

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Somalia**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Somalia has endured nearly three decades of conflict, insecurity, political fragility, and recurrent climatic shocks. The formation of a new government and peaceful transition of presidential power in May 2022 brought some level of political stability, although the overall security situation remained volatile. The escalation of military offensive by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) against Al Shabab (AS) in Hirshabelle and Galmudug during the last quarter of 2022 resulted in increased displacement, reprisal attacks, and further curtailed the shrinking humanitarian space.

Somalia faced its longest drought in 40 years, following the failure of five consecutive rainy seasons, increasing the risk of famine in pockets of Baidoa and Buur Hakaba districts. The drought disproportionately affected women, children, persons with disabilities, and minority clans.

The effects of climate change, persistent insecurity, armed conflict, extreme poverty, and soaring food prices have eroded the resilience of millions of Somalis and increased vulnerabilities. According to World Bank Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment from 2019, nearly 7 in 10 Somalis live below the poverty line, particularly those in rural areas and IDP settlements.

In December 2022, there was a 16% increase in the number of refugees (16,000 individuals), and 14% increase in asylum seekers (19,000 individuals) in Somalia compared to December 2021. The UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) recorded over 1.8 million internal displacements in 2022, including 1.2 million due to drought and 600,000 due to conflict/insecurity. As the FGS escalated its fight against AS, conflict/insecurity displacements virtually matched drought displacements in the second half of 2022. The Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) program from Yemen, which had been discontinued since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, resumed in September 2022. In 2022, more than 3,000 Somali refugees returned to Somalia.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**POCs enjoy their rights and have access to strengthened national frameworks in line with relevant international standards**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%

UNHCR, in collaboration with the FGS and Somaliland authorities, registered 2,803 new asylum seekers (2.8% decrease compared to 2021) and 2,071 refugees (2.7% increase compared to 2021). As of 31 December, Somalia hosted 34,595 refugees and asylum-seekers, among which 70% are women and children. Most refugees and asylum-seekers are from Ethiopia (67%), followed by Yemen (29%), Syria (4%) and other countries (1%).

UNHCR trained 38 immigration officials from Somalia's border entry points, built 3 immigration facilities in Wajaale, Boroma, and Baligubadle; a multipurpose reception facility in Dollow, while maintaining Way Stations in Dhobley, Afmadow, Kismayo, Dollow, and Mogadishu; and Reception Centers in Bossaso and Berbera. The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) also facilitated 85 cases with visa issues through engagement with the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND).

UNHCR's protection monitoring tool for internally displaced persons (IDP), the PRMN, involved 33 national organizations across the country. UNHCR and NRC launched a new interactive online PRMN portal which is the first platform in Somalia to provide real time displacement and protection data to the humanitarian community. In 2022, 33 flash alerts resulting from drought, floods, and conflict/insecurity and four protection analyses were produced and shared. In Baidoa and Marka, PRMN supported protection needs assessments, which examined both protection and housing, land, and property (HLP) needs of the newly drought-displaced populations. The reports and online dashboard supported coordination of activities of cluster partners and stakeholders such as OCHA, FAO, and Information Management Working Group.

In 2022, 3,589 survivors (3,320 female) received Emergency Protection Assistance (EPA), which was utilized to access medical, nutritional, and material aid providers. Service providers also referred 2,505 individuals (2,139 female).

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Persons of concern have improved living conditions by meeting basic needs and essential services.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	100.00%	0.00%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	0.05%

2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	100.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	IDPs	69.67%	92.80%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	86.79%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Returnees	84.41%	96.69%

In 2022, the CCCM Cluster, co-led by UNHCR, expanded its coverage and operations across Somalia, reaching 1.7 million individuals in 1,292 IDP sites across 38 districts in December 2022. Site improvement activities occurred in 70% of CCCM IDP managed sites during the year with cash-for-work (CfW) activities focusing on creation/rehabilitation of site drainage, site-level cleaning campaigns, sited decongestion, and the installation of solar lights. Site maintenance and improvement provided vulnerable populations with CfW and livelihood opportunities, including minorities and people living with disabilities. CCCM's operational presence led to strengthened site-level management generating increases in dignified living conditions at the site-level, and enriched site-level information which is essential for community resilience. UNHCR through the Shelter and CCCM clusters continued to advocate for using settlement planning as one of the key tools to achieve safe and secure settlements.

UNHCR provided emergency, transitional, and durable shelter solutions to 8,539 households (HHs) across various locations in the country. Given the operational need to respond to emergencies, majority of support was in the form of Core Relief Items (CRIs) and shelter kits. Cash was the preferred modality of assistance, as cash-based interventions (CBI) was reported to be timelier and more flexible for an emergency setting. Furthermore, sustainable and climate resilient shelter solutions accounted for 10% of the shelter response.

UNHCR maintained strong collaboration with its partners and government led health systems for an inclusive and integrated approach. Monitoring reports and assessments revealed that 91.1% of refugees and other displaced persons had access to basic health services. However, advanced forms of health care for urban refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities faced financial challenges.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Pocs have improved the quality of life by Increased sustainable livelihood opportunities and socio-economic inclusion**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	62.20%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Returnees	39.21%	41.43%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.99%	22.21%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Returnees	10.00%	11.03%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG	IDPs	100.00%	62.90%

16.1.4).			
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	78.85%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Returnees	100.00%	82.98%

In 2022, UNHCR collaborated with the World Bank to conduct a socioeconomic survey with displaced groups across Somalia. In Round 1 of the survey, 36% reported working in the past 7 days (compared to 34% of host community) and in Round 2, 32% reported working in the past 7 days (compared to 31% of host community). A slightly higher proportion of men (34%) than women (30%) reported working in the previous 7 days in Round 2.

Refugees, IDPs and returnees improved their self-reliance by participating in small business activities to improve access to job markets and financial services. 1,582 individuals benefited directly from livelihood support and life skills training, and over 742 were supported with cash grants to help them establish their own micro-businesses or to improve revenues. These actions facilitated job creation and increased the proportion of persons UNHCR serves within the total labor force.

According to UNHCR results monitoring survey, about one third (34.4%) of displaced school-age children were enrolled in primary education. In secondary education, enrollment rate among all groups was 9.4% with refugees and asylum seekers being the majority 22%.

UNHCR, through its partners, has been advocating for the inclusion of refugees and other displaced children in the national education system and contributed extensively to the recent development of the education sector strategic plan (ESSP).

UNHCR improved safety in communities through its CCCM programming, site planning, creation of and support community empowerment groups, including women and minority-led groups, and capacity-building to local authorities including police and security forces. As highlighted in the World Bank's survey, in response to the question, "do you feel physically safe in your street?" a majority (90%) of respondents reported feeling safe all the time. Refugees (female 40%, male 37%) were the only group that did not feel safe.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

### Persons of concern benefit from a wider range of durable solutions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65	91
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	2

Modest durable solutions gains were achieved in 2022. Significant progress was achieved against two UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCF) durable solutions outcomes, with reintegration and relocation support benefitting 19,353 refugees, IDPs, and refugee returnees (24% progress towards target), and estimated 34% of displaced households benefiting from improved community service delivery, in addition to progress in city extension and area upgrading planning, cost effective durable housing solutions, and climate adaptive livelihoods diversification options encompassing micro-irrigation development. There was also progress on advocacy directed to local and national governments for land, and tenure security, to support the reintegration of IDPs in Somalia, and government land donations in many locations across Somalia continues to support momentum among humanitarian and development actors to collaborate on durable solutions.

The number of Somali refugees returning to Somalia in 2022 (1,198) far exceeded the numbers returned in 2021 (347) and 2020 (600) due in part to the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions and resumption in September 2022 of the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme for Somali refugees in Yemen. In 2022, UNHCR supported 91 refugees to depart through resettlement to Sweden (80 Ethiopian), Canada (7 Ethiopian, 1 Yemeni) and Norway (3 Ethiopian), while two (2) individuals, one Somali refugee returnee and one Yemeni refugee, were admitted through education pathways to study in Canada and Uganda, respectively.

The extent of statelessness in Somalia remains unknown due to lack of comprehensive census data or a functioning Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVS). Progress was made in 2022 against the National Action Plan to end Statelessness 2021-2024 (NAP), including a qualitative Study on Persons at Risk of Statelessness in Somalia completed in late 2022 as well as finalization of a draft CRVS Bill.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2022, there was little progress on the legal adoption of the draft Refugee Act and the draft legislation for the domestication of the Kampala Convention (IDP Act). While the Somaliland Lower House passed the draft Somaliland Refugee Act, the bill is pending in the Upper House. These legislative processes were delayed due to prolonged elections and shift in government's priorities because of the current drought. The absence of refugee legislation prevented refugees from obtaining certain legal documentation, especially convention travel documents, hindering their ability to pursue complementary pathways. Moreover, local integration remained untenable, while other options such as voluntary repatriation remained unrealistic due to complex challenges in countries of origin, and third country resettlement was only possible to limited number of emergency cases. Refugees and other displaced populations faced multiple barriers when it came to education and skills training, such as language barriers and inability to afford fees and related costs. Additionally, opportunities for education beyond primary school were extremely limited. Refugees and asylum seekers had a hard time becoming financially independent and self-sufficient because of structural barriers that denied them from access to jobs and capital, making their social and economic integration challenging.

Lack of humanitarian access in hard-to-reach areas was one of the biggest challenges in reaching drought and conflict affected IDPs with emergency assistance. Although vulnerability assessments showed a large number of families in need of assistance, limited resources, insecurity, the expensive cost of airlifting relief assistance, and other logistical challenges prevented everyone from being supported.

Moreover, due to the Ukraine conflict and global inflation, funding for basic needs and shelter interventions to improve living conditions and help protracted IDPs was restricted.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR in Somalia had partnership agreements with 11 government, 10 NGO, and 7 INGO partners to implement planned programmes and activities in 2022.

In line with the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and strategic direction of the operation, UNHCR successfully established inter-ministerial task force comprising of three ministries and National Commission for Refugee and IDPs (NCRI). The role is to oversee the Somalia's GRF pledge implementation across the country, mobilize resources while engaging with private sector institutions, and finding durable solutions for protracted internally displaced persons.

UNHCR, as the co-lead agency for Protection, CCCM and Shelter clusters, placed sub-national cluster focal points at the state and regional levels to strengthen coordination structures, decentralize information flow, and lay down a quick response system that enabled key stakeholders operational in IDP sites and local authorities to flag out and address the protection, shelter, and NFI gaps.

To enhance efficient CCCM collaboration, UNHCR had partnership agreements with partners, including government IDPs and refugee commissions (JUCRI, SWSCRI, HCRI, GCRI, and NDRA)



both at the federal, state, and regional levels to implement CCCM activities.

In 2022, there were 4.9 million people in need of shelter/NFI assistance in Somalia. The Shelter Cluster continued to provide emergency assistance to newly displaced people affected by conflict, evictions and disasters such as flood, fire and drought. The cluster provided technical and coordination services to 18 active partners. The cluster also strengthened the capacity of its members through trainings on various topics such as site planning, cash and voucher assistance, GBV risk mitigation, and age, gender, and diversity (AGD) mainstreaming.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**By 2022 persons of concern have improved access to asylum, registration and documentation.**

**Improved access to basic needs and essential services for POCS**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	7.60%	25.00%	9.10%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.00%	25.00%	17.29%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Returnees	8.84%	25.00%	10.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	16.89%	25.00%	19.50%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	66.28%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Somalia, registration for refugees and asylum seekers was conducted in full compliance with UNHCR standards. In South-Central Somalia and Puntland, comprehensive verification exercise was conducted by establishing joint registration with the government counterpart. This enabled the operation to collect and record essential information on specific needs, education, professional skills, and socio-economic profiles. The use of the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) as part of comprehensive registration enhanced measures to uphold the integrity of the system. The collection of individual biometrics (iris scans and fingerprints of individuals aged 5 years old and above) facilitated the issuance of individual identification card and certificates to all refugees and asylum seekers.

According to RMS data, 39.8% of POCs have legally recognized identity documents or credentials. This is highest among refugees (82.9%) followed by refugee returnees (58.2%), asylum seekers (47.0%), and IDPs (19.5%). According to proGres, 4,266 newborn babes were registered in 2022.

Under the leadership of the Government's Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), UNHCR continued to work with the Government by providing technical support in the drafting and reviewing of legislative pieces, including the current Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Bill, the draft Refugee Bill, and Somali Citizenship (Amendment) Bill. With limited resources, UNHCR supported the acquisition of refugee birth notices and certificates, raised awareness by engaging the refugee community on the importance of birth certificates, and provided capacity building sessions for relevant line ministries

and local government authorities.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Refugees and IDPs also face challenges accessing documentation, including ID cards and other civil documents. The legal framework for civil documentation was at a nascent stage, involved navigating complex clan dynamics, and administrative costs and obstacles posed challenges.

As the numbers of new arrival refugee and asylum seekers to Somaliland and Puntland increased, a strain was placed on the current capacity at the ports of entry to effectively register, protect and assist them.

Absence of laws requiring a parent to register their newborn; use of arbitrary discretionary powers by the registrar to register children; lack of harmonized processes in the issuance of birth certificates; and cost of producing birth certificates posed significant hurdle in issuance of birth certificates. The registration system was outdated and there were little to no records of previous registrations. There was lack of awareness on the importance of documentation within the communities.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**RSD system is in line with international standards, RSD backlog is reduced and the Refugee Acts (federal and SL) are implemented effectively**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	207.00	150.00	148.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR conducts RSD under its mandate on behalf of the government for asylum-seekers across Somalia, both at 1st instance and at appeal. The number of asylum-seekers stood at 18,175 at the end of the year. Both the Federal Government of Somalia (through NCRI) and the Somaliland authorities (through NDRA) recognized refugee status accorded by UNHCR. Refugees from Yemen, Syria and the State of Palestine were granted prima facie status, while others underwent individual RSD procedures.

UNHCR implemented its 2020 and 2021 RSD Strategies, which saw prioritization of cases most in need of an RSD decision from a rights-based and solutions-oriented perspective, claims with particularly high recognition rates and claims with particularly low recognition rates. Further, the operation took steps to simplify its procedures, make case processing more efficient and increase its productivity to reduce the RSD backlog. The Simplified RSD Assessment Form was updated in 2022.

Though RSD notifications was suspended temporarily in Somaliland in 2022 upon request of NDRA, further discussions yielded fruit and a major notification exercise was carried out later in the year. This is in addition to notification exercises that continued normally in Puntland during the year, and therefore Persons of Concern in Somalia were notified of their RSD decisions, informed of their rights to appeal and afforded an opportunity to appeal negative decisions.

The RSD SOPs were consolidated and updated in line with proGres v4 and 2020 RSD Procedural Standards and File Management SOPs were also developed and rolled out. Filing exercises were also organized and undertaken in Somaliland and Puntland, which saw the harmonization, correction and updating of data in Physical files, ProGres v4 and RSD SharePoint; thereby improving data accuracy and reliability. These activities ensure that the RSD system is in line with international standards and that Persons of Concern are granted access to fair and efficient asylum procedures.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The prolonged elections and shifting government priorities in part due to the current drought, the draft Federal and Somaliland Refugee Bills are yet to be formally approved into law. Support, including additional resources, are required to map the current procedures, to undertake a government-led and UNHCR-facilitated assessment of the current capacity of the asylum institution in light of the new legislation, and to develop a capacity development workplan, ensuring accessible, fair, and efficient asylum procedures from the start.

The changing and evolving situation in Ethiopia during 2022 saw the Regional Bureau request a freeze on all negative endorsements and notifications on a segment of population, pending finalization and receipt of global guidance on the Ethiopian Oromo caseload. This freeze was then lifted in November 2022.

## 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**By 2022 Somalia makes progress in meeting its pledges made during High Level Segment on Statelessness**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Provisional Constitution of Somalia (Art. 37) provides for the right not to be returned to or taken to any country in which that person has a well-founded fear of persecution, but there is no law otherwise domesticating the terms of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. A draft Refugee Act (national) has gone through two readings in Parliament and currently pending the last reading and approval by the President of the Republic of Somalia. Draft legislation for the domestication of the Kampala Convention (IDP Act) was finalized in 2020 in consultations with federal institutions and Federal Member States (FMS) and has been a tremendous opportunity to build momentum to harmonize laws and policy initiatives for the protection of IDPs. At the ExCom meeting held in November 2022, the FGS committed to adopt the Somalia Refugee Act by 31 December 2022, and the Somalia IDP Act by 31 December 2023.

The FGS has pledged to accede to the 1954 & 1961 Statelessness Conventions, which was renewed at the 2022 ExCom meeting, with 31 December 2023 as the revised target date. The process of domestication is underway as both Conventions have been translated to Somali language and are under review by legal experts engaged by the FGS with UNHCR support. Modest progress was made on implementation of the National Action Plan to End Statelessness, 2021-2024 (NAP), with a technical-level Steering Committee established and functioning; a country-level mapping study of statelessness completed in the final months of 2022; and a draft Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Bill pending finalization. UNHCR and partners with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) also conducted awareness-raising workshop with 30 government participants dealing with statelessness issues, held technical-level Steering Committee Coordination workshops to implement the NAP. The CRVS Department

also conducted capacity building workshops, in Beletweyne, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Dhusamareb to sensitize local authorities on the NAP.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There was no evident progress in 2022 on passage of the draft Refugee Act (national) or draft IDP Act (national). A draft Refugee Act passed the Somaliland House of Representatives in 2022 but is also pending in the Upper House. These processes have been delayed due to prolonged elections and shifting government priorities due in part to the current drought.

Despite modest progress on implementation of the National Action Plan to End Statelessness (2021-2024), several milestones have been missed, including review of the provisions in the draft Citizenship law and requirements in administrative procedures (including birth registration), reviving and concluding the discussion on the Somali Citizenship (Amendment) Bill 2016, and adoption of relevant CRVS laws and policies by 2022.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**Risks of Gender Based violence, exploitation and abuse of children are identified and addressed**

**Proportion of Persons of Concern with specific needs are identified and supported through protection monitoring mechanisms and advocacy.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Host Community	58.33%	70.00%	68.00%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	57.29%	70.00%	68.40%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.57%	70.00%	51.39%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	55.51%	100.00%	68.60%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	96.30%	100.00%	100.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.72%	100.00%	100.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Returnees	98.15%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a challenge in Somalia, affecting refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees and host community. In 2022, UNHCR and partners reached a total of 38,000 individuals including refugees with GBV prevention messages, including awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of GBV and the promotion of gender equality. In addition, 15,000 individuals received training on GBV prevention and response, including health workers and community leaders. As a result, there was an increase in the number of GBV incidents reported compared to 2021, indicating an improvement in GBV survivors' confidence in reporting GBV incidents.

In terms of service provision, UNHCR and partners in Somaliland, South Central and Puntland provided essential services to a total of 50,665 survivors, accessing GBV services such as, safe shelter support, psychosocial counselling, medical and legal services.

For drought affected communities, vulnerability assessments and 26 protection desks were established in hardest hit and hard-to-reach locations with the aim of providing timely response services for GBV survivors. A total of 19,420 survivors (11,990 F) of those (9,970 IDPs, 6,110 refugees, 3,340 asylum seekers) benefited from the GBV -in emergency response services. Some of the interventions conducted during the drought response include socio-economic reintegration, GBV stop desk counselling, and awareness raising, educational and information sessions on sexual and reproductive health, and case management workshops for service providers. UNHCR also supported the integration of GBV risk mitigation measures in the design and management of communal facilities, such as schools and health centers.

UNHCR worked closely with several key partners and stakeholders including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to strengthen policy design, capacity building and advocacy, while local authorities and community-based organizations facilitated community outreach and engagement. UNHCR in its capacity as the co-chair of the Interagency PSEA Network, supported the development of the interagency PSEA strategy and SOPs and trained partners, clusters at national and sub national levels, and members of the UN –HCT on these critical documents.

UNHCR in collaboration with UNICEF and CCCM cluster partners took part in the Safety Audit survey which was designed to mitigate GBV risks in thematic areas, identified by affected communities. Collected information on the perception of safety around GBV risks and identified high-risk factors in community's surroundings, were used to mitigate GBV risks and adapt GBV response programming. Lessons learned in 2022 will be used in the 2023 Safety Audit to improve risk mitigation measures.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the achievements, several challenges hindered the effective implementation of GBV prevention and response activities. One of the main challenges was the ongoing insecurity in many parts of Somalia, which limited access to GBV survivors and affected the delivery of essential services. Furthermore, the liberation operations undertaken against Al-Shabaab in many fronts and locations in 2022 led to an increase in reported cases of GBV, highlighting the urgent need for sustained efforts to prevent and respond to GBV. Finally, the significant funding gap remained a challenge and hindrance in the implementation of GBV prevention and response.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**By 2022 persons of concern have improved access to quality legal remedies in relation to their fundamental rights**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR supported the provision of free legal aid services to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers and extremely vulnerable members of host communities by working through partners in Somaliland (University of Hargeisa, Legal Clinic), Puntland (KAALO), and South Central (DRC) who provide legal representation, mediation, legal counseling, detention monitoring and police station interventions. In 2022, legal partners supported 6,251 individuals (71% Somaliland, 16% Puntland, 13% South Central), including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, IDPs, and members of the host community. In Somaliland, persons UNHCR serves were supported to access marriage, divorce and birth certificates, and National ID (257 cases), while refugees and asylum seekers were provided emergency shelter assistance 266 cases). UNHCR legal partners have also established referral pathways to safe houses in Somalia who can provide assistance to the most vulnerable person of concerns by helping to find a safe house and supporting them to pay the rent through the provision of cash assistance.

As of 31 December 2022, there were no registered refugees or asylum-seekers in detention centers for immigration related offences and no reported cases of refoulement. However, during the year there were 50 refugees and asylum seekers (0.1% of refugee and asylum seeker population) reported by partners to have been arrested or detained related to immigration control or legal status, including 32 in Somaliland, 11 in Puntland, and 1 in South Central. In all cases, legal NGO or government partners (NDRA, NCRI, MOIFAD) intervened to clarify the status of detainees and to support their release, usually within one day.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The capacity for providing legal assistance is low as the judicial system remains under-resourced and access to traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms is limited due to lack of clan affiliation, particularly for refugees and asylum seekers. Due to the legal plurality in Somalia, in which three legal systems operate- Sharia (Islamic law), customary rules (xeer), and the secular system, as well as the ongoing political complexities of the status of Somaliland in relation to Somalia federalization, there continues to be uncertainties and significant potential for a conflict of laws. Many displaced people, particularly refugees and asylum seekers, do not come forward to report incidents that infringe their rights for fear of retaliation, while some opt to handle their cases outside of court through the xeer (i.e., clan mediation) despite awareness-raising on the need to address criminal matters through the legal process for a fairness and transparency.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Camp Coordination and Camp management (CCCM), leadership, partnership and community mobilization is enhanced in the operation.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Host Community	70.00%	80.00%	70.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	70.00%	80.00%	70.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	80.00%	70.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Returnees	70.00%	80.00%	70.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Host Community	94.00%	100.00%	94.00%



7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	94.00%	100.00%	94.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.00%	100.00%	94.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Returnees	93.99%	100.00%	93.99%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	50.00%	100.00%	50.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	50.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Returnees	50.03%	100.00%	50.03%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Somalia, 95% of sites have complaint feedback mechanisms (CFM), through which the community was able to raise concerns, issues, and gaps on service delivery. In 2022, the CFMs recorded over 78,219 issues, which was an increase by 48% compared to the total issues raised in 2021. 96% of CCCM managed sites had functioning inclusive community governance structures, which UNHCR supported strengthening to enhance decision making processes.

New arrival orientation sessions were conducted for new IDPs entering CCCM managed sites to promote awareness on site conditions, service availability, referral pathway, and emergency contact details of partners and local authorities. Moreover, 82% of the sites implemented Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities which promoted information awareness sessions and orientation on availability services free of charge, among others.

CCCM partners conducted over 491 safety audits, enabling service providers to mobilize interventions that mitigated insecurity against women and girls in IDP sites. Cluster members conducted Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) to assess effectiveness of community governance structures at empowering for women and youth. Lessons learnt included enhancing inclusion of youth in the community structures to increase youth participation in activities in IDP sites. The RGA also recommended mapping of community centers that can be used for multi-sectoral activities such as nutrition, health, and child protection.

At the national level UNHCR contributed to the creation of the Somalia accountability compact framework to ensure that affected people were at the center of the humanitarian response and participated in the decisions that affect their lives, the 2023 Humanitarian Programme Cycle.

The CCCM Cluster continued to support the humanitarian response with evidence-based data and information products. The site prioritization matrix was revamped formulating critical sectoral indicators and adding data on minority groups, access, and site duration. In addition, 1,837 site verification exercises were conducted, generating AGD and PSN disaggregated population data and mapping of eviction and flood prone areas. The cluster introduced the New Arrival Tracker (NAT), which counted numbers of new arrivals entering CCCM managed sites, capturing their immediate needs.

CCCM cluster organized capacity building trainings and workshops targeting both humanitarian actors and community members, including a collaboration with the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) in finalizing and launching the site definition in Somalia. The unified guidance will support humanitarian and durable solutions partners in targeting sites fit for their responses while demonstrating an exit strategy for sites that no longer are defined as IDP sites. The cluster also conducted CCCM ToT training targeting at least 33 CCCM staff across Somalia with an aim of expanding CCCM knowledge and capacity at the sub national level.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

One of the impediments was the artificial proliferation of IDP sites through splitting or creation of sites by gatekeepers or IDPs with the aim of receiving additional humanitarian aid. As a result, there were numerous spurious sites, making targeting vulnerable IDPs in genuine sites a cumbersome process. Site gatekeepers



were also connected with siphoning off assistance from IDPs in exchange of rent and allegedly put-forth other exploitative measures.

Limited CCCM capacity reduced the effectiveness of coordination and service monitoring across sites. Only one out of the seven CCCM sub national hubs had a dedicated sub national focal point.

In 2022, CCCM only received 24% of its HRP funding requirement. Because of the limited funding, CCCM was only able to cover 1,200 IDP sites or 40% of sites across Somalia.

The lack of permanent land and secure land tenure exposed IDPs to evictions and compounded congestion in unplanned sites.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

### Improved access to basic needs and essential services for POCS

#### Improved access for persons (A,G,D) with specific needs to services to identified needs

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	IDPs	0.00%	15.00%	0.10%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	25.00%	14.90%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Returnees	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR provided multipurpose cash and in-kind assistance targeting vulnerable displaced persons, including women and children, which increasingly improved their access to basic needs and essential services. This was in line with the interim strategy to support multi-sectorial response in basic services including health, nutrition, shelter, education, livelihood, and self-reliance by providing freedom and dignity of choice.

The focus was on the drought response in multiple locations. Key achievements included CBI for Dignity Kits for 3,526 girls and women of reproductive age; drought support for 7,000 households; and livelihood support through CBI payment for 20 women-headed households in Galkayo. In Baidoa, 400 HHs (3,380 individuals) received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA). In Kismayo, some 1,100 HHs (6,675 individuals) received MPCA while 600 HHs (3,922 individuals) received Emergency Shelter Kit-CBI assistance. In Dollow 900 HHs (4,900 individuals) received MPCA while in Mogadishu, 2,400 HHs (15,302 individuals) benefited CBI.

As part of the regular programme, 8,509 refugees and asylum seekers received MPCA in Hargeisa and Galkayo.

In line with the interim strategy, UNHCR continued to engage with relevant interagency coordination forums to address the protection, assistance, and solutions needs for persons UNHCR serve. This included Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters that are led/co-led by UNHCR, UNCT and HCT, and engagement in durable solutions activities/initiatives, and local authorities.

UNHCR, in line with strategic priorities to ensure lifesaving assistance is provided, focused on delivering a strong drought emergency response with the distribution of NFI kits (in kind and cash) to a total of 37,026 newly displaced and vulnerable households in protracted situations based on UNHCR's vulnerability assessments.

The prioritization process was in accordance with the shelter cluster severity analysis and modality which

depended on context on both cash and in-kind; cash (100 USD/household) to a total of 10,500 households and 26,526 kits in-kind. The kit components were as per shelter cluster guidance which consisted of 1 solar lamp, 2 10 liter jerrycans, 3 blankets, 1 mosquito net, 1 plastic sheet and 1 kitchen set.

According to Results Monitoring Survey data, a very low proportion (4.3%) of displaced persons report a primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology. This is highest among refugees (22.4%) and asylum seekers (6.2%) with no IDPs or refugee returnees reporting affirmatively.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022 in Somalia, the number of people UNHCR served stood at more than 3.1 million. However, humanitarian needs continued to rise due to the protracted political crisis, armed conflict, the severe drought linked to climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating vulnerabilities and eroding coping capacities of displaced as well as host communities.

Some of the challenges included: (1) Inadequate funding that did not match the needs on the ground; additional resources were needed as reflected from the outcomes of the vulnerability assessments (2) Access and security challenges to undertaking vulnerability assessment in hard to reach areas (3) High transportation costs to access AMAL bank services to collect cash payments in some remote areas. (4) Lack of identification document for IDPs for CBI.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**PoCs have access to shelter through the provision of emergency and transitional shelters.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	0.10%	25.00%	0.10%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.55%	25.00%	2.70%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Returnees	0.70%	50.00%	0.69%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	78.50%	100.00%	78.50%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.95%	100.00%	75.94%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Returnees	60.10%	100.00%	60.11%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

According to the Results Monitoring Survey data, a very low proportion (1.1%) of PoCs reported living in habitable and affordable housing. This is highest among refugees (4.6%) followed by refugee returnees (0.7%), asylum seekers (0.5%), and IDPs (0.1%). In contrast, a majority of all persons UNHCR serve (75.9%) reported having energy to ensure lighting, with the highest being refugees (79.8%) followed by IDPs (78.5%), asylum seekers (72.1%), and refugee returnees (60.1%).

In 2022, the Shelter Cluster reached a total of 328,083 individuals with shelter assistance (156,062 emergency shelter, 11,579 transitional shelter, and 1,500 durable shelters). UNHCR's shelter assistance was focused on delivering a strong drought emergency response with the delivery of a total of 7,450 emergency shelters benefitting 58,863 individuals to newly displaced populations and vulnerable IDPs in protracted situations basing on UNHCR's vulnerability assessments. The prioritization process was guided by the geographical distribution of population combined with the severity of needs in accordance with the shelter cluster severity analysis and categorization. In regards of implementation of emergency shelter as per shelter cluster guidelines, UNHCR responded in both cash (USD 213) per household and in-kind, depending on context.

901 transitional shelters were provided to 7,221 individuals across the country. This was implemented using cash and in-kind through partners who led the construction component of the shelters. Using one of the most prevalent construction techniques in the community specifically in Jubaland and Southwest states, 460 of the transitional shelters were constructed by contractors using corrugated iron sheets on wooden frames. With this type of construction, those receiving the shelters contributed by continuing to improve the internal thermal comfort of the shelters with insulation of the shelters to reduce heat during the day and cold during the night using locally available materials and techniques. Another typology of transitional shelter that was named "hybrid shelters" was implemented in Puntland and Somaliland through cash using community owner-driven approaches. This typology was a success as it contributed to livelihood outcomes and was better received by both the local authorities and beneficiaries.

With the high budget costs, implementation of durable shelters targeting areas of re-integration projects was low with a total of 188 shelters constructed benefitting 1,200 individuals. In Luglow, 88 shelters were constructed and 100 in Galkayo through cash using community and owner driven approaches.

The implementation of shelter activities was done to take full account of do no harm principles and protection mainstreaming was ensured in all phases of implementation.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Insecurity and limited access to areas where UNHCR was delivering services remains a challenge. UNHCR engaged a partner for PDM and collaboration with government technical teams, however this cannot replace the need for UNHCR technical supervision in the construction sector.

Access to secure land tenure for beneficiaries was a challenge for the implementation of shelter and settlements activities with the risk of evictions for beneficiaries limiting the impact of efforts made.

The situation in Ukraine had an impact on inflation in Somalia impacting the construction of transitional and durable shelters as the costs of construction materials meant the reduction of targets for example in Luglow, the number of shelters was revised down from 100 to 88.

The Drought emergency also impacted the sector as the response had to be re-prioritized from a durable solutions strategic direction to provide for life-saving assistance in the form of NFI and Emergency shelters.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Health status of all PoCs are improved and sustained**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	IDPs	67.40%	100.00%	67.40%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.46%	100.00%	70.07%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Returnees	73.40%	100.00%	73.13%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.97%	100.00%	87.12%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Returnees	96.70%	100.00%	96.25%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

According to Results Monitoring Survey data, most children (68.7%) aged 9 months - 5years received measles vaccination. This was highest among asylum seekers (80.7%) followed by refugee returnees (73.4%), IDPs (67.4%) and refugees (56.2%). A high proportion of births for all groups (91.1%) was reported as attended by skilled health personnel, with the highest rate among refugee returnees (96.6%) followed by IDPs (92.8%), asylum seekers (88.4%), and refugees (85.4%).

UNHCR provided medical services to 27,301 Refugees and Asylum Seekers out of which 10,331 were male and 16,970 female who benefited from the project's integrated primary healthcare and nutrition services including medical consultations, laboratory investigations, maternity, antenatal and postnatal care services, routine immunizations, health education, and referral service to secondary and tertiary healthcare.

The ambulances provided both pre-hospital care emergency services as well as hospital to hospital referral services where a PoC is referred from the MCH or other health facility to a referral health facility.

The implementation of health projects is very vital as the medical expenses of health care was extremely high in Somalia, as most health services are privately owned. Thus, refugees and asylum seekers (with their limited financial resources) are unable to access health care services.

In 2023, as part of the implementation of the Djibouti roadmap, the operation is working to transit provision of health services in Somaliland to the Ministry of Health Development (MoHD). Plans were underway to initiate this transition process through signing of a MoU with the MoHD that will ease collaboration and integration in 2023 and beyond.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The refugee population in Mogadishu live mainly in urban settings and cannot afford to pay health related costs for themselves, some of them live far away from the health facilities and face major challenges in terms of access when seeking primary health care and referral mechanism. There are some who require specialized treatment and need constant support.

UNHCR health partners reported that they were unable to provide the required health care services without financial assistance from UNHCR. Despite funding from UNHCR, some patients that require specialized and tertiary health care were unable to receive the services that they need as most treatments, such as chemotherapy, are not available in the entire country.

The health response to refugees and asylum seekers lacked education and awareness components. Additionally, there was little Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) component in the health response to support traumatic incidence.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

### PoCs have access to primary, secondary and tertiary education

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.90%	10.00%	2.90%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.30%	50.00%	47.30%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugees are normally not considered for limited higher education opportunities that are available in Somalia, and those considered cannot afford to pay required expense for their studies. In 2022, the DAFI programme supported 224 students (41% female), ensuring their access to tertiary education. With the goal of equipping refugee and refugee returnee youth affected by conflict and crises with the skills, knowledge, and networks to become professionals in their communities, the program promoted self-reliance, qualified human resources, social, civic, and leadership abilities.

In 2022, five students (two females) graduated in various disciplines; and 50 students (42% women) were selected and enrolled from 383 applicants. The programme also supported students living with disabilities. A female scholar at Admas University in Hargeisa with Autism Spectrum Disorder pursued a degree in Education Management and a male student with physical disability pursued a degree in Social Work at University of Somalia (UNISO), and both students had good academic performance.

UNHCR provided one-year education support to all returnee children for primary and secondary education. Additional support was given to vulnerable children, including those with disabilities, to complete their primary education. To have proper transition of both refugees and returnees into the national education system, UNHCR increased the absorption capacity of public schools through rehabilitation of existing infrastructures and construction of 31 classrooms, 16 washroom facilities, and science and computer labs, as well as trained teachers, education administrators, and school management committees. Advocacy was also carried out with Ministry of Education to facilitate the inclusion of all displaced children in the national education planning and data management like Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) and Education information Management System (EMIS).

In 2022, refugee students in Somaliland [1,937 refugee children (967 female) in primary education and 1,663 students (840 female) in secondary education] were transitioned to public schools and similar initiative are ongoing elsewhere. As part of the inclusion efforts, UNHCR also conducted capacity building training workshop for 200 head teachers on Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) data entry, documentation waiver, certification, placement, the mandate of UNHCR and rights/obligations of refugees, identification, and integration of persons with specific needs (PSN). UNHCR Somalia paid the schools fees for 5,338 students and provided scholastic materials to 7,609 refugees and asylum seekers children to access primary and secondary education and distributed 9,357 dignity kits to adolescent girls to improve their school attendance and performance.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The operation did not meet all of its target in primary and secondary education due to lack of public schools, poor infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, weak socio-economic conditions, displacement, evictions, low

literacy rates in the communities, prevalence of domestic work, and practice of early marriages for girls. Language barrier also affected academic performance.

In tertiary education, the available slots were not sufficient compared to the number of applicants. For example in 2022 a total of 382 (87 female) application forms were received but only 50 slots were available.

In the DAFI programme, there were 27 (14 female) students who were married or had paternal/maternal obligation, affecting their attendance and performance. Moreover, low enrollment and completion rate was observed for girls and women at Universities as they get married early and eventually drop out.

The stateless population in Somalia was unknown; thus, no support was directed to them.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

### PoCs have increased access to Self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	IDPs	90.00%	100.00%	93.10%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	94.95%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	3.20%	40.00%	5.20%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.60%	50.00%	12.25%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Returnees	25.00%	50.00%	30.72%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	95.20%	100.00%	96.50%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.20%	100.00%	97.20%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Returnees	93.90%	100.00%	93.90%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, there was progress towards access to self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities. UNHCR focused its interventions to strengthen the business development support to people of concern which allowed them to improve the level of self-reliance through self and wage employment, incomes from agriculture, livestock, and services sectors, business activities development through access to financial services, while enhancing their technical skills and access to markets.

In 2022, UNHCR provided livelihoods assistance to 1778 refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and refugee-returnees following context-specific needs, environmental considerations, and resources availability. UNHCR and partners implemented activities focusing on small scale business development, farming/fishing and TVET. UNHCR also provided mentoring and startup kits to 360 youth graduates from TVET programs. UNHCR and partners supported nearly 742 individuals to develop businesses, through the provision of cash grant, training and mentoring. The digital cash grant payments to refugees were an additional step towards



financial inclusion.

According to Results Monitoring Survey data, 10.2% reported positive changes in their income compared to the previous year and there is very high unemployment among working age PoC across all groups. 94.4% have an account with a mobile-money service provider or other financial institution.

In partnership with Ministry of Fishery, UNHCR in Bossaso supported one fishery's cooperation of 100 POCs, including host community with equipment and technical support. Furthermore, the livelihoods interventions focused on skills development and vocational training as tools to facilitate access to labor markets and job creation. The access to employment solutions were mainly achieved through Technical and Vocational trainings provided to 300 youth following the market-based approach.

In order to support the recovery of rural agropastoral riverine livelihoods and rebuild the IDPs production capacity, a total of 150 IDPs benefited from Good Agricultural Practices training and farm inputs in Kismayo, Dhobley and Beletweyne.

The livelihood project outcomes at the baseline include income, financial services, skills, and employment indicators. Related to income and access to financial services, people of concern the household income and assets indicate that the livelihoods support provided have modest incomes from their business activities. People of concern are accessing formal financial services through MFI and mobile money services as reported in the report in the Result Monitoring Survey, and this has improved their financial stability. Skills via business management have been bolstered and improved the capacity to engage in productive activities.

The increase in results at baseline suggests that people of concern tend to have more household assets, savings, trust with the host community, and the member has better wellbeing.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The drought resulted in amendment to livelihoods projects, and as such some activities could not proceed as planned. In South Central, for example, restocking of small animals could not proceed because of unfavorable conditions to raise the animals amidst the drought.

The drought led to negative coping strategies and diversion of some livelihood activities by the persons UNHCR serve, especially in certain circumstances where the activities were not perceived to be adequately productive.

The extent of statelessness in Somalia is unknown due to the absence of a functioning civil registration system, lack of national census data, and gaps in nationality legislation. Consequently, no assistance was provided to stateless population in 2022.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Returning refugees from all CoAs receive information on COO (Somalia), including available services in return areas and reintegration programs in line with UNHCR Somalia Return and Reintegration Strategy.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	58.20%	100.00%	58.19%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to maintain existing Way Stations in Dhobley, Afmadow, Kismayo, Dollow, and Mogadishu as well as Reception Centres in Bossaso and Berbera, which collectively received 5,085 individuals in 2022 (an increase of 10% compared to 2021), including 1,198 assisted returnees, 1,816 spontaneous returnees, and 2,071 refugees arriving from Yemen and other countries.

UNHCR operations in countries of asylum (CoA) support voluntary repatriation activities, including through the preparation of Voluntary Repatriation Forms (VRFs), and facilitating access to Go Home Travel Documents (GHTDs) and other documents depending on the CoA. According to RMS data, most returnees (58.2%) possess legally recognized identity documents or credentials to support return, reflecting the inclusion of spontaneous returnees within the RMS sample.

Additionally, UNHCR conducts Post-Return Monitoring (PRM) with returnees from all countries of asylum (CoA). The PRM data collection exercise commenced in November 2017 and the latest round of interviews was undertaken between July and August 2022. PRM data on refugee returnees through 8 rounds of data collection found most refugee returnee households (87%, 3,251) include one or more members who do not have government-issued ID. However, 86% of these households also reported that lack of ID has not resulted in any issues since their return. Among households who reported challenges due to the lack of documents (350), 54% indicated trouble accessing services while 28% reported challenges at checkpoints.

UNHCR supports CoA with information about areas of return in Somalia. In July 2022, the Area of Return Information Sheet was updated using a new template developed by the regional bureau. There is general information about Somalia and specific information about three prioritized areas of return, including Banadir (Mogadishu), Kismayo, and Baidoa, which continued to receive the highest numbers of returns in 2022, particularly from Kenya and Yemen.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The FGS Immigration and Naturalization Directorate (IND) provided authorization for returns to proceed by boat via Berbera, Somaliland until 31 December 2022 and there is a need for enhanced advocacy to extend this authorization into 2023. The IND has expressed a preference for charter flights from Aden to Mogadishu but there are procurement challenges in Yemen that have delayed this from being realized. Due to the long cessation of the Yemen ASR programme, partner organizations who previously supported travel and other logistics did not have funding in place to resume activities in 2022, increasing expenses to UNHCR Somalia to support Onward Transportation Assistance (OTA) for persons arriving in Berbera but traveling to destinations beyond Somaliland.

The impact of the drought, increasing conflict/insecurity, and supply issues due to the impact of COVID-19 and Ukrainian crisis have made reintegration challenging.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Vulnerable refugees depart for emergency resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities are expended for refugees and asylum seekers**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22	55	66
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00	0.00	0.00



15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	5	2
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## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Resettlement SOPs and Remote Case Processing SOPs were updated in November 2022 to reflect the migration to proGres v4 and related guidance and training were developed and conducted for all durable solutions staff Somalia. The Durable Solution Committee considered 12 cases (66 individuals) for resettlement, of which 9 Cases/50 Individuals were recommended for urgent processing. An additional 3 cases/6 individuals were also processed for emergency submission. UNHCR made significant progress establishing complementary pathways in 2022 and completed the Somalia Complementary Pathways Strategy, 2023-2025 in November 2022.

In the absence of a designated allocated quota, resettlement cases from Somalia are submitted using the regions' unallocated quotas which require submission under Urgent or Emergency Priority. As such, the Somalia operation is unable to provide an average processing time of resettlement cases from submission to departure under normal priority (core outcome 15.2) However, UNHCR Somalia noted an Actual average processing time from resettlement submission to departure of 146 days for Urgent and Emergency submissions, and a baseline of 515 days.

In 2022, UNHCR supported 91 refugees to depart through resettlement to Sweden (80 Ethiopian), Canada (7 Ethiopian, 1 Yemeni) and Norway (3 Ethiopian), while two individuals, one Somali refugee returnee and one Yemeni refugee, were admitted through education pathways to study in Canada and Uganda, respectively, with support from partner Windle International Somalia.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Somalia, UNHCR projected resettlement needs in 2022 of 233 cases (1,165 individuals). Despite efforts to obtain an allocated resettlement quota for Somalia, no slots were granted. As such, resettlement is an option available for only a small number of recognized refugees. Emergency and Urgent priority cases are considered on an exceptional basis, when assessed to be lifesaving.

There is only one staff post dedicated to resettlement case processing (G5) based in Hargeisa, which presents challenges with processing Urgent and Emergency cases from other locations, and ongoing bureau support is required in the absence of internal reviewer capacity.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

## PoCs have access to reintegration projects

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.40%	34.00%	16.78%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.60%	10.00%	1.90%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Local integration projects were implemented in locations with more security of land tenure for the beneficiaries and a strong willingness from the local governments towards providing an enhancing political and socioeconomic environment for integration. UNHCR through enhanced engagement with the FGS, particularly MOPIED, contributed to durable solutions coordination and resource mobilization workshops in Mogadishu and the regional states with the private sector and other key durable solutions stakeholders, with commitments to provide land with legal documentation for resettling IDPs, to mainstream displacement issues into private sector initiatives, and pledges by local companies to create job opportunities for displaced persons in close collaboration with local and international NGOs.

According to RMS data, very few PoC households (9.1%) enjoy secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land. The responses are highest among refugees (17.8%) and asylum seekers (15.6%) followed by IDPs (4.5%) and refugee returnees (1.7%). Additionally, a very lower proportion of all PoC households (5.1%) are covered by social protection floors/systems, with the highest being refugee returnees (12.4%) followed by IDPs (5.7%), refugees (3.1%) and asylum seekers (0.5%).

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Insecure land tenure remains a challenge to the implementation of reintegration projects that could promote peaceful co-existence among displaced persons and the host population in all parts of Somalia, particularly in urban centers in Jubaland, South-West State, and Banadir Region. Due to complex variety of factors, including recurrent environmental shocks, widespread physical insecurity and clan conflict, social cohesion remains low.

While the protection environment for Yemenis and other Middle Eastern nationalities remains more conducive, Ethiopian and Eritrean refugees lack legal documents and face greater discrimination in terms of access to work, freedom of movement, and social-economic integration. In the absence of a functioning civil registration system, lack of national census data, and gaps in nationality legislation, there are challenges to evidence-based advocacy for the inclusion of refugees and stateless populations in the nascent social protection system.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2022, UNHCR was guided by the AGD approach, which inter alia aimed to promote gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the response. All UNHCR interventions were needs and vulnerability based. UNHCR and partners conducted participatory assessment, with support from local authorities, in locations across the country covered by Sub-Office (SO) Galkayo, SO Hargeisa and SO Mogadishu to gather accurate information on specific protection risks and the underlying causes, to understand capacities, and to hear proposed solutions. There were 220 focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted with girls, boys, women and men of different nationalities and backgrounds, including persons with specific needs. In addition, 115 key informant interviews took place with community leaders, government and partner staff, among others.

UNHCR has established transparent beneficiary selection processes where the most vulnerable and those in need benefit from assistance. In 2022, UNHCR Somalia developed a Kobo-enabled “Vulnerability Assessment” (VA) tool to support a more granular level analysis of affected populations and to ensure the protection needs of women, children, elderly persons, and vulnerable groups at the centre of the scale-up to the drought response. The VA enabled targeting for 22,659 HHs (170,568 individuals) with cash and NFI support, while data on protection risks and capacities was shared with relevant stakeholders at the interagency level to inform advocacy and response tailored to the needs identified.

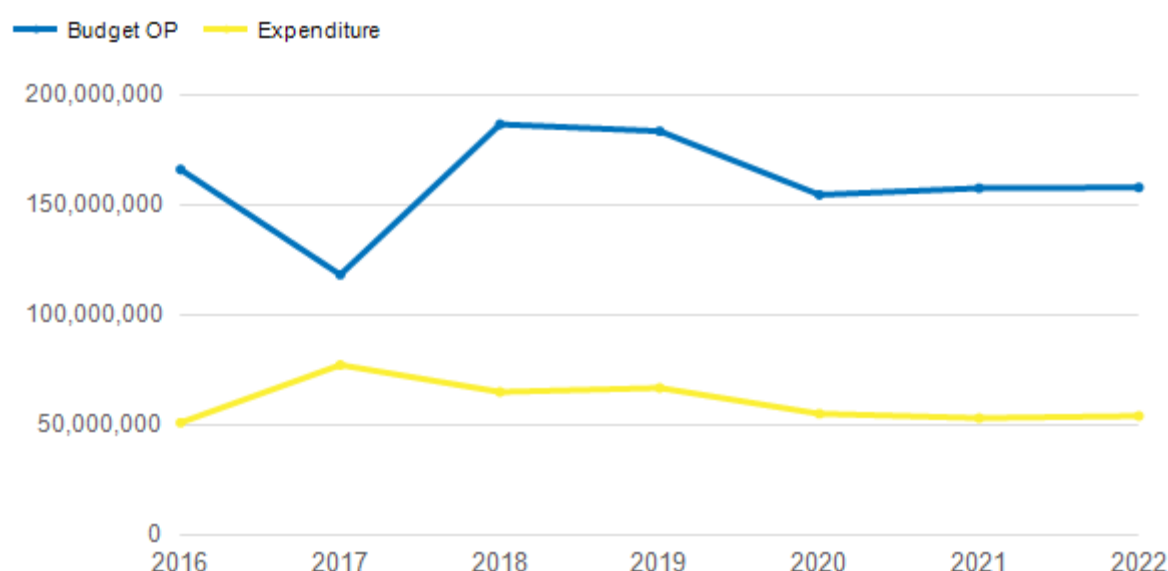
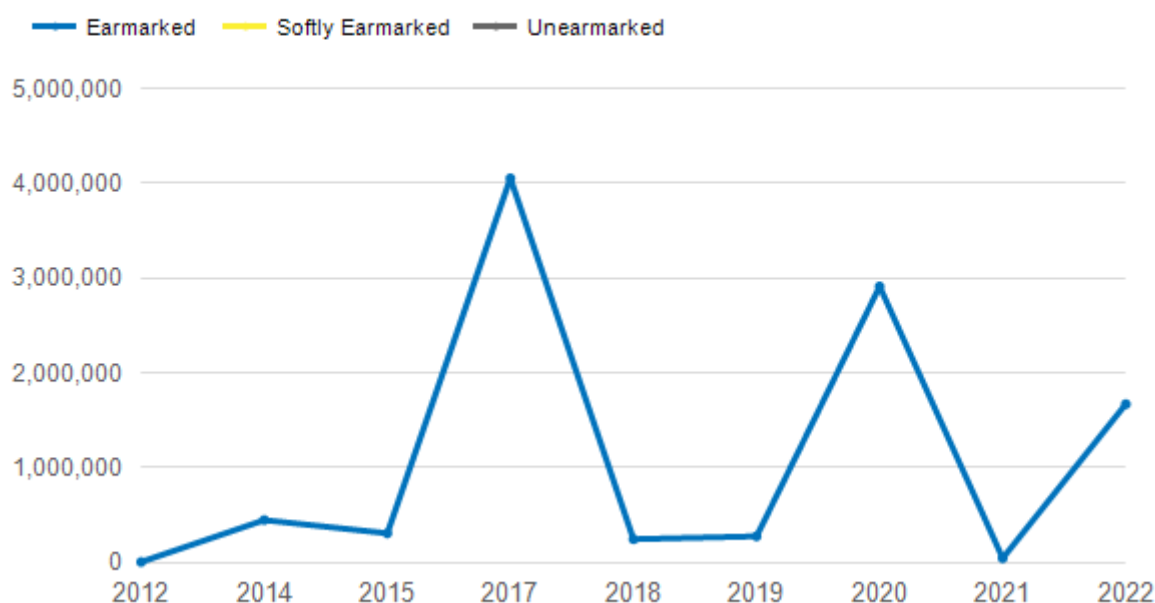
UNHCR and partners regularly engaged in sensitization/ awareness raising with the communities on available protection and assistance programs, including selection criteria. Each sub-office location has established hotline phone numbers designed to receive complaints and feedback on a range of protection issues. In addition, UNHCR funded partners also maintained their own internal complaint mechanisms, which are designed to receive complaints and feedback.

## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	29,973,599	15,250,254	50.88%	15,250,254	100.00%
IA2: Respond	90,353,274	25,213,095	27.91%	25,294,095	100.32%
IA3: Empower	21,720,462	7,561,591	34.81%	7,561,591	100.00%
IA4: Solve	15,694,795	5,845,179	37.24%	5,845,179	100.00%
All Impact Areas		8,251,506	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,742,129</b>	<b>62,121,625</b>	<b>39.38%</b>	<b>53,951,119</b>	<b>86.85%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	5,310,051	4,035,661	76.00%	4,035,661	100.00%
OA2: Status	664,562	245,496	36.94%	245,496	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,334,147	226,067	16.94%	226,067	100.00%
OA4: GBV	21,245,449	10,112,397	47.60%	10,112,397	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,419,390	638,734	45.00%	638,734	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,095,766	2,607,912	63.67%	2,607,912	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	36,651,948	8,456,915	23.07%	8,456,915	100.00%
OA9: Housing	13,061,451	5,192,871	39.76%	5,192,871	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,832,831	1,804,286	37.33%	1,804,286	100.00%
OA11: Education	15,928,698	3,427,656	21.52%	3,427,656	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	21,720,462	7,561,591	34.81%	7,561,591	100.00%
OA14: Return	9,731,136	3,248,774	33.39%	3,248,774	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	960,492	613,737	63.90%	613,737	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	5,003,167	1,982,668	39.63%	1,982,668	100.00%
EA17: Systems	15,532,637	3,613,065	23.26%	3,694,065	102.24%
EA18: Support	249,942	102,291	40.93%	102,291	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		8,251,506	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,742,129</b>	<b>62,121,625</b>	<b>39.38%</b>	<b>53,951,119</b>	<b>86.85%</b>

**Budget and Expenditure Trend****Contributions Trend by Type**

## 3.2. Resources Overview

The Somalia operation had a budget of \$157.7 million in 2022 and it was 39% funded. Overall, 60% of the operation's budget was directed to partners and 40% was used under direct implementation, mainly for cash-based intervention (CBI) through a financial service provider and centralized procurement of CRIs. MPCA was identified as one of the most reliable interventions to address the urgent needs of affected persons. The operation successfully realigned resources and increased its capacity to respond to the deteriorating drought situation in the most affected regions of Somalia.

The impact area "Respond" recorded the highest share of the operation's expenditure at \$25.2M, followed by "Protect" at \$15.2M. This was due to the drought and emerging conflict that required urgent and lifesaving assistance. The in-kind and cash for CRIs response recorded the highest expenditure. Despite the operation prioritizing durable solutions, impact area "Solve" was the least

funded Impact Area, with expenditure of \$5.8M, followed by “Empower” at \$7.6M. Increased access to self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities was underfunded. The operation could not meet some of the targets (earmarked funds) because of the drought. For example, funds allocated to animal husbandry were re-directed to other pertinent livelihood activities.

Despite the resettlement outcome area receiving the lowest resources, negative impact to the overall protection environment was minimized with other protection assistance. With the available funds, the operation successfully provided sustainable, long-term protection, and solutions projects including durable shelters, integration projects for returnees, and self-reliance activities for refugees, IDPs, and returnees.



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