MULTI-YEAR MULTI-PARTNER PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS STRATEGY
2020-2022
UNHCR **SOMALIA**, JULY 2020[1]

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy (the "Strategy") covering 2020-2022 has been **co-developed** with Government authorities, partners, persons of concern (PoCs) and the UNHCR Regional Bureau. Its purpose is to pave the way towards achieving a clear **shared set of objectives**, while remaining broad enough to allow for flexibility given the fluid operational context. This Strategy is accompanied by a **Matrix** that outlines baselines, expected impact and milestones for each year, tied to risks and mitigation measures.

Protection and solutions considerations will be injected into all areas of engagement with a focus on building the capacity of Government institutions and supporting them in their primary responsibility to protect and to seek long-term solutions to displacement. UNHCR Somalia remains committed to providing support to the Government towards the achievement of their four solutions-centred pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019. UNHCR promotes national ownership and multi-stakeholder partnerships approach, as well as area-based, "whole-of-society" and "whole-of-Government" approaches, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and Global Compact on Refugees.

UNHCR Somalia recognises that, in the face of decreasing funding, increasing needs in Somalia can be best addressed through enhanced and expanded partnerships. The Operation is committed to **Delivering as One** and is fully engaged in relevant coordination forums. It stands ready to support the possible new coordination forum on solutions under the architecture of the Government's National Development Plan 9 (NDP-9).[2] Partnerships with private sector and World Bank will be strengthened. Committed to bridging the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, UNHCR Somalia will mobilise partners and other key stakeholders to advocate for the inclusion of all PoCs into existing national systems (including health, education and social protection), including through the UN Cooperation Framework which adopts and advances the objectives of NDP-9. Leveraging the **Centrality of Protection Strategy** will help to ensure system-wide commitment to protection as a collective responsibility of the entire Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), operationalised through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

This document lays out **five strategic objectives** focusing on areas where UNHCR and partners **can make a difference** based on expertise, capacity and lessons learned. They include the following:

1. By 2022, the domestication of the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention); enactment of the Refugee Act, Citizenship Bill and National Migration Policy (covering PoCs in mixed movements); accession to the 1954 and 1961 Stateless Conventions and the adoption of the National Durable Solutions Strategy will provide a *strengthened legal and policy framework for the protection of refugees, returnees, IDPs and stateless persons*. They will complement the IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia [3], the IGAD Djibouti Declaration on education for refugees, returnees and host communities [4] and the IGAD Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods, and Self-Reliance for Refugees, Returnees, and Host Communities. [5] Programmatic interventions include advocacy, technical support to the

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[2] Somalia National Development Plan 2020-2024, available at: http://mop.gov.so/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/NDP-9-2020-2024.pdf

[3] March 2017, available at: https://igad.int/communique/1519-communique-special-summit-of-the-igad-assembly-of-heads-of-state-and-government-on-durable-solutions-for-somali-refugees .

[4] December 2017, available at:
https://igad.int/attachments/article/1725/Djibouti%20Declaration%20on%20Refugee%20Education.pdf.

[5] March 2019, available at: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/69790.

development and implementation of legislation/policy, capacity building and strengthening coordination mechanisms on mixed movements.

2. ***Respond to the immediate needs of affected populations arising from various shocks*** using the UNHCR-(co)/led Clusters - Protection, NFI/Shelter and CCCM - in an accountable and timely manner. At the same time, ***transition to longer-term solutions*** by strengthening early warning mechanisms, anticipatory action and community-based protection, as well as through support to sustainable solutions to the cyclic floods/ drought.

3. ***Strengthen self-reliance and create better access to inclusive socio-economic opportunities by:*** Introducing the Graduation Approach; providing skills trainings; using business incubator approaches and integrated community-based protection/ livelihoods projects; building of national/ state capacity in urban planning functions with a focus on environmental sustainability and gender equality; creating access to micro-finance; supporting social capital; inclusion into social protection mechanisms.

4. ***Enhance durable solutions for PoCs***: Support the development of the National Durable Solutions Strategy; together with Government and partners, help create conducive environments for refugees to voluntarily return in safety and dignity; Post Returns Monitoring; collaboration with Government and UNICEF to strengthen access to and inclusion of refugee children and youth to national education systems and re-integration of returnee children and youth to the same. Further, support linkage of refugee, returnee and IDP students to livelihood and employment opportunities to build resilience and self-reliance, explore the opportunities for strengthening partnership with development partners in that regard; strategic use of resettlement; strengthened engagement on complementary pathways; promotion of local solutions for refugees and IDPs.

5. More than 15,000 individuals in Somalia are pending ***Mandate Refugee Status Determination (RSD).*** Clearing this backlog is not possible due to staffing and budgetary constraints, and such an approach would also not be in keeping with UNHCR's 2015 RSD strategic directions. Only those in need of RSD to achieve solutions or protection benefits will be prioritised for RSD processing. RSD case processing might also be necessary in certain case profiles for which integrity concerns arise. The system will be made more efficient on the basis of clear prioritization criteria, with a strengthened community-based identification mechanism. The operation will migrate to the new proGres version 4 database.

1. VISION

UNHCR aims to remain agile and action-oriented, and to deliver quality, people-centered solutions to protection challenges in Somalia through strengthened partnerships, including with Government, UN, civil society, host community and communities of concern. UNHCR and partners will leverage their comparative advantages in response to a complex, fluid, and fast-paced operational context, the complex inter-agency landscape to ensure more coherence and better impact, engage and deliver.[6]

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[6] Hence, an outlook beyond three years is difficult to establish.

2. PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS CONTEXT

Almost three decades of protracted and new armed conflict combined with cyclical climate shocks, have left over 5 million people in Somalia in need of humanitarian assistance.[7] Attacks on civilians and forced evictions remain pervasive features of the protection crisis in Somalia. The conflict is two-fold: armed conflict between Government forces versus non-state armed groups on the one hand, and clan-based violence leading to localized/short-term displacement on the other hand. The current security situation significantly hinders the delivery of aid, especially in hard-to-reach areas. The process of developing and implementing durable solutions in Somalia is recognized as a priority by all levels of Government. Donors are supporting the durable solutions agenda in Somalia by funding implementing partner consortia and by working with the Government.

2.1. POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Despite Somalia's rapid urbanization, its economy has remained largely agro-pastoral (75% of GDP), translating into high vulnerability to climate-related shocks and events. Southern and central regions of Somalia have the highest level of multi-dimensional poverty, followed by Puntland and Somaliland.[8] Despite some slow economic recovery, Somalia has experienced major setbacks resulting from COVID-19 (including declining remittance flows) and remains one of the poorest countries in the world with more than half of the population living below the poverty line. The political and security situation remains volatile and unpredictable, not only from the persistent reality of terrorism but also the weak rule of law and the fragile relations between the FGS and the Federal Member States (FMS). Particularly at local levels, conflicts over internal administrative boundaries persist. Al-Shabaab continues to be the main threat to peace across the country. The gradual downsizing of AMISOM may further negatively impact the overall security situation. In June 2020, the Head of the National Independent Electoral Commission called for the planned parliamentary and presidential elections to be postponed to August 2021.

2.2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Somalia is a State Party, without reservations, to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol as well as the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention), Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination as well as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Presidential Decree No. 25 (1984) on Determination of Refugee Status established an Eligibility Committee for Refugee Status Determination (RSD) but it has been inactive at the national level for many years. Somaliland agreed to be bound by international treaties entered by Somalia before 1991. The Somaliland National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) applies the 2011 National Asylum Policy and Puntland the progressive Refugee Protection Act of 2017. The FGS, Somaliland and Puntland authorities recognize refugee status accorded by UNHCR, which conducts first instance RSD and appeals. Access to asylum and the right to appeal is respected in Somalia. Yemenis (and Syrians and Palestinians in Somaliland) are accorded refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. All other nationalities in each region are required to undergo individual RSD. The status and treatment of RAS is governed

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[7] 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-response-plan-2020-january-2020.

[8] For details see UNHCR Somalia Livelihoods strategy.

by a patchwork of different laws and structures depending on location in the country. This makes the enactment and implementation of the Refugees Act an even more important priority for UNHCR Somalia (see part 5.4.1. for details).

In 2017, the FGS signed the Djibouti Declaration of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to facilitate the inclusion of refugees and returnees into the national education system. Its operationalization is challenging since access to education is limited generally in Somalia as explained above. The FGS has developed additional legislation aligned with the objectives of the GCR/CRRF and is to be commended for having enacted the National Eviction Guidelines, National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs and the National Housing, Land, and Property Interim Protocol in November 2019.

Somalia deposited the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention) in March 2020 with the AU. The Convention is the world's only binding continent-wide treaty to protect IDPs. It gives the non-binding 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement the force of law, specifying state obligations to prevent, protect and assist IDPs.[9]

2.3. POPULATIONS TARGETED BY THE STRATEGY AND THEIR PROTECTION SITUATION

Returnees and IDPs are the largest groups of PoCs in Somalia. However, the adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in December 2019, as well as the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and associated commitments to the "whole of society" approach, have helped to bring the refugee response back into focus. UNHCR has strongly advocated for the inclusion of all PoCs in the Federal Government of Somalia's (FGS) National Development Plan 9 (NDP-9), the UN Common Country Analysis, and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework which mirror the thematic and strategic priorities of NDP-9.

Pillar 1 – Refugees: As of June 2020, Somalia hosts a total of 14,685 registered refugees. Of this group, 69% are Yemenis, 28% Ethiopians and the remaining individuals from more than a dozen countries. Somalia hosts 15,254 registered asylum-seekers, 98% of whom are from Ethiopia. Approximately 55% of refugees and asylum seekers (RAS) are male while 45% are female. Nearly half of RAS are children. See Annex 3 for relevant dashboard. Refugees and asylum-seekers mainly reside in urban locations. Urban areas, where most refugees and their small businesses are located, especially in Somaliland which has the highest RAS population, are hardest hit by COVID-19. Without adequate access to quality public (primary & secondary) education and health care, there is a high dependency of children and youth on UNHCR and partners for assistance. Asylum seekers are protected from refoulement and largely from arbitrary arrest and detention. While the protection environment for Yemenis remains relatively more favorable due to religious, cultural and historical ties with the host community, Ethiopian and Eritrean PoCs face greater challenges in terms of access to work, freedom of movement and socio-economic integration. UNHCR Somalia uses the Refugee Coordination Model and the CRRF to shift from a "care-and-maintenance approach" to strategic priorities centered on building self-reliance and finding solutions.

Pillar 2 – Statelessness: Given the lack of a qualitative and quantitative data on statelessness to date for Somalia, and more broadly in Horn of Africa, the figures of stateless people or those at risk of statelessness are unknown in Somalia. UNHCR believes that many people are at risk of statelessness due to the existing gaps in the domestic citizenship legislation particularly the inability of Somali women to confer Somali nationality to their children, and challenges in terms of accessing civil status and nationality documentation. A primary objective for UNHCR and partners for the duration of this strategy is the Government's accession to the 1954 and 1961 Stateless Conventions, as per

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[9] For details on the process for translating and implementing the international instruments into the Somalia context, see part 5.1 below.

commitments made by the FGS and in the HLS in October 2019. Further details on statelessness and UNHCR Somalia's strategy on same can be found in part 5.1.

Pillar 3 – Refugee Returnees: In 2014, UNHCR started supporting the repatriation of Somali refugees who had sought refuge outside Somalia. As at June 2020, more than 761,000 Somalis live in protracted displacement outside Somalia, most of them in Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen. Nearly 92,000 persons repatriated to Somalia with UNHCR and partner support between 2014 and June 2020. Of these, almost 85,000 and 5,500 returned from Kenya and Yemen respectively. According to the most recent data from the UNHCR Post (Refugee) Return Monitoring, PRM, the vast majority of returnees are overall satisfied with their decision to return (89%) and have not experienced violence since their return (95%). This is not to say that returnees do not encounter significant challenges, including limited livelihoods and Housing Land and Property (HLP) issues. A reported 18% of returnees currently live in "IDP sites", a term used to describe settlements comprised of vulnerable internally displaced, returnee and host community members, mainly in Banaadir region and Kismayo, Jubaland State. See details in part 5.4.1.

Pillar 4 – IDPs: Somalia has one of the largest internally displaced populations in the world, comprising an estimated 2.6 million individuals, among whom 2.2 million live in highly congested urban and semi-urban settlements across the country (mainly in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Galkayo, Bossaso, Kismayo and Burao). Internal displacement remains largely driven by conflict, worsened by floods, drought, periodic cyclones (Puntland and Somaliland) and desert locust affecting principally north-eastern Somalia. UNHCR Somalia is firmly committed to robust engagement on internal displacement guided by the global "Policy on UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement" and the "IDP Footprint". UNHCR Somalia leads the Protection and NFI/Shelter Clusters and co-leads the CCCM Cluster with IOM. Two of the flagship projects are the incidents-based Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN, in partnership with NRC) and the area-based Somalia Protection Monitoring System (SPMS, in partnership with DRC). Both protection tools report on internal displacement and underlying protection issues.

PoCs in Mixed Movements: Somalia is a country of origin, transit and asylum. Persons of concern to UNHCR Somalia, including unaccompanied children, often form part of mixed movements *en route* to Europe via Sudan/ Libya (Northern route), to and from the Gulf Countries (Eastern route), or towards South Africa (Southern route). The movements along the Eastern route in 2019 saw a 7% increase compared to 2018. Most arrivals (mainly Ethiopians) into Yemen depart from Bossaso (Puntland), Berbera and Meade (Somaliland) seaports. A reported 4,000 Somalis have returned to Somalia from Saudi Arabia in 2019.[10]

CROSS-CUTTING PROTECTION CONCERNS AFFECTING ALL POCS IN SOMALIA

Civil documentation: The costs associated with accessing **civil documentation** are often times unaffordable. According to PRM data, only 40% of refugee returnee households report registering children born in Somalia after return; 96% of households report that not all members have Somalia government-issued identification. (However, 97% of those households also report that lack of ID documents has not resulted in their experiencing problems since their return.) Similarly, poor levels of identity documentation apply to other displacement affected communities, as the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment shows. This makes UNHCR's advocacy for legal identity for all of paramount importance (details on how to achieve this in part 5.1). UNHCR will pursue partnership with UNICEF to facilitate access to birth registration and civil documentation to its persons of concern.

Education: Somalia has approximately 4.5 million school-aged children among whom approximately 3 million are out of school. Nearly 80% (during COVID time when schools were closed across Somalia as part of COVID-19 government measures) or 62% (non-/pre-COVID time) of refugee returnees

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[10] Data from Regional Migration Response Plan (RMRP).

indicated that not all children in the household attend school regularly, with inability to pay school fees after the return-related education grant ends cited as the most common reason (see UNHCR Somalia: 2019 and 2020 Post Return Monitoring snapshots). Please UNHCR Somalia Education Strategy for more details. There is a critical shortage of qualified teachers and the Government lacks the capacity to deliver basic education services.[11] Education challenges include lack of sustainable incomes for parents to cover the cost of school fees and scholastic materials, lack of proper education facilities, child labour, early marriage (girls in particular drop out of school early and have lower enrolment rates) and lack of harmonized curricula. UNHCR Somalia is an active member of the Education Cluster and, with its partners, continues to provide technical and capacity building support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and supports improvements to education infrastructure. In line with the global "UNHCR Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion", UNHCR Somalia strongly advocates for the inclusion of its persons of concern into the National Education Plan and the public education system.[12] In line with this, Somaliland has put in place a transition plan to move refugees from private to public schools. This is supported through different mechanisms, including provision of remedial classes for language adjustment and infrastructure support in the public education sector. Young refugees in Somalia at tertiary level can benefit from scholarships under the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). However, access to tertiary education remains limited (for details see parts 5.1 and 5.4.1).

Child Protection: There are alarming numbers of grave violations committed against children by all parties to conflict in Somalia (3,709 in 2019) , in particular child abductions and the recruitment and use of children by Al-Shabaab.[13] The legal framework for protection of children in Somalia remains poor. Although several relevant policies and legislation have been developed[14], there have been challenges in enacting them. UNHCR Somalia's activities will seek to foster interlinkages with the Child Protection and GBV Sub-clusters and the Education Cluster. The focus will be on integration of child protection activities at the school level and support to Community-Based Child Protection Mechanisms.[15]

SGBV: According to the GBV-Information Management System (GBVIMS), intimate partner violence and domestic violence followed by sexual abuse, FGM and rape are among the most common forms of SGBV. Women, girls, older persons, child- and female-headed households, people with disabilities, marginalized clans and IDPs are the most affected by SGBV. Most SGBV cases go unreported due to a lack of access to justice, fear of retaliation, stigma and discrimination as well as a culture of impunity. Forced displacement increases the risk of SGBV prior, during and after the displacement. UNHCR's participatory assessments show that SGBV is often aggravated by poor shelter, lack of lighting, insecurity in settlements, lack of privacy in common facilities and low socio-economic status. Asylum-seekers and refugees often face additional challenges in accessing formal or informal justice mechanisms due to their nationality, language barriers and legal status. UNHCR works through partners both for prevention and response, using a community-based protection approach. During the period of this strategy, SGBV one-stop centres where survivors can receive legal, medical, material (dignity kits), psychosocial support and counselling in one safe place will be further expanded. Gender inequalities, one of the main root causes of SGBV, will be addressed, for example through community dialogues around social norms and harmful practices in partnership with local NGOs.[16]

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[11] According to NDP-9, less than 1% of the Government's budget is spent on education, far below the OECD and regional averages.

[12] See Annex 4 for UNHCR Somalia's Education Strategy.

[13] SG's report on children and armed conflict, June 2020, available at: https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/document-type/annual-reports/ .

[14] Juvenile Justice law, Child Rights Bill, Alternative Care Policy, FGM policy, Sexual Offence Bill.

[15] For details, see the UNHCR Somalia Child Protection strategy (forthcoming).

[16] For details, see the UNHCR Somalia SGBV strategy (forthcoming).

Women, children, older persons, people from marginalized communities and people with disabilities are at heightened risk of rights violations, exclusion and discrimination. Persons of concerns with disability face particular challenges in regard to access to shelter and education.

3. KEY ASSUMPTIONS

While detailed assumptions for each strategic objective are contained in the matrix in Annex 1, the following are the key assumptions:

❖ Between July 2020 and 2022, improvements will be made in legal/ policy frameworks and coordination structures at the federal level;

❖ Instability in the Horn of Africa region is expected to continue with a possible influx of refugees from Ethiopia[17] as well as a steady influx from Yemen;

❖ Conflict, chronic poverty and climate change will result in further displacement internally and externally. Hence, the trend of internal displacement in Somalia combined with fast-paced (albeit gradually better managed) urbanization is expected to continue.

❖ While levels of displacement will increase, traditional funding sources are likely to further reduce (see part 7 for details).

❖ The negative impact of COVID-19 on the Somalia economy will stretch far beyond 2020, putting further strain on nascent and fragile systems. This will further exacerbate existing vulnerabilities of UNHCR's PoCs and expose them to the greater protection risks, including those related to SGBV and child protection. With reduced remittances and disruption of supply systems, markets will drive more households into poverty.

❖ Secondary (mixed) movements will increase in magnitude and complexity. At the same time, border restrictions will worsen the conditions under which people move abroad, exposing mixed flows to stigma and higher risks of exploitation.

4. PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS DELIVERY

UNHCR and partners will pursue a **rights- and area-based rather than status-based** approach. Access to services and systems will be pursued with an **inclusivity lens** that aims at putting persons of concern at par with the local community. Emphasis will be placed on children, women and youth. The **AGD approach** will be mainstreamed in all programmes, from data gathering and analysis to programme design and implementation. **PSEA** remains a core principle, and the country-level PSEA focal point will continue co-leading the HCT PSEA Task Force (with IOM). In its interventions, UNHCR and partners will remain **accountable** to the populations they serve by 'putting people first' and drawing on the rich range of experiences, capacities, and aspirations of refugee, displaced, and stateless women, men, girls and boys. This will be done through meaningful **participation** in all stages of the decision making, implementation and evaluation process. The Somalia operation will foster a strong **culture of risk management**. Leveraging the **revised Centrality of Protection Strategy** 2020-2021[18], UNHCR will ensure the system wide commitment to protection as a collective responsibility of the entire Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), with continued advocacy with Government and other partners through the Protection Cluster and coordination forums outlined in part 6. Environmental considerations will be taken into account in all aspects of UNHCR's work as per the 2005 UNHCR

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[17] For details see UNHCR Somalia Contingency Plan for possible influx of Ethiopian refugees, June 2020, Annex 5.

[18] For details see Centrality of Protection Strategy 2020-2021, Annex 7.

Environmental Guidelines. [19] UNHCR will also capitalise on knowledge management and lessons learned.

UNHCR and partner's protection delivery will be underpinned by a **strengthened evidence base** through innovative Information Management. The tools for this (including the PRMN[20], GBVIMS+[21], SPMS[22], 4MI[23]). UNHCR will seek more synergies with inter-agency multi-sectoral assessments. UNHCR Somalia's approach to solutions will be aligned with the Durable Solutions Programming Principles endosed by the FGS in 2018 (Annex 20). The global UNHCR Data Transformation Strategy 2020-2025 will be implemented.[24]

5. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The five Strategic Objectives as detailed below are derived from and informed by the High Commissioner's **Strategic Directions 2017-2021** and the Regional Bureau for East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Protection and Solutions Strategy (forthcoming), namely, to **protect, respond, include, empower and solve**. In the matrix (Annex 1), the five Strategic Objectives are further concretized with key deliverables and milestones for each year, tied to assumptions, risks and mitigation measures. These objectives are not exhaustive of the operation's activities but are considered SMART objectives in areas where UNHCR can make a difference.

5.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES, RETURNESS, IDPs AND STATELESS PERSONS

Supporting law and policy development will help preserve protection space and safeguard access to asylum. UNHCR has proven its effectiveness in the past when it comes to high-level advocacy, for instance by successfully advocating for the ratification and deposition of the Kampala Convention. UNHCR will also provide technical support to the Government of Somalia for the development, effective operationalization and implementation of relevant policies and legal frameworks. UNHCR will provide technical support to the Government of Somalia with the harmonization of relevant policies and frameworks at both Federal and Member State levels. The policies/ legal instruments that will be hereby focused on are as follows (non-exhaustive):

The draft **2019 Refugees Act**, incorporating the broader OAU refugee definition, comprehensively addresses the situation of refugees, regulating not only the criteria and procedures for determining status but also addressing what rights and obligations such a recognition will result in. The final draft

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[19] Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/protection/environment/3b03b2a04/unhcr-environmental-guidelines.html

[20] PRMN (Protection and Return Monitoring Network) is a UNHCR-led project implemented in partnership with NRC which reports on displacements and protection risks and incidents underlying such movements (for details see: https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/index.html#reason=&month=&need=&pregion=&pdistrictmap=&cregion=&cdistrictmap=&year=2020).

[21] Overall led by UNFPA, UNHCR is the lead for Southern/ Central Somalia.

[22] SPMS (Somalia Protection Monitoring System) is led by Somalia Protection Cluster and its purpose is the systematic and regular collection and analysis of information over an extended period of time in order to identify trends and patterns of violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern for the purposes of informing effective programming and advocacy (for details see: https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2019/12/16/somalia-protection-monitoring/).

[23] 4Mi (Mixed Migration Monitoring Mechanism Initiative) is a network of field monitors situated along frequently used routes and in major migratory hubs. It aims to offer a regular, standardized, quantitative and potentially globalized, system of collecting primary data on mixed migration flows (for details see http://www.mixedmigration.org/4mi/).

[24] See Annex 6: Note on UNHCR Somalia's implementation of the UNHCR Data Transformation Strategy (2020-2025), June 2020.

was approved by the State Attorney General/Solicitor General. It was tabled for the Council of Minister's meeting on 30 July 2020 for endorsement. Once endorsed, it can go to the federal parliament to be adopted and signed by the President. UNHCR will support the Government's enactment through high-level engagement with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR). Once the legislation is adopted, UNHCR will build capacity and provide support to NCRI and relevant actors at the federal, regional and local level to ensure the Act can be implemented in line with international standards. It will closely collaborate with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) which is also supporting both the NCRI and MOIFAR with this Act.

Domestication of Kampala Convention: The only UN agency mentioned explicitly in the treaty's preamble is UNHCR given its "protection expertise" needed in a "collaborative approach to IDPs". During the ceremony of Deposition of the Kampala Convention, UNHCR favourably responded to the request of the Somalia Delegation for support to ensure the domestication of the Convention as per Article 3. Going beyond the current IDP Policy, the aim is to develop a Final Draft of a National Law for the Protection and Assistance to IDPs. To support the Government with this, UNHCR Somalia has contracted Professor Chaloka Beyani, former UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of IDPs and current member of the Expert Advisory Group of the UN High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement. The process will entail extensive consultations with PoCs, Government stakeholders, UN and NGOs at federal, regional and local levels. While the draft IDP law is aimed to be finalised this year, the timeline for its passage is in the first quarter of 2021. After its enactment, UNHCR will provide capacity building together with IDLO for the implementation of the law in 2021 and 2022. UNHCR will also explore partnership with the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the African Union to that effect.

Accession to both Statelessness Conventions[25]: Somalia made two pledges during the High-Level Segment on Statelessness in October 2019 during the 70th session of the ExCom: to accede to the **1954** Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and to the **1961 Convention** Relating to the Reduction of Statelessness; and to conduct a **study** to better understand the situation of stateless groups and those at risk of statelessness, including an analysis of domestic laws. The commitment is to finalize both by 31 December 2020. In June 2020, the MOIFAR appointed the Head of Civil Registration Section as a Government focal point on statelessness for this endeavor. A 2020 priority for UNHCR is to support the Government with implementing their statelessness work plan, which entails training and awareness raising activities and a workshop targeting Members of Parliament. However, due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the COVID-19 workshop might take place in early 2021. UNHCR will work with the Bureau Statelessness Unit to mobilise the Government and other actors in the #IBelong Campaign which aims to end statelessness by 2024. UNHCR's efforts on the legal front will be accompanied by collaboration with UNICEF based on a concept paper on implementation of the CRRF in Somalia (see Annex 9). A key area of engagement is joint advocacy with UNICEF on universal access to birth registration and certification. Recognizing that birth registration and documentation is a general challenge in Somalia, the approach should be to strengthen inclusive Government systems and universal birth registration. The launch of the regional study on statelessness and citizenship in Horn of Africa planned for September 2020 will also target Somalia and will provide specific profiles of stateless population and those at risk of statelessness. It is expected that this regional study will be released in early 2021 and would help the Government of Somalia and other key stakeholders to address statelessness risk factors comprehensively. The study will be coordinated by UNHCR Bureau, but will require a close cooperation with the UNHCR Office in Somalia. This will permit to Somalia to implement its Hight Level Segment on Statelessness pledge.

It is essential from a statelessness perspective to redouble efforts for the enactment of the draft **2016 (Amendment) Citizenship Bill**, which is currently pending approval of the Council of Ministers and

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[25] For details, see Concept Note on Statelessness Roadmap and Action Plan for Somalia, Annex 8.

Parliament. While the Somali Citizenship Law No.28 (1962) does not provide adequate safeguards against statelessness, the proposed 2016 Bill permits those who were "born in Somalia and would otherwise be stateless" to acquire citizenship. In addition, the draft addresses the gender discrimination of the current Citizenship Law which is a major driver for statelessness. UNHCR will identify strong champions among NCRI and MOIFAR collaborating with IDLO, to bring this Bill back on course for adoption despite competing Government priorities.

Mixed movements: UNHCR will engage the Office of the Special Envoy for Children and Migrants' Rights (the "Special Envoy"/ OSE) in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to ensure the situation of refugees and asylum seekers is included in the development of the National Migration Policy in 2020. In addition, UNHCR's engagement on Mixed Movements will continue focusing on the strengthening of coordination structures. After the reinvigoration of the Mixed Migration Task Forces (MMTFs) in Hargeisa and Bossaso, the priority for 2020 is to support the OSE with setting up and sustaining the federal-level MMTF which will be co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM (see Annex 10 for TORs). UNHCR Somalia will also support the OSE to align the MMTF to the Inter-Ministerial High-Level Task Force on Migration Management and the two Technical Task Forces (on Human Trafficking & Smuggling, and on Return & Readmission). In line with the Comprehensive Strategy for Advancing Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons within Mixed Flows in Africa and the (global) 10-Point Plan, UNHCR Somalia will use the MMTFs as a forum for advocacy to ensure those with international protection needs are identified and referred for appropriate follow-up. Furthermore, UNHCR will make a collaborative effort with IOM (leading on this) to set up the UN Migration Network for Somalia, based on the January 2020 UNCT decision. In addition to the coordination and policy efforts, UNHCR Somalia continues capacity-building of border officials and Government (i.a. by engaging in the GIZ-led Better Management of Migration project in Somaliland) and will expand their information management initiatives and analysis related to mixed movements from Somaliland to Puntland (Telling the Real Story initiative, and 4MI project – in collaboration with DRC's Mixed Migration Centre).

5.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: RESPOND TO IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF AFFECTED POPULATIONS WHILE TRANSITIONING TO LONGER-TERM SOLUTIONS

In Somalia, emergencies are the norm rather than the exception, requiring UNHCR and partners to engage in activities aimed at addressing **immediate short-term needs.**[26] UNHCR Somalia and partners have a comparative advantage in responding to immediate lifesaving needs as they arise, given wide field presence, which includes five warehouses in different parts of the country allowing for fast response. UNHCR also leads three Clusters that are among the most relevant when responding to immediate needs. UNHCR, partners and the Clusters will inform their type and scale of response by AGD-driven needs assessments. Whenever there is distribution of large-scale emergency relief in short time, the risk of fraud and exclusion of marginalized groups increases. Risk management will be an integral component of UNHCR's rapid response mechanisms. While UNHCR's actions under this objective will be responsive and remedial, early-solutions approaches will be mainstreamed into combined responses to drought, flood or other shocks. UNHCR will ensure strong accountability to affected populations and be guided by the following:

❖ Enhance opportunities to implement activities through cash and vouchers where their introduction can increase the timeliness and appropriateness of the response. Despite limited presence of cash transfer services in remote locations, UNHCR and partners delivered innovatively through expanded CBI programming during COVID-19 and other emergencies.

❖ Ensure that **persons with specific needs**, in particular people with disabilities, women and minority clans, a) are properly identified, b) have full access to aid distributions and c) have access to complaint and feedback mechanisms. Also ensure that those with language and literacy barriers

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[26] For details see Contingency Plan for Internal Displacements in Somalia, Annex 11.

have access to the latter. UNHCR Somalia and partners will build on good practices on Communication with Communities (CwC) during COVID-19 when conducting CwC during an emergency.

❖ Rigorous application of the **do-no-harm principle** in identification and distributions to beneficiaries.[27] **Post Distribution Monitoring will be** conducted for each distribution with **strong measures in place to monitor aid diversion and ensure integrity.**

❖ Given that in emergency responses in Somalia, a myriad of national and local religious and business groups also provide relief, UNHCR and partners will work to ensure that competent Government authorities establish streamlined **local coordination mechanisms**.

❖ UNHCR and partners will pre-position Shelter and NFI materials in key locations and coordinate responses through the CCCM, Protection and Shelter clusters. Within UNHCR, the Head of Office in the affected area will be responsible for leading the response.

❖ UNHCR and partners will strengthen IM capacities and ensure that **reliable and timely data** on the affected populations during an emergency provides an evidence base to inform the response and that the relevant actors are working with the same data sets.

❖ The **CCCM and NFI/Shelter Clusters** will build up capacity at field level to ensure that the above-mentioned principles and approaches are mainstreamed in the field. Trainings to partners will be conducted in this regard.

Short-term assistance provided will be accompanied by **longer term and more sustainable approaches**. UNHCR and partners will strengthen early warning mechanisms, anticipatory action and community-based protection, especially in hard-to-reach areas through local partners and train them adequately. Moreover, UNHCR will support the Government to the greatest extent possible with the implementation of the third pledge made at the GRF, namely to "find a permanent solution for the recurring flood/drought cycle that leads to displacement along the Shabelle and Jubba river regions within 5 years." UNHCR will advocate with development partners and donors to support longer-term investment such as rehabilitating the water channels. UNHCR will promote "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approaches with a strengthened focus on prevention, a concrete example being the Post Flood Solutions Assessment to find solutions to root causes of flood displacement in Beledweyne, Hiran Region, Hirshabelle State (May 2020). The Durable Solutions Secretariat undertook this assessment in collaboration with six FGS ministries, the OPM and NCRI and it involved affected communities. For the implementation of this Strategic Priority Objective 2, UNHCR will to the extent possible employ approaches that engage and boost local markets to prevent disruption on local suppliers and markets.

5.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHEN SELF-RELIANCE AND IMPROVE ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Lack of access to livelihoods has been identified as a major root cause for negative coping mechanisms and protection concerns and as a major impediment to achieving solutions. This objective is in line with the FGS's pledge at the GRF to create 250,000 new jobs within 5 years (25% for IDPs & Refugee-Returnees). Major hindrances to reaching self-reliance per area for PoCs have been identified as follows[28]: Limited access to finance, limited knowledge and skills, lack of market support services, environmental degradation, limited/lack of productive assets, rising commodity prices, limited information on livelihood opportunities and limited vocational skills trainings. Among all categories of

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[27] E.g. how do vulnerable groups have access to the distribution points considering their locations; do people risk drowning on their way to the distribution points during floods, etc.

[28] See UNHCR Somalia Livelihood Strategies for Puntland, Somaliland and South Central, Annex 12

PoCs, women are more affected by unemployment than men, and unemployment rates among Yemenis are lower than for other RAS groups.

UNHCR's interventions will focus on the different Livelihoods Groups and Assets, namely urban, agro-pastoral, pastoral, fishing, apiculture, poultry as well as riverine communities located along River Shabelle and River Juba as detailed in the area-specific livelihood strategies of UNHCR Somalia. During the period of this strategy, UNHCR and partners will introduce the Livelihoods Graduation Approach[29], enabling PoCs to gradually lift themselves out of poverty. Data from socio-economic assessments will be used to ensure an adequate profile of the needs, skills and aspirations of displaced persons and host community members are gathered in order to identify viable livelihood opportunities in the areas where displaced persons reintegrate. In all cases of targeting, at least 60% will be females. Preferential treatment will be given to female-headed households and youth. Over the three years covered by this Strategy, the following areas aimed at strengthening resilience are to be prioritized:

Technical Vocational Educational Trainings which will prepare PoCs for productive participation in the labour market by providing them with the knowledge and skills that are required by the markets. This component will also entail developing a labour market information system and providing ongoing mentorship and business development services to youth businesses. Language trainings (identified as major hindrance to employment among refugees), internet-based jobs, solid waste management and entrepreneurial skills training will be provided to PoCs. The support in establishing relevant skills in urban areas will be geared for urban livelihood, maximising on the potential for youth employment in infrastructure and housing development. Best practices such as the business incubator/ hub approach in Somaliland will be built on.

Entrepreneurship development through creating and promoting entrepreneurship culture among youths and women and providing targeted entrepreneurship training and assistance. UNHCR will provide a more comprehensive set of support, i.e. skills, access to business development and microfinance services and market linkages, that promotes sustainable livelihoods development. For this, skills training will be integrated with apprenticeships and entrepreneurship development.

Integrated community-based protection and livelihoods projects will provide an opportunity for beneficiaries to work on a given project to create a productive asset at community level that benefits a wider group in addition to the short-term employment provided for PoCs. Examples include construction/rehabilitation of schools, community roads, health facilities, drainage canals, etc. This approach reduces dependency and promotes peaceful coexistence between various PoC groups and host communities. Partnership with FAO will be strengthened regarding the provision of **agricultural tools and seeds,** donkey carts[30] and livestock, so as to enable displacement-affected communities to practise small-scale subsistence farming as a main income source. Such approach will also help to reduce women's dependency on humanitarian aid and contribute to their self reliance.

In order to attain sustainability while targeting PoCs, there is need to **build local capacity and ownership** as follows: UNHCR will advocate for social inclusion, economic development, environmental sustainability, gender equality in planning processes by local governments which include POCs. Locally-driven projects such as the city visioning initiated by the municipality of Hargeisa, the local integration strategy in Puntland in implementation of its IDP policy and the NDRA three-year strategic plan will be supported. **Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)** with the Chamber of Commerce, civil society, private practitioners, like minded business enterprises, and other relevant entities are also needed.

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[29] Graduation Approach - graduation approach is a targeted, time-bound sequenced intervention that combine livelihoods asset transfer, access to financial services, consumption support, training and social integration aimed at supporting the poor to graduate from poverty to economic self-reliance.

[30] The provision of donkey carts in Baidoa for example has shown to reduce women's exposure to SGBV during water collection and to promote social cohesion in the community by offering local transportation services of water and construction material.

To **promote financial inclusion**, until 2022, UNHCR and partners will improve POCs' access to **micro-finance facilities** that can support business development and incremental housing improvement through advocating for barriers to be addressed. For this, UNHCR will leverage its strengthened relations with the **World Bank** to explore how our projects can be linked to the World Bank's 4-year SCALED-UP project. This seeks to provide micro credit support in productive and underfunded sectors such as agriculture. Strategic engagement with development actors, public and private sector, and academic and research institutions will be strengthened.

A stronger emphasis will be placed on **supporting social capital and leveraging remittances** that is necessary for collective bargaining and marketing. This will be done by supporting the formation of farmer associations, cooperatives, savings and loans associations, youth and women organisations.

UNHCR and partners will continue advocating for the inclusion of PoCs into **social protection mechanisms**, such as the World Bank Funded safety net (implemented by UNICEF and WFP). UNHCR and partners will a) advocate for the expansion of such programs while bringing in UNHCR's expertise in terms of CBI and targeting. The emphasis here will be expanding the National Safety Net Programme with a focus on Displacement Affected Communities in urban areas; b) request disaggregated numbers of IDP/ returnees/ refugees benefiting from cash transfers; c) advocate for the establishment of the One UN Social Protection Platform.

5.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: ENHANCE DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR POCS

UNHCR has been and will continue to provide support to the Government to realize the fourth pledge made at the GRF in December 2019: "Strengthening the provision of durable solutions to all displaced populations and refugee-returnees through developing an inclusive and rigorous National Durable Solutions Strategy, and reinforcing the National Durable Solutions Secretariat (DSS), including strengthening coordination mechanisms in the Federal Member States." The DSS created in October 2019 under the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) acts as a coordinator for all durable solutions initiatives. It is currently leading the development of the **National Durable Solutions Strategy**. UNHCR has already provided various forms of support to this process and ensured that the PoCs are consulted.

The **Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions** adopted in 2017 and its accompanying Plan of Action proposes a **comprehensive regional approach** to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees and to create an enabling environment for their return and reintegration. As a further step to operationalize the Nairobi Declaration, the "**National Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Somali Returnees and IDPs 2018-2020**" (NAP) was launched. This will now be merged with the aforementioned National Durable Solutions Strategy. Overall, UNHCR will strengthen coordination forums on solutions at the field level through capacity building of staff in the field and local authorities.[31] UNHCR will work closely with partners[32] in Somalia in order to have a commonly agreed approach to **measurement of self-reliance and durable solutions**. UNHCR and partners will build upon relevant Global Compact on Refugees indicators in that endeavour.[33]

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[31] E.g support for local authorities around capacity injections towards area-based coordination of the DSTWG in Baidoa/Kismayo/ Benadir Regional Administration.

[32] Including the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO).

[33] Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/5cf907854.pdf

5.4.1. RETURN OF SOMALI REFUGEES TO SOMALIA

The creation of conditions conducive to return is one of the key objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. The 2016 ExCom Conclusion No. 112 (LXVII)[34] as well as the Guide to operationalizing the UN Secretary-General's Decision on Durable Solutions to Displacement provide the global reference framework.[35] The return and reintegration programme for Somali refugees run by UNHCR Somalia and partners is guided and governed by the Strategy on Return and Reintegration 2020-2022 (Annex 13) in conjunction with the IGAD Nairobi Declaration/ Plan of Action and the National Policy on Refugee-Returnees and IDPs given that the 2013 Tripartite Agreement expired.

All returnees returning through the support of UNHCR **receive the enhanced return package.**[36] Ensuring access to adequate services in the areas of return requires the concerted engagement of Government, humanitarian and development actors. Between July 2020 and 2022, UNHCR's Somalia and partners' strategy in this regard includes the following:

❖ Prioritize UNHCR's role in **providing information on return areas** so that prospective returnees in countries of asylum (CoAs) can make informed decisions, mainly on security, available services and livelihood opportunities. Information will continue to be accessible to illiterate POCs including through videos and visualized information (building on good practices from the Telling the Real Story project).

❖ The **return package** will be adapted as and when needed on the basis of costs of living, cost of education in the areas of return, and reintegration needs, in consultation with countries of asylum and NCRI.

❖ To assess the success of reintegration programming, **PRM** is key. A new version is currently being piloted and will be further developed in 2021 and 2022. It includes sampling increased proportions of returnees from Yemen, including more data sources for comparison and triangulation purposes, and conducting joint analysis sessions with external stakeholders.

❖ Migration/ transfer of returnee data to proGres version 4 to support **Cash Assist implementation**. **CBI Post-Distribution Monitoring** will include the monitoring of impact of CBIs on the reintegration process. V4 will also permit more comprehensive access to individual data on persons with specific needs to facilitate effective targeting, and educational and vocational profiles of returnees to support effective livelihoods programming. Such data will also be available prior to return in order to facilitate effective and proactive needs assessment and programming. Coordination with the countries of asylum will be strengthened in that regard and relevant information (profiling, intention surveys and planning documents) shared/ jointly developed.

❖ UNHCR will advocate with partners for greater engagement in high-return areas and for inclusion of returnees in programmes targeting IDPs and host communities, esp. in South West State and Jubaland.

❖ Strengthened **access to basic services and social protection systems** in return areas which allows for transitioning into longer-term development type of assistance across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, using strengthened partnerships with development actors and cross-border projects with Kenya in the areas of Education, Vocational Training and Livelihoods.[37]

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[34] Available at https://www.refworld.org/docid/57f7b5f74.html.

[35] Discussions were had with the Regional Bureau and the advice was to use these as guiding documents given that the (2004) Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities is outdated.

[36] See for details, part VI of the Strategy on Return and Reintegration.

[37] See for details on coordination forums used and on engagement with partners/ donors for this, part 6.

❖ Stronger **collaboration with UNICEF**[38]on the following child protection elements at waystations (mainly Dhobley), e.g. on joint identification, tracing and reunification, child protection desks and psychosocial support.

❖ Returnee children often drop out of school after the 9-month post return period when the UNHCR **education** grant has ended. A new UNHCR Somalia Education Strategy was developed to address this and the approach is further specified in the "Guidance Note on Education Support to Refugee Returnees in Somalia - Ensuring Disengagement and Longer-Term Sustainability". Consultations at federal and member state levels with governments and partners were conducted for this and the Bureau reviewed the documents.[39]

❖ While already approved that 40% of the Somalia slots for the **Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI)** can be given to refugee returnees, this could not materialise as no new enrolments were done in 2020 due to a global lack of funds. UNHCR Somalia will advocate for returnees to be included in 2021 and 2022.

The return planning figures are as follows, as consulted with respective Countries of Asylum (CoA):

Year	CoA	Planning figure
2021	Kenya	10,050
	Yemen	6,000
	Other	2,000
		Total 2022: 18,550
2022	Kenya	10,620
	Yemen	6,000
	Other	2,500
		Total 2022: 19,120

5.4.2. VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES IN SOMALIA TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (COO)

This is mainly applicable for Ethiopians. The last intention survey for Ethiopians was conducted in December 2018: Among the refugees, 19% considered returning and 40% among the asylum seekers. This situation is likely to have changed given that the top area of origin among Ethiopian RAS (73%) is Oromia region where the political situation in Ethiopia is most tense currently. However, Ethiopian asylum seekers constitute 98.2% of the RSD backlog and many of the profiles of refugee claims among them are weak.[40]

It will be a priority for the operation until 2021 to conduct an updated intention survey. In addition, the operation will facilitate small-scale VolRep for Ethiopian asylum seekers where conditions in the area of return allow. Ethiopian RAS leadership structures in Somaliland have indicated that once few VolRep movements are successfully facilitated, more individuals are likely to sign up. It has been clarified with UNHCR Ethiopia that the return package and assistance will be the same for Ethiopian refugees *and* asylum seekers.

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[38] Based on concept note in Annex 9.

[39] For details, see Annexes 4 and 14.

[40] See for details part 5.5. below and UNHCR Somalia RSD strategy, Annex 15.

5.4.3. RESETTLEMENT FOR REFUGEES[41]

Resettlement (RST) will continue to remain an important protection tool given the overall weak protection environment prevailing in Somalia. UNHCR Somalia has determined that 1,900 refugees are projected to be in need resettlement in 2021.[42] In 2019, Somalia's RST quota was increased from 100 in 2018 to 150. For 2020, however, Somalia has not been allocated any RST quota and was only able to submit few dossier submissions (planning figure is 35 individuals for 2020). Somalia has the opportunity to submit some cases for resettlement consideration through unallocated quotas tied to specific requirements from Canada, Finland, Sweden, Norway (urgent, emergency, medical cases). Priorities for the operation in regard to resettlement between July 2020 and 2022 will be:

❖ The nationality of the refugees considered for resettlement in 2018 and 2019 was Ethiopian only. This left many Ethiopians in Somaliland and Puntland in the unrealistic hope of getting resettled and made it difficult to manage their expectations. At the same time, RST needs have been identified among Eritreans and Yemenis as well. Hence, UNHCR Somalia is advocating for a diversification of RST cases. First "test cases" of **Yemenis** are being processed as of June 2020. UNHCR will provide capacity building for RST case workers to conduct basic exclusion assessments which is required for Yemeni cases (complex ones can be conducted by CO with Bureau support).

❖ As the number of resettlement places continues to decline globally, the premium placed on resettlement increases. This adds to the risk of fraud. The designated **Anti-Fraud** Focal Point (AFFP) will organize increasing capacity building activities for the AFFPs in the field. Self-referrals for RST will *not* be accepted for better expectation management and as a fraud-mitigation measure.

❖ Linked to the above, UNHCR will strengthen **identification mechanisms**, mainstreamed within ongoing routine protection activities and through **community-based activities**, as opposed to *specifically* going into communities *in order to* identify RST cases. Transparent referral pathways and local Multi-Functional Durable Solutions Committees will be established for this process.

❖ In the past, only Sweden accepted RST cases from Somalia. The operation, with the support of the Bureau, will continue to advocate for the identification of resettlement countries beyond Sweden, such as Canada, as anticipated in late 2019.

❖ In 2019 the Operation had an affiliate workforce (Associate Resettlement Officer, UNOPS) who was not replaced. In order to meet the planned submissions of 250 persons for 2021, the office will additionally need an international Resettlement deployee. The two strategic changes as compared to the previous RST deployee will be that his/her portfolio will be broadened to cover complementary pathways (details below) and s/he will be roving to cover Puntland and southern/central region as well.

5.4.4. COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS

Complementary pathways are paramount as they expand the number of actors providing safe avenues for refugees (and to some extent asylum seekers) to third countries. This priority is in line with the (global) UNHCR **Three-year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways and the CRRF.** Complementary pathways are particularly relevant given the limited opportunities for third-country resettlement currently available for refugees in Somalia. Access to them could not only advance solutions for refugees but could potentially have a positive impact on onwards movements in the region and beyond, the latter often precipitated by the perceived lack of solutions in the country of asylum.

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[41] For details see Annexes 16, 17: 2020/21 PGRN, RST SOPs.

[42] See Somalia Chapter of the Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN), Annex 16.

As a first step, in June 2020, UNHCR Somalia conducted a mapping of existing activities, entry points, obstacles, gaps and opportunities in this regard (Annex 18). UNHCR Somalia will work with third countries, in collaboration with the Bureau, to overcome these barriers, and bring on board the private sector to expand complementary pathway opportunities as follows:

❖ By the end of 2020: UNHCR Somalia will develop a **complementary pathways strategy**. Pathways accessible for asylum seekers will be looked at. UNHCR operation will also remain aligned with the global 2015 RSD Strategic Directions and hence focus on clearing the RSD backlog only if there is a protection benefit(s) to do that (see part 5.5. below for details).

❖ The priority for 2021 will be to enable field staff to upscale the provision of information and support to PoCs on access to **family reunification** as well as **private or community sponsorship programmes**.

❖ **Third country scholarships**: Advocate for and follow-up with the Mexican Government on scholarships for tertiary education for PoCs as the Mexican Government indicated to the FGS at the GRF in December 2019 with the support of relevant Regional Bureaus.

❖ The **IGAD Protocol on Free Movement**, endorsed in Feb 2020 by IGAD Ministers of Interior and Labour, is pending final approval by the IGAD Heads of States. This Protocol could potentially facilitate access to complementary pathways of refugees from IGAD countries, such as Ethiopians, for purposes of education or employment solely on grounds of their nationality. UNHCR Somalia will explore relevant opportunities in collaboration with the Bureau and the IGAD Liaison Officer.

❖ **Labour mobility**: In line with the Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihoods and self-reliance for refugees, returnees and host communities in the IGAD region, UNHCR Somalia with support from partners will continue assessing labour market demands in Somalia to inform skills development programs in countries of asylum. For this, discussions with NCRI, DSS, Ministry of Labor, Chamber of Commerce, and other relevant Government counterparts in respective locations as well as ILO on a skills registry including PoCs will be deepened. Beyond IGAD, UNHCR Somalia will build on the initiated discussion to explore whether the Talent Beyond Boundaries initiative can be applied in Somalia. The initiative links employers in third countries looking for skilled labor with refugees.

❖ The **"Telling the Real Story" project** (Somaliland and Puntland) will continue to incorporate the provision of information on complementary pathways, in addition to awareness raising on the risks of irregular movement. TRS provides information on legal channels to Europe as well as other regional alternatives, for instance scholarships.

5.4.5. LOCAL INTEGRATION FOR REFUGEES AND IDPS

De jure **local integration/ path to citizenship for refugees**: Under both the current 1962 Somali Citizenship Law and the proposed 2016 Citizenship Bill, the only criterion for foreigners whose father is not Somali to obtain citizenship is "if the Government specifically grants it". This is a vague criterion which to date has not been applied. During the period of this strategy, UNHCR Somalia will place more emphasis on access to citizenship for refugee women married to Somalis, making use of Article 13 (1) of the Citizenship Law, and by helping ethnic Somalis (many of which are registered as Ethiopian RAS) to obtain citizenship. The entry point for the latter is Article 3 of the Citizenship Law stipulating that "any person who by origin, language or tradition belongs to the Somali Nation, shall be considered a Somali."

De facto **local integration**: UNHCR Somalia will advocate for equal access to rights and socio-economic inclusion as outlined in part 5.3 above. It will also ensure refugees are included in the planning processes both by humanitarian/ development actors and by the Government (see for details part 6 below).

5.4.6. SOLUTIONS FOR IDPS

For IDPs, UNHCR will support clusters and other interagency initiatives aiming at sustainable return, local integration or relocation of IDPs, with a focus on the latter two.

IDP returns: NCRI and the DSS aim at creating enabling conditions for return of IDPs to rural areas. UNHCR can support this effort a) through advocacy in coordination forums to garner support of other agencies and b) by using its strong IM expertise to conduct intentions surveys. Moreover, UNHCR Somalia will help develop policy guidance on support of IDP durable solutions in rural areas. Whenever IDPs can and want to return voluntarily, UNHCR Somalia will provide individual support, as done with those affected by cyclone Sagar in Somaliland. The challenge will be that so far, not many IDPs expressed willingness to return. For example, the IDPs in Galkayo, Garowe and Bossaso fled conflict from the southern parts of Somalia and have been living in Puntland since the conflict started in 1991; they consider it home. Many of the younger generation of IDPs who grew up in urban areas such as in Benadir do not want to go back to a rural lifestyle. Therefore, the focus of UNHCR Somalia's efforts will be on relocation and local integration of IDPs.

IDP relocations in the past often took place in the framework of projects where IDPs were relocated to a new parcel of land allocated by authorities, where new shelters would be constructed, and security of tenure guaranteed. During the 3-year period of this strategy, UNHCR Somalia will promote the idea of creating joint taskforces before such relocations are conducted to ensure that relocations are done in accordance with international standards and to ensure relocated IDPs receive their title deeds and documentation as soon as the relocation took place. Key partners, depending on the location, will typically include the respective Government bodies, Clusters (CCCM, Protection, Shelter), HLP AoR, RCO, UN-HABITAT, UNDP and IOM. It is vital to have shared agreements and a conflict sensitivity analysis before the start of relocation projects. Targeting and the applied vulnerability criteria need to be designed in such a way that they avoid making beneficiaries more vulnerable by having lesser access to rights and services after their relocation to a new place (often remote from city centers). It needs to be ensured that the relocation site does not become an IDP camp but fits squarely within a broader inclusive urban planning approach. The shelter cluster is working on Affordable Housing Options through a Technical Working Group, led by the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing. The IDP relocation in Mogadishu/ Bar Bulsho will be treated as priority further to discussions between the UNHCR Somalia Country Representative and H.E. the Prime Minister. A task force on the Bar Bulsho relocations has been formed and is co-led by the RCO and UNHCR's Protection Cluster Coordinator.

As for **local integration of IDPs**, UNHCR Somalia will:

❖ Advocate for and provide support to a renewed profiling exercise conducted in collaboration with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). The figures and information established in the 2016 profiling are still used as baselines but they need updating. Furthermore, UNHCR will work with partners such as ReDSS and IOM for measuring progress towards local (re)integration.

❖ By 2026, Somalia's urban population will overtake its rural population. Hence, the upcoming two years provide a critical opportunity for UNHCR Somalia to help support the Government in setting a new course of well-planned urbanization through national and federal state level policies, implemented at the city level through fit-for-purpose land administration, and inclusive, representational governance. UNHCR and certain partners are well suited to have impact here given their expertise on HLP and their shelter programmes.[43] Instead of building ready-made shelters, more emphasis will be on trainings for IDP and refugee returnees to equip them to build

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[43] In Mogadishu, Berbera, Bossaso (Gribley Durable Solutions settlement) and Galkayo (Wadajir Durable Solutions settlement).

their own homes (in combination with CBI/ shelter kits).[44] Capacity building to authorities and private landowners on IDP's rights will be provided to mitigate forced evictions. UNHCR will also explore the possibility for leveraging pledges made by cities and municipalities at Global Refugee Forum specifically, but more broadly city networks already engaged in refugee responses.

❖ In UNHCR's programming, good practices from UN-HABITAT and partners will be considered, including provision to PoCs of integrated assistance comprising of rental coverage, Income Generating Activities grants and business skills development complemented with HLP support. These best practises increase resilience and mitigate the risk of evictions, fostering integration prospects for IDPs.

❖ In relation to HLP, UNHCR will consider commissioning study on evictions that can serve as a basis for evidence-based advocacy with Government and relevant partners. HLP aspects will also be added to the PRMN monitoring and legal assistance on HLP will be scaled up.

❖ Provide support to relevant Government actors for the implementation of the Settlement Guidelines and Management plan to provide a framework for integrating a long-term solutions outlook to the management of Mogadishu's informal settlements.

❖ In Somaliland, UNHCR will continue to support the inclusion of durable solutions for IDPs in the national development plans as well as relevant Government institutions strategies as they are incorporated in the national development plans NDP 1 and 2 as well as NDRA's 3-year strategy adopted in late 2018.

❖ Under the *EU-REINTEG 3* programme, UNHCR is targeting 300 households including IDPs with low-cost housing units by end of March 2021.

❖ At sub-national level, UNHCR Somalia and partners (mainly NRC) will provide institutional support to improve land administration and the delivery of land rights services to increase effective management of land issues.

5.5. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: MANDATE RSD IS USED STRATEGICALLY TO CREATE PROTECTION / SOLUTIONS BENEFITS AND IS LINKED TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION MECHANISMS

In the Somalia operation, there are **less refugees (14,685) than asylum-seekers (15,254).** Entirely "**clearing the RSD**" backlog will not be possible considering the limited financial and human resources (3 IUNV Eligibility Officers dedicated to RSD work across the operation as of June 2020). In line with the global **UNHCR RSD Strategic Directions 2015** and given the relative similarity in access to rights and services for refugees and asylum seekers, only those who need **RSD to achieve a protection or solutions benefit** (for example, *in order to* get RST/ a complementary pathway, or to be protected from arbitrary arrest and refoulement by local authorities) will be channelled into the process. **RSD is not an end in itself** but rather a means to achieve solutions and protection. The **criteria used for RSD prioritization**, based on the specific protection contexts in the country, are outlined on p. 6 of the UNHCR Somalia RSD Prioritisation Strategy[45]. One of the criteria for prioritization is low presumption of RSD eligibility, which means that those whose asylum claim is likely to be rejected will be prioritized for RSD. Another criterion is high presumption of eligibility for RST. Taken together, this results in, for example, Ethiopian-Somali claims, women-at-risk, at-risk minorities and LGBTQ/I cases being prioritised for RSD.

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[44] This point was also recommended by the Housing Conference Mogadishu, Nov 2019, led by the Benadir Regional Administration.

[45] For details see Annex 15.

The emphasis will be placed on systematic, proactive and continuous **identification of vulnerabilities** among the populations of concern at the various stages of UNHCR's work, including at the stage of reception, registration and through regular field and **community-based protection** activities. This approach will allow Eligibility Officers to focus on RSD adjudication, increasing their productivity. Non-RSD protection staff need to have a solid understanding of the RSD prioritization criteria to identify and refer cases. PoCs and external partners will only be able to make protection (self) referrals but no direct referrals for RSD prioritization to mitigate fraud.[46]

Key milestones for the period of this strategy include (comprehensive list of milestones is provided for it the implementation matrix – Annex 1):

❖ Priority in 2020: Given the COVID-19 context, introduce **remote interviewing and case processing** in Somaliland and Puntland in line with the guidance shared by the Bureau.

❖ Following the countrywide roll-out of the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), **moving to proGres version 4/ PRIMES** is of utmost priority for UNHCR Somalia to be achieved by the end of 2020. After its roll-out, emphasis will be placed on trainings how to fully use the wide range of v4 functionalities, including for the purposes of case management/referrals, RSD module and the fraud module.

❖ Capacity-building of UNHCR protection staff who are involved in carrying out Mandate RSD work.

For details: see 2020 RSD strategy which also entails a part on risks and associated mitigations, Annex 15.

6. PARTNERSHIPS, LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The operation will rely on the support of a variety of key stakeholders to bring its vision into fruition. UNHCR with the support of partners is fully committed to **'Delivering as One'** to achieve the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) using the **Common Country Analysis (CCA)** and the **UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF)** in support of the Government's NDP-9, under the guiding principles of the **Durable Solutions Initiative** (DSI) in Somalia.[47] UNHCR will focus on areas of strength (see SWOT analysis conducted by Protection Unit in April 2020, Annex 19) as **a technical expert** (protection, solutions, data), as **a convener and catalyzer** (implementation of the CRRF, Mixed Migration Task Forces, cross-border coordination); and as **spokesperson and advocate for communities** (with a proactive communication approach).

6.1. FRAMEWORK

The UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) is the UN's overarching multi-year strategic plan to guide its collective ambitions in support of both Somalia's development priorities and its achievement of the SDGs and is currently under development. UNHCR will continue to advocate for the inclusion of its PoCs into the relevant UN framework, as was the case with the UN Strategic Framework now expired. Under the previous National Development Plan (8), there was a resilience pillar under which there was a Sub-Pillar Working Group on Migration, Displacement and Durable Solutions. The latter used to be co-led by NCRI and UNHCR during 2019. The Sub-Pillar Working Group was discontinued: with the revised aid architecture configured around the new NDP 9, new working groups are established aligned with the **Federal Government Roadmaps,** namely on (i) social development, (ii) economic development, (iii) inclusive politics, and (iv) security and justice. No stand-alone working group/pillar

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[46] See details on the referral and approval process in the RSD strategy.

[47] 1) inclusive, participatory and consensus building, 2) integrated response transcending the humanitarian development nexus, 3) comprehensiveness and inclusiveness, 4) collective responsibility, 5) involving the populations of concern, and 6) context specific, conflict sensitive, and gender/age sensitive solutions.

on solutions is foreseen. UNHCR has been and will be supporting the Government in setting up the new Sub Working Group on solutions under the Social Development working group, bringing Government, donors and communities of practice together around solutions.

6.2. KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND EXISTING COORDINATION FORUMS

UNHCR will continue to strengthen coordination with **key stakeholders** at different levels as below. For details please refer to the stakeholder mapping under Annex 2:

❖ In line with UNHCR commitments to 'putting people first', AGD, community-based and rights-based approaches, UNHCR persons of concern (and their community-based representation bodies) referred to in the section 2.3 above are a key stakeholder for the strategy implementation;

❖ Collaborating with Government line ministries, departments and the Speaker of the Parliament;

❖ Focus on building capacities of civil society/ local NGOs to promote local expertise and ownership;

❖ UN agencies, NGOs, clusters, AoRs and working groups;

❖ Strengthened engagement with the private sector, such as mobile telecom services providers for apprenticeship/on-the-job training schemes for PoCs.

❖ Partnership with IGAD through its Support Platform;

❖ UNHCR co-leads with UNOCHA the IM Working Group and participates in the UNCT Gender Theme Group as well as the UNCT HR working group on gender parity.

UNHCR will use its influential role in the **Humanitarian Country Team**, as (co)/lead of the three clusters, and in the **Durable Solutions Working Group**, led by the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, that all PoCs are included in humanitarian and development actions. UNHCR and partners will continue providing support to the Government-led durable solutions structures set up over the past few years, including coordination platforms at the FMS (South West State and Benadir Regional Administration) and municipal levels (Baidoa, Kismayo).

6.3. ENGAGEMENT WITH WORLD BANK

In March 2020, the World Bank and the IMF approved Somalia's eligibility for the Heavy Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, providing access to International Development Assistance (IDA) instruments to mitigate impact of the multiple crises in the country. At the end of June 2020, the World Bank approved a $55 million IDA grant to support Somalia's economic recovery with a focus on inclusive private-sector-led growth. In line with CRRF objectives and based on previous discussions with Bureau and WB, UNHCR Somalia is strengthening its partnership with the World Bank with focus on the following:

❖ Support to the Government with the financing of the implementation of the GRF pledges;

❖ Access to micro finance (explained in resilience part, 5.3);

❖ Project on digital ID cards for 1,000,000 Somalis;[48]

❖ IDA 19 refugee window and the "25,000-refugees" qualifier;

❖ Inclusion of UNHCR's PoCs into WB-led socio-economic surveys (such as COVID-19 assessment);

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[48] A Government task-force has been in place since last year and recently a project director was recruited under WB's SCALED-UP project. Consultancies are being recruited in the following areas: (i) social impact and development of an inclusive outreach and enrollment strategy and (ii) setting up a grievance redress mechanisms.

❖ Inclusion of PoCs in in poverty reduction programs and strategies, such as Safety Nets/Social Protection Nets;

❖ Infrastructure development projects for the benefit of UNHCR PoCs and host communities;

❖ Land governance and strengthening authority's technical capacity on land administration issues.

7. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The UNHCR Somalia operation has strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities for resource mobilization.

Strengths: The Somalia operation has a committed Government donor base covering 88% of its Operating Level (OL) in the past three years.

Weaknesses: Somalia is marred by a protracted and recurring humanitarian, political and security crisis. Funding needs remain high; running the operation is costly and donor fatigue coupled with a difficult global economy resulting from COVID-19 are significant challenges.

Threats: A sluggish global GDP where traditional donors are cutting back on their official development assistance (ODA); global displacements levels have steadily increased over the past several decades resulting in increased competition for funding; the needs and vulnerabilities of PoCs will continue to grow at a rate that exceeds funding levels. Resources will therefore be focused on those activities where UNHCR and its partners have a comparative advantage, aligned to UNHCR Somalia's strategic priorities. Other competing agendas in the same funding arena within the East and Horn of Africa region are projected to exacerbate the already shrunken funding space. Those agendas include counterterrorism, flooding mitigation and response, debt and financial expansion (HIPC/IDA discussions), the electoral process, climate change with focus on food insecurity.

Opportunities: Efforts to diversify UNHCR Somalia's donor base, considering the shrinking funding from traditional Government donors, will continue unabated. New funding streams include private sector engagements, engagement with emerging funding sources such as Islamic social financing (Zakat) and the Sustainable Finance Framework of the Islamic Development Bank ("Sukuk" bond). UNHCR Somalia will mainstream resource mobilization across the operation, through training for staff, harmonized and efficient use of social media, increased visibility and increased use of human-interest stories. It will maintain strong relations with traditional donors through regular donor briefings, field monitoring missions establishing a peer approach with donors who can advocate on our behalf on issues regarding our persons of concern.

The engagement with the World Bank, shifting from a traditional multilateral Government funding to emergency relief and crisis funding through an anticipatory actions' framework, will be tapped into. The regionalization and decentralization within UNHCR will empower country offices to increase their capacities to fundraise according to needs on the ground. UN reforms empowering Resident Coordinators has paved the way for increased country-based pool funds (mainly Peacebuilding Fund and CERF), further strengthening the synergies for strategic partnerships at the country level. In this regard, UNHCR Somalia is committed to developing partnerships that bridge the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, using clearly defined *theories of change* in the pursuit of projects were impact is most needed.

❖ Annex 1: <u>Matrix</u> - Strategic Objectives, Milestones, Assumptions, Risks.

❖ Annex 2: <u>Stakeholder Mapping</u>:

Authorities	**Federal level:**
	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR)
	National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI)
	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED) and its Durable Solutions Secretariat – *leads the NDP-9 and the development of the National DS Strategy*
	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
	Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing – *for shelter, urbanisation*
	Ministry of Women and Human Rights - *Ensure protection, safety and living conditions of PoCs particularly of women/girls affected by SGBV*
	Ministry of Sports and Youth - *Ensure inclusion and promotion of youth and sports activities for PoCs*
	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs - *Ensure inclusion of employment opportunities, social protection, work permit for PoCs, Complementary Pathways (labour mobility)*
	Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education - *Ensure inclusion of PoCs to the national educational plans and access to continued education for returnees*
	Ministry of Health and Human Services - Ensure inclusion of PoCs into the national health plans
	Sub-national level:
	All ministries mentioned above at Sub-national level
	State Governments: of Puntland, Somaliland, Jubaland, South West, Galmuduug, Hirshabelle and Benadir Regional Administration (and its Durable Solutions Unit)
	Office of the Governor for the Banadir Region
	South West State - Commission for Refugees and IDPS (SWSCRI) – *Returns: way Station management for Baidoa,* South West State *Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management in Baidoa;* Ministry of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs in SWS
	Puntland: Ministry of Interior Federal Affair and Democratization
	Bossaso - MOIFAD – *Management of reception centre and reception processes*
	North Galkayo
	Kismayo - Jubland Refugees and IDPs Affairs commission (JRIA)
	Dolow: Office of the District Commissioners led by the District Humanitarian Coordinators
	South Galkayo and Dhusamarab – Galmudug Commission for Refugees and IDPs (GCRI)
	National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority
	Somaliland's National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA)
	Municipality of Berbera

	Somaliland Ministry of Health and Development
	Somaliland Ministry of Education
	Somaliland Ministry of Interior
	Somaliland Ministry of Planning and Development
	Somaliland Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
UN	**Agencies**: IOM, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, WFP, UN-HABITAT, UNODC (on MM), UNICEF, UNDP, WHO and OCHA, UNIDO, UN Women, UNDP, etc
	Mission: UNSOM, DSRSG/RC/HC and his Integrated Office/ RCO
	Clusters: Education and Food Security Cluster, HLP, GBV and CP sub-clusters, Cash and Voucher Working Group
International NGOs	NRC, DRC, Care International, ARC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, GRT, Concern, Relief International
National NGOs	GCEBD, PSA, Somalia NGO Consortium, SWDC, SSWC, DAN, Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development, Galkayo Medical Foundation, Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali, KAALO Aid and Development, ASAL, PSA, Women Initiative Somalia Empowerment, TASS, Somali Peace Line, MPHDO, TUOS, Hope foundation, DEH, New ways, Elman peace, INTERSOS, AVORD, NRC, Mercy Corps
PoCs and host communities	RAS communities, community-based protection committees, committees representing various groups such as PSNs, women, persons with disability etc
Private sector	Mobile telecom services providers (Golis, Telesom) - for apprenticeship/on-the-job training schemes for POCs
Regional Platforms	IGAD - *lead of regional processes such as Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action; regional support platform*
	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) - *co-lead of the DS WG*

- ❖ Annex 3: RAS dashboard.

- ❖ Annex 4: UNHCR Somalia's Education Strategy 2020-2024.

- ❖ Annex 5: UNHCR Somalia Contingency Plan for possible influx of Ethiopian refugees, June 2020.

- ❖ Annex 6: Note on UNHCR Somalia's implementation of the UNHCR Data Transformation Strategy (2020-2025), June 2020.

- ❖ Annex 7: Revised Somalia Centrality of Protection Strategy, 2020-2021, as endorsed by the HCT on June 16, 2020.

- ❖ Annex 8: Concept Note on Statelessness Roadmap and Action Plan for Somalia, Nov 2019.

- ❖ Annex 9: Concept Note on UNHCR-UNICEF collaboration in Somalia.

- ❖ Annex 10: TORs of Mixed Migration Task Force (federal level).

- ❖ Annex 11: UNHCR Somalia, Contingency Plan for Internal Displacements in Somalia, June 2020.

- ❖ Annex 12: UNHCR Livelihood Strategies for Puntland State, Somaliland and South Central.

- ❖ Annex 13: Strategy on Return and Reintegration 2020-2022.

- ❖ Annex 14: UNHCR Somalia 2020 Guidance Note on Education Support to Refugee Returnees in Somalia - Ensuring Disengagement and Longer-Term Sustainability.

- ❖ Annex 15: UNHCR Somalia, 2020 RSD prioritization strategy.

- ❖ Annex 16: 2021 Somalia Chapter of the Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN).

❖ Annex 17: UNHCR Somalia, Resettlement SOPs (updated).

❖ Annex 18: UNHCR Somalia Mapping of Operational Engagement in Complementary Pathways, June 2020.

❖ Annex 19: SWOT analysis conducted by UNHCR Somalia Protection Unit, April 2020.

❖ Annex 20: Durable Solutions Programming Principles (endorsed by FGS in 2018).