

Somalia

2024 SNAPSHOT

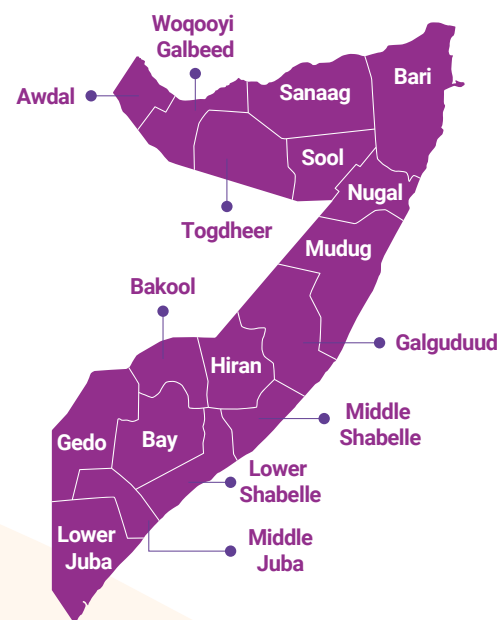
Sociopolitical context

Somalia's humanitarian crisis is among the world's most complex, driven by cycles of internal conflict and climate shocks that generate displacement and undermine development. The cumulative effects destroy livelihoods, leaving millions of vulnerable people in urgent need of assistance. Many communities initially displaced by drought or conflict have been unrooted a second or third time by floods or renewed violence. Repeated displacements have left many in need of shelter, food, health, protection and livelihood support.

In 2024, conflict was the main driver of internal displacement, accounting for 53 per cent of the 477,000 people uprooted between January and November 2024. Overall, 3.5 million people remain displaced across the country.¹

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) context

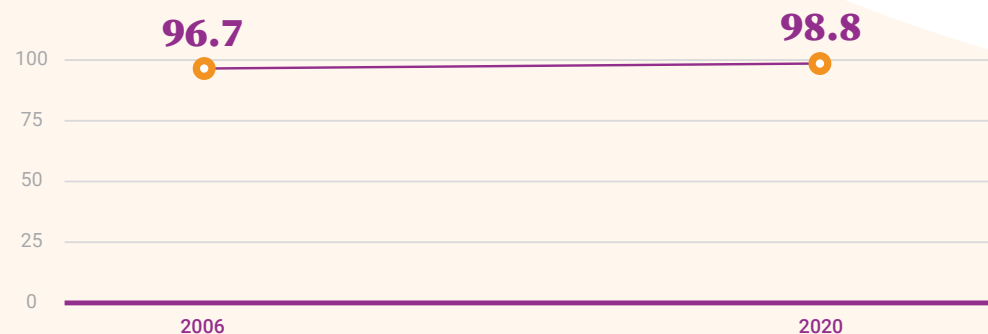
Latest subnational FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–49 years



Source: 2020 SHDS, Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

FGM prevalence (percentage) among females aged 15–19 years from first through latest population-based surveys



Source: Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

Social norms

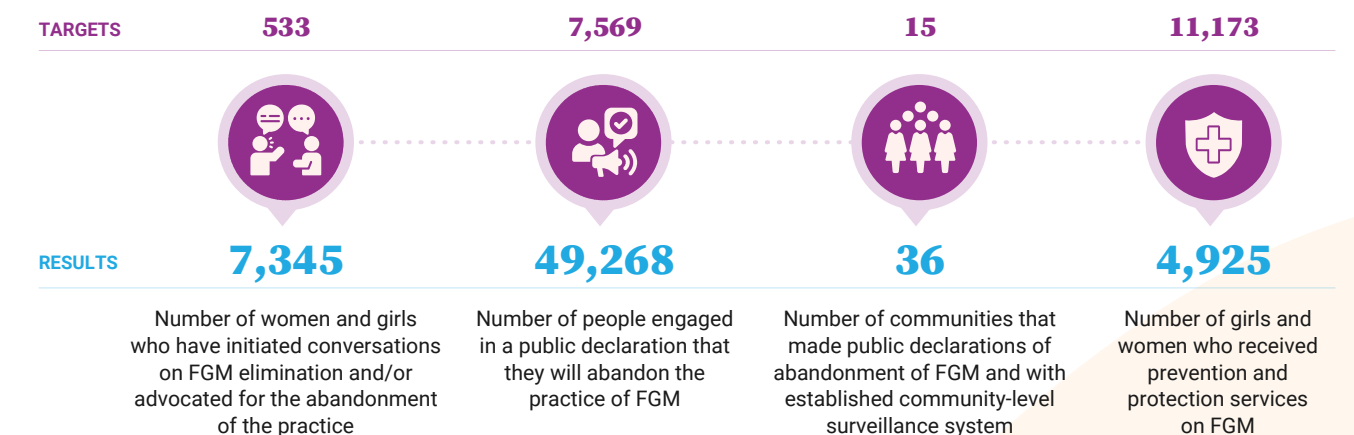
No data available for descriptive and injunctive norms or for outcome expectancies.

Proportion of individuals who believe FGM should be stopped



Source: Joint Programme's [data management platform dashboard](#).

Highlights of 2024 programme results



Spotlighted interventions

Promoting girls' agency

→ In 2024, the Safe Schools Initiative in Kismayo and Mogadishu, with Joint Programme support, provided learning on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), leadership and harmful traditional practices in structured school clubs and peer education for over 2,300 adolescents. More than 3,000 people, including 850 adolescent girls, participated in dialogue sessions based on the Communities Care methodology in Afmadow, Baidoa and Garowe. The dialogues provided spaces for girls and their families to challenge harmful norms and foster collective commitment to ending FGM.

Movement-building

→ The Somalia Federal Government's constitutional review early in 2024 proposed changes to the articles on FGM prohibition and decreased the age of maturity from 18 to 15, a pushback that threatens progress on the rights and protection of children. The Joint Programme played a key role in supporting local CSOs, including women-led organizations, and selected women parliamentarians to carry out strong and coordinated advocacy. As a result, members of the constitutional committee stopped the proposed changes.



IN-COUNTRY PARTNERS

Joint Programme Country Partners

Number	List of partners*
20	Agency for Minority Rights and Development (AMARD), Galmudug and Puntland line ministries, Hope in Life International (HiLI), Humanitarian Integrity for Women Action (HIWA), Ifrah Foundation (IFF), Ministry of Employment, Social and Family Affairs of the Republic of Somaliland (MESAF), MoFHRD (FGS), MoWHRD Jubbaland, National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), New Ways Organization (NWO), Northern Frontier Youth League (NoFYL), Save Somali Women & Children (SSWC), Somalia Community Concern (SCC), Somali Midwifery Association (SOMA), Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), SUDHURO, TAAKULO NGO, Tadamun Social Society (TASS), Women's Action Advocacy Progress Organisation (WAAPO), Youth Peer Education Network (Puntland Y-PEER)

* List is a mix of implementing and strategic partners