

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

SOMALIA 2026

Voluntary National Review





THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF SOMALIA



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT 2022

2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Somalia VNR 2022
Report



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



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Somalia

2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 2 (50%)



SDGs Achieved: 0 (0%)

SDGs On-Track: 0 (0%)

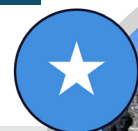
SDGs Off-Track: 17 (100%)

SDGs No Progress: 0 (0%)



Introduction

Somalia's Second Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2026 reflects the Federal Republic of Somalia's continued commitment to implementing the United Nations (UN) **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development (SD) and its **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and building on the country's first VNR presented in 2022. The review highlights Somalia's progress in state-building, governance, economic recovery, institutional strengthening, social development and resilience despite persistent challenges related to insecurity, poverty and climate vulnerability. It is aligned with Centennial Vision 2060 and the National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025–2029), which provide the country's long-term framework for inclusive and sustainable development. The VNR adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative evidence drawn primarily from official national statistics, administrative data, sectoral information systems, national surveys and stakeholder consultations. Compared with the 2022 VNR, SDG data coverage improved significantly from approximately **39%** to around **70%**, reflecting strengthened national statistical systems and evidence-based policymaking (**United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b**).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Somalia's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A **VNR** is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the UN **2030 Agenda** for SD and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Somalia's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Somalia's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Somalia SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Somalia's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Somalia's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Somalia's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Somalia's progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report's findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 1		
Justification	- Poverty remains one of Somalia's most urgent development challenges. - Although national poverty declined from 69.0% (2017) to 54.4% (2022), 67.0% of the population remains multidimensionally poor, making poverty reduction central to the NTP (2025–2029).	
Challenges	- Climate shocks, conflict, displacement, inflation, weak livelihoods and limited access to education, health, water, sanitation and productive assets continue to sustain widespread poverty. - Social protection coverage and financing remain insufficient.	
Progress/Solutions	- Somalia strengthened poverty monitoring through the Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS), Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Poverty Report and Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). - The Baxnaano Programme expanded to reach over 4 million people by late 2025, while the BOOST-YOU Project (2025–2029) with approximately US\$112 million aims to support about 738,000 individuals.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Poverty remains widespread, with 54.4% living below the national poverty line and 67.0% experiencing multidimensional poverty. - Rural communities, nomadic populations and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain highly vulnerable to drought, conflict and inadequate public services.	



Score : 1

Justification	- Food security is critical because agriculture and livestock contribute more than 60% of GDP and support the livelihoods of most Somalis. - The country remains highly vulnerable to droughts, floods, conflict and displacement.
Challenges	- Successive climate shocks, including the 2021–2022 drought and failed 2025 Deyr rains, humanitarian funding shortages and persistent malnutrition continue to threaten food security. - The 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan was only 20.2% funded by September 2025.
Progress/Solutions	- Somalia adopted the National Food Security Policy (2024), implemented the Preparedness Plan and Joint Monitoring Report system, strengthened Somalia Agricultural and Rural Information System (SARIS), vaccinated over 14.4 million goats, provided veterinary support to approximately 3.5 million livestock, and reduced undernourishment from 56% (2017–2019) to 33% (2023–2025).
Unsolved Challenges	- Food insecurity remains severe. - 44.3% of households experienced moderate or severe food insecurity during 2022–2024, while 14.6% experienced severe food insecurity. - IDPs remain the most affected, with 69.0% experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity.



Score: 2

Justification	- Good health is essential for improving human capital and achieving sustainable development. - The government prioritises strengthening the health system through the Essential Package of Health Services and the Health Sector Strategic Plan III.
Challenges	- Health services continue to face shortages of skilled health workers, inadequate infrastructure, limited financing, disease outbreaks, maternal and child health challenges, and unequal access, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas.
Progress/Solutions	- Somalia expanded primary healthcare, strengthened disease surveillance, improved tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, increased immunisation and maternal health services, and enhanced the Health Management Information System (HMIS).
Unsolved Challenges	- The country continues to experience high disease burdens, uneven healthcare access, limited specialist services, dependence on donor funding, and persistent health inequalities across regions.



Score: 2

Justification	- Education is recognised as a key driver of human capital development and national transformation under the NTP (2025–2029).
Challenges	- Limited education infrastructure, shortages of qualified teachers, gender disparities, insecurity, poverty and displacement continue to restrict equitable access to quality education.

Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia increased public investment in education, recruited additional teachers into the public payroll, strengthened the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and recorded improvements in primary completion rates and gender parity.
Unsolved Challenges	- Large numbers of children remain out of school, education quality remains uneven, infrastructure deficits persist, and regional and gender disparities continue to hinder universal access to quality education.



Score: 2

Justification	- Gender equality is a national priority under the NTP (2025–2029), which promotes women's participation in education, employment, leadership and decision-making. - The VNR recognises gender equality as both a human rights and development imperative.
Challenges	- Women and girls continue to face gender-based violence, discrimination, harmful practices, limited political representation and legislative gaps, including the absence of a comprehensive federal law on sexual and gender-based violence.
Progress/ Solutions	- Since the 2022 VNR, Somalia strengthened gender-disaggregated statistics through the Business Establishment Census 2024, SIHBS 2022 and Governance Statistics Reports. - Constitutional amendments were adopted in March 2026, while women accounted for 46.5% of agricultural land rights holders compared with 53.5% for men.
Unsolved Challenges	- A federal Sexual Offences Bill and a comprehensive national FGM prohibition law remain absent. - Women's representation remains below the 30% target, with 21% in Parliament and 8% in the executive. National data gaps also persist for several SDG 5 indicators.



Score: 2

Justification	- Safe water and sanitation are essential for poverty reduction, public health, gender equality and climate resilience. - The NTP (2025–2029) identifies WASH as a cross-cutting national priority.
Challenges	- Somalia continues to face major challenges in providing safe, reliable and climate-resilient water and sanitation services due to weak infrastructure, climate shocks, displacement and limited-service coverage.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Government strengthened the sector through the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, national water strategies, rehabilitation of water systems, expansion of solar-powered water supply networks and greater private sector investment in boreholes, water trucking and community water systems.
Unsolved Challenges	- Safe water and sanitation services remain inadequate for many communities, particularly in drought-affected, rural and displaced populations, while climate resilience and sustainable service delivery remain significant challenges.



Score : 2

Justification	- Affordable and clean energy is recognised as essential for economic development, improved livelihoods and expanded access to basic services. - The Government prioritises expanding electricity access and renewable energy under the NTP.
Challenges	- High electricity costs, limited national grid infrastructure, dependence on imported fossil fuels, low rural electrification and inadequate investment continue to constrain energy access and sustainability.
Progress/Solutions	- Since the 2022 VNR, Somalia expanded renewable energy initiatives, particularly solar energy, strengthened sector policies and regulatory frameworks, and promoted private sector participation in electricity generation and distribution.
Unsolved Challenges	- Large sections of the population, especially rural communities, still lack reliable and affordable electricity. - Infrastructure, financing, institutional capacity and renewable energy investment remain insufficient to achieve universal energy access.



Score : 2

Justification	- Economic transformation, productive employment and private sector-led growth are central priorities of the NTP (2025–2029) for improving livelihoods and reducing poverty.
Challenges	- Economic growth continues to be constrained by insecurity, weak infrastructure, climate shocks, limited industrial diversification, unemployment, informality and low labour productivity.
Progress/Solutions	- Since the 2022 VNR, Somalia strengthened public financial management, improved the business environment, increased domestic revenue, supported tourism, trade and investment, and advanced economic reforms to stimulate private sector growth and employment.
Unsolved Challenges	- High unemployment, particularly among women and young people, widespread informal employment, limited decent work opportunities, low productivity and continued dependence on external assistance remain major barriers to inclusive and sustainable economic growth.



Score: 2

Justification	- Industrialisation, resilient infrastructure and innovation are recognised as key drivers of Somalia's economic transformation under the NTP (2025–2029). - Investments in transport, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and productive sectors are essential for sustainable growth.
Challenges	- Infrastructure deficits, limited industrial capacity, weak transport networks, inadequate financing, low technological adoption and insecurity continue to constrain industrial development and innovation.

Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia strengthened road and transport infrastructure, expanded digital connectivity, improved ICT services, promoted private sector investment and continued reforms to support industrial development and economic competitiveness.
Unsolved Challenges	- Large infrastructure gaps remain, particularly in transport, manufacturing, logistics and digital infrastructure. - Limited investment, weak institutional capacity and insecurity continue to hinder industrialisation and innovation.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Score: 2

Justification	- Reducing inequalities is essential for inclusive development, social cohesion and ensuring that vulnerable groups benefit from national development. - The NTP promotes inclusive growth and equitable access to opportunities.
Challenges	- Persistent inequalities affect women, persons with disabilities, IDPs, rural communities and other vulnerable groups. - Limited social protection and unequal access to services continue to widen disparities.
Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia strengthened social protection programmes, expanded poverty-targeted interventions, improved data on vulnerable populations and promoted greater inclusion of women and marginalised groups in development planning.
Unsolved Challenges	- Significant regional, social and economic inequalities remain. - Vulnerable populations continue to experience unequal access to education, healthcare, employment, finance and public services, while data gaps remain for several SDG 10 indicators.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 2

Justification	- Rapid urbanisation, internal displacement and climate risks make sustainable urban development a national priority. - Strengthening resilient cities supports improved housing, infrastructure and basic service delivery.
Challenges	- Rapid urban growth, informal settlements, inadequate housing, weak urban planning, limited municipal capacity and climate-related disasters continue to challenge sustainable urban development.
Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia continued urban development initiatives, improved municipal planning, strengthened disaster risk management and supported infrastructure and basic service delivery in urban areas through national and partner-supported programmes.
Unsolved Challenges	- Many urban areas continue to face overcrowding, inadequate housing, poor waste management, limited public infrastructure and growing numbers of IDPs, while municipal resources remain insufficient.

Score: 2	
Justification	- Responsible consumption and production are important for protecting natural resources, improving environmental sustainability and supporting climate-resilient economic development.
Challenges	- Weak waste management systems, limited recycling, environmental degradation, unsustainable natural resource use and limited institutional capacity continue to impede sustainable consumption and production.
Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia strengthened environmental governance through policy reforms, promoted sustainable natural resource management and advanced environmental protection measures aligned with national development priorities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Waste management systems remain underdeveloped, environmental degradation continues and implementation capacity, financing and public awareness remain insufficient to achieve sustainable consumption and production.

Score: 2	
Justification	- Climate change is one of Somalia's greatest development challenges, with recurring droughts, floods and other climate shocks threatening livelihoods, food security and economic growth. - Climate resilience is a core priority of the NTP (2025–2029).
Challenges	- Somalia remains highly vulnerable to recurrent droughts, floods, desertification, environmental degradation, displacement and limited climate finance and institutional capacity.
Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia strengthened climate governance through the National Climate Change Policy, advanced implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), improved disaster preparedness and early warning systems, and promoted climate adaptation and resilience programmes with development partners.
Unsolved Challenges	- Climate shocks continue to cause severe humanitarian and economic impacts. - Limited financial resources, weak institutional capacity and insufficient climate-resilient infrastructure continue to constrain effective adaptation and mitigation.

Score: 2	
Justification	- Somalia's long coastline provides significant opportunities for fisheries, food security, employment and economic growth. - Sustainable management of marine resources is therefore essential for national development.
Challenges	- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, marine pollution, weak fisheries governance, limited monitoring capacity and inadequate investment continue to threaten marine ecosystems.
Progress/ Solutions	- Somalia strengthened fisheries governance, improved marine resource management, promoted sustainable fisheries and enhanced cooperation with regional and international partners to protect marine biodiversity and improve the blue economy.

Unsolved Challenges	- Monitoring and enforcement capacity remain limited. Illegal fishing, marine resource depletion and insufficient institutional and financial capacity continue to hinder sustainable management of marine resources.
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15 LIFE ON LAND



Score: 2

Justification	- Protecting terrestrial ecosystems is essential for sustaining agriculture, livestock, biodiversity and rural livelihoods. - Sustainable land management is recognised as a national priority.
Challenges	- Land degradation, deforestation, desertification, biodiversity loss, unsustainable natural resource use and climate change continue to threaten terrestrial ecosystems.
Progress/Solutions	- Somalia strengthened environmental governance, promoted sustainable land and forest management, supported biodiversity conservation and implemented programmes to improve ecosystem resilience and natural resource management.
Unsolved Challenges	- Environmental degradation, deforestation and desertification remain widespread. - Weak institutional capacity, inadequate financing and continued climate pressures limit the protection and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Score: 2

Justification	- Building peaceful, inclusive and accountable institutions remains fundamental to Somalia's recovery and sustainable development. - The NTP (2025–2029) prioritises governance, justice, security and public sector reforms to strengthen state institutions and improve service delivery.
Challenges	- Persistent insecurity, terrorism, limited institutional capacity, weak justice systems, corruption risks, displacement and uneven access to public services continue to undermine peace and effective governance.
Progress/Solutions	- Since the 2022 VNR, Somalia adopted constitutional amendments in March 2026, strengthened public financial management, expanded digital government services, improved governance statistics and advanced justice, electoral and institutional reforms to promote accountability and transparency.
Unsolved Challenges	- Security challenges, institutional capacity constraints, corruption risks, limited access to justice and governance disparities across regions continue to impede the achievement of peaceful and inclusive institutions. Data remain unavailable for several SDG 16 indicators.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Score: 2

Justification	- Strong national and international partnerships are essential for implementing the SDGs, mobilising finance, strengthening institutions and supporting Somalia's long-term development and recovery.
Challenges	- Limited domestic resources, dependence on external financing, institutional capacity constraints, data gaps and continuing humanitarian pressures affect effective SDG implementation.

<i>Progress/ Solutions</i>	- Somalia strengthened cooperation with development partners, mobilised international financial support, advanced domestic revenue mobilisation, improved national statistics, enhanced public financial management and continued implementation of the NTP (2025–2029) through coordinated partnerships.
<i>Unsolved Challenges</i>	- The country continues to face financing gaps, reliance on donor assistance, limited statistical capacity and institutional weaknesses. Sustained international cooperation, investment and capacity-building remain essential to accelerate progress across all SDGs.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Persistent insecurity, conflict and terrorism continue to disrupt development, service delivery and private sector investment.
- Recurrent climate shocks, particularly prolonged droughts and floods, continue to undermine livelihoods, agriculture, livestock production and food security.
- High levels of poverty remain a major constraint, with **54.4%** of the population living below the national poverty line in 2022, while **67.0%** experience multidimensional poverty.
- Food insecurity and malnutrition remain widespread, with **44.3%** of households experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity during 2022–2024, including **69.0%** of (IDPs).
- Weak infrastructure, limited institutional capacity, inadequate domestic financing and continued dependence on external assistance slow SDG implementation.
- Significant data gaps remain across several SDG indicators, affecting evidence-based planning and monitoring.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrating national development plans with the SDGs improves policy coherence and implementation across government institutions.
- Expanding social protection programmes during crises strengthens resilience among vulnerable populations and supports poverty reduction.
- Investing in reliable national statistics, including household surveys and multidimensional poverty measurement, enhances evidence-based policymaking.
- Coordinated partnerships between government, development partners, civil society and the private sector accelerate implementation despite fragile conditions.
- Combining climate adaptation with food security, livestock and water interventions strengthens resilience to recurring climate shocks.
- Governance reforms, public financial management improvements and institutional strengthening are essential foundations for sustainable development.

Notable Contribution

- National poverty declined from **69.0%** (2017) to **54.4%** (2022), according to the SIHBS.
- The Baxnaano Social Safety Net Programme reached more than **4 million** people by late 2025, strengthening social protection for vulnerable households.
- The BOOST-YOU Project (2025–2029) was launched with approximately **US\$112 million**, targeting about **738,000** beneficiaries to improve livelihoods and employment.
- The prevalence of undernourishment declined from **56%** (2017–2019) to **33%** (2023–2025).
- More than **14.4 million** goats were vaccinated and veterinary services were provided to approximately **3.5 million** livestock, strengthening livestock resilience.
- Constitutional amendments were adopted in March 2026, marking an important milestone in strengthening governance and state institutions.
- The NTP (2025–2029) established an integrated national framework to accelerate SDG implementation and institutional reform.

Recommendations

- Strengthen peacebuilding, security and governance reforms to create an enabling environment for sustainable development.
- Increase investment in climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilient infrastructure to address recurring droughts and floods.
- Expand sustainable social protection, employment and livelihood programmes to reduce poverty and inequality.
- Improve food security by strengthening climate-resilient agriculture, livestock services and water resource management.
- Mobilise greater domestic resources while sustaining international partnerships to finance SDG implementation.
- Continue strengthening the national statistical system to address remaining SDG data gaps and improve monitoring and reporting.

Conclusion

Somalia's Second VNR 2026 concludes that the country has made measurable progress since 2022 in strengthening state institutions, public financial management, official statistics, social protection, climate policy, service delivery and international financial credibility. However, structural challenges including poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, displacement, gender inequality, weak infrastructure, climate shocks and limited fiscal capacity continue to slow progress towards achieving the SDGs. The VNR emphasises that accelerating progress to 2030 requires an integrated national approach centred on the NTP (2025–2029). The report recommends strengthening peace and security, climate resilience, human capital, institutional reform, domestic resource mobilisation, productive economic transformation, implementation capacity and partnerships. It reaffirms Somalia's commitment to sustainable peace, inclusive development, institutional transformation and the principle of leaving no one behind.

Reference

United Nations (2026a): Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>

United Nations (2026b): *Somalia Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/somalia/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda **2030** for Sustainable Development (SD) and the **17** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In **2018**, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the **2030 Agenda** for SD. For the first time in its **52** year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In **2019**, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on **28** October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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