



UN Somalia Joint Fund
Annual Progress report
01 January - 31 December 2025

Project data

Title	Joint Justice & Corrections Programme (JJCP)
SJF Project number	01000753
Recipient UN agencies	UNDP, UNODC, UNTMIS
SJF Window	Rule of Law
Geographical coverage	Somalia
Project duration	01 June 2023 – 30 May 2027
Total approved budget	US\$ 16,334,989 (as per Programme document)
Implementing partners	Federal Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, FMS Ministries of Justice, judiciary, rule of law actors (police, corrections), universities
No of beneficiaries	Total training participants: 5875 (F: 1772, M:4103) ADR mechanism beneficiaries: 5346 (F:2556, M:2790)
NDP pillar	Pillar 2: Security & Rule of Law
UNCF Strategic Priority	UNCF Strategic Priority 2: Security & Rule of Law
SDGs	16, 5
Gender Marker	2 - Programme contributes significantly to gender issues
Disability Marker	1 - Disability inclusion is a significant objective
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	• Women, Peace & Protection Programme • Joint Police Programme – Phase II • Building Accountable and Sustainable Security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS) Programme
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Section 1: Executive summary

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

Somalia’s justice and corrections landscape in 2025 continued to evolve within a complex socio-political and security environment. The year was marked by both progress and persistent structural challenges, requiring adaptive management, strong inter-institutional cooperation, and community-driven solutions. Across the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS), justice institutions navigated pressures arising from ongoing security operations, political transitions, and the need to strengthen legitimacy and public trust in state systems.

The security situation fluctuated significantly, with Hirshabelle experiencing notable deterioration and loss of large areas to Al-Shabaab control. Heightened militant activity and the withdrawal of Somali security forces made programme implementation riskier and hampered operations. At the institutional and policy level, 2025 was a year of transition and consolidation. The FGS and FMS continued implementing the National Justice Sector Strategy (2025–2029), which provides the backbone for system-wide reforms and a unified vision for a more people-centred justice sector. Economically, the country continued to grapple with unemployment, inflation, and limited economic opportunities, conditions that reinforce cycles of marginalisation and contribute to conflict dynamics. These conditions were particularly visible inside correctional facilities, where many prisoners lacked prior access to education or marketable skills. Socially, Somalia’s rapid urbanisation, internal displacement, gender inequalities, and clan-based dynamics continued to influence justice outcomes. These pressures were reflected in community-level disputes, ranging from land and inheritance conflicts to GBV and youth-police tensions.

Despite the ongoing challenges, the Joint Justice and Corrections Programme (JJCP) continued to advance people-centred justice and corrections reform in Somalia, strengthening the capacity of institutions, expanding community-based justice mechanisms, and enhancing rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities for prisoners. Operating in a volatile security environment and a rapidly evolving political context, the programme adapted its interventions to ensure continuity, inclusion, and meaningful participation at federal, state, and community levels.

Throughout the year, the programme deepened the adoption of integrative justice approaches. Generative Dialogue, Non-Violent Communication (NVC), Restorative Justice, and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) continued to shift justice practice away from punitive responses toward empathy-based, collaborative solutions. Rehabilitation, psychosocial support, vocational training, basic education, and staff capacity-building were expanded in corrections sector, and key facilities renovation have improved living conditions of inmates and operational safety.

Looking ahead to 2026, the programme will prioritize deeper integration between customary and formal justice systems, expand integrative justice methodologies, strengthen judicial coordination, and continue embedding community-led mechanisms in justice and corrections institutions. The programme remains committed to supporting Somalia’s Justice Sector Strategy (2025–2029) and advancing inclusive, people-centred justice nationwide.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

1. A significant milestone in the development of a sustainable, effective, and people-centred justice sector in Somalia was achieved in 2025 through adoption of the Alternative Justice Systems Policy. Firmly rooted in the National Justice Sector Strategy (2025-2029), the policy aims to solidify the relationship between the traditional community-based dispute resolution mechanisms and the formal justice sector institutions. The policy mandates creation of referral pathways that will facilitate coordination between two mechanisms and provide legal protection and enforceability to traditional dispute resolution mechanism decisions.
2. The rehabilitation prospects of prisoners were enhanced by prison rehabilitation programmes, which reached a total of 1143 prisoners (W:13; M: 1130). A basic education and literacy training was carried out in the Garowe Prison and the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex and included education in reading, writing, and the comprehension of Somali, Arabic, and English, as well as basic mathematics, civic education, and Islamic principles. Enhancing the education level of prisoners also facilitates in the development of life management and increases the prospects for employment once they are released, thereby seeking to facilitate their reintegration and reduce recidivism. Further, the vocational trainings in plumbing, welding, construction and electrical work have improved the prisoners’ future employment prospects beyond and some of the vocational training alumni

are known to have obtained jobs in their respective fields upon release. The prisoners participating in the construction vocational training were also able to contribute to the refurbishment of the wall in the Mogadishu Prison and court Complex, which showcases how the vocational training enhances the local ownership and maintenance of the prisons.

3. Renovations of the sewage system in Mogadishu Central Prison and the kitchen and walls in Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex are complete. These improvements enhance daily operations and support more humane prison conditions.
4. The capacity of the Somali Custodial Corps and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs was strengthened through staff capacity building trainings focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration, dynamic security and prevention of violent extremism, and the importance of psychosocial support. The reach of the basic trainings and the local ownership of the was also enhanced by the trainings of trainers (ToT) in adult education principles, which prepared senior staff to conduct the basic trainings themselves. The positive impacts of the ToT courses were already recorded in October, when the ToT alumni took an active role in delivering the basic trainings in dynamic security, PVE, and reintegration and rehabilitation in Mogadishu.
5. Communication, empathy, conflict resolution, and emotional awareness skills have been strengthened among individuals, communities, and institutions. The programme provided training in Generative Dialogue, Non-Violent Communication, Restorative Justice, and Empathic Listening, improving collaboration for integrative justice solutions. Efforts focused on system-wide integration, addressing complex human factors. Heart Coherence training was introduced to support stress management and resilience. Examples of impact are detailed in the Human-Interest Stories section.
6. Coordination among justice sector institutions was further enhanced through the 7th Annual Judicial Conference, organized in Mogadishu by the Supreme Court. This event brought together over 350 judicial officials, government representatives, and civil society actors to discuss the theme, "Modernizing the Judiciary is Enhancing Justice." Additionally, the inaugural Annual Justice Sector Conference was convened in Mogadishu by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, attracting more than 500 delegates from all Federal Member States to examine ongoing justice sector reform initiatives. The conference received significant support from the executive branch, with the Prime Minister of Somalia presiding at the opening and the President of Somalia closing the event, both underscoring the critical role of rule of law and access to justice in fostering national stability. Prior to the conference, a review of the Justice Sector Strategy was undertaken, resulting in the identification of five key priorities slated for implementation in 2026.
7. Access to justice and effective dispute resolution was enhanced through the ten (10) community-based Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms supported by the programme. These mechanisms collectively supported 5346 beneficiaries (F:2556, M:2790) in their respective communities during the reporting period.
8. Prisoners' psychological and social challenges in the prison facilities have been addressed by the psychosocial support programme, reached more than 972 prisoners in the Garowe Prison and the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex. According to the monitoring and evaluation survey conducted in October, 86% of the 164 respondent participants said that the programme improved their family and social life a lot/very much and 82% reported that the participating in the activity helped them a lot/very much to feel more positive about themselves and their future.

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

- 987 (F:393, M:594) participated In Generative Dialogue/integrative justice sessions.
- 767 (F:278, M:489) provided with training and practice sessions on NVC and Heart Coherence.
- 5346 (F:2556, M:2790) served by ADR mechanisms.
- 1143 prisoners (F:13, M:1126) participated in prison rehabilitation programmes, including basic educational and literacy training and vocational trainings in construction, electrical work, plumbing, and welding.
- 304 corrections officers (F:57, M: 247) participated in staff capacity building trainings in rehabilitation and reintegration, dynamic security and prevention of violent extremism.
- 972 prisoners (F:17, M:955) benefited from reintegration initiatives back to their communities.
- 6 Community Oversight Board members trained, and 6 prison inspection visits conducted.
- A monitoring and evaluation survey conducted to assess the impact and quality of the basic education and literacy trainings, vocational trainings, and psychosocial support programme reached 388 prisoners and 11 delivery staff.

Beneficiary feedback was received through focus group discussions conducted by an independent Third-Party Monitoring organization and through a mid-term evaluation conducted by an independent evaluator.

Section 2: Implementation progress by outcome

Progress towards outcomes

Outcome 1: A sustainable, and legitimate justice and corrections system, based on people-centered and community-led approaches, is able to deliver improved justice solutions

Through combined efforts across UNDP, UNODC, UNTMIS, ministries, custodial corps, and community actors, the programme advanced a shift from fragmented justice practices toward an integrated, people-centred system. Participatory approaches built trust, improved institutional responsiveness, and enabled community-sensitive justice delivery.

Output 1.1: Enabling environment promoted for development of a people-centered, independent, impartial, and sustainable federated justice and corrections system.

In 2025, the Programme provided limited support for developing the national Justice and Corrections Model (JCM), whose adoption remains tied to the broader Constitutional Review Process. Without consensus on key constitutional amendments, the JCM is still pending, delaying related legislation such as the Prison law. Towards the end of 2025, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) tabled before the Parliament Chapters 5-9, which amongst other govern the justice sector, but no further progress on their adoption was noted.

In August, following multiple rounds of stakeholder consultations, the Programme completed research on fiduciary tools aimed at supporting sustainable financing and revenue generation for the implementation of the national Justice Sector Strategy and the JCM, once finalized. This research is particularly timely, as the effective implementation of these strategic frameworks critically depends on resolving a significant challenge: persistent underfunding of the justice sector. The findings indicate that the justice sector is allocated only 1.65% of the federal budget in 2025, equating to approximately USD 22.43 million—substantially below the internationally recommended benchmark of 3–5%. The quantitative analysis further demonstrates a consistent decline in the proportion of national budget directed to the justice sector, from 2.6% in 2023 (USD 18.78 million) to 2.0% in 2024 (USD 21.70 million), and 1.6% in 2025 (USD 22.43 million). This sustained downward trend is concerning, especially in light of the increasing demands placed on the justice system.

Output 1.2 Justice institutions have strengthened capacities to deliver community-led and people-centered integrative justice solutions.

A significant milestone in the development of a sustainable, effective, and people-centred justice sector in Somalia was achieved in 2025 through adoption of the Alternative Justice Systems Policy. Firmly rooted in the National Justice Sector Strategy (2025-2029), the policy aims to solidify the relationship between the traditional community-based dispute resolution mechanisms and the formal justice sector institutions. The policy mandates creation of referral pathways that will facilitate coordination between two mechanisms and provide legal protection and enforceability to traditional dispute resolution mechanism decisions.

The Programme, in partnership with FGS MOJCA, continued to support the implementation of the national Justice Sector Strategy for 2025-2029 which continued to be a key priority not only for FGS MOJCA, but it also guided all of the Programme’s interventions. In August, the Programme supported the FGS MOJCA to finalize the implementation plan for the Justice Sector Strategy. The implementation plan provides a roadmap for implementation of the thematic areas of the strategy, with analysis of the resources required for its full implementation.

In November, the Programme supported FGS MOJCA to organize a Justice Sector Strategy review meeting, which brought together key representatives from across the justice sector, including Directors General from Federal Member States Ministries of Justice, the Attorney General’s Office, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Bar Association. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and exchange knowledge on the progress made during the first year of implementing the Justice Sector Strategy, to identify challenges encountered, and to prioritize strategic activities for 2026.

The review session identified that substantial progress has been made, particularly concerning the legal and institutional framework of the justice sector, and enhanced coordination and information sharing. Notable efforts have been dedicated to enhancing access to justice with adoption of the Alternative Justice Systems Policy, Somali Bar Association provides support and training to law graduates, offering free legal assistance, and 320 lawyers registered to provide legal aid. Participants also identified several issues that have hindered the progress of implementing the Justice Sector Strategy, more specifically legal reforms being constrained by pending

ratification of the constitution, lack of financial stability of the justice sector, and lack of human capital. The review session also specified highest priority goals to be implemented in 2026.

The implementation of the Justice Sector Strategy culminated in the first Annual Conference of the Justice Sector, which took place in Mogadishu on November 22-23. Guided by the strategy, the conference brought together more than 500 participants from all Federal Member States, including justice sector officials, development partners, members of civil society, academics, and international experts. The aim was to discuss a transformative future for Somalia's justice sector. Demonstrating its significance, the Prime Minister of Somalia opened the event and the President closed it. This annual gathering will become a strategic forum to advance legal reform, improve fair access to justice, address funding challenges, ensure judicial independence, strengthen accountability, and restore public trust in justice institutions.

Communication and cooperation between judicial institutions were enhanced through the Seventh Annual Judicial Conference, convened by the Supreme Court in Mogadishu on 15- 16 January. Themed "Modernising the Judiciary is Enhancing Justice", the conference brought together over 350 judicial officials, government representatives, and civil society actors. Participants reviewed achievements and addressed persistent challenges within the judiciary. Outcomes included a commitment to implement an electronic case management system, modernise legislation, establish a Law Reform Commission, finalise constitutional chapters related to the judiciary with a focus on judicial independence and the establishment of a Judicial Service Commission, and increase national budget allocations for the judiciary.

The capacity of the judiciary to provide an effective and standardized justice service was enhanced by five judicial trainings and judges' conferences attended by more than 120 judges. The Supreme Court of Somalia and the Judicial Training Institute organized targeted trainings on family law and civil procedure law, family law and courtroom management, and judgement writing, followed by two judges forums which examined challenges in enforcing civil judgments, electronic transmission of case deadlines and judicial decisions, procedures for disputing documents in civil cases, joinder of third parties, civil interests within criminal proceedings and the handling of short procedures.

The leadership capacity of FGS and FMS senior rule of law and justice sector officials continued to be developed through a Transformative Leadership Forum that brought together senior leaders, including FGS and FMS Ministers, Chief Justices, Attorney Generals, Corrections Commanders, and Directors. Conducted in partnership with the Kenya School of Government, the sessions reinforced leadership soft skills such as reflective listening, empathy, and conflict resolution through interactive exercises and role plays, helping them to foster trust, understanding, and collaboration within their teams. The program also strengthened hard technical skills, including strategic planning tools, accountability gap analysis, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. These competencies equipped leaders to translate vision into actionable institutional reforms.

Output 1.3 Corrections institutions have strengthened capacities to promote people-centred prison sector reform and deliver community-based solutions.

The programme provided more than 889 prisoners (13 women and 876 men) basic education and literacy training in the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex and the Garowe Prison. The training included education in reading, writing, and comprehension of Somali, Arabic, and English, along with lessons in basic mathematics, civic education, and Islamic teachings.

The programme has further provided prisoners marketable skills transferrable to economic opportunities through vocational trainings in welding, electrical work, plumbing, and construction, which took place in the Baidoa and Beletweyne prisons, as well as the Mogadishu Central Prison and the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex, Garowe, and Bossasso. In total, the training reached 254 prisoners, all of which were men. Providing these inmates with hands-on training and official certification is designed to increase their employability upon release, aiming to break the cycle of recidivism. In the monitoring and evaluation survey conducted in October, around 85% of the respondents said that the programme helped them a lot or very much to feel more hopeful about finding work in the future.

Further, the capacity of corrections institutions to successfully support rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners was strengthened through continuing the staff capacity building trainings, which reaches 304 staff members in total (57 women and 247). The trainings included the basic trainings in Dynamic Security and Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) and Rehabilitation and Reintegration, as well as an information session in the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex management on the importance of the psychosocial support. In addition, JJCP kickstarted training senior staff in adult education principles, preparing them to deliver the basic trainings to their staff, ultimately seeking to improve the reach of the basic trainings and strengthen the local ownership of the Somali Custodial Corps and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The positive impacts of this training of trainers were recorded in October, when the local trainers took over and actively delivered most of the Dynamic Security and PVE training in Mogadishu.

Lastly, the renovation of the sewage in the Mogadishu Central Prison, as well as the kitchen and wall in the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex, were both finished by December.

Outcome 2: Justice solutions are designed using participatory processes and implemented at local and FMS levels

In 2025, JJCP scaled people-centred, integrative justice methodologies across FMS, using Generative Dialogue (GD), Non-Violent Communication (NVC), Restorative Justice Dialogues (RJD), and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to co-design solutions with communities and formal actors. Practice groups continued to strengthen the quality of participation and collaboration among police, prosecutors, elders, religious leaders, and women/youth representatives.

Output 2.1: Integrative justice solutions are designed through generative dialogues at community, district, and FMS levels

The Programme continued to identify integrative justice solutions that address community justice needs through Generative Dialogue sessions using different social tools such as NVC and restorative dialogue. To capacitate the system, its actors, and stakeholders to co-create sustainable, integrative justice solutions that address the root causes of conflicts and ensure collaborative, localised solutions that consider the well-being of communities and affected individuals, the integrative justice approach of JJCP focuses on five dimensions of integration, namely, integration of new tools into the local context, integration of the human component, integration of heart and mind, integration of different parts of the system and finally integration within the community. To facilitate this process, the programme introduced a new tool this year, Heart Coherence, a science-based practice which focuses on communication between the heart and brain and optimal performance. Police officers and correctional staff who participated in the programme reported enhanced calmness and empathy, which led to better community interactions, improved performance, and smoother reintegration of former inmates. Aligning the heart and mind helps justice professionals to make wiser and more compassionate decisions that reflect Somali values of courage, integrity, and care.

In addition to this, In June 2025, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA) hosted a five-day workshop for integrative justice practitioners to jointly localise and contextualise these tools. This involved finding relatable language within the context of oral traditions, grounding the tools in religious principles, and aligning them with customary law. This approach enables facilitators and communities to increase ownership by identifying familiar values within new tools: *“I used to think Nonviolent Communication and Restorative Justice were Western concepts, but after this workshop, I understand they are deeply embedded in Xeer and Islamic values. Now, I can explain these tools to my community in our own language and examples.”*, said a Community Liaison Officer from Baidoa, South West State (SWS).

The Programme continued with expanding the reach and deepening the NVC and Generative Dialogue sessions, focused on equipping the participants with skills to express themselves with empathy and actively listen to others with a connecting non-violent language, thereby widening and deepening their perspectives on issues to develop more creative justice solutions. The Generative Dialogue sessions focused on building the capacities of participants, exploring justice issues, and preparing the ground for integrative justice solutions. During the reporting period, 987 (F:393, M:594) participated in generative dialogue sessions, whereas 767 (F:278, M:489) beneficiaries were provided with training and practice sessions on NVC and Heart Coherence.

Capacity development of the ADR coordinators and community liaison officers in each FMS continued with targeted trainings conducted in partnership with the Non-Violence Communication center in Nairobi, Kenya, and through the practitioners’ network managed by the Programme. Coordinators and community liaison officers continued to collect human impact stories resulting from Generative Dialogues and NVC, to provide greater community-level insight into impact and changing behaviours. Compilation of these stories will be prepared during 2026.

Output 2.2: Rule of law and community, district and FMS actors have increased capacity to respond to identified justice needs.

Throughout the reporting period, Nonviolent Communication (NVC) trainings continued to strengthen the capacity of justice and corrections actors to resolve conflict, engage constructively with communities, and respond effectively to justice needs. Building on prior efforts, NVC trainings brought together judges, prosecutors, corrections officers, and police to reinforce shared approaches to conflict resolution, collaboration, and relationship-building across the criminal justice chain. Participants applied NVC principles to improve coordination, foster collaborative leadership, and enhance mutual understanding among institutions. These strengthened relationships contributed to greater openness and engagement between justice actors, including increased dialogue and exchange of perspectives on justice processes and conditions. In addition, NVC trainings and mediation sessions extended to community members, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), equipping them with practical skills to manage disputes peacefully, promote social cohesion, and support locally driven conflict resolution. Collectively, these efforts contributed to more responsive, collaborative, and community-centered justice practices.

The ability of communities to access justice services has been enhanced by the Programme’s ongoing support to 10 community Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms in Hudur, Beletweyne, Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Bossaso, Kismayo, Dhobley, Jowhar,

Bahdo, and Harardheere. Due to security situation in Hirshabelle state and re-capture by Al-Shabab of Moqokori and Aden Yabal, the AADR mechanism that were operational were paused. These mechanisms collectively supported 5346 (F:2556, M:2790) in their respective communities, marking a three-fold increase compared to the previous year, demonstrating not only the reach of the Programme, but also increasing trust of the communities in these dispute resolution mechanisms.

Output 2.3: Community-based corrections system strengthened including diversion, and reintegration of offenders, and oversight of corrections facilities.

During the reporting period, a community reintegration forum was convened in Kismayo in November.

Over 972 inmates (including 17 women and more than 300 men) at the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex and Garowe Prison benefited from psychosocial support provided by social work specialists and students from Benadir and Bossaso universities. The program was delivered through both individual and group sessions, focusing on topics such as behavioral change to reduce recidivism risks, emotional recovery, enhancement of self-awareness, and issues related to reintegration and social stigma following release. UNODC prison mentors from the Swedish Prison and Probation Service offered strategic and operational guidance during six prison visits to Baidoa, Bossaso, Garowe, as well as the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex and the Mogadishu Central Prison.

In February, seven members of the Civilian Inspection Committee received training in Mogadishu and subsequently conducted six inspection visits at the Mogadishu Central Prison, Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex, Kismayo and Beletweyne Prisons, as well as both the new and old prisons in Baidoa.

Section 3: Progress Report Results Matrix

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2025)	CUMULATIVE (SINCE PROGRAMME START)
Outcome 1: A sustainable, and legitimate justice and corrections system, based on people-centred and community-led approaches, is able to deliver improved justice solutions.			
% of trust in justice and corrections sector (disaggregated by formal/ informal, by gender)	Increase of 8% in relation to baseline	Indicator data pending	Indicator data pending
Existence of an adopted Justice and Corrections Model	1	No developments during the reporting period.	Consultations on JCM undertaken with key justice and corrections actors. Process handed over to the Independent Constitutional Review Commission (ICRC).
Number of people-centred justice policies and/or regulatory frameworks adopted.	4 (including justice sector plan/policy)	Alternative Justice Systems Policy adopted. Action Plan for implementation of the Justice Sector Strategy developed.	3
Output 1.1: Enabling environment promoted for development of a people-centred, independent, impartial, and sustainable federated justice and corrections system.			
Number of meetings of coordination mechanisms on justice and corrections led by MoJCA, at the FGS and FMS levels.	One meeting per year per FMS, two meetings per year at FGS level (total 7 per year)	2 townhalls conducted with high level justice sector leadership 1 review workshop on the Justice Sector Strategy	11 coordination mechanism meetings held

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2025)	CUMULATIVE (SINCE PROGRAMME START)
		Annual Judiciary Conference Annual Justice Sector Conference Two Programme Technical Committees held (7 in total)	
Number of political dialogues held towards a people-centred Somali Justice and Corrections Model (disaggregated by gender and geographic region)	TBD once roadmap is developed by the Federal Ministry of Justice to guide inclusive dialogues	No developments.	2 dialogues conducted. Process handed over to the Independent Constitutional Review Commission (ICRC).
Availability of evidence-based advocacy materials on people-centred justice and corrections solutions	8	Research on fiduciary tools for justice sector financing developed	2
Output 1.2 Justice institutions have strengthened capacities to deliver community-led and people-centred integrative justice solutions			
Status of Justice Sector Strategy 2024-2034, with a citizen-centred approach, including budget and coordination mechanism.	Existence of Justice Sector Strategy	Implementation Plan for JSS developed Review workshop conducted and key priorities identified for 2026	National Justice Sector Strategy and Puntland Justice Sector Strategy launched
Number of people-centred policy and/or regulatory framework documents designed based on local justice solutions.	6	Alternative Justice Systems Policy adopted	3
Number of learning exchanges connecting integrative justice practitioners from different areas of intervention (communities/districts/FMS)	8	1 conference for integrative justice practitioners from all FMS	5
Status of development of integrative justice modules for law faculties	Integrative justice modules adopted by 2 law faculties	No progress during reporting period	No progress
Output 1.3 Corrections institutions have strengthened capacities to promote people-centred prison sector reform and deliver community-based solutions.			
Number of people-centred policy and/or regulatory framework documents for corrections management designed.	3	No progress. Prison law on hold, dependent on outcome of JCM.	No progress
Numbers of inmates having benefitted from prison rehabilitation Programmes.	1500	1143 (F:13, M:1126) prisoners participated in prison rehabilitation programmes	2376 (F: 26; 2350 M) prisoners participated in prison rehabilitation programmes
Number of corrections and police officers trained on reintegration and rehabilitation (disaggregated by gender and seniority)	300	304 (F:57; M:247) corrections staff trained on reintegration and rehabilitation	694 (W:131; M: 563) corrections staff trained on reintegration and rehabilitation
Outcome 2: Justice solutions are designed using participatory processes and implemented at local and FMS levels			
Degree of implementation of integrative justice solutions	10	3	3
Perception on whether the application of the solution met the justice needs of the parties	TBC after baseline established	In progress	In progress
Perception of capacity to solve disputes through integrative justice methodologies	New skills capacities/approach and models for	ADR Center is widely rated as highly effective by both community members and	Highly effective.

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2025)	CUMULATIVE (SINCE PROGRAMME START)
	Integrative Justice rated at 3.5/5	local justice actors. It has enhanced access to justice by resolving cases quickly and locally, reduced delays and improved coordination between traditional and formal systems. TPM report from Dhobley	
Output 2.1: Integrative justice solutions are designed through generative dialogues at community, district, and FMS levels.			
Number of generative dialogue sessions held	250	18	40
Number of topics for which integrative justice solutions are adopted (women's access to justice/SGBV & CRSV/land disputes/environmental justice/corrections/other)	7 (1 per location)	2 integrative justice solutions reached: • Educating community on importance of individuals right to submit their case to the court and resolve conflict peacefully • Drug abuse prevention and its impact on society • Partnerships between police and community to mediate on issues using NVC • Solving family issues through NVC practitioner network	5 integrative justice solutions reached
Output 2.2: Rule of law and community, district and FMS actors have increased capacity to respond to identified justice needs.			
Number of rule of law and community actors trained on integrative justice solutions (report by community/district/FMS level, and disaggregate by gender)	600 (40% female)	142 (F:69, M:73) ROL and community actors trained on integrative justice solutions	401 (F:204, M:197) ROL and community actors trained on integrative justice solutions
Number of ADR mechanisms operational	6	10 mechanisms operational in Hudur, Beletweyne, Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Bossaso, Kismayo, Dhobley, Jowhar, Bahdo, and Harardheere	10 mechanisms operational in Hudur, Beletweyne, Baidoa, Dhusamareb, Bossaso, Kismayo, Dhobley, Jowhar, Bahdo, and Harardheere
Number of beneficiaries supported by the ADR mechanisms	2000	5346 (F:2556, M:2790) beneficiaries served by ADR mechanisms	6909 (F:3306, M:3603) beneficiaries served by ADR mechanisms
Output 2.3: Community-based corrections system strengthened including diversion, and reintegration of offenders, and oversight of corrections facilities.			

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2025)	CUMULATIVE (SINCE PROGRAMME START)
Number of prisons in which community engagement forums promote service delivery for and reintegration and rehabilitation of inmates.	6	1	8
Number of inmates benefitting from reintegration initiatives back into the community (disaggregate by gender)	1200	972 (F:17, M:955)	2184 (F:17, M:2167)
Number of prisons visited by community oversight board at Federal level	8	6	6

Section 4: Project implementation

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions

During the reporting period, the Programme faced significant challenges related to the implementation of activities in newly recovered areas (NRAs) in Hirshabelle. The re-capture of two Programme locations, Moqokori and Aden Yabal, by Al-Shabab further constrained access and heightened security risks. As with other Federal Member States (FMS), non-violent communication (NVC) and generative dialogue sessions had been planned and included in the respective Letter of Agreement (LOAs). However, implementation of these sessions in Aden Yabal, and Moqokori proved impossible due to the lack of access.

As was the case in the previous year; to address this challenge, the Programme utilized the mitigating measures set out in the Programme risk management plan (as below) under the risk 'Insecurity due to liberation in newly recovered areas and drought'. Close engagement and discussion with the respective federal and state ministries was undertaken and the challenge was discussed in the agenda of the Programme Technical Committee (PTC) meeting in June. The Programme decided that utilizing established groups in these two locations, and training them in a safe area, would expose them to unnecessary risk. Rather, the Programme decided to reconnect with a group established and trained in Jowhar in 2023 and was able to complete the planned activities. This adaptation allowed continuity of implementation despite the unstable security situation in target areas.

The ongoing political tensions and uncertainty concerning the relationship between the Puntland government and the Federal Government of Somalia has affected activities, as it has proven challenging to engage Puntland authorities in programmatic planning, coordination and implementation. To address this, the Programme has maintained constant communication and contact with the Puntland Ministry of Justice to ensure that it is aware and engaged on all programming and interventions. Similar political tensions were present in Jubaland this year, however, this has not been reflected in the Programme as Jubaland Ministry of Justice engaged regularly with the Programme coordination mechanism.

The FGS MOJCA is working on legislation that removes the corrections from the security sector. This has complicated the progress in the new prison law and caused a delay. Currently, the government remains committed to starting the validation either enacting the law or harmonizing the corrections model in 2026.

The prison management in the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex has been skeptical of the importance of the psychosocial support programme, which has limited the access to the prison facilities for the university experts and social work student interns offering psychosocial support for the prisoners. This seems to be also reflected in the monitoring and evaluation survey conducted in October, since the participants in the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex tend to rate the impacts and quality of the psychosocial support programme slightly lower than in the Garowe Prison. UNODC prison mentors already addressed the issue in July by delivering an awareness raising session on the importance of psychosocial support to the prison management in July. UNODC will also have regular contact and discussions with the universities and the prison management to facilitate the dialogue between these parties, ultimately supporting the successful delivery of psychosocial support in the prison.

Risk management

See attached Risk Matrix

Learning impact and new opportunities

The following learnings have been identified through integrative justice activities:

- Emotional intelligence and empathy-based methodologies (NVC, Heart Coherence, Generative Dialogue) measurably strengthen trust, communication, and collaboration within and across justice systems
- Integration across formal and informal actors enhances legitimacy and improves justice outcomes by aligning systems with lived community realities.
- Holistic rehabilitation—combining skills, psychosocial support, and community engagement—creates real opportunities for reintegration, while shifting society’s perception of former inmates
- Scaling integrated justice models to additional districts - The emerging models of collaboration between police, elders, ADR committees, and courts (e.g., Beledweyne, Dhobley, Baidoa) provide a replicable template.
- High-level policy engagement, including judicial conferences, ADR policy consultations, and donor roundtables, contributed to advancing key justice sector reforms, including strengthening institutional coordination, modernizing judicial systems, and integrating customary and formal justice mechanisms. These processes created momentum for sustained reform, increased national ownership, and new opportunities to embed people-centered justice approaches within national justice strategies and institutional frameworks

Coordination with other UN entities including UNTMIS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF

The Programme is a joint collaboration between UNDP, UNODC and UNTMIS, with each agency contributing in their area of comparative advantage. Programme staff and technical experts across the three entities work as one team for the coordinated implementation of activities. The Programme is fully aligned with the UNCF, focusing on delivering improved access to justice and enhancing corrections services under *Outcome 2.3: Somali communities’ needs will command the strengthening of security and rule of law institutions. Anti-corruption efforts, mitigation of duplication and stakeholders’ comparative advantages will be maximized.*

Synergies with other Programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues

The Programme has established synergies with the Women, Peace and Protection (WPP) Programme, a joint initiative between UNDP and UN Women and funded by the Somalia Joint Fund. The women networks established through the WPP Programme have undergone NVC training and have become more actively involved in Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms that were previously dominated by traditional elders.

The Programme also works in close coordination with the SJF-funded Building Accountable and Sustainable security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS) Programme, run by UNDP, and with the Joint Police Programme – Phase II (JPP II), led by UNDP with the participation of UN Women. The synergies between these programmes primarily focus on the community level and the meaningful inclusion of communities in justice and security planning. Under the BASIS programme, community security threat assessments have been conducted, whilst under the JPP II, a key focus is community policing initiatives. This approach of coordinated and complementary community-level interventions is intended to collectively contribute to greater involvement and representation of communities needed in security and justice provision.

Partnerships

The Programme maintains extremely close partnerships and constant engagement with the Federal Government and with all Federal Member State governments. This has been particularly critical given the current difficult relationship between the FGS and Puntland state, as the Programme has been able to separately maintain momentum and cooperation with the Puntland government, mitigating the risk posed by the political disagreements.

Partnerships with the Universities of Bossaso and Banaadir has been established during the reporting period to provide psychosocial support to inmates of Garowe Prison and the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex. The programme is also partnered with the Non-Violent Communication Academy to facilitate NVC training and mentorship by NVC experts, and coordinates closely with the Judicial Training Institute to provide mentorship for judges and establish guidelines for training.

Localization

The Programme is promoting localization by increasing the engagement of local communities in the development of integrative justice solutions in cooperation with Rule of Law actors. The involvement of all stakeholders in the design of these solutions, from community to national level, will ensure greater representation and therefore sustainability of the results. The focus of the process extends beyond traditional urban centers to work with communities in newly recovered areas.

Monitoring and Oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations	Corrective actions taken
Programme Technical Committee Meeting	23 June 2025	Coordination meeting	Discussion of key problematic challenges experienced in NRAs and potential solutions identified	Recommendations provided to PSC
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	24 June 2025	Convening of the PSC	Reviewing mid-year progress Agreement on shifting the Programme location to Jowhar Agreement in principle to shift from Women Scholarship programme to Women Internship programme	Programme team makes necessary preparations. Programme team tasked to develop criteria
Programme Technical Committee Meeting	25 November 2025	Coordination meeting	Discussion on progress Extension of JJCP advisers Finalization of Internship Programme UNDP operational cost	Recommendations provided to PSC
Programme Steering Committee Meeting	26 November 2025	Convening of the PSC	Extension of JJCP advisers Finalization of Internship Programme UNDP operational cost Approval of AWP	AWP approved Advisers extended Criteria for internship programme approved UNDP tasked with revising the RRF to account for increased operational cost
Field Monitoring Missions by UNDP, UNODC and UNTMIS staff	Regular and ongoing	Frequent and ad hoc field visits by UNDP, UNODC and UNTMIS staff	Observing trainings, verifying progress, and meeting with counterparts for monitoring effective implementation.	
Third-Party Monitoring Mission to Dhoble	July 2024	Focus group discussions and survey conducted with generative dialogue participants to determine perceptions of impact of the process	The TPM mission conducted focus group discussions and provided assessment to understand the level of implementation and effectiveness of the project activities, particularly, the Restorative Justice Dialogues, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms, Generative Dialogue, and Non-Violent Communication (NVC) trainings that were implemented in Dhoble.	Recommendations were provided by the TPM and will be considered for refinement of the generative dialogue process.
JJCP mid-term evaluation	November - December 2025	Independent evaluation	The independent evaluator conducted a 10 days mission to Mogadishu and interviewed key stakeholders of the Programme.	Report attached as annex.

Communication and Knowledge Management

The Programme has regularly shared implementation updates via social media and Quarterly Donor Briefs. All updates and communication products highlight the contributions of implementing partners and donors.

Section 5: Project management

Number of project board meetings held	2 during reporting period 6 since Programme launch
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project? How many fields are based?	UNDP: 1 international full time, 4 national full time, 2 national part time UNODC: 5 national full time
Number of government personnel funded by the project? What are their functions and where do they work? Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol?	1 national JJCP coordinator at the Federal Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and one coordinator at the Ministry of Justice in Puntland are funded by the Programme
How has the project ensured the visibility of the SJF and SJF donors during the reporting period?	SJF donors are highlighted in all activities and communications products.
Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.	2026 budget, approved by the PSC, is set at USD 4,197,166 and is fully funded. The budget will be increased, based on the decision of the PSC to account for increase in UNDP operational cost. Revised RRF will be provided to the PSC in June 2026 for endorsement.

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

The Programme is supporting GEWE through the implementation of the generative dialogue process, which prompts exploration, understanding, and addressal of the most challenging socio-cultural issues faced by communities, including gender inequality and the role of women. The dialogue process has been designed to specifically encourage participation from women community members and to allow discussion of gender inequality in Somalia, and particularly the patriarchal nature of the traditional justice system. Anecdotal evidence has been received of the positive impact of generative dialogue and NVC on increasing women’s involvement in areas traditionally led by elders, such as ADR mechanisms – for example, women are now included in ADR centre committee in Bosaso for the first time. The establishment of NVC practice groups are also mostly led by women. Focus group discussions with female participants of the generative dialogue, conducted by an independent Third-Party Monitor, identified that *‘Women play increasing roles in mediation, with female peace committee members leading initiatives in IDP camps and marketplaces. Before NVC, we spoke in anger. Now, even when we disagree, we ask, ‘what do you need?’ instead of blaming each other.’* UMEYMO MOHMAED DOBLEY WOMEN ASSOCIATION¹

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	6	0
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	UNDP: 7 UNODC: 5	UNDP: 7 UNODC: 5

¹ As per Third Party Monitoring assessment of the Joint Justice & Corrections Programme (JJCP) in Dhobley, conducted in July 2025.

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Human-rights based approach

The Programme integrates human rights principles into all aspects of its implementation and aims to enhance equal access to justice for all, emphasizing both procedural and substantive justice. The Programme is addressing intersectional impacts through generative dialogue, exploring clan and gender-based issues that contribute to prevailing power dynamics and social structures. All training and capacity building supported by the Programme, such as that targeting the judiciary or corrections actors, reinforces the application of human rights principles and emphasizes the human rights responsibility of actors.

Has the Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result
	Yes
Number of Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result
	0
A number of Programme outputs are designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result
	2

Leave no one behind

The generative dialogue process is contributing to the reduction of exclusion by providing an avenue for the marginalized to participate in an exploration of deep socio-cultural issues that profoundly affect their lives and develop integrative justice solutions to address these issues. The generative dialogue process examines the impact of factors contributing to exclusion, such as clan and gender, and enables deeper awareness and understanding of these issues by those who may not have direct experience, thereby fostering empathy and encouraging action to support those who do. More efforts will be made to include members of vulnerable groups who do not have a leadership position within their own communities.

Social contract and legitimacy

Early generative dialogue sessions in July 2023 revealed a significant disconnect between institutions and the community, with representatives of formal justice institutions positioning themselves as elite and deriving their legitimacy from the constitution and legal framework. While members of the traditional justice system draw their legitimacy from their close ties to the community and the support they provide to the people, formal system representatives were more focused on the support they believed the community owed them than on their own contributions. These early sessions suggested that a shift in thinking was needed within the formal justice system, with an emphasis on genuine legitimacy and trust derived not only from laws, but also from meaningful service delivery and contribution to community wellbeing.

Generative dialogue is a collaborative process that brings communities and state institutions together to address justice issues. It fosters collaborative leadership and mutual responsibility in advancing justice, which are fundamental elements of the social contract. Through generative dialogue, institutions gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of justice issues and the underlying dynamics of the justice system. This knowledge enables them to develop more effective solutions that have a positive impact on the community. For instance, institutions can prioritize cases involving minority clans to ensure their timely processing and ensure that their voices are heard.

Nonviolent Communication has been instrumental in encouraging engagement between authorities and communities, such as in Bossasso with the police and youth. This approach involves understanding their needs rather than solely promoting the work of the institution and aims to shift the culture of service delivery to a culture of caring for individuals' justice needs, thereby enhancing the legitimacy of institutions.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The Programme is contributing to implementation of the HDP nexus through activities to engage IDPs in dialogue and promote access to justice within IDP camps. An example is the use of a restorative dialogue session to address the conflict between humanitarian NGOs working on sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) and some justice and security institutions within the protection cluster. This conflict arose from the Ministry of Internal Security's decision to mandate that NGOs report to the police before visiting IDPs camps and report all individual cases of SGBV. Due to concerns regarding confidentiality, NGOs were compelled to cease their operations. This decision was made after a meeting between the SWS Ministry of Internal Security and the Attorney General, attended by representatives from the international community. During this meeting, the authorities understood from the international community that NGOs had reported 450 cases of rape in a single month in Baidoa. The SW authorities accused NGOs of exaggerating the number of cases, while NGOs asserted that the reported cases were all instances of SGBV. Consequently, communication between the justice and security authorities and the SWS Ministry of Women was severed.

Following the restorative dialogue, the authorities resolved to lift the obligation for NGOs to report to the police before visiting IDPs camps and the obligation to report minor cases of SGBV. Although the obligation to report rape remains unresolved, communication between the two sides has been restored and they have agreed to engage in a second restorative dialogue with a broader range of community and institutional representatives. The objective of this second dialogue is to explore and find collaborative solutions to the broader issue of underreporting to the police, which encompasses factors such as lack of trust in the police, stigmatization of survivors by the wider community instead of support, and interference from elders.

Environment and climate security

Environmental factors in Somalia, such as drought and flooding, have exacerbated the frequency and urgency of land disputes and increased internal forced displacement. The Programme is supporting the addressal of these issues through generative dialogue, enabling the participants to discuss the topic with all elements of the community and develop integrative justice solutions in partnership with local authorities to provide resolution to these issues and support those affected.

Prevention of corruption

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

In addition, the generative dialogue and non-violent communication initiative is encouraging participants to challenge deeply entrenched power dynamics around gender and clans and empowering communities to freely discuss and agree solutions to security and justice issues, including corruption, that affect their lives.

Project sustainability and exit strategy

Target group	Start Date	End Date	Men Participants	Women Participants	Total Participants	Title/Topic	Location - State	Location - City/town
Community Representatives and formal Justice Institutions	16/03/2025	17/03/2025	34	26	60	Heart Coherence	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives and formal Justice Institutions	18/03/2025	19/03/2025	34	26	60	Generative Dialogue	Southwest	Baidoa
IDPs	5/04/2025	6/04/2025	13	17	30	ADR Clinic	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	22/04/2025	24/04/2025	24	16	40	Non-violent communication (NVC)	Jubbaland	Dhobley
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	26/04/2025	27/04/2025	18	12	30	Generative Dialogue	Jubbaland	Dhobley
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	24/04/2025	26/04/2025	45	25	70	Non-violent communication (NVC)	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	27/04/2025	28/04/2025	45	15	60	Generative Dialogue	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	29/04/2025	30/04/2025	45	15	60	Restorative Justice	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Formal justice institutions and informal justice institutions and CSOs	4/05/2025	4/05/2025	96	54	150	Bridging gap: informal justice mechanisms with the formal	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	6/05/2025	7/05/2025	22	18	40	Heart Coherence	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	10/05/2025	12/05/2025	26	22	48	Generative Dialogue	Jubbaland	Kismayo
community representations	19/05/2025	20/05/2025	21	7	28	Mobile ADR clinic	Galmudug	Bahdo
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	8/05/2025	11/05/2025	21	9	30	Non-violent communication (NVC)	Hirshabelle	Beledwayne
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	12/05/2025	13/05/2025	37	23	60	Generative Dialogue	Hirshabelle	Beledwayne
IDPs	3/05/2025	4/05/2025	16	16	32	Mobile ADR clinic	Hirshabelle	Beledwayne
IDPs	5/05/2025	5/05/2025	23	17	40	Mobile ADR clinic	Southwest	Baidoa
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	6/05/2025	7/05/2025	19	16	35	Heart Coherence	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	11/05/2025	12/05/2025	19	16	35	Generative Dialogue	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Judiciary (Judges, prosecutors, court registers and more)	28/05/2025	29/05/2025	101	3	104	Judges Forum	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community representations and Justice Institutions representatives	1/06/2025	1/06/2025	154	60	165	Town hall on transitional Justice	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community representations and Justice institutions representatives	15/06/2025	19/06/2025	26	6	32	Integrative Justice practitioner Network	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community representations and Justice institutions representatives	21/06/2025	21/06/2025	44	15	59	National Consultative Dialogue on Customary Justice policy	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community Representatives, NGOs, Civil society and government Justice Institutions Representatives	2/07/2025	2/07/2025	29	14	43	Justice Sector Coordination Meeting	Puntland	Garowe
ADR committees include elders, religious, women and youth	5/07/2025	6/07/2025	18	2	20	Training on ADR Actors	Puntland	Bosaso
Law Students	8/07/2025	8/07/2025	103	47	150	Communication Outreach-Open session for Judiciary and Law students	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community Representatives (Elders, Religious leaders, ADR, Youth and Women)	13/07/2025	13/07/2025	24	26	50	ADR clinic	Southwest	Baidoa
Formal Justice Institutions	14/07/2025	14/07/2025	13	7	20	Non-violent Communication (NVC) Training for formal Justice Institutions	Puntland	Galkio
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	14/07/2025	16/07/2025	32	18	50	Generative Dialogue	Southwest	Baidoa
Informal Justice Institutions	16/07/2025	17/07/2025	14	6	20	Non-violent Communication (NVC) Training for Informal Justice Institutions	Puntland	Galkio
IDPs	16/07/2025	17/07/2025	12	20	32	ADR clinics	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Youth	17/07/2025	19/07/2025	24	11	35	Youth inclusion of ADR in Baidoa (NVC)	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	22/07/2026	26/07/2026	26	20	46	Restorative Justice	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	24/07/2025	27/07/2025	35	15	50	Nonviolent Communication (NVC)	Hirshabele	Jowhar
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	28/07/2025	29/07/2025	35	15	50	Generative Dialogue	Hirshabele	Jowhar
Judges (Judicial training institute)	23/07/2025	29/07/2025	39	1	40	Training on Family Law and Civil procedures for the Judges of FGS and FMS	Banadir	Mogadishu
IDPs	29/07/2025	30/07/2025	4	32	36	ADR clinics	Hirshabele	Beledwayne
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	30/07/2025	3/08/2025	26	14	40	Integrative Justice solutions workshop	Galmudug	Bahdo
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	5/08/2025	6/08/2025	51	24	75	Generative Dialogue	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	07/08/2025	08/08/2025	35	15	45	Nonviolent Communication (NVC)	Southwest	Hudur
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	09/08/2025	10/08/2025	36	14	50	Generative Dialogue	Southwest	Hudur

Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	11/08/2025	12/08/2025	29	21	50	Restorative Justice	Southwest	Hudur
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	12/08/2025	13/08/2025	19	16	35	Generative Dialogue	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Host communities from four villages of Bosaso	12/08/2025	13/08/2025	37	83	120	Mobile ADR Clinic	Puntland	Bosaso
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	16/08/2025	17/08/2025	27	12	39	Generative Dialogue	Jubbaland	Dhobley
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	19/08/2025	21/08/2025	15	10	25	Restorative Justice	Jubbaland	Dhobley
Formal and informal justice institutions Representatives	27/08/2025	27/08/2025	51	17	68	Validation workshop on Alternative Justice policy	Banadir	Mogadishu
IDPs	2/09/2025	3/09/2025	11	25	36	ADR clinics	Hirshabele	Beledwayne
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	07/09/2025	14/09/2025	26	14	40	Restorative Justice Dialogue	Southwest	Baidoa
Community	12/09/2025	14/09/2025	28	20	48	ADR Clinics	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
IDPs, Host community, landowners and Government Representatives	15/09/2025	20/09/2025	31	9	40	Live Conflict on Restorative Justice	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Judges	17/09/2025	25/09/2025	32	0	32	Training on Judgement Writing for the judges of FGS and FMS	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	24/09/2025	27/09/2025	25	20	45	Restorative Justice training	Puntland	Bosaso
Law students, civil society, Judiciary and Justice institutions	4/10/2025	4/10/2025	110	40	150	Town hall for people-centred Justice	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community	4/10/2025	5/10/2025	28	17	45	Training for newly created village level conflict resolution teams in Kismayo	Jubbaland	Kismayo
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	5/10/2025	6/10/2025	26	9	35	Trust-Building Between Formal and Informal Justice Actors	Galmudug	Harardheere
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	5/10/2025	6/10/2025	23	12	35	Trust-Building Between Formal and Informal Justice Actors	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Community Representatives, NGOs/INGOs and Justice Institutions Representatives	07/10/2025	08/10/2025	30	20	50	Generative Dialogue on Humanitarian Aid diversion law	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives, NGOs, Civil society and government Justice Institutions Representatives	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	30	14	44	Justice Sector Coordination Meeting	Puntland	Bosaso
Rule of law leaders and Justice leaders both FGS and FMS	21/10/2025	23/10/2025	26	4	30	Transformative Leadership Programme	Kenya	Nairobi
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	23/10/2025	28/10/2025	24	6	30	Restorative Dialogue circle for live conflict	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
IDPs (women)	27/10/2026	27/10/2026	4	46	50	Empathy awareness- women seeking Justice	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	27/10/2025	29/10/2025	21	21	42	Generative Dialogue	Puntland	Bosaso
Judges and Prosecutors	1/11/2025	6/11/2025	34	4	38	Training on the Somali Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code	Puntland	Garowe
Community Representatives (Elders, Religious leaders, ADR, Youth and Women)	08/11/2025	09/11/2025	18	22	40	Mobile ADR Clinics	Southwest	Hudur
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	08/11/2025	10/11/2025	31	19	50	Generative Dialogue	Hirshabele	Beledwayne
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	11/11/2025	12/11/2025	23	17	40	Social Coherence Training	Southwest	Baidoa
IDPs	12/11/2025	13/11/2025	10	20	30	ADR clinics	Hirshabele	Jowhar
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	17/11/2025	18/11/2025	20	15	35	Training in Heart and Social Coherence	Hirshabele	Beledwayne
Judiciary (Judges, prosecutors, court registers and more)	19/11/2025	20/11/2025	138	14	162	Judges Forum	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community	22/11/2025	23/11/2025	21	7	28	Mobile ADR clinic	Galmudug	Bahdo
Justice sector institutions, Civil society, and academicians	22/11/2025	23/11/2025	240	130	370	Justice Sector Strategy Annual Conference	Banadir	Mogadishu
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	25/11/2025	26/11/2026	23	7	30	Restorative Justice, Follow-up session	Galmudug	Dhusamareb
Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Civil society and international organizations	25/11/2025	26/11/2026	74	22	96	Puntland Judicial Forum	Puntland	Garowe
Community Representatives (Elders, Religious leaders, Youth and Women)	09/12/2025	10/12/2025	28	12	40	ADR Training	Southwest	Barawe
Judiciary (Police, courts and Prosecutors Office) and relevant Justice Ministries	09/12/2025	10/12/2025	30	5	35	Judiciary Training on Aid diversion law and safeguarding	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	9/12/2025	11/12/2025	28	12	40	Non-violent Communication (NVC) training	Puntland	Galkio
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	16/12/2025	16/12/2025	24	11	35	Restorative Dialogue-Post Circle	Southwest	Baidoa
Community Representatives	24/12/2025	24/12/2025	16	43	59	Mobile ADR clinic awareness	Puntland	Bosaso
Community Representatives and Justice Institutions Representatives	27/12/2025	28/12/2025	23	7	30	Training for Implementation local solutions	Puntland	Bosaso
TOTAL			2,873	1,494	4,367			

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

As Somalia advances the implementation of the National Transformation Plan (NTP) and the National Justice Sector Strategy (JSS), the Programme will deepen its alignment with these national priorities, ensuring that all interventions contribute to transformative, measurable improvements across the country's justice and corrections systems. In 2026, the Programme will scale up its community-centred initiatives, expanding efforts that promote non-violent communication, generative dialogue, and restorative justice. These efforts will continue to foster trust and collaboration between justice institutions and the communities they serve, reinforcing local ownership and sustainability.

In parallel with the evolving NTP and the ongoing UN Transition Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS) processes, the Programme will maintain regular coordination mechanisms to remain adaptive and responsive to shifting national needs. The next phase of implementation will prioritize strengthened partnerships with federal and state counterparts to operationalize the JSS. Particular emphasis will be placed on institutional capacity-building and the expansion of community-driven models of conflict resolution. Through this approach, the Programme aims to increase the number of community-developed, community-led, and community-implemented integrative justice solutions, contributing to stronger social cohesion and enhanced accountability across Somalia's justice sector.

Throughout 2026, the Programme will continue its support toward establishing an integrated justice system at the local level—one in which all justice actors coordinate to address the diverse needs within each case. The system's design will emphasize relationship-building infrastructures that enable effective referrals between system components and joint evaluation of cases and outcomes. This includes ensuring that the formal justice sector provides safety, order, and community protection while restorative justice mechanisms create the space required to repair relationships and address root causes of harm. The Programme will continue training generative dialogue core group members in integrative justice approaches and systems thinking. Establishing this integrative system will contribute to more stable, community-rooted justice solutions and enable structured, system-wide evaluation, learning, and continuous improvement.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

Local Ownership and Professional Development – Training of Trainers



The Training of Trainers (ToT) was kickstarted in May 2025 in Mogadishu, when 8 senior officers from the Custodial Corps and the Ministries of Justice from the Federal State and the Federal Member States were gathered in Mogadishu. Over the two-day training, the participants learned about adult education principles, training preparation methods, techniques for mid-course and final evaluations, and guidance on preparing course reports and documenting lessons learned.

The positive results of the ToT trainings were already showcased in October 2025, when the ToT alumni joined another round of UNODC basic trainings. These alumni took the stage and actively delivered engaging and skilled trainings which reflected both their proficiency in adult education principles and training methods, as well as their expertise in the corrections field in the Somali context.

Through the Training of Trainers programme, UNODC contributes to sustainable capacity-building within the Somali corrections system. The Senior officers now facilitate further professional development and cascade knowledge to their colleagues. This transfer of expertise has anchored capacity-building and human rights at the local level, ensuring lasting impact and enhanced local and national ownership.

“I have been able to train and talk about human rights in front of hundreds of people. And it is thanks the ToT trainers.” Sacdiyo Hasan

How the Community Engagement Forum and the Civilian Oversight Committee Support Prisoner Rehabilitation and Reintegration



Many Somali prisons face significant human rights challenges, including severe overcrowding and inadequate sanitation, as well as lack of proper bedding and medical care. Upon release, Somali prisoners often face unemployment and stigma and struggle to secure a housing and a livelihood.

With the support of the JJCP, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs of Jubaland State organized a Prisoners' Rehabilitation and Reintegration forum in December 2024. The event gathered representatives from civil society organizations, human rights defenders, medical professionals, community leaders, and businesspeople. The forum sought to enhance collaboration between different sectors in promoting prisoners' rights and welfare and to raise awareness of the adequate rehabilitation and reintegration measures. In the aftermath of the forum, community members visited Kismayo Central Prison and interacted directly with prisoners.

The positive impacts of the forum were displayed in the summer of 2025; the forum improved the prisoners' access to healthcare, with the Jubaland Medical Association conducting check-ups on prisoners and supplying medicines to the prison. The local business community members have also provided material and moral support. In addition, a member of the Community Oversight Committee (COC) presented the findings of their oversight mission and secured community donations of essential items for Kismayo Central Prison, including hygiene kits.

“When I started presenting the oversight committee's findings on Kismayo Prison to the government and Kismayo residents, we observed an increased interest from civil society in interacting with prisoners and supporting their basic needs. They also began asking questions to the prison authorities and following up on whether the government is working to implement and improve the committee's recommendations. This is a good start, and we hope to continue this every year.” – Haji Abdullahi Mohamed.

Thanks to my NVC skills, I now have a good relationship with all my children. Since I began to take my responsibilities seriously, the siblings have started communicating well with each other. I am also supporting my community, particularly my clan, in resolving conflicts by helping them find solutions without providing direct advice.”

This example holds particular significance in the context of Somalia. Community consultations on justice have revealed that family disputes rank among the top three challenges communities face in the justice system. While these conflicts may appear minor, they have a profound impact on the entire community. Some community members have corroborated that children raised in dysfunctional families are more prone to substance abuse and exhibit anti-social behaviors. Furthermore, elders play a crucial role in resolving conflicts within these communities. However, they often rely solely on Xeer without fully comprehending the underlying causes of the conflict, particularly the perspectives of women. By applying NVC to their own conflicts and learning to identify the deeper needs, elders enhance their conflict resolution skills and contribute to the overall well-being of their wider community.

A Mother's Fight for Justice and Dignity



Shukri, a young mother from Beledweyne, sought help after suffering abandonment, violence, and separation from her children. While pregnant and caring for another child, her husband divorced her and withdrew all support.

She later endured abuse from her former mother-in-law and gave birth without assistance. After childbirth, she received no financial support and was pressured to repay medical costs. The ADR/NVC team acknowledged Shukri's suffering through careful observation and deep empathy. They clearly named her feelings of grief, fear, and helplessness, as well as her fundamental need for dignity, safety, and the wellbeing of her children. Through structured dialogue, the team invited all parties to listen to one another's feelings and unmet needs, rather than focusing on blame or accusation.

By allowing extended time for each person to express the needs behind their actions, the facilitators helped reduce tension and gradually neutralize the situation. Shukri later shared, **"For the first time, someone listened to my pain without judging me. I felt seen as a mother, not as a problem."**

Recognizing the emotional weight of the discussions, the ADR/NVC team requested a follow-up dialogue the next day, giving all parties time to reflect, process, and better understand one another's perspectives. During the second session, the facilitators summarized the key points from the previous discussion to ensure shared understanding and then invited each party to suggest constructive solutions that could end the harassment.

Reflecting on the process, Shukri said, **"When they repeated what I said and asked others to listen, my heart became calmer. I began to believe that my children and I could be safe again."** This approach shifted the focus from conflict to accountability, safety, and practical steps toward resolution.

Healing a Community Through Nonviolent Communication (NVC)



In the remote village of Dhisag Shurufle, long affected by isolation and limited access to formal justice, a land dispute between two neighboring families had divided the community for over four years. Threats, armed youth involvement, and fear of open violence had become routine.

During a Mobile ADR Clinic organized by the Ministry of Justice and Judicial Affairs of Galmudug State (MOJA GSS), a trained NVC practitioner noticed tension between the families. Women from the community described the emotional toll: “Our children no longer play together, and we are afraid to go near the disputed area.”

The practitioner approached the families with culturally familiar language, guiding them through the four NVC steps: expressing observations without judgment, sharing feelings, identifying unmet needs, and requesting constructive action. For the first time, the family representatives articulated their experiences fear of losing ancestral land, concern for children’s safety, and the desire to restore peace. One participant shared, “**I feel that my worries are heard, not ignored.**”

Accusations gradually turned into understanding. With the support of the practitioner and local elders, the families agreed to map the disputed boundary, implement a temporary shared-use arrangement, and involve a neutral elder to oversee the final resolution. By the end, the two heads shook hands a gesture previously unthinkable.

The impact extended beyond the dispute. Elders and youth requested further NVC and Restorative Justice training, and the village chief asked MOJA GSS to include Dhisag Shurufle in future ADR activities. **The resolution of the conflict highlighted effective collaboration between traditional ADR elders and formal justice institutions: elders provided local legitimacy, cultural knowledge, and trust within the community, while MOJA GSS staff facilitated structured processes, offered guidance on legal frameworks, and ensured impartiality.** Together, they jointly monitored the agreement, supported follow-up actions, and reinforced accountability, showing that community-based and formal mechanisms can work hand-in-hand.

Through the simple yet powerful tools of Nonviolent Communication, the Mobile ADR Clinic not only resolved a long-standing conflict—it restored relationships, strengthened community cohesion, and demonstrated that even in the most remote areas, dialogue can replace violence when people are given the skills, support, and space to speak and be heard

Annexes

1. Learning products produced by the Programme (case studies, reports, research, articles)
2. Annual work plan
3. Risk Matrix - [Risk Matrix.xlsx](#)