

Somalia

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



Table of Contents Section

1. Strategy

- 1.1 Executive Summary
- 1.2 Situation Analysis
- 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation
- 1.4 Age, gender, and diversity

2. Impact Statements

3. Somalia 2025 Indicators and Targets

1.1 Executive Summary

The strategic vision for the operation and partners in 2023-2025 is to provide protection and solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) through a durable solutions approach while ensuring support to the host communities to sustain peaceful co-existence. Close collaboration with partners, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), and other key stakeholders within the framework of the humanitarian development nexus will be imperative in achieving the desired impact for forcibly displaced populations supported by UNHCR.

The strengthening of legal and policy frameworks for citizenship rights, enhancement of absorption capacity in areas of return, and inclusion of the forcibly displaced in social protection systems through relevant line ministries will be fundamental to finding solutions for people forced to flee.

Support to the FGS will be key in the fulfillment of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges and commitments, including the relocation and reintegration for refugees, returnees and IDPs; creation of new jobs and increased access to livelihood opportunities; finding solutions for root causes of climate-induced displacement; and strengthening the provision of durable solutions through the operationalization of the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS), 2020-2024. Consultations for the next strategy started in 2023 and some interviews conducted with key stakeholders such as UN agencies and local partners. Advocacy with the government will be enhanced to ensure the inclusion of the forcibly displaced in the National Transformation Plan (2025-2029), National Solutions Pathway Action Plan (2024-2029), National Development Plan 9 (2020-2024) and the related UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025, as well as Somaliland's National Development Plan (NDP-III) 2023-2027.

An adequate level of preparedness and capacity to provide a timely emergency response in the face of conflict and climate-induced displacements will continue to be maintained through ensuring access to life-saving basic services.

In achieving the desired outcomes, different modalities, in particular cash assistance, will be enhanced to make sure that the response to the forcibly displaced is adequate and appropriate while simultaneously supporting the local economies of hosting communities. UNHCR programmes in 2023-2025 will continue to be guided by the Age,

Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach, which inter alia aims at promoting gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the response. Climate change mitigation will continue to be addressed in response delivery through environmental streamlining and partnership with the government and other relevant parties. Within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework, UNHCR as cluster lead/co-lead for the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters will strengthen its leadership role and contribute to the implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Centrality of Protection strategy, support government-led efforts of IDP site classification, including site consolidations and closures, strengthen access to multi-sectoral services at site/catchment level, and increase resources towards a more adequate shelter response.

To operationalize the strategy over the next three years, there is a substantial financial requirement of close to US\$ 400 million out of which some US\$160 million is required for 2025. In this regard, a robust resource mobilization drive is needed given the high capital investment required to achieve durable solutions, for example in infrastructure and construction of permanent housing solutions for displaced populations. In addition, the operation will ensure that there is adequate capacity to deliver on outcomes by investing in the required human capital as well as the appropriate office structure, through identification of key profiles in strategic locations.

1.2 Situation Analysis

Somalia is characterized by insecurity, on-going climate crisis, and political turmoil. Deeply entrenched political differences continue to threaten the relationship between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Member States. Moreover, the military campaign against Al-Shabaab (AS) and reprisal attacks continue to result in fatalities and displacement within the country. These contextual factors are likely to influence the implementation of UNHCR's protection initiatives for refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless people, returnees, and IDPs.

As of 30 September 2024, Somalia hosted 21,521 asylum-seekers and 19,038 refugees. In addition, 139,529 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia since 2014, with some 1,853 returning in 2023 alone. Additionally, approximately 3.8 million people are internally displaced. Anecdotal data on stateless persons or those at risk of statelessness indicate that some 125 individuals in Somalia may be at risk of statelessness.

Since late December 2022, armed conflict has ensued in Laascaanood, Sool region in Somaliland, following weeks of political tension between the Dhulbahante clan leaders

and the Somaliland authorities, displacing 191,000 people according to data by the UNHCR-led Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN). Most of the displaced fled to Nugaal and Mudug regions in Puntland, as well as villages in Sool and Togdheer regions in Somaliland. UNHCR reported that approximately 100,000 people crossed the border into Ethiopia to flee hostilities and insecurity. In the event of a new full-scale conflict, UNHCR expects similar or even larger displacement. The security situation in Laascaanood remains volatile. Current heightened tensions between the Sool, Sanaag, Ceyn (SSC) forces and Somaliland troops in the Sool and Togdheer regions, coupled with Ethiopia's perceived support of Somaliland due to the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have the potential to reignite the conflict and lead to displacement of civilians. Any escalation of current tensions into a full-blown conflict is certain to trigger massive displacement into Puntland and surrounding areas of Laascaanood. The protection environment would further deteriorate, resulting in multiple protection concerns, including risks from military hostilities, arbitrary arrests and detentions, restrictions on freedom of movement, violations of the civilian character of asylum, smuggling, trafficking, deportations, and the risk of refoulement, among others. With high security risks along the migration route connecting Somaliland and Puntland through Laascaanood, the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF) have reported the establishment of new embarkation sites along the coast of Somaliland near Eerigabo, Sanaag region and Saylac of Awdal region. These sites have become hubs for smugglers, where individuals in mixed flows are gathered and then transported by boat to Gulf countries.

Moreover, the presence of armed groups, armed conflict, and terrorism significantly hinder humanitarian access in delivering protection, solutions, and aid services for the forced displaced in multiple areas within the country, including areas of relative stability, remote locations, as well as areas of on-going conflict, including Lower Juba, Gedo, Hiran, Galgaduud, and Middle and Lower Shabelle regions. The ongoing drawdown of the ATMIS forces coupled with the dynamics of the expected transition to the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission to Somalia (AUSSOM) and the growing tensions in the region, has the potential to lead to AS expansion, particularly in South Central Somalia.

Somalia is one of the countries most impacted by climate change in the world. Displaced populations and local communities continue to struggle with effects from recurrent droughts and flooding, deteriorating ecosystems and unsustainable resource use. Whilst climate change and environmental degradation do not directly cause conflict or violence in Somalia, its interaction with other political, social, and environmental factors worsen existing tensions and grievances, increases displacement within Somalia and outside its borders, increases competition over scarce resources, and creates opportunities for armed groups to exploit the situation. Climate adaptation priorities identified in national climate and sectoral policies in Somalia do not yet adequately address the range of climate risks to the country's economic and social development. Instead, climate risks have been addressed in an ad-hoc manner by only

prioritizing immediate- and short-term impacts and needs, rather than preparing for future shifts in extreme weather events or preparing for changes to livelihoods, water supply and demand, and urbanization. Furthermore, climate financing to Somalia is not at scale in comparison to its fragility. To date, bilateral and multilateral funding has been fundamental to financing climate-related activities in Somalia, but there are missed opportunities in acquiring funding and effective use of the scarce finance.

In 2024, 6.9 million people were affected by consecutive extreme climatic shocks, following the worst drought in 40 years and once-in-a century floods due to El-Niño that affected 7.8 million people in 2023. Soaring food prices and shortages have compounded the drought and flood situation, pushing many to destitution. According to PSMN, since 2022, almost 2.6 million people were displaced due to climate crises, including more than 1.7 million displacements due to drought. UNHCR Somalia is strengthening its strategic partnerships with UN sister agencies particularly UNEP, collaborating with the government through the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) and is working more closely with humanitarian and development actors to ensure that resilience and adaptation investments are programmed to reach communities hosting forcibly displaced populations and implemented with a protection centered approach. The operation is stepping up efforts to leverage climate financing with agencies (UNEP, FAO, UNDP) and international organizations such as Save the Children International that are accredited to receive Green Climate Fund (GCF) for which Somalia is to receive USD 110 million by mid-2025.

From 2023-2025, UNHCR Somalia anticipates receiving some 6,000 new refugee arrivals from Ethiopia and Yemen. The operation also expects more than 11,000 Somali refugees will return to Somalia, mainly from Yemen, Ethiopia, Djibouti, in the next three years. From 2023-2025, due to ongoing challenges in Somalia, more than 49,000 are expected to seek international protection, primarily in Kenya. The number of IDPs in the country is expected to increase to 4.1 million by 2025. It is also noteworthy that Somalia is one of the rapidly urbanizing countries in the world with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs projecting that by 2026, Somalia will be predominantly urban. It is also expected that this rapid and unplanned urbanization may entrench the dynamics of clan-related conflict in the evolving form of cities and risk perpetuating and increasing instability triggering new displacement.

With the large-scale internal displacement, inadequate means for survival and weakened social structures, women and children are likely to face high protection risks, such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Harmful coping mechanisms, such as forced marriage and child labor, will compound protection risks, particularly for women and girls.

Somalia has shown commitment, albeit with limited capacity and resources, to adhere to international refugee and human rights conventions and protocols and to develop local and national institutions, laws, and policies to address humanitarian challenges.

Somalia has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, both in 1978. Somalia is yet to ratify or accede to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa which Somalia signed in 1969. During the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2023, the Government of Somalia announced six pledges focusing on climate resilience and empowerment, legal frameworks, reintegration and peacebuilding, inclusion in design and implementation of climate action plans and policies, and data and disaster risk reduction. In 2009, Somalia ratified the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa. However, the country is yet to ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The absence of national laws covering forcibly displaced and stateless persons renders the normative framework weak. However, the Federal Refugee Act has been enacted whereas the draft IDP Act is currently in the review and consultation stage. The Somaliland Refugee and Asylum-Seekers Act of 2023, is now in place, supported by the National Action Plan III, expressly includes refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and IDPs in various public services. Currently, UNHCR is responsible for conducting refugee status determination (RSD) at the federal level and since the enactment of the Refugee and Asylum-Seekers Act in Somaliland, discussions are underway for the Somaliland authorities to continue recognizing refugee status accorded by UNHCR. At the federal level, refugees from Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the State of Palestine are granted prima facie status, while refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, and other countries undergo individualized RSD procedures. Although Somalia has launched a National Action Plan to end Statelessness in Somalia (2021-2024), the current citizenship law does not provide safeguard against statelessness. UNHCR notes that the statelessness conventions are complementary to standards contained in other human rights treaties that address the right to a nationality. Somalia is Contracting Party to CRC and ICCPR which contain provisions on children's right to acquire a nationality. These provisions are designed to prevent and reduce statelessness. UNHCR will therefore capitalize on this and increase its advocacy to reduce and end statelessness in Somalia by promoting accession to and implementation of the 1954 and 1961 statelessness conventions, through the provision of technical and advisory services pertaining to the preparation and implementation of nationality legislation to concerned States. The content of UNHCR's advisory responsibility is further defined in Executive Committee's Conclusion on the Identification, Prevention and Reduction of Statelessness and the Protection of Stateless Persons which requires UNHCR to work with governments, other UN agencies, such as UNICEF, and civil society to address the issue of statelessness. UNHCR will also explore conducting joint advocacy with UNICEF to prevent, reduce and end statelessness.

Due to decades of political instability, insecurity, governance challenges, and climatic shocks, Somalia continues to face significant economic difficulties. Forcibly displaced

populations along with host communities in Somalia, remain in dire need of support, including humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs as well as durable solutions aimed to build their resilience.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

UNHCR's vision in Somalia for 2023-2025 is focused on providing protection and attaining more sustainable solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, and IDPs through a durable solutions approach, within a favorable protection environment. This will be achieved through continued efforts in strong collaboration with the FGS and FMS and other key stakeholders within the framework of the humanitarian-development nexus. The strategic shift towards an emphasis on durable solutions will build on the work that has already been done in the operation with an aim towards specific changes in the lives of the forcibly displaced in the next years through delivery of protection, basic services, livelihoods, and economic inclusion solutions. Following an intensive stakeholders' analysis process, about 40 national and international NGOs, private companies and donors are expected to contribute towards change and achievements of UNHCR's multi-partner multi-year solutions strategy. The operation will strengthen coordination and support to partners who have the capacity to influence and leverage on existing projects, expertise, and new solution innovations at national and sub-national levels and across multiple sectors.

In alignment with UNHCR's mandate and global strategic priorities, the operation will maintain prioritizing protection for the displaced in line with national and international frameworks through ongoing collaboration with relevant stakeholders through different pathways, including legislation, policy guidance, and capacity development.

Support will be provided to the FGS and FMS in the application of area-based and the whole-of-society approaches. This will be achieved through fostering localization approaches and partnerships with local youth groups, women groups, and organizations that work with persons with disabilities.

On legislation, support will be geared toward operationalization of national legislations. The Federal Refugee Act was enacted earlier in 2024, while the IDPs bill is in the process of being enacted. UNHCR will support the Federal Government as well as the National Commission in Somaliland in implementing regulations to the Refugees and Asylum Seekers Act, 2023. In Puntland, the Refugee Protection Act of 2017 underpins the legal framework for the management of refugees. On statelessness, the response will be built on the National Action Plan to fulfill the two high-level segments on statelessness – mapping and accession to the Stateless Conventions.

UNHCR will maintain strategic engagement with over 20 government interlocutors some of whom are decision makers, advocates, observers, and implementers with control over inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in various federal and state development plans/strategies. At the federal level, coordination of protection and related activities will be strengthened with key government counterparts such as the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), Durable Solution Secretariat (under MoPIED), Office of the Special Envoy for Migrants and Children's Rights (OPM-OSE).

Collaboration will be centred around national law and policy development including migration and statelessness, implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy, implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Nairobi Declaration, commitments to Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) pledges, disaster management and capacity building. UNHCR's engagement with FMS departments and commissions focusing on displacements will follow same pattern as with the Federal Government. In achieving desired changes within the context of mixed movements, UNHCR will maintain its focus on strengthening coordination structures in alignment with the Comprehensive Strategy for Advancing Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons within Mixed Flows in Africa and the (global) 10-Point Plan. UNHCR will continue to use the Mixed Migration Task Forces (MMTFs) in Hargeisa and Bossaso as a forum for advocacy to ensure those with international protection needs are identified and referred for appropriate follow-up. The priority for 2023 is to support the Office of the Special Envoy for Children and Migrants' Rights (the "Special Envoy" / OSE) with the management of the federal-level MMTF, which is co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM. UNHCR will also support the OSE in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to align the MMTF to the Inter-Ministerial High-Level Task Force on Migration Management and the two Technical Task Forces on Human Trafficking and Smuggling, and on Return and Readmission and to ensure the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers is included in the development of the National Migration Policy that is now being drafted.

Efforts will be made towards strengthening the legal and policy frameworks for citizenship rights, enhancing absorption capacity in areas of return, and ensuring inclusion of forcibly displaced in social protection systems, through MoIFAR, MoPIED, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA). UNHCR will continue to support progress towards implementation of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and High Level Forum (HLF) pledges, as well as national and regional frameworks for protection and solutions, including the implementation of the Somalia National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024), and the National Action Plan to End Statelessness in Somalia (2021-2024), the IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia.

The operation's strategic focus on durable solutions will direct efforts towards the expansion of the range of durable solutions and alternative pathways for forcibly displaced people. In order to achieve significant steps towards this, collaboration with relevant partners including the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to mainstream development and effectively improve self-reliance for displaced populations will be imperative. This direction aligns to the increasing focus on the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding (HDP) nexus and is supported by the commitment of the FGS and UN to work together within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) (UNSDCF) to achieve peace, stability, and prosperity for all Somalis as per the 2030, Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNHCR will leverage the lessons learned from 2021/2022 to continue its pivotal role in advancing durable solutions for IDPs, advocating for the inclusion of refugees in the National Development Plans, and supporting MoPIED, which drives the National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). On the HDP nexus, there is a good foundation on approaches to durable solutions in place, and this will continue to guide the implementation of the GCR/CRRF in Somalia and respective commitments made under the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan regarding the reintegration of refugee returnees in Somalia. UNHCR will leverage existing collaboration with the World Bank, private sector and other development donors to support the FGS for the implementation of its national plans and durable solutions strategy.

UNHCR's strategic direction for 2023-2025 in protection, solutions, and basic assistance interventions will be shaped by the UNHCR Guidelines on Climate Change and Forced Migration. To improve the quality of life for the forcibly displaced and reduce the impact of future shocks, efforts will focus on enhancing their resilience, proactively mitigating the effects of climate change, and ensuring greater access to essential services in displacement. This will be achieved through different pathways including strengthening engagement with the World Bank and other development actors in line with GCR and CRRF approach to foster inclusion of displaced populations in national health, education, and economic plans.

The operation will promote sustainable access to adequate shelter and safe settlements by prioritizing infrastructure improvements and providing durable housing solutions such as transitional and permanent shelter, aligned with cultural living practices and environmental sustainability. To provide immediate relief to the most vulnerable, the operation will work towards achieving a strong and timely emergency response, increased provision of core relief items, hygiene materials, and access to essential services through different modalities including multipurpose cash and in-kind assistance. Significant steps will be made in the development and streamlining of cash assistance through the implementation of the Cash-based Initiatives (CBI) strategy that promote streamlining targeting, collaborative approaches, joint programming, monitoring, and digitalization of cash transfers.

As a key partner, UNHCR aims to enhance its catalytic role in advancing the implementation of the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement. UNHCR's emergency response priorities will focus on contributing towards inter-agency efforts for preventing famine and mitigating severe drought conditions accelerated by the effects of climate change and conflict. The operation will further its climate action programming by forging strong partnerships with key ministries, notably the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), as well as collaborating closely with UNEP and other UN sister agencies. This integrated approach will also entail active engagement with humanitarian and development actors, ensuring comprehensive efforts to address the challenges at the intersection of climate change and displacement.

Within the framework of the IASC, UNHCR will continue to strengthen its led/co-led role in the Protection Cluster, Shelter/NFI Cluster, and CCCM Cluster. Through these platforms it will contribute to HCT Centrality of Protection strategy implementation, support government-led efforts of IDP site classification, including site consolidations and closures, and increase resources towards a more adequate shelter response.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

UNHCR strategic vision for 2023-2025 will seek to incorporate the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach, which, inter alia, aims at promoting gender equality and participation, localization, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the response. The designed interventions will be informed and guided by the UNHCR AGD Policy (2018), which focuses on six areas of engagement that comprise the framework for achieving accountability to forcibly displaced people within the AGD approach. All UNHCR interventions will be targeted based on specific needs. UNHCR will continue to conduct annual participatory assessments, and community perception surveys, using Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII), with different AGD groups among all population groups in the operation. For analysis and programming, to the extent possible, the data collected will be disaggregated by age and gender and by other diversity considerations, such as disability. The findings of these participatory assessments will support programme reviews during the multi-year cycle and will enable UNHCR and its partners to identify gaps in the response and use a multi-sectoral approach to further improve delivery of quality protection and basic assistance services such as health, education, shelter, and livelihood support. UNHCR will increase engagement with women-led and community-based organizations, further strengthening its AGD approach. Available data on protection risks and capacities will also be shared with relevant stakeholders at the inter-agency level to inform advocacy and humanitarian response tailored to the needs identified. UNHCR will continue to build on and enhance the use of previously established Complaint Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) that includes confidential email identification, mailboxes,

hotlines and peer-to-peer networks to receive complaints and feedback from displaced populations on a range of protection issues.

In addition, UNHCR implementing partners will continue to maintain their own internal Complaint Mechanisms (CMs), which are designed to complement UNHCR's established mechanisms. UNHCR has also assumed the role of the central repository for the Interoperable Aggregator Model in Somalia, routinely collecting, and analyzing CM data among humanitarian partners in Somalia to increase accountability and programme development. To achieve the goal of improved information sharing and increased awareness of the displaced, UNHCR and partners will strengthen their communication and information sharing tools, while UNHCR will continue to take a leading supportive role in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Taskforce.

The operation will continue to ensure that all programmes implemented for the forcibly displaced are designed to promote protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), address GBV and child protection concerns taking into consideration the principles of AGD, achieved through continuous organizational learning, capacity building, adaptation of strategies, and approaches to programme implementation.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

Forcibly displaced, stateless and other affected persons enjoy living in a safe and secure environment in line with national and international protection frameworks

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

By 2025 forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to asylum, respect for non-refoulment, registration and documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2025 forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to quality legal remedies in relation to their fundamental rights

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

By 2025 Somalia makes progress in meeting its pledges made during High Level Segment on Statelessness

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons with protection risks and specific needs are identified and monitored to provide specific assistance

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

By 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless persons will have improved access to services in addressing risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse (GBV)

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

People with international protection needs have access to fair and efficient asylum procedures according to international and regional standards.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2025, women and youth will have greater participation in leadership structure at federal and state level and inclusion of national socio-economic programmes.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Child protection, prevention and response enabled and sustained.

Outcome area: Child protection

Impact statement

Affected populations and most vulnerable persons strengthen their resilience, proactively mitigate the effects of climate change and their essential needs are met

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to equitable and sustainable primary, secondary and tertiary education and continue advocacy with national government in the inclusion of children in the national education system in Somalia

Outcome area: Education

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to sustainable health care and reproductive services through advocacy for the inclusion of refugees into existing public health services provided by government

Outcome area: Healthy lives

PoCs have access to shelter in safe settlements with minimal natural or man-made threats, risks, hazards and contextually adapted to the climate

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to core relief items cash assistance and basic household needs

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Good and services are efficiently procured, supplied and delivered; general project management and project monitoring effectively implemented in line with standards and principles

Outcome area: Systems and processes

Impact statement

Forcibly displaced, stateless and other affected persons improve their self-reliance with better access to socio-economic opportunities and engagement with development partners

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

By 2025, more forcibly displaced and stateless persons will have access to decent work, formal employment, or self-employment

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

Refugees, IDPs and returnees have improved access to alternative pathways and a range of durable solutions

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

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

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

By 2025, the capacities of local institutions and communities are strengthened to increase the resilience and social cohesion of displaced communities for durable solutions

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons will have access to information to CoO, available services in return areas and reintegration programme in line with UNHCR Somalia Return and Reintegration Strategy

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

By 2025, local institutions and communities will be resilient to increase local integration for displaced communities

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to shelter in safe settlements with minimal natural or man-made threats, risks, and hazards

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), leadership, partnership and community mobilisation enhanced

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

3. Somalia 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Somalia	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	0%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	0%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-	50%	Not applicable

				seekers		
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Returnees	99%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Returnees	34%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Returnees	17%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71%	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14	Not applicable
Somalia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Somalia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	100%

Somalia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	90%
Somalia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Returnees	21%	94%
Somalia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,324	183
Somalia	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	95%
Somalia	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Somalia	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Somalia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	29%	85%
Somalia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51%	90%
Somalia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available	Returnees	44%	90%

			GBV services			
Somalia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	1%	70%
Somalia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	60%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	61%	30%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	30%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	100%	30%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	50%	65%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	50%
Somalia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Returnees	50%	65%
Somalia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	100%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	40%

Somalia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Returnees	9%	40%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	0%	15%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	10%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	0%	10%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	64%	95%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Returnees	89%	80%
Somalia	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	97%
Somalia	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4%	15%
Somalia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17%	30%
Somalia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Returnees	To be confirmed	75%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13:	13.1. Proportion of people with	IDPs	74%	100%

		Livelihood	an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Returnees	80%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	7%	35%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	45%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Returnees	0%	55%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	60%
Somalia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Returnees	94%	60%
Somalia	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	51%	100%
Somalia	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21	0
Somalia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	2%	15%
Somalia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing	Refugees and	2%	80%

			and/or land	Asylum-seekers		
Somalia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	15%
Somalia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Returnees	4%	15%