



Building accountable and sustainable security in Somali Federal Member States (BASIS)



The project supports people-centred, accountable, and sustainable security governance across Somalia’s Federal Member States (FMS) and contributes to national stabilization priorities and the security transition of Somalia.



BACKGROUND

Somalia’s security sector has long been characterized by a predominantly state-centered approach, heavily focused on force generation, training, and equipping security personnel. While these efforts have aimed to improve security, they have often overlooked critical elements such as democratic oversight, accountability, and inclusivity. This imbalance has contributed to a disconnect between security institutions and local communities, especially marginalized groups such as displaced persons and women. Without strong accountability mechanisms, transparent governance, and civil society engagement, the sector risks becoming ineffective and unsustainable.

To address these challenges, the BASIS project introduces an innovative two-year, area-based approach aimed at redefining security sector development in Somalia. The project promotes hybrid security solutions that integrate traditional local mechanisms with formal state security institutions, thereby enhancing responsiveness and early warning capacities in resource-constrained environments.

QUICK FACTS

Project Duration: March 2024- Feb 2026

Total Budget: \$ 2.8 Million

Focus Area: People-centred, accountable, and sustainable security governance in Somalia

Project Area: Galmudug, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and Southwest state.

Implementing Partners: Ministries of internal security in FMS in collaboration with MOIS and MOIFAR FGS, state security offices in collaboration with the ONS, Ministries of women and human rights, Ministries of justice, Parliament and State Assemblies.

Contributing Partners: Somali Joint Fund (SJF)

Partner Agencies: United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMS)



KEY ACHEIVEMENTS

- Inclusive dialogue platforms have enabled Ministries of Internal Security and State Security Offices to engage directly with 7,781 (4,330 men and 3,451 women) community members across 22 hotspot towns and villages.
- Awareness, understanding and capacity to address climate-related security risks were enhanced by the programme through five Climate, Peace and Security workshops.
- People-centred legislative reforms and strategies have been strengthened through comparative review and legal drafting of State Security Committee and State Security Office.
- People-centred security planning and policy in the participating Federal Member States has been strengthened through the development of state security strategies in Galmudug, Jubaland, Southwest and Hirshabelle states.
- Facilitated 22 community consultations and assessments in key locations (including NRAs and IDP communities) across Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and Southwest States.
- Enhanced ability to monitor and analyze security trends through improved SDG16 reporting capacity, systematic data collection, and institutionalized community-level security monitoring systems.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Strengthened capacity of FMS security oversight institutions to develop and implement people-centered, sustainable, and affordable security policies, incorporating threat assessments, affordability studies, and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.
- Operational and inclusive democratic oversight mechanisms established at the FMS level, with functional External Oversight Committees, active parliamentary engagement, and civil society participation in monitoring security in marginalized and displacement-affected communities.
- Enhanced ability to monitor and analyze security trends through improved SDG16 reporting capacity, systematic data collection, and institutionalized community-level security monitoring systems.

GENDER INCLUSION

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