fulfilment of a quota of at least 30 per cent for the representation of women in electoral bodies, remains essential, and achieving it requires a strong commitment.

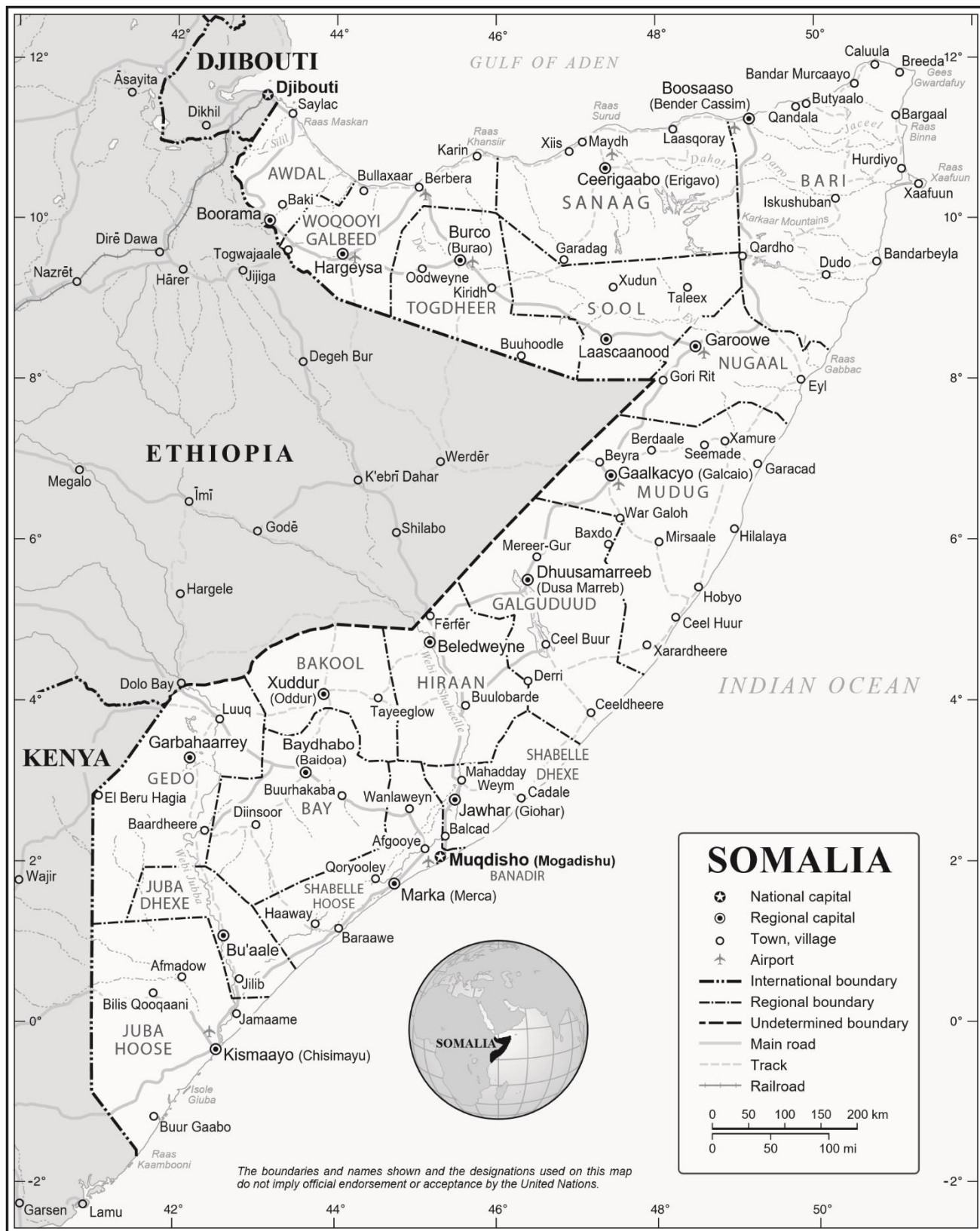
74. There have been some positive developments in the humanitarian landscape during the reporting period. The *gu* rainy season began earlier than anticipated and performed better than forecasted in much of the southern and central regions, which improved water availability, pasture regeneration and crop production. These conditions contributed to short-term gains for agropastoral and farming communities in those areas. Nevertheless, the country's humanitarian outlook remains deeply concerning, with ongoing conflict-related displacement, expanding drought conditions in the north and a severely underfunded Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan that leaves millions without adequate support. I welcome the measures taken by humanitarian actors to enhance coordination, localization, anticipatory action and efforts, but without increased resources, needs will continue to outstrip response capacities. I appeal to all donors to urgently scale up their contributions, including those directed to the Somalia Humanitarian Fund. It remains essential to protect civilians and allow and facilitate safe, rapid and unhindered access by humanitarian organizations to all areas and persons in need for the principled provision of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international humanitarian law.

75. I commend the progress made in implementing the human rights due diligence policy, including through increased training and oversight within Somali security institutions. I also commend the Somali National Army and Somali Police Force on their continued implementation of the 2012 action plans and 2019 road map, which led to their delisting from the list of parties recruiting and using children (see [A/79/878-S/2025/247](#), annex). At the same time, serious concerns remain regarding the

protection of civilians in the conduct of military operations, conflict-related sexual violence and the protection of internally displaced persons. I urge the Somali authorities to strengthen national accountability mechanisms, enhance access to justice and ensure that all violations and abuses are impartially investigated and redressed. The establishment of a credible and independent national human rights commission is a critical step.

76. I remain deeply concerned about the continued funding shortfall for AUSSOM and call upon all partners to urgently address the issue and secure sustainable and predictable funding for the Mission. AUSSOM remains indispensable in supporting Somalia during the final phase of the security transition. The chronic underfunding of the Mission seriously impedes its objectives and risks reversing the progress achieved.

77. Lastly, I wish to convey my appreciation to the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union, Member States, non-governmental organizations and other partners for their sustained support and engagement in peacebuilding in Somalia. I also thank my Special Representative and United Nations staff in Somalia for their continued dedication to supporting the country in implementing its national priorities. In this regard, I would like to pay special tribute to the former Head of UNSOS, Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, who passed away in August 2025, and express our sincere appreciation for her dedication and work to support Somalia.



Map No. 3690 Rev. 10.2 UNITED NATIONS
May 2014

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

Annex

Executive summary

Road map for phase II of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia transition

1. Background:

On 30 October 2024, the Security Council adopted resolution 2753, by which it determined that effective 1 November 2024, the United Nations Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) would be called the United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), and that UNTMIS would begin the formal transition of its functions to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), the UN Country Team (UNCT) and other stakeholders in line with the request by the FGS for a two-year phased transition. The Council further mandated UNTMIS to continue the implementation of UNSOM's tasks, placing particular priority on support to certain of Somalia's key national priorities while preparing for and implementing the phased transition of all of its activities over a two-year period, culminating in the conclusion and closure of the mission by 31 October 2026.

To guide the first phase of the transition, from November 2024 through October 2025, the FGS and the UN worked closely together through the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) to develop a roadmap outlining the practical modalities for the transition of UNTMIS' tasks. The roadmap outlined the modalities and timelines for the transition of the first set of tasks of the mission, specifically: (a) coordination of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and promotion of cooperation with relevant partners, to make maximum use of development financing, as well as climate financing, in Somalia in response to climate change, (b) strategic policy advice on stabilization and disengagement of combatants, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, (c) support to the FGS to implement Somalia's National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and support to Somalia's efforts to become a state party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, (d) strategic policy advice on mine action, and (e) technical advice and capacity-building to support the FGS and FMS in their efforts to promote child protection, not including activities mandated under resolution 1612 (2005), and to enable the full, equal and meaningful participation of youth in peace and reconciliation efforts, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

The roadmap for the first phase of UNTMIS' transition was submitted to the Security Council as an annex to the Secretary-General's report (S/2025/194) dated 28 March 2025, in line with the provisions of Resolution 2753. Building on this, and to guide the implementation of the second and final phase of the transition from November 2025 through October 2026 when UNTMIS will close, subject to and in line with the relevant decisions of the Security Council, the FGS and the UN advanced discussions through the JTC and organised a series of four workshops in July 2025. The workshops clustered discussions on the transition of all remaining UNTMIS tasks along four following thematic lines, namely: (1) Support to transformative governance, (2) support to elections, (3) support to human rights, protection, and the implementation of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, and (4) support to the rule of law, justice, corrections and the security sector. Each workshop brought together the relevant FGS line Ministries, Departments and Agencies, UNTMIS sections, and UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) engaged in the mandated areas. The results of these workshops formed the basis for the second and final transition roadmap, which outlines the manner in which all remaining UNTMIS tasks

would be transitioned ahead of the closure of the mission, subject to the final mandate decision(s) of the Security Council.

2. Overview of the Second Phase of the Transition:

A) Support to Transformative Governance

Under the transformative governance thematic area, the second phase of the transition will entail the transition of UNTMIS' support to Somalia's state-building efforts, including the constitutional review process and facilitation of dialogue to promote reconciliation and peacebuilding. This includes support provided by UNTMIS to the inclusive review of the provisional constitution and its approval by the Federal Parliament, support to dialogue and consensus-building processes between the Federal Government and Federal Member States (FMSes), support to FMS ministries in their engagement with civil society, and capacity-building and technical assistance initiatives to national authorities and civil society. Regarding the women, peace and security agenda, UNTMIS will transition the support it provides to the FGS and FMS in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), as well as on meaningful representation and participation of women in political processes.

The Federal Government of Somalia requested that in order to transition its support to the constitutional review, UNTMIS will continue to work through the Constitutional Review Support Programme (CRSP) through the first half of 2026, including providing support as requested for FGS-FMS engagements on any uncompleted aspects of the constitutional review, and for engagement with civil society and other stakeholders, following which the CRSP will be transferred to UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women who will continue to provide support in these areas as requested by the Government.

In line with the Government's request, UNTMIS tasks in support of dialogue, reconciliation and the development of Somalia's federal system, which includes the provision of technical assistance to the national reconciliation mechanisms and FMS ministries and institutions responsible for reconciliation will continue until August 2026, through the State-building and Reconciliation Programme (SRSP) on the implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework and other related peacebuilding frameworks. This work will then be transferred to UNDP, IOM, UN Women and UNFPA. During the second phase of the transition, UNTMIS will also, within its available capacities and resources, support the FGS to operationalize the political, negotiation and mediation structures of mandated bodies and structures, as relevant.

Finally, throughout the second phase of the transition, UNTMIS will support joint FGS-UNCT resource mobilisation strategies using existing pooled funds such as the Somali Joint Fund (SJF) and the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), as well as reaching out to International Financial Institutions, traditional and non-traditional donors, and the Somali private sector.

B) Support to Somalia's Electoral Processes

The mandated tasks of UNTMIS comprise providing comprehensive technical, capacity-building, and material support to Somalia's National Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (NIEBC) and other key stakeholders, including the Somali Police Force, to strengthen electoral governance, promote inclusive

participation—especially of women, persons with disabilities, and minority groups—and ensure electoral security. This includes advising on institutional reforms, supporting the implementation of a 30% women’s quota, coordinating among UN and international partners, mobilizing resources, and monitoring electoral processes to uphold civic space and fundamental rights.

Following the completion of the 2026 national elections, UNTMIS will transition all of its electoral support functions primarily to UNDP and UN Women, who will continue providing technical and operational assistance to the NIEBC and FGS institutions following the departure of the mission. The NIEBC will continue to lead Somalia’s electoral process, supported by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAR), and the Federal Parliament, with each playing distinct roles in coordination, legal reform, and oversight. A joint coordination mechanism will be established for donor engagement, and UN electoral support will adopt a multi-partner programmatic approach. Efforts will focus on sustaining institutional memory, developing a voter register, and advancing gender-responsive electoral frameworks and security plans. UN entities will collaborate to support women’s political participation, and will revise UN-internal coordination mechanisms on electoral assistance to Somalia.

The Federal Government of Somalia reiterated that all electoral data, institutional memory and archives will remain in Somali custody, with UN agencies providing technical support only under Somali-approved frameworks and related funding flows will be aligned with Somalia’s national systems.

During the second phase of the transition, UNTMIS will lead UN capacity-building efforts for electoral stakeholders, in collaboration with UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, and UNOPS, notably to support gender inclusion and the 30% women’s quota through 2026. Efforts will focus on strengthening electoral systems, revising gender inclusion strategies, and enhancing election security planning through joint platforms and consultations. The Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) will ensure coordination on electoral assistance among UN entities promoting inclusive participation, including youth engagement through the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth.

Starting August 2025, the NIEBC and Somalia Police Force will begin consultations to establish election security coordination structures, while by December 2025, the NIEBC, in collaboration with UNDP, UN Women, and other partners, will mobilize international support and prepare a gender-responsive electoral security plan.

In early 2026, UNTMIS will support the NIEBC in conducting lessons learned exercises and workshops on district electoral operations, while UNDP and UN Women will develop a new joint election support programme informed by a Needs Assessment Mission. UNTMIS will also start handing over archives and finalizing capacity building plans during this period.

By the completion of the 2026 national elections, UNTMIS will have transferred its electoral support functions to UNDP, UN Women, and UNOPS, with UNDP assuming responsibility for coordination forums and operations previously managed by UNTMIS. Key national stakeholders—OPM, MOIFAR, NIEBC—will collaborate on donor engagement, resource mobilization, and the development of coordination mechanisms. UN entities will also support youth and women’s political participation through updated national action plans and joint programmes.

C) Support to Human Rights, Protection and United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

By the first quarter of 2026, the National Independent Human Rights Commission (NIHRC), mandated to promote, protect, monitor, report on and investigate human rights violations and abuses, and to provide redress to victims, will be fully operational. This will enable the Federal Government of Somalia to engage with the UNTMIS human rights body and complete its exit while the FGS assumes full human rights responsibility in collaboration with international and regional partners. The Federal Government of Somalia requested that additional capacity required by the UN to support the HRDDP implementation for the SSF and AUSSOM should be filled primarily by national staff to ensure continuity of the transition and to strengthen national capacity within the Government in anticipation of UNSOS's exit in the coming years.

During the transition period, UNTMIS will hand over technical assistance to legislative and policy development, capacity development and outreach activities to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Defence, NIHRC, National Disability Agency, National Museum, civil society and Somali security forces with the support of mandated United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes. In line with the priorities for transition identified by the FGS, activities and engagements with counterparts will focus on capacity development and institution-strengthening, including building on progress made regarding inclusion and gender.

The Federal Government of Somalia requested that by March 2026, ongoing capacity development and technical advice by UNTMIS to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development regarding the engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms will have concluded and by June 2026, the mission will transfer activities and mentoring for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and cultural rights to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, the National Disability Agency and the National Museum. Regarding the institutionalisation of human rights and protection training in the Somali National Army and Somali Police Force, mentoring and training activities should be transferred by June 2026. In collaboration with NIHRC, UNTMIS will continue to provide capacity development and policy guidance to strengthen networks and facilitate dialogue between government, civil society and other stakeholders to jointly identify human rights priorities to support the Federal Government to address them until September 2026 as per the Federal Government of Somalia's request. Similarly, the Federal Government requested that capacity development and policy advice to the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, Ministry of Defence and Somali security forces on the implementation of the Joint Communique to Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict and the National Action Plan women, peace and security (Security Council resolution 1325), and the 2019 roadmap to strengthen the protection of children in armed conflict will continue until June and September 2026 respectively, including to advance consideration for de-listing of the Somali security forces.

United Nations support to the Somali Security Forces and the African Union Support and Stabilisation Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) will continue to be provided in full compliance with the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) and UNTMIS will continue to provide policy guidance and technical advice on this until the closure of the mission. Moreover, the Federal Government of Somalia requested

that UNTMIS will continue human rights and protection monitoring and reporting until October 2026.

The conduct and transition of these activities is supported by the Joint Human Rights Programme Phase II, and a third programme is being prepared by the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, anticipated to be launched by April 2026. Separately, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights will develop recommendations for a post-UNTMIS human rights presence with an appropriate mandate, as requested in the Somalia Human Rights Transition Plan of the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, for consideration by the Federal Government.

Regarding the promotion of women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, especially in decision-making and leadership roles, the second phase of the Women, Peace and Protection Joint programme prepared by the Ministry of Family and Human Rights Development, supported by UN Women, UNDP and UNTMIS, is expected to be launched by December 2025. UNTMIS will transition its support to this programme to UN Women and UNDP no later than October 2026 when the mission will close.

D) Support to Rule of Law, Justice, Corrections, and Security Sector

The transition of UNTMIS' work in support of the Somali security sector will be undertaken along three thematic lines, namely support to justice and corrections; support to security sector reform, maritime governance and defence sector reform; and support to policing in Somalia.

With regard to supporting the justice and corrections sector, the provision of policy and technical support for the implementation of the federated justice and corrections and associated legislative frameworks, strengthening the civilian oversight of prisons, and implementation of restorative and integrative justice including in recovered areas will be transitioned to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) with support from UNDP and UNODC via the Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP) and the Wadajir Nabadeed Project. To ensure continuity following the departure of the mission, MoJCA, UNDP, and UNTMIS will collaborate on donor outreach, particularly for the JJCP post-2027. Strengthening judicial and community capacity on 'integrative justice solutions' was also identified as a MoJCA priority, and will continue throughout the transition period. Guidelines and training materials on integrative justice solutions will be developed by June 2026. UNTMIS will also develop (by June 2026) and implement (until October 2026) a capacity enhancement plan for MoJCA and UNDP staff and civil society. An updated national curriculum for training of the Somalia Custodial Corps on Prison Management and Security will be developed jointly with UNODC by June 2026 and harmonized with FMS-level authorities. UNTMIS research and capacity-building to enhance women's participation in justice institutions can be sustained through the Women's Political Participation joint program led by UNDP and UN Women. The Federal Government of Somalia has requested that all coordination functions in relation to these efforts currently undertaken by UNTMIS will be transitioned to the MoJCA by January 2026.

In relation to the mission's support for security sector reform, maritime governance and defence sector reform, the policy support currently provided by UNTMIS will be handed over to the Office of National Security (ONS), in its role as Secretariat of the National Security Council (NSC), and the National Maritime Coordination Committee (NMCC) and to the Capacity Steering Group for defence sector reform

(October 2026). UNTMIS will support this handover through knowledge transfer, institutional development, capacity building, and assistance to Somali-led coordination mechanisms. This will include the conduct of a legal gap analysis and mapping of policies and strategies (by March 2026) and capacity building measures for Somali institutions (by June 2026). In the maritime domain, implementation of the Women in the Maritime Sector (WIMS) National Action Plan will continue, and training curricula and local networks/pools of experts will be developed. To ensure continuity of support in SSR and maritime governance, UNTMIS with UNODC, UNDP, IOM, IMO, UNWomen and UNFPA will support the Government to develop programmes/concept notes and to jointly mobilise donor resources. The Federal Government of Somalia requested that UNTMIS hands over its support role to coordination mechanisms in June 2026 for SSR and maritime issues, and in October 2026 for defence sector reform matters.

Finally, in relation to supporting Somalia's policing capacities, UNTMIS support to the federated police system under the NSArch will be transitioned to the Somali Police Force (SPF), Federal Member State Police, Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS), and Office of National Security (ONS). The planned transfer of relevant UNTMIS tasks to the United Nations Country Team should be implemented by June 2026, as proposed by the Government. These include strategic advice and technical support on police reform, strengthening governance frameworks, and advancing gender equality, human rights, and accountability. Public outreach on policing issues will transition to Somali police institutions with support from the UNCT Communications Group by July 2026. UN Women, UNDP, and UNICEF will provide programmatic support to the Women and Child Protection Desks through the Joint Police Programme and the Women, Peace and Protection Programme. UNTMIS will continue to focus on knowledge transfer with counterparts until June 2026. The SPF will progressively assume greater responsibility for UN-joint programmes, with options for continued expert advisory support through UNDP, UNOPS and IOM following the departure of UNTMIS to be further explored. The Police Professional Development Board co-chair and Core Security Partners Group secretariat roles will move to the SPF and ONS respectively, and will be transitioned by June 2026. The MoIS, ONS, and SPF with UNCT's support will sustain donor outreach and alignment of international support to national policing priorities beyond 2026. UNTMIS will continue supporting strategic coordination and donor engagements on these issues until the closure of the mission in October 2026.

3. Implementation Modalities:

During the second phase of the transition process, the FGS and the UN will continue to work through the JTC in the implementation and regular review of the handover of tasks, as outlined in the second transition roadmap and as determined by the UN Security Council in its relevant resolutions, and considering the levels of financing and donor funding which can be mobilised in support of the implementation of the transition process and the forthcoming new UN Cooperation Framework (2026 – 2030), which will be aligned with the Government's National Transformation Plan. Availability of sufficient resources for the programmes and activities planned by the UN Country Team as outlined in the forthcoming 2026–2030 UN Cooperation Framework is essential for a successful transition of all aspects these tasks. To this effect, the transition will continue to be guided by the transition principles; adjustments to UN joint programming and resourcing; support to Somali national capacity development; the phased drawdown of UNTMIS staffing; the risk identification, mitigation and management considerations; and the coordination mechanisms for the transition as outlined in the first roadmap (March 2025). The Federal Government of Somalia reiterated that unless it requests an alternative

arrangement, and such is duly negotiated, the full transition of UNTMIS tasks will be completed, and the Mission is to formally close in October 2026.
