IOM SOMALIA
STRATEGIC PLAN

2022 - 2025

IOM
UN MIGRATION

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02

FOREWORD

This century presents us with a unique challenge – climate change. In Somalia, the cascading effects of a warming climate already show across all aspects of life. Like other countries in East Africa, Somalia is experiencing increased frequency of drought, forcing people to leave their homes as the land on which they depend can no longer provide adequate food or water. We see more and more people gather in crowded settlements, which results in increased community tensions and violence over resources, leading to more displacement. This chain of events creates the perfect conditions for criminal and extremist elements that exploit these vulnerabilities for recruitment and violent ends.

Forced mobility both within and beyond the country's borders put Somalia at a disadvantage, for it increases the burden on the state to provide for its population, while at the same time losing its best and brightest through migration. IOM, through its various interventions, sought to assist the Government and concerned partners to save lives and facilitate orderly migration. IOM's objectives are to provide the necessary assistance to those in need and protection to those on the move in keeping with the mandate that led to its foundation in 1951.

IOM's leadership in many sectors has guided both international and national institutions in their efforts to facilitate orderly migration and ultimately save and change lives. IOM´s leadership in humanitarian and development areas have changed the way services are delivered in Somalia.

Through various interventions, IOM works with concerned partners to provide protection, health, water, sanitation, hygiene services, shelter and durable solutions. IOM is working with institutions and partners to address border management gaps, bring back Somali expertise, and provide assistance to the Government on migration policy, data collection, and reintegration of those who have been part of extremist groups so that they become productive and positive members of a peaceful and stable society.

It is my distinct honour to present IOM Somalia's Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025. This strategy rests on three pillars that will contribute to addressing the multidimensional needs of those who are affected by drought and conflict. It supports the Government's vision to reduce vulnerabilities and create the environment for its people to thrive, not just survive. Those three pillars—Emergency and Post Crisis; Transition and Recovery and; Migration Governance and Development—are guided by the Organization's global Strategic Vision (Resilience, Mobility and Governance) to provide comfort to those in need, to protect those on the move, and regulate migration when necessary.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Somalia for being a strong partner throughout the years. I am grateful to the colleagues at the Regional Office for their guidance and their steadfast support during the development of this Strategic Plan and to everyone at IOM Somalia for putting their foot forward day in and day out to save lives and provide relief to those in need.

FRANTZ CELESTIN
CHIEF OF MISSION, IOM SOMALIA

03 ABOUT IOM

170+
MEMBER STATES

1951
ESTABLISHED

15,000+
STAFF

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the United Nation's leading agency on migration and the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration, working closely with its key stakeholders - migrants and Member States - to promote humane, safe, and orderly migration. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants from an integral and holistic perspective, including links to development, to maximize the benefits and opportunities of migration and reduce its challenges. Established in 1951, IOM now has more than 170 Member States, offices in over 400 field locations and more than 15,000 staff - 90 percent of IOM's staff being deployed in the field. In the East and Horn of Africa region, IOM has 10 country offices. In Somalia, IOM operates from its main office in Mogadishu, eight field offices, as well as the Nairobi support office in Kenya.

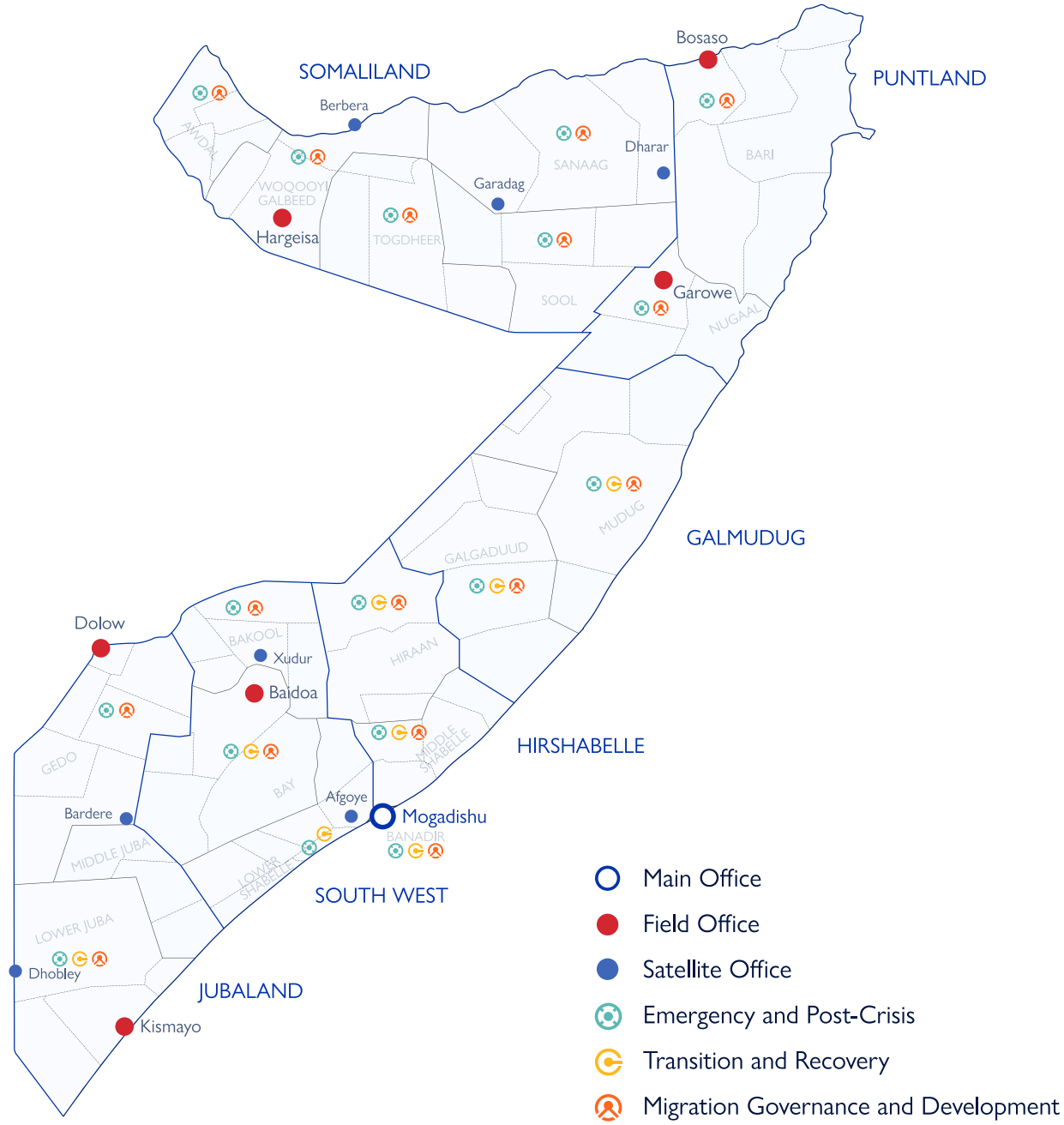
IOM's Global Strategic Vision, presented to IOM Member States in 2019, spans the period of 2019 to 2023. The Vision articulates how IOM plans to meet its new and emerging responsibilities, including IOM's mandated role as Network Coordinator. It sets out the 'direction of travel' for IOM, is forward looking and encourages 'joined-up thinking'. This Strategic Plan is aligned with the Vision and its Strategic Results Framework, and its corresponding Regional Strategy for 2020-2024[1], which are anchored in the overall framework of the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact for Migration).[2]

As recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[3], human mobility is indivisible from sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – and the commitment to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind – will not be achieved without due consideration of migration. Additionally, the Global Compact for Migration is grounded in the 2030 Agenda and promotes the principles of having a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to address this intrinsic link. IOM's Strategic Vision will support its Member States to achieve this, ultimately leveraging the potential of migration through a whole-of-government approach to achieve sustainable development outcomes for all. It is a direct contribution to the Decade of Action to fast-track progress for reaching the SDGs.

1. IOM Regional Strategy 2020-2024. Available here
2. Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, 10 December 2018. Available here
3. United Nations, "Sustainable Development Goals". Available here

04 IOM SOMALIA

IOM PRESENCE IN SOMALIA MAP



Established in 2006, IOM Somalia has set a strong record on the delivery of frontline services to crisis-affected populations, while steadily developing models and partnerships for longer term recovery and migration governance. The Mission manages a main office in Mogadishu, and field offices in Kismayo, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Dhobley, Doolow, Garowe, and Dhuusamarreeb as well as the Nairobi Support Office in Kenya. IOM also has strong programmatic presence across Somalia, particularly in underserved areas, such as Lower Shabelle.

IOM Somalia falls under the Organization's Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa in Nairobi and supports the regional goal to contribute to seven regional strategic objectives outlined in the East and Horn of Africa Regional Strategy 2020-2024, in partnership with states, regional institutions, international agencies, communities and migrants.[4]

Somalia's protracted crisis calls loudly for adoption of the New Way of Working.[5] As agreed at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, IOM is committed to meeting humanitarian needs and, at the same time, reducing risk and vulnerabilities with a long-term view to ending humanitarian needs. Pursuant to the New Way of Working, IOM Somalia will reinforce partnerships with the Government, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations based on its comparative advantage and shared principles, strengthen local capacities and work with multi year timeframes to achieve collective outcomes. Furthermore, IOM Somalia will contribute to the collective efforts to advance operationalization of the triple Nexus – Humanitarian, Development and Peace – through its programmes and activities. IOM Somalia's focus in the coming years will be on sustainable interventions.

The 2022-2025 Strategic Plan sets out IOM Somalia's strategic objectives and key outcomes together with an illustration of proposed activities to reach the desired results. It also highlights the principles that guide IOM's work and how these are reflected in our programming.

In preparing the Strategic Plan, IOM Somalia concentrated on the intersection between what the country requires and what IOM is best positioned to deliver, in line with national priorities and, drawing from its institutional expertise. To remain relevant, this Strategic Plan will adapt to changing realities and priorities.

The Strategic Plan closely aligns with the following key frameworks and policies.

IOM MIGRATION FRAMEWORKS

- Migration Governance Framework (MiGoF)[6]
- Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF)
- IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration and Sustainable Development
- Strategic Vision: Setting a Course for IOM 2019-2023 and its Strategic Results Framework
- IOM Migration Data Strategy: Informing Policy and Action on Migration, Mobility and Displacement (2020-2025)
- IOM Institutional Framework for Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crises
- IOM Regional Strategy 2020-2024 for East and Horn of Africa
- IOM Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030[7]
- IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action[8], IOM Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019[9]
- IOM's Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission and Reintegration of international migrants[10]
- Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS) Framework

In 2015, IOM's Council of Member States endorsed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGoF), which concisely presents the essential elements to ensure migration fulfills its potential to benefit migrants and society. The Framework's three objectives are to advance the socio-economic wellbeing of migrants and society; ensure migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner; and effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises. These objectives are accompanied by three principles, which are cross-cutting. The Framework's three principles are adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights; formulation of policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach; and engagement with partners to address migration and related issues.

4. IOM, "East and Horn of Africa: Regional Strategy 2020-2024". Available here
5. IOM, "UN Launches Commitment to Action at WHS", 24 May 2016. Available here
6. IOM, "Migration Governance Framework". Available here
7. IOM, "Institutional Strategy on Migration, Environment and Climate Change 2021-2030". Available here
8. IOM, Council 106th Session, "IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action", 12 October 2015. Available here
9. IOM, Council 106th Session, "IOM Gender Equality Policy 2015-2019", 19 November 2015. Available here
10. IOM's Policy on the full spectrum of return readmission and reintegration of international migrants, 2021. Available here

Towards achieving this final objective, and at the request of its Member States, IOM developed the Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), which combines IOM's humanitarian, recovery and migration management services in various sectors.

The IOM Somalia Strategic Plan is guided by three main pillars of IOM's Global Strategic Vision 2019 to 2023, which articulates how IOM, as an organization, needs to develop in order to meet new and emerging responsibilities. This will not replace the aforementioned strategic approach, but rather highlights its needs and priorities, a clearer direction for the Organization to take within the complex and revolving global migration landscape. The three main pillars include: Resilience, Mobility and Governance.

Resilience

- Priority 1: Mitigate adverse drivers of displacement and irregular migration
- Priority 2: Promote and provide timely and effective assistance and protection to people at risk and/or affected by crisis
- Priority 3: Promote durable solutions and reintegration for displaced persons and returning migrants

Mobility

- Priority 4: Facilitate mobility and support regional integration
- Priority 5: Promote inclusion and conditions that empower migrants and the diaspora to contribute to sustainable development

Governance

- Priority 6: Promote robust and whole-of-government structures, coherent policies and normative frameworks underpinning migration at the subnational, national, regional and global levels and supportive of sustainable development objectives
- Priority 7: Reduce the incidence of irregular migration, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons

Guided by these three pillars, the present Strategic Plan is also informed by the seven priorities of IOM's Regional Strategy for the East and Horn of Africa 2020-2024.

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

The UN Member States formally adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 10 December 2018. The non-binding Global Compact is the culmination of a process that began in September 2016 when the United Nations General Assembly addressed, for the first time at such a high level, the issue of human mobility and its many dimensions in a High-Level Summit on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants. It provides a roadmap for how States can best manage migration and cooperate more effectively with one another as well as with other relevant stakeholders, for the decades to come, recognizing that States have to do so on the basis of their own migration realities and capacities.

The Global Compact's 23 objectives and their associated commitments and actions provide a 360-degree approach to international migration that can help achieve safe, orderly, and regular migration. It holds the promise to strengthen the collective commitment to the human rights of all, to protecting the most vulnerable and to contributing to prosperity by emphasizing the deep linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In late August/early September 2021 the African Review Conference took place. A continental report to review the implementation of GCM in Africa was drafted considering national voluntary reports submitted by Member States. Key recommendations highlighted the need to empower local communities to respond to growing migrant needs in Africa, and ensure that all migrants, regardless of their status, are able to exercise their human rights. By adopting the GCM, Member States committed to review it every four years at the regional level, starting in 2022 through the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). The IMRF is expected to take place in May 2022, to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the GCM. It will conclude with the adoption of a Progress Declaration.

The Secretary General decided to establish a UN Network on Migration to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support to implementation as well as follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration, in response to the needs of Member States. IOM serves as coordinator of and Secretariat to the new Network. Support to the implementation, follow-up and review of the Global Compact for Migration will be an important priority for IOM both in the context of its own work and in its new capacity as coordinator and Secretariat of the UN Network on Migration. The Organization, as a whole, will be involved in the delivery of this support with global, country and regional level action all being key. In Somalia, the UN Network on Migration was officially launched in March 2021, with IOM as the Secretariat.

The Global Compact implementation will require concerted action not only by governments but also by the many non-governmental actors who have an essential role to play in good migration governance, including civil society, the private sector, unions, migrant and diaspora organizations, academia and migrants themselves, amongst others. IOM will be working to support implementation of the Global Compact and executing its role as coordinator and Secretariat of the UN Network on Migration in this spirit of partnership and cooperation.

OTHER RELEVANT FRAMEWORKS

National Frameworks

- National Development Plan (NDP) 2020-2024[11]
- Annual Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP)
- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia 2021-2025[12]
- Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority/ Accountability (CRESTA/A) Framework
- Wadajir National Framework for Local Governance
- National Durable Solutions Strategy 2020-2024

Regional Frameworks

- 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy) of the African Union[13]
- African Union Agenda 2063
- AU Migration Policy Framework (2018-2030)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance Protocol
- IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Somali Refugees
- African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCTA)
- Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration (RMFM) Communique and a Call-to-Action Priorities (2020-2023).
- Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen[14]

Global Frameworks

- Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) frameworks
- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- Global Action Plan promoting the health of refugees and migrants[15]
- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants[16]
- Paris Agreement

SOMALIA – MIGRATION AND COUNTRY OUTLOOK

People in need: **7.7M**[17]

Total population: **15.7M**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): **2.9M**

IDP sites: **+2,400**

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) – Prevalent GBV disproportionately affecting women, girls and IDPs

11. Federal Government of Somalia, "Somalia National Development Plan: 2020 to 2024". Available here
12. UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. Available here
13. African Union, "2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy". Available here
14. Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Available here
15. WHO, Global Action Plan, "Promoting the health of refugees and migrants 2019-2023". Available here
16. UN General Assembly, "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", 13 September 2016. Available here
17. Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Armed conflict – Diverse non-state armed actors are the most immediate threat:

Somalia has seen continued internal conflict and political instability since the outbreak of civil war in 1991. Although reduced in size, armed actors remain a serious security threat to the country, with the capacity for large scale attacks and control over populations in rural areas. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict as deliberate targets and unintended victims.

Natural hazards – Somalia remains prone to natural hazards, including floods and droughts, and will experience further climatic shocks in the next years:

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic and the current desert locust invasion, Somalia is directly hit by the combined impact of regular droughts and floods. Over 7.7 million Somalis continue to require urgent life-saving assistance.[18] Furthermore, extreme weather events continue to occur and increase in frequency and intensity in Somalia. Somalia remains disaster-prone with climatic shocks recurring on a short cycle basis.

Socio-economic – Very high rates of poverty and severe constraints on basic services:

As is often the case in protracted crises, vulnerabilities are magnified by the interplay among crisis features. In Somalia, the drought exacerbates conflict by increasing competition for resources, which Non-State Armed Actors feed off, exploiting vulnerabilities. Conflict worsens the impact of natural hazards by depleting family assets, disrupting traditional coping mechanisms, including migration, and impeding humanitarian access. Conflict and drought force internal displacement as well, which the NDP recognizes as a cause of poverty (IDPs and the rural population (both agro-pastoralists and nomads) have the highest rates of monetary poverty.). Poverty further erodes resilience and recovery.

MIGRATION DIMENSION

Somalia's climate crises, poverty and limited basic services in rural areas have forced many Somalis to migrate, modify mobility patterns and accelerate rural-urban migration.

The Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 (Somalia)[19] mentions that around 2.9 million people have settled into 2,400 IDP sites, most of which are informal, small and scattered settlements in urban or peri-urban areas around Baidoa, Mogadishu, Galkayo, Doolow and Kismayo. They are often joined by cross-border returnees, the urban poor and rural-urban migrants. Displaced populations move to spontaneous sites (private land) that are already overcrowded and lacking services. Sustainable service provision to those sites is a challenge due to their temporary nature where permanent infrastructure cannot be built. Populations are constantly at risk of eviction from these sites and living conditions are generally substandard. Overcrowding and poor sanitation increases health risks as well, including those of water borne diseases.

Protection risks are prevalent, including GBV – particularly for displaced women and girls, recruitment by armed actors, early marriage, human trafficking, forced eviction, violence and extortion. Among the displaced, female-headed households, unaccompanied migrant children and members of minority groups are particularly vulnerable as they can face high barriers to access services and are pushed into undesirable resettlement locations.[20]

Somalia continues to be a key source, transit and, to some extent, destination country for irregular migratory flows. On one hand, it is a country of origin for Somalis seeking better livelihoods in the Middle East countries and elsewhere, while on the other hand it is both a destination and the main transit country for migrants from Ethiopia travelling on the Eastern Route.[21] Somalia's porous borders, including one of the longest coastal lines in Africa, represent a border management challenge. Every year, the thousands of Somalis who make hazardous journeys along regional migration routes are exposed to severe protection risks.

Somalia is also a country of return with the highest number of migrants returning from the Gulf States. According to the Federal Government of Somalia, in 2019, more than 4,000 migrants returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with limited support upon arrival due to the absence of post arrival and reintegration assistance tailored to this group.[22] Like IDPs, returnees face challenges to reintegrate as they often face difficulties accessing livelihood opportunities, housing and basic services.

18. Humanitarian Response Plan 2022.
19. OCHA, "Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan: Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022", December 2021. Available here
20. On protection concerns, see OCHA, "2022 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview", October 2021. Available here
21. Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen 2021-2024, p. 37. Available here
22. Ibid.

Somalia has a formidable diaspora, with estimates as high as 2 million individuals.[23] Remittances, estimated between USD 1.2 and 2 billion annually, play a critical role in Somalia's economy. One-third of remittance recipients are poor.[24] The diaspora proved its continuing commitment to Somalia's welfare in the recent mobilization to prevent famine and should be considered an essential partner for relief and development. The role of diaspora in the government also highlights the major part they play in Somalia's politics, institutional capacity building and sustainable development. However, data collected in 2020 showed that the COVID-19 pandemic led to a direct decline in remittances towards households in the country.[25]

HEALTH DIMENSION

The health system in Somalia remains fragmented, under-resourced, unequally distributed and insufficient to provide life-saving and preventative services. In recent years, Somalia made progress with new health-care centres, clinics, hospitals and pharmacies, as well as medical schools being established. However, Somalia continues to have an insufficient number of health facilities and skilled workforce in addition to low health expenditure. Clinical capacities tend to be very basic, including for communicable diseases, reproductive health and under-nutrition conditions which constitute the largest contribution to morbidity and mortality. Women and children are particularly exposed to elevated health risks, and the under-five and maternal mortality rates in Somalia are among the highest in the world. Vaccination coverage remains low, including for measles, representing a critical concern for cross border transmission.

On 16 March 2020, Somalia confirmed its first case of COVID-19. Despite the various response measures put in place and some progress made to strengthen health system, Somalia has still limited capacity to respond to and prevent the spread of outbreaks namely COVID-19 and mitigate its socioeconomic impact particularly among populations where health preventive measures such as social distances and access to safe water are often impossible. Though restrictions in mobility have been mostly lifted in the country, the ripple socioeconomic effects of the pandemic have not left the population untouched. COVID-19 is expected to continue to impact the lives of Somalis in already vulnerable communities, including internally displaced populations, returnees and migrants. COVID is not the only threat in Somalia since the re-emerging of cholera and measles outbreaks is a reality.

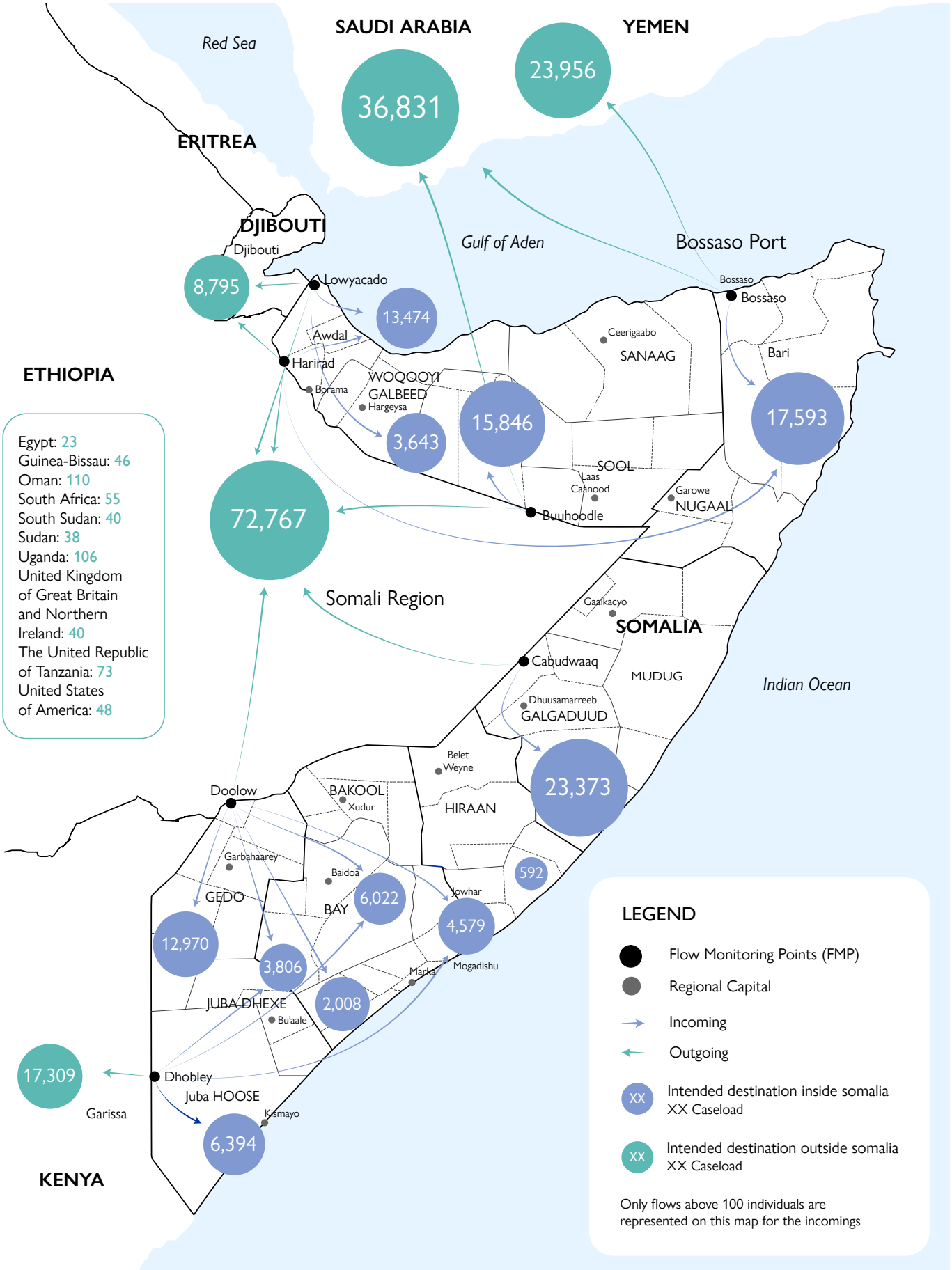
CLIMATE CHANGE DIMENSION

Due to the country's low adaptive capacity and geographic location, Somalia is considered one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change. Increased variability in precipitation patterns contribute to more frequent and intensified periods of drought, as well as more frequent floods, storms and cyclones. For a population heavily reliant upon the natural resource base with limited adaptive capacities, this puts a strain on livelihoods, as crops fail, and livestock die. Competition over natural resources is one of the main causes of conflict in the country, contributing to conflict-induced displacement. These factors compounded create a vicious cycle where conflict and displacement further degrade the capacities of people and institutions to adapt to environmental variability, increasing the vulnerability of communities to the negative effects of climate change.

Recurring drought, floods, and food insecurity have continued to devastate the lives of millions of Somalis. As an example, the main cause of displacement in 2020 was floods, rendering over 900,000 persons displaced. In 2021, it was conflict, with nearly 550,000 persons newly displaced. Due to the failure of seasonal rains, Somalia is currently experiencing one of its worst drought periods in recent years, with almost 700,000 persons newly displaced in the first half of 2022. These cyclical humanitarian crises have created a high dependence on humanitarian support for the country's displaced and vulnerable persons. In recent years, Somalia has taken progressive steps, moving from a protracted humanitarian emergency towards transition and recovery. However, to address the recurring cycle of humanitarian crises and displacement caused by natural hazards, it is imperative to include climate change adaptation as part of a long-term development strategy. Climate change is gaining traction as a priority for the Government, as well as among the donor community. This is evident from the recent policy development at federal level. The Government submitted its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2021.

IOM Somalia aims to support the Government of Somalia in the implementation of these policies, contributing to the reduction of climate change as a driver of displacement and conflict, and through the inclusion of climate adaptation practices in durable solutions programming.

23. DEMAC, "Diaspora Organizations and their Humanitarian Response in Somalia", July 2021. Available here
24. Office of the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Somalia, "Aid Flows in Somalia", April 2017, p.11. Available here World Bank, "Somali Poverty Profile", June 2017, p. xxii, 41. Available here
25. IOM, "COVID-19 and the state of remittance flows to Somalia", August 2020. Available here



DISCLAIMER: THIS MAP IS FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY. NAMES AND BOUNDARIES ON THIS MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY IOM.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

While predicting Somalia's future migratory context is difficult, IOM adopted the following assumptions to inform the strategic planning process, based on IOM's continuous work in the country for more than 15 years.

The conflict between the Government and non-state actors is expected to continue

Given the plethora of armed non-state actors and issues of contention, the armed conflict is expected to continue, even as points of conflict subside.

Food insecurity remains widespread

Somalia remains prone to recurrent natural disasters and may experience further climatic shocks. Food insecurity remains widespread and recovery of livelihoods from past climatic shocks will be slow.

Natural hazards, exacerbated by climate change, will intensify

A majority of displacements are currently caused by natural hazards such as droughts and floods. Climate change and natural hazards will continue to impact Somalia and will increasingly contribute to displacement.

Mixed flows of migrants will continue to move into underserved urban settlements

Cross-border returns and returns of aspiring and former migrant workers will remain significant, as many of those sending remittances are affected by the global economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many returnees will join IDPs in underserved urban settlements, putting additional pressure on the communities and resources. More generally, an infrastructure challenged by instability is ill-capacitated to respond to a continuing mixed flow of migrants moving towards cities and towns, through the provision of services and income opportunities.

Support to displacement will continue

New displacements will continue, while obstacles to durable solutions will further protract displacement.

Federalism and political progress will move forward

Federalism and political progress with officially recognized Federal Member States will be led by the Federal Government of Somalia. IOM will continue to support existing structures at both regional and federal level.

Security sector reform will proceed

Security sector reform will proceed slowly, and some communities may be affected by the departure of international forces. New areas may be recovered but existing liberated areas may experience regression.

Humanitarian and development efforts will continue to receive support

The international community and the Somali diaspora will remain supportive of humanitarian and development efforts, recognizing the opportunity afforded by sustained progress on the governance agenda.

IOM will continue to pursue "whole-of-government" approach

In line with proposed activities, IOM will coordinate with relevant line ministries, including but not limited to: Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Public Work, Reconstruction and Housing, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Special Envoy for Migrants and Children's Rights, National Commission for Refugees and IDPs, Immigration and Naturalization Directorate, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information, the Office of the Prime Minister and their regional Member State equivalents.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic will continue to affect the socio-economic, political, and migratory context globally, which will have a direct impact on Somalia operations. Possible new COVID-19 variants, if any, might also impact operations.

Funding Constraints

The COVID-19 pandemic, political instabilities, competing priorities and overall donor fatigue in the region will affect the resource mobilization efforts in Somalia.

05 STRATEGIC FOCUS

IOM SOMALIA'S OVERARCHING GOAL FROM 2022 to 2025

To contribute to a stronger, more resilient somalia through an effective and principled approach to migration, displacement, peace building and strengthening of strategic partnerships

Achieving this goal during a protracted crisis requires simultaneous action across multiple domains and facilitated by the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. For IOM Somalia, this goal is reflected in three strategic objectives: a) Emergency and Post Crises; b) Transition and Recovery; and c) Migration Governance and Development. These objectives are not related in a linear way, but instead linked by their shared attention to vulnerable migrants and their communities. They are joined by IOM's MiGoF and other cross-cutting principles, which together will facilitate resilience at all levels of society and build institutional capacities.

PRINCIPLES IN ACTION (CROSS-CUTTING)

SHARED OUTCOMES

Although the New Way of Working and Nexus speaks most clearly to systemic relationships, IOM is also committed to reviewing how its different programmes and offices can work together more fluidly and coherently to support inter-programmatic outcomes.

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

IOM has a policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by IOM staff members and the employees or any other persons engaged and controlled by IOM Contractors. IOM is committed to fully engage with the UN/Humanitarian Country Teams to prevent, report, investigate and eradicate sexual misconduct by humanitarian actors.

REINFORCING LOCAL CAPACITIES

IOM Somalia's principle is to reinforce, not replace, local capacities. Except in those cases where its application is incompatible with the principle of humanity, IOM will work with local governments, NGOs and CSOs to engage and strengthen existing services and institutions for greater efficiency and effectiveness, and resilience. On the ground, the principle translates into working with governmental officials to deliver basic services, transferring know-how to local disaster management agencies and assisting local authorities to engage communities in participatory planning.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

IOM's Gender Equality Policy calls for gender mainstreaming in programming and requires staff to identify and respond to different protection and assistance needs. IOM Somalia mainstreams gender and inclusion under its three objectives with attention to the differentiated needs of diverse gender and marginalized groups. Specific actions to encourage the active participation of women and girls in decision making in community planning exercises will counteract the disproportionate protection risks that are exacerbated during displacement, partly as a result of barriers to such participation.

INCLUSION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

IOM strives to promote inclusion in all aspects of programming through the mainstreaming of disability inclusion. Activity methodologies have been enhanced to incorporate the Washington Group Short Set of Questions as a mechanism to better capture the community prevalence of persons living with disabilities and the barriers that they face in accessing services in Somalia. Moreover, IOM is engaged in research specifically focused on highlighting how the agency can better serve persons living with disabilities through modifying programme approaches and focusing on creating more tailored service delivery models.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

To ensure Somalia's migration policy and frameworks are harmonized with continental and regional policies in a manner that promotes regular inter and intra-regional migration.

PRINCIPLES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION

IOM's Principles for Humanitarian Action[26] reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. IOM believes that its pursuit of transition and recovery gains in contexts like Somalia is compatible with humanitarian objectives in most cases. Where these are incompatible, however, humanity prevails.

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

IOM requires all staff to mainstream protection principles in its responses to crises by prioritizing safety, dignity and meaningful access. In Somalia, IOM recognizes that vulnerability is the interaction between inherent and external characteristics as well as power dynamics and is committed to protecting those at high risk of neglect, discrimination, abuse and exploitation among the displaced and crisis-affected communities.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

With special emphasis in its role as CCCM Cluster co-coordinator, IOM will prioritize accountability to affected populations[27] by providing IDP site residents timely and accessible information on services and programming, actively seeking their views and feedback and enabling their participation in decision making.

POPULATION EMPOWERMENT

IOM's response to protracted displacement is set out in the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations framework[28], which seeks to empower IDPs and their communities to resolve their displacement situations. The approach requires IOM to reinforce positive coping and self-reliance opportunities among participants, while contributing to conductive environments to achieve durable solutions that end displacement. A key foundation for IOM's approach is the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons.[29]

In response to the trends and to the development priorities of the Federal Government of Somalia, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the African Union (AU), and in alignment with international, regional and national frameworks, IOM Somalia has identified three strategic objectives.[30] These strategic objectives have been clustered under, and respond to, the pillars of the IOM Strategic Vision – resilience, mobility and governance – as set out in the section below.

Resilience

In response to the promise of peace; the increasingly protracted nature of crises, fragility, and potential ruptures including underlying drivers of drought vulnerability; persistent vulnerability of migrants in irregular situations; and the continuous re-emergence of public health threats, notably the current COVID-19 pandemic, IOM will redouble its humanitarian response and efforts in Somalia geared towards resilience. In doing so, IOM will engage across the HDPN "continuum". This will include, among others, preparedness to response to crises and achieving durable solutions; mainstreaming across sectoral programmes to address the protection risks and violations faced by displaced commununities; delivering frontline services to addressing long-term challenges more sustainably by empowering and legitimizing nascent government authorities; and accelerating inclusive growth across the sectors of the economy, with particular emphasis on creating opportunities for women and young people.

26. IOM, Council 106th Session, "IOM's Humanitarian Policy – Principles for Humanitarian Action", 12 October 2015. Available here
27. Inter-agency Standing Committee, "Operational Framework on AAP", 5 December 2013. Available here
28. IOM, "The Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework". Available here
29. Inter-Agency Standing Committee, "Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons", April 2010. Available here
30. These strategic objectives respond to the pillars described in the IOM Strategic Vision. The IOM Strategic Results Framework (SRF) and its four objectives: humanitarian response (SRF Objective 1), resilience (Objective 2), mobility (Objective 3) and governance (Objective 4) capture the areas highlighted in the Strategic Vision. These strategic objectives also align to the seven regional strategic objectives identified in the IOM Regional Strategy 2020-2024 for the East and Horn of Africa and will be tackled through coordinated cross-thematic approaches to contribute to broader national goals.

	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES
EMERGENCY AND POST-CRISIS	Save lives, alleviate suffering and establish durable solutions in crisis-affected populations	1. Better conditions and services in displacement-affected communities 2. Safer water, sanitation and hygiene practices in communities in crisis 3. Improved living conditions and protection through dignified shelters and non-food items 4. Improved physical and psychosocial well-being among migrant and host communities 5. Strengthened national and local capacity to prepare for and respond to crises 6. Government-led and community-driven durable solutions advanced in urban and peri-urban settlements 7. Better informed and evidence-based programming and decision-making by crisis response actors 8. Reducing the risk of forced displacement resulting from environmental factors by enhancing the resilience of affected communities
TRANSITION AND RECOVERY	Establish foundations for stabilization and long-term recovery	1. Communities emerging from crisis experience peace and stability 2. Social and political capital strengthened in conflict-impacted areas 3. At-risk youth engaged in safe and lawful livelihoods
MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT	Advance well-being of society and migrants through stronger migration governance and development	1. Improved practices to protect and assist vulnerable migrants are operational 2. Sustainable reintegration of returning Somalis from abroad 3. Governance structures and capacities enhanced to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and harness benefits from migration 4. Strengthened cross-border migration management 5. Diaspora human and financial resources optimized

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES	LINKS TO INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS
NDP Social Pillar: improve access by Somali citizens to health, education and other essential services, including social protection systems in times of extreme need **Recovery and Resilience Framework**: IOM promotes a sustainable recovery while addressing the underlying drivers of drought vulnerability	**SDG #1, #3, #5, #6, #8 #11, #13** on health, wash, reducing disaster impact, gender equality, resilience to climatic events, natural disasters and socio-economic shocks **MiGoF objective 2** on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises **UNCF priority 3 and 4** on strengthening resilience of Somali institutions, society and population, durable solutions and ensuring access to basic social services **IOM East and Horn of Africa Regional Strategy**: Resilience **IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Solutions (PRDS)**
Wadajir Framework decentralization goal & CRESTA/A principles: IOM supports community-based recovery and government accountability **NDP Economic Development Pillar**: accelerate inclusive growth across the sectors of the economy, with particular emphasis on creating opportunities for women and young people	**SDG #5, # 8, #10, #16** on gender equality, reduced inequalities, stabilization and peace, justice and strong institutions. **UNCF priorities 1, 2, 3 and** on federalism, reconciliation, security, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society, and on socio-economic opportunities, as well as the UN's cross-cutting commitment to youth engagement and empowerment **CAS efforts** on stabilization and preventing and countering violent extremism **MiGoF objective 2** on effective responses to the mobility dimensions of crises **IOM East and Horn of Africa Regional Strategy**: Resilience
NDP Inclusive Politics: strengthen the effectiveness of political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violence **NDP Security and the Rule of Law Pillar**: reduce insecurity across Somalia and strengthen citizens' access to an equitable and affordable systems of justice	**SDG #5, #8 and #16** on counter- trafficking **SDG #10** on well-managed migration policies and remittances **MiGoF objectives 1 and 3** seeking to advance socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society and ensure migration is safe and orderly **UNCF priority 1, 2, 3, and 4** on supporting institutions, security and rule of law and socio- economic opportunities **IOM East and Horn of Africa Regional Strategy**: Resilience, Mobility and Governance

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE 1 | SAVE LIVES, ALLEVIATE SUFFERING AND ESTABLISH DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN CRISIS-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Under this strategic objective, IOM aims to ensure preparedness to respond to crises (whether climatic hazards, conflict or other) as part of a greater focus on resilience and achieving durable solutions. To this end, IOM will ensure a comprehensive approach, a complementarity between emergency preparedness and response activities, and durable solutions programming in addressing humanitarian crises in Somalia. This will enable IOM to address various crises from their onset with emergency activities, whilst bridging emergency activities with durable solutions during the exit phase in order to set the foundation for recovery and prevention programming.

Through mainstreaming across sectoral programmes, IOM also aims to address protection risks and violations faced by displaced communities. In particular, identifying and addressing exclusion and discrimination including those related to societal discrimination, age and gender, vulnerability, and other heightened protection risks and threats arising from persistant displacement.

Leveraging the core technical capabilities of the emergency programmes in IOM, including Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Immigration and Border Management (IBM) as well as Durable Solutions, IOM aims to support communities and the Government before- during- and post-crisis, and assist in strengthening resilience and preparedness to address future crises by achieving the following seven outcomes.

OUTCOME 1
BETTER CONDITIONS AND SERVICES IN DISPLACEMENT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 1A.1. Crisis-affected populations have their basic needs met and have minimum living conditions with reduced barriers to access for marginalized and vulnerable individuals;
- 1A.2. Humanitarian assistance is provided in a manner that actively contributes to immediate and longer-term response;
- 2D.2. All migrants, displaced persons and communities access essential services, including housing, health, education, WASH, energy and social security.

Humanitarian needs in IDP sites and settlements are severe, the caseload is large and geographically dispersed, and access is impeded by actors in the conflict and, in other ways, by gatekeepers. IOM will continue its CCCM programming as well as role as CCCM Cluster Co-coordinator to improve coordination in service delivery, structural conditions, and system-wide accountability to populations in IDP sites. With humanitarian partners, IOM will mainstream protection in its work, such as mitigating GBV through proper site planing, ensuring equal representation of genders in community on camp safety such as through safety audits and community watch groups, accountability to affected populations as well as complaints and feedback mechanisms. IOM will also work closely with protection and health partners to ensure that there are robust referral pathways for protection and GBV in IDP sites. Given the importance of shelter, WASH, health and IOM's comparative advantage vis-à-vis logistically-complex operations, IOM teams will identify partners or provide frontline services to ensure that vulnerable residents are provided with a holistic multi-sector response.

OUTCOME 2

SAFER WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES IN COMMUNITIES IN CRISIS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcome:

- 2D.2. All migrants, displaced persons and communities access essential services, including housing, health, education, WASH, energy and social security.

Water and sanitation conditions deteriorated in recent years due to conflict, drought, household poverty and mobility patterns that put excessive demands on limited resources. Less than half the population has access to protected/clean water and open defecation is the norm for almost four in 10 Somalis. Such conditions contribute to disease outbreaks, malnutrition, and preventable deaths. Looking forward, the UN estimates that over 6.4 million Somalis are in need of humanitarian WASH assistance in 2021 with a continued increase expected.[31] IOM will continue to meet humanitarian WASH needs through water trucking, water systems establishment, and where feasible, with sustainable water solutions. Through the integrated health teams, IOM will continue to expand hygiene promotion activities and increase the impact of community water committees to better Somali resilience to water-bourne diseases, such as cholera.

OUTCOME 3

IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS AND PROTECTION THROUGH DIGNIFIED SHELTERS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 1A.1. Crisis-affected populations have their basic needs met and have minimum living conditions with reduced barriers to access for marginalized and vulnerable individuals;
- 1A.2. Humanitarian assistance is provided in a manner that actively contributes to immediate and longer-term response;
- 2D.2. All migrants, displaced persons and communities access essential services, including housing, health, education, WASH, energy and social security.

Many IDP households have faced a steady depletion of assets and increase in negative coping mechanisms, culminating in severe conditions with regards to their food insecurity, malnutrition, disease outbreaks, water and hygiene conditions, and critical protection concerns. Of particular concern are displaced households in IDP sites who are facing extreme needs at greater rates than other population groups. It is estimated that 95 per cent of all IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance in Somalia are hosted in urban areas in informal sites.[32] As a result, inadequate shelter/housing solutions that address the needs and priorities of displaced populations in the context of increased displacement, rapid urbanization, poor urban planning, limited housing standards and tenure insecurity have led to high levels of forced evictions. This context has created serious risks of vulnerability to physical insecurity, conflicts on land tenure and rights. In this context, IOM will continue to address emergency needs of displaced persons while providing shelter and non-food items assistance to those newly displaced; whereas provide more durable housing solutions (transitional or permanent) where security of tenure is secured and funding permits.

OUTCOME 4

IMPROVED PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING AMONG MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcome:

- 1A.1. Crisis-affected populations have their basic needs met and have minimum living conditions with reduced barriers to access for marginalized and vulnerable individuals.

The persistent health crisis means that almost half of Somalis are unable to access necessary health services and the country's infant and maternal mortality rates are the highest in the region. These conditions are aggravated by drought which have overwhelmed struggling capacities in IDP host communities. While hard data is yet unavailable, there is a strong consensus in Somalia that the crisis is taking a heavy toll on psychosocial well-being. IOM will implement proven models for partnership with government health authorities and through static and mobile integrated health service delivery. IOM will continue to implement the IOM programme for mental health and psychosocial support with an emergency response component to facilitate the most vulnerable (including IDPs and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence) as well as expanding community and individual resilience through targeted and inclusive interventions aimed at enhancing the overall well-being of communities. Furthermore, IOM will ensure humanitarian and protection needs of migrants affected by natural hazard-induced disaster and protracted conflict, are addressed while also considering a longer-term perspective to build resilience at the individual and the institutional level through the IOM-led, comprehensive interagency 2022 Regional Migrant Response Plan for the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

31. Somalia: WASH Cluster Humanitarian Dashboard, February 2022. Available here
32. OCHA, "2021 Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview", January 2021, p.7. Available here

OUTCOME 5

STRENGTHENED NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITY TO PREPARE FOR AND RESPOND TO CRISES

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 1B.1. Governments and humanitarian actors work with crisis-affected populations to understand the vulnerabilities and evolving needs that are context specific;
- 1B.2. Governments and humanitarian actors at all levels design [and implement] activities that reduce risks and threats associated with humanitarian crises;
- 1B.3. Governments and humanitarian actors ensure that vulnerable groups who face exacerbated protection risks and threats have meaningul access to humanitarian protection;
- 1C.1. Robust systems are in place to effectively support humanitarian operations and cope with operational needs;
- 1C.2. The quality of humanitarian assistance is enhanced through interagency coordination, including IOM Cluster leadership and partnership;
- 1C.3. Humanitarian programming is guided by clear, transparent and consistent standards, that adhere to shared [humanitarian] principles and respond to the needs of affected populations.

IOM will pursue capacity-building gains in its work under other outcomes, for example, by facilitating placement of diaspora experts in public institutions, providing primary health care through Ministry of Health personnel or training local authorities on contingency planning for new IDP arrivals. IOM will also build on good practices in its support to disaster management agencies, reinforce existing government structures and to facilitate other coordination fora for disaster risk governance, further encourage information sharing practices among the Federal Government and Member States and, increase relevant institutions' overall capacity to address the phases of the disaster management cycle through a harmonized and coordinated approach. Finally, IOM will expand its programming on Rapid Response Teams to confront disease outbreaks quickly and comprehensively.

OUTCOME 6

GOVERNMENT-LED AND COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DURABLE SOLUTIONS ADVANCED IN URBAN AND PERI-URBAN SETTLEMENTS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 1A.2. Humanitarian assistance is provided in a manner that actively contributes to immediate and longer-term response;
- 2A.1. Governments and communities address, adapt and/or are resilient to crises, health emergencies, climate-related disasters and multi-hazard risks, [leading to reduced mobility risks and impacts];
- 2A.3. Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.

At least half of Somalia's IDP population are caught in protracted displacement, meaning their progress toward durable solutions is stalled. There are substantial obstacles to durable solutions and ongoing conflict makes return unviable for many IDPs. In such cases, in a global study on protracted displacement, OCHA recommends support for local integration or relocation for those who do not wish to return.[33] For Somalia, the study emphasized the importance of a bottom-up approach, including community-based projects. In addition, an IOM study conducted in 2021 highlighted the need for including climate change adaptation as part of durable solutions programming in urban centres, as vulnerable communities otherwise were at risk of undertaking maladaptation practices to climate change, increasing environmental degradation and increasing long-term vulnerability. IOM will build on current programming to facilitate durable solutions, primarily in urban and peri-urban areas and will utilize the incremental approach under IOM's Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS). The intervention model takes into account the government-led Wadajir Framework for Local Governance and empowers local authorities to lead communities to create, co-implement and monitor community action plans. Specific interventions are selected by the community and tend to prioritize small-scale infrastructure, basic services and livelihoods. This community-based or bottom-up approach to recovery mitigates the impacts of displacement and promotes social cohesion and possibilities for trust-building between local authorities and their constituencies. This approach also ensures real participation in decision making by diverse community members, including IDPs, equitable gender representation and youth.

33. Walter Kälin and Hannah Entwisle Chapuisat, "Breaking the Impasse: Reducing Protracted Internal Displacement as a Collective Outcome", OCHA, 2017, p.113-116. Available here

OUTCOME 7

BETTER INFORMED AND EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMMING AND DECISION MAKING BY CRISIS RESPONSE ACTORS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcome:

- 1A.3. Decision makers and responders responsibly use data and its analysis to inform the delivery of assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Despite the very high number of IDPs in the country and the considerable resources being directed towards humanitarian assistance, the IDP stock figure in Somalia has not formally been revised since 2018. While the CCCM Cluster has been able to provide IDP figures for a large number of IDP sites, information on IDPs living outside collective sites is not available even if significant numbers of IDPs are believed to be residing in host communities. Moreover, information on the numbers and needs of populations living in rural areas is almost inexistent. To better understand humanitarian information needs, UN OCHA and IOM (in their respective roles of chair and co-chair of the IDP Working Group) led a process of identification of current data collection exercises and existing gaps with regards to IDP statistics. The resulting IDP Working Group Road map – endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group and the Humanitarian Country Team – sets forward a two-year plan to systematically update IDP stock figures on a quarterly basis. IOM will continue to play a key role as the main data provider for IDP figures in and out of IDP sites and the only source in other location types through DTM's Baseline Assessment.[34]

As the main data provider of mobility trends, IOM will conduct flow monitoring exercises to provide information on the movements and profiles of people as they are on the move. Flow monitoring is conducted through direct observation, key informant interviews, and individual surveys at key border crossing locations between Somalia and neighbouring countries. Flow monitoring reports will provide a longitudinal analysis of mixed migration flows in and out of Somalia, enabling the detection of changes on flows in times of crisis and the definition of a basic profile of mobile populations.

OUTCOME 8

REDUCING THE RISK OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT RESULTING FROM ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS BY ENHANCING THE RESILIENCE OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 1B.1. Governments and humanitarian actors work with crisis-affected populations to understand the vulnerabilities and evolving needs that are context specific;
- 1B.2. Governments and humanitarian actors at all levels design and implement activities that reduce risks and threats associated with humanitarian crises;
- 2A.1. Governments and communities address, adapt and/or are resilient to crises, health emergencies, climate-related disasters and multi-hazard risks, leading to reduced mobility risks and impacts;
- 2A.2. States implement comprehensive development strategies that address inequalities [related to gender, age, disabilities and legal status] such as uneven access to natural resources and other adverse socio-economic or community factors;
- 2A.3. Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.

In 2021 and previous years, natural hazards, such as droughts and floods, are the main cause of displacement in Somalia. With a low climate adaptive and coping capacity, climate change exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and puts pressure on livelihoods, access to water, and traditional ways of life in Somalia, which increases the risk of forced displacement and conflict arising out of competition over natural resources. To address this, IOM will provide support in areas where risk of displacement is high as a result of limited adaptation capacities, and where conflict over natural resources is straining the social fabric of communities, through the implementation of needs-based activities such as construction of infrastructure for improved natural resource management, activities promoting increased awareness and capabilities of communities to address environmental degradation and climate change, and through support to livelihoods.

34. The Baseline assessments are designed to be a regular exercise that provides an estimation of the number of households and individuals (disaggregated by sex and age) affected by natural hazards or human-made disasters in a particular area. The assessments collect data on the presence of population categories (IDPs, returnees from internal displacement, returnees from abroad, absentees and local residents), reasons for displacement and length of displacement at the lowest possible administrative level (wah/neighbourhood in urban areas, tulo/village in rural areas and IDP sites). This data is foundational for any in-depth analysis and would allow IOM to conduct further studies into the socioeconomic impact of shocks such as pandemics (e.g. COVID-19) or disasters. Available here

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE 2 | ESTABLISH FOUNDATIONS FOR STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY

MCOF Links: Health support, psychosocial support, community stabilization and transition, reintegration assistance, land and property

The protracted nature of Somalia's crisis, exacerbated by climate change and increased contestation over more valuable and more scarce natural resources, complicates the pursuit of transition and long-term recovery, but it also renders it imperative that efforts to ameliorate the challenges begin immediately. Otherwise, Somalia's IDPs and returnees may face higher obstacles to recovery, as their reserves, assets and social capital are depleted. Moreover, progress on the governance agenda, reinforcing government leadership that is committed to sustainable and equitable development, recovery of some areas from Non-State Armed Actors' presence, and a mobilized diaspora represent a unique opportunity for concerted action.

OUTCOME 1
COMMUNITIES EMERGING FROM CRISIS EXPERIENCE PEACE AND STABILITY

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 2A.3. Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed;
- 2C.2. Security and law enforcement mechanisms are strengthened to create a safe, secure living environment for affected communities and respond to their needs, with special attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups.

This outcome is closely linked to the life-saving activities set out under Strategic Objective 1. Here, IOM will seek out opportunities to transition from delivering frontline services to addressing long-term challenges more sustainably by empowering and legitimizing nascent government authorities. For example, as communities emerge from crisis, IOM may prioritize borehole rehabilitation or mini water system operation over water trucking. Regarding health, IOM will expand health education, strengthen Somali health systems and increase cooperation in tackling malaria, HIV and AIDs, and tuberculosis. Likewise, regarding shelter, IOM will work with urban communities on participatory planning exercises to better integrate new migrants and assist IDPs to access safer and legally secure housing. Finally, in the pursuit of peace and stability, IOM will help local authorities to strengthen service provision through implementation of community infrastructure plans. Increasingly, these efforts to assist local authorities in providing key services are being done through a climate conflict sensitive lens, in recognition that competition over natural resources, while generations old, is being dramatically worsened due to the effects of climate change.

OUTCOME 2
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CAPITAL STRENGTHENED IN CONFLICT-IMPACTED AREAS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcome:

- 2A.3. Drivers of violence and conflict, and related displacement effects, are sustainably addressed.

A significant proportion of those with humanitarian needs in Somalia, including the displaced, live in areas that remain under the control of armed groups. As peace and security is re-established in these areas, communities need immediate support to deal with their experience of conflict and displacement, including reduced access to aid, depleted natural resources, illegal taxation, family separation, mobility restrictions, violence and stigma. IOM will continue to respond rapidly to engage communities, their leaders and local authorities in directing their own recovery. IOM will implement projects that meet needs whilst empowering and legitimizing nascent government structures, with a proven model that promotes civic engagement and fosters increased accountability of local government to the people it serves. Taking into account the harm suffered by these communities, IOM will facilitate mental health and psychosocial support services to rebuild communities' own mechanisms for healing and well-being.

OUTCOME 3
AT-RISK YOUTH ENGAGED IN SAFE AND LAWFUL LIVELIHOODS

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 2C.1. All community members affected by crisis are actively engaged in recovery and co-exist peacefully, free from social exclusion or marginalization;
- 2D.4. All migrants, displaced persons, returnees and communities recover or establish sustainable and climate change-adapted livelihoods.

Over eighty per cent of Somalia's population is estimated to be under 35 years of age, with an unemployment rate of 70 per cent. While youth face diverse risks in Somalia, IOM focuses on two susceptibilities: irregular migration and engagement with criminal or armed groups. Regarding irregular migration, IOM seeks to reduce the social, economic and psychological pressures that drive Somali youth to migrate through irregular means. With respect to armed and criminal groups, IOM supports youth-at-risk of joining and/or engaged with armed/criminal groups to reintegrate into civilian life. To mitigate both risks, IOM's approach focuses on developing human and social capital among the youth, and helping them to secure dignified livelihoods, often in dedicated facilities such as vocational training, job or youth centres that bring these services closer to the target population. IOM will expand current programming to support youth associations and positive peer relationships, job referrals and internships, investment in small business and training (vocational, business and soft skills). At the same time, IOM will work with youth, diaspora associations and private sector partners to develop innovative livelihoods approaches, including, for example, social entrepreneurship.

Mobility and Governance:

In pursuit of the longer-term development objectives and effective governance in line with the national development priorities on transformative inclusive economic growth and youth and women empowerment, IOM will make efforts to mainstream migration into national development planning and empower migrants to contribute to sustainable development. This will be particularly important in view of the need to support the Federal Republic of Somalia and migrants to address the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. Additionally, as recognized in the 2030 Agenda, well-planned and managed migration policies are key to ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration. IOM will therefore prioritize efforts to support the Federal Republic of Somalia's capacity in the governance of migration to promote the potential of regional integration through facilitated mobility, promote inclusion and conditions that empower migrants and Somalia diaspora to contribute to sustainable development. IOM will also promote robust and whole-of-government structures, coherent policies and normative frameworks underpinning migration at the subnational, national, regional and global levels and supportive of sustainable development objectives.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE 3 | ADVANCE WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY AND MIGRANTS THROUGH STRONGER MIGRATION GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

MCOF Links: Counter-Trafficking and Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Migration Policy and Legislation Support, Diaspora and Human Resource Mobilization, Technical Assistance for Humanitarian Border Management, Emergency Consular Assistance.

This strategic objective relates to IOM's more traditional assistance to governments and migrants to minimize migration risks and optimize benefits, as well as to the objectives outlined on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. IOM will ensure that its plans reinforce existing government priorities and structures. The outcomes foreseen here cut across humanitarian, transition, and development goals.

The Somali National Development Plan (2020-2024) emphasizes the importance of economic development incorporating disaster and conflict risks. To further increase the resilience of communities vulnerable to natural hazards, the plan proposes strategic investment in sustainable livestock and crop management and integrated water resource management, while concurrently pushing for economic diversification away from natural resource bases to increase resilience to environmental shocks. IOM will continue to support the inclusion of climate change considerations in migration governance, particularly as it relates to the root causes of migration. Similarly, IOM is supporting the government to analyze and implement migration considerations in climate change and environmental policies.[35]

35. Federal Government of Somalia, National Development Plan (2020-2024).

OUTCOME 1

IMPROVED PRACTICES TO PROTECT AND ASSIST VULNERABLE MIGRANTS ARE OPERATIONAL

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 2B.1. Risk factors increasing migrant vulnerability to violence, exploitation and abuse, including gender-based violence, are reduced and/or mitigated;
- 2B.2. Governments and civil society stakeholders provide quality, timely and gender and child sensitive-protection and assistance to marginalized and/or vulnerable migrants, including children and victims of trafficking;
- 2B.3. Vulnerable or marginalized migrants and displacement-affected persons, including unaccompanied children and victims or trafficking, claim their rights and access to protection-related services that prioritize their safety and dignity, participation and overall empowerment;
- 2B.4. Private sector entities respect migrants workers' rights and actively engage in efforts to prevent exploitation and trafficking;
- 3A.5. Migrants of all genders, ages, abilities and other diversities benefit from safe, dignified and orderly movement assistance to the final destination (including during transit), and back to the country of origin in the case of voluntary return;
- 3B.2. Migrants of all genders, ages, abilities and other diversities have access to essential healthcare along migration routes and the risks that population mobility may pose to individual and public health are mitigated;
- 3B.4. Integrated, non-discriminatory border management policies, strategies and systems ensure the human rights, dignity and safety of all those on the move, including children and vulnerable adults.

Somalia is a source and transit country for mixed migration flows, along three main routes: the Eastern Route to the Gulf countries through Yemen, the Western Route through Sudan and Libya to southern Europe, and the Southern Route to Southern Africa. Irregular migration is dangerous and exposes migrants, including large numbers of unaccompanied children, to a myriad of protection risks such as victimization by smugglers and traffickers. The Regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa and Yemen is the key platform led to expand programming to reduce risks of irregular migration using strategic communications to change risk perceptions as well as provide care and referral services to vulnerable migrants through Migrant Response Centres, mobile health clinics, host communities and partnering with local community organizations. IOM plans to strengthen its partnerships with government and other MRP partners to counter human trafficking and smuggling, starting with research on incidence, patterns and victims. Despite the scarcity of data, IOM understands that human trafficking is exacerbated by prolonged crises. IOM will support intra- governmental coordination at federal and state levels and policy-making to prevent trafficking, prosecute perpetrators and assist victims.

OUTCOME 2

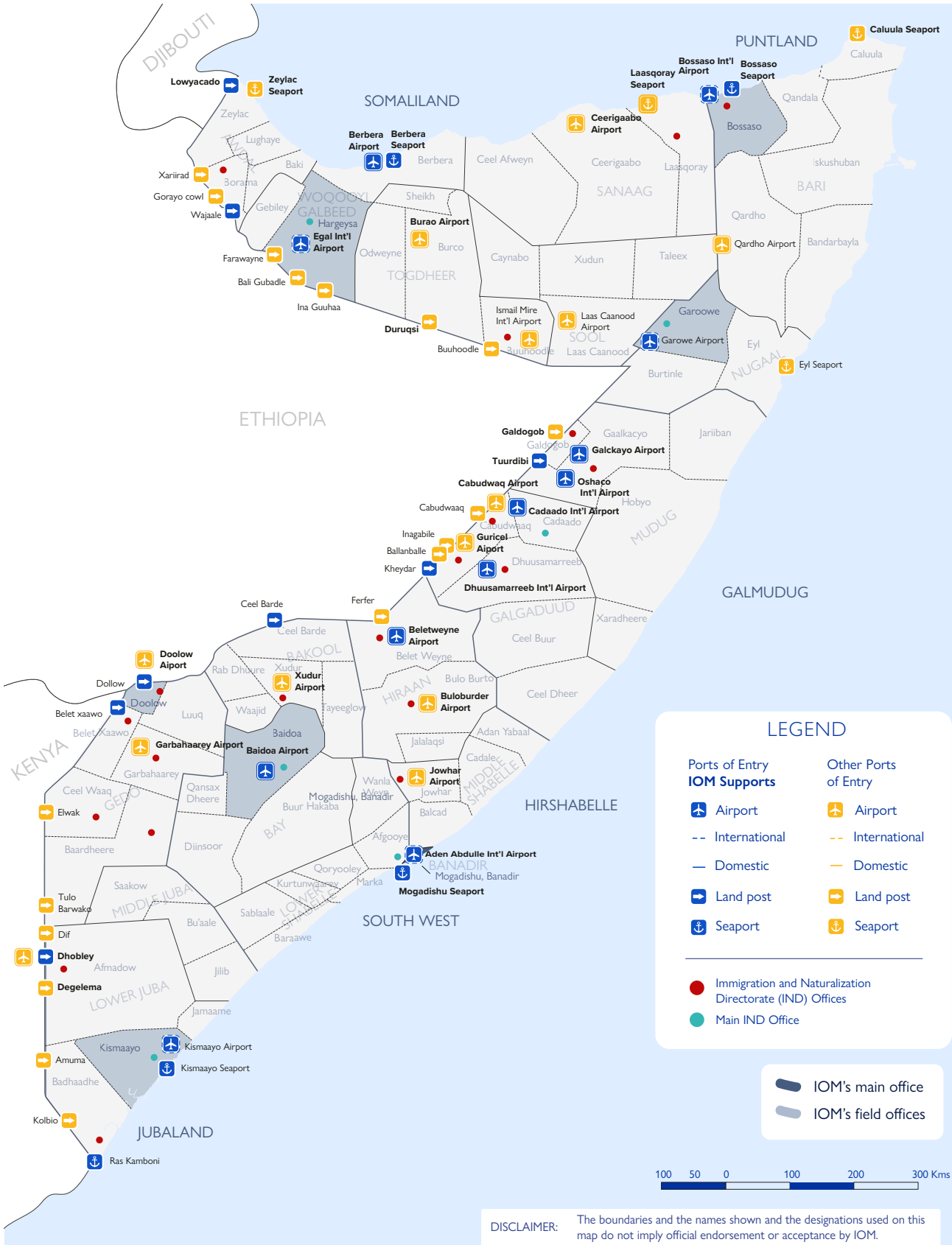
SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION OF RETURNING SOMALIS FROM ABROAD

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 2D.4. All migrants, displaced persons, returnees and communities recover or establish sustainable and climate change-adapted livelihoods;
- 3A.3. Migrants of all genders, ages, abilities and other diversities are able to return to their homes voluntarily, safely and in dignity.

IOM recognizes the investment that families and communities make in their young people, to migrate abroad in search of prosperity. A phenomenon known as 'Tahrib', many young people irregularly migrate from Somalia. This process, fraught with risk and often fatal, can otherwise leave young Somalis in a stranded position across international borders. IOM provides services to assist those voluntarily expressing a wish to return home through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme to stranded migrants, including facilitating necessary travel documentation with consular entities and undertaking migration health screening. Furthermore, in recognition of the stigma attached to a perceived 'failed migration', IOM supports these returnees with opportunities to fully reintegrate in their community of origin, often through micro-grants to build livelihood opportunities. As part of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, IOM Somalia will streamline these services and initiatives through regional projects that are pioneering new approaches to reintegration, aimed at addressing the needs of the whole community as well as the individual, focusing on climate adaptive/green projects. Drawing synergies with the durable solutions activities, and in alignment with the Migrant Response Plan's Specific Objective 3 – 'Strengthen access to return, sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization', IOM Somalia will build evidence-based support, through labour market needs assessments and engagement of returnees and their host community, to minimize stigma and highlight the positive contribution that can be gleaned from the experiences of returning migrants.

MAP OF SOMALIA BORDER POSTS



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

*Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Garowe, Bossaso, and Kismayo are the only airports that receive international flights. While some other airports use "International" in their names, this doesn't mean that they are currently receiving international flights.

OUTCOME 3

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AND CAPACITIES ENHANCED TO FACILITATE SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION AND HARNESS BENEFITS FROM MIGRATION

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 3B.3 Government, development and humanitarian actors responsibly collect and use disaggregated data to inform mobility management systems, procedures, decisions and policies;
- 4A.1. The global evidence bae on migration is stregthened and available to governments and other relevant stakeholders;
- 4A.2. Governments and relevant stakeholders responsibly collect, analyse, share and disseminate quality, timely, disaggregated and comparable migration data;
- 4B.1. Governments enact migration policies and legal frameworks that support good migration governance in line with international standards;
- 4B.2. Governments mainstream migration in related policies and strategic decision-making across [development, humanitarian and security/peace] sectors/agendas.

As outlined in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), "migration is a multi-dimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone." IOM strives to become a stronger One Global Compact as a network of interconnected global, national and local partners to implement together for collective action and ensure that migration and migrants' needs are considered across all policy areas, laws and regulations. To accomplish this, IOM works with partners – including, governments, many non-governmental actors who have an essential role to play in good migration governance, including civil society, the private sector, unions, migrant and diaspora organizations, academia and migrants themselves, amongst others – to continually shape and reshape the global and national ecosystems to facilitate businesses to make positive sustainability oriented changes through multi-stakeholder collective action, supportive regulatory structures, and active sustainability-focused policy platforms. IOM will center efforts on three components of institutional capacity: (1) Policy instruments including laws, frameworks, action plans; which leads governance structure and capacities to be enhanced to facilitate GCM and harness the benefit from migration; (2) Inter-institutional collaboration, by supporting governmental coordination mechanisms as well as bilateral, regional or global dialogues on common concerns and new initiatives on migration such as labour migration to facilitate mobility and regional integration and promote inclusion and conditions that empower migrants; (3) Increased understanding and information on migration issues. IOM seeks to provide stakeholders with timely and high-quality migration data to ensure policy-making benefits from solid evidence. IOM will assist government partners to publish a migration profile, a user-friendly document that describes migration in the national context and makes recommendations on how to leverage benefits from migration for development.

Additionally, IOM works closely with IGAD on migration related issues and supports Free Movement of Persons (FMP) by acknowledging that the movement of ordinary people across boarder for livelihood, trading, business and other reasons, with them afforded equal protection under the law, is an extremely important shift taking and leads fostering sustainable socio-economic development, facilitate trade and investment, ignite creatively and job creation in the region; as well as youth and women empowerment.

OUTCOME 4

STRENGTHENED CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcomes:

- 3B.1. Governments are able to prevent and counter trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and related transnational organised crimes at all levels in line with the Palermo Protocols;
- 3B.4. Integrated, non-discriminatory border management policies, strategies and systems ensure the human rights, dignity and safety and security of all those on the move, including childre and vulnerable migrants.

Somalia has sought IOM's assistance to reinforce its institutional structure for border management in order to address the challenges of vast and porous borders, while facilitating safe, dignified and orderly migration and trade. Regarding border security, IOM will build national capacity to facilitate regular migration and detect irregular migration and prevent international migration crimes. To that end, IOM will expand the geographic reach of its infrastructure, equipment and technical support across Somalia's land, air and sea borders. IOM will continue to coordinate with the Government to identify priority ports of entry to maintain, install and train immigration officers on IOM's Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). MIDAS improves border security, expedites entry and exit processes and facilitates analysis of migration trends by producing real-time data on border activity. IOM will provide technical assistance to the Somali Government to provide all citizens with identity documentation with a view to facilitate international travel. Finally, IOM will build institutional capacities for service delivery to vulnerable migrants at the border, including for example, cross-border health issues: primary health care delivery at points of entry, implementation of international health regulations and prevention of cross-border transmission of communicable diseases.

OUTCOME 5

DIASPORA HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OPTIMIZED

This outcome is linked to the following SRF short-term outcome:

- 2D.3. All migrants, displaced persons and transnational communities contribute to sustainable development throughout the migration continuum.

Somalia's global and influential diaspora is an invaluable source of financial aid and qualified human capital. The surge in diaspora commitment in response to the recent climatic disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic, is one of many examples of their resourcefulness. IOM recognizes the opportunity to channel this support more strategically for humanitarian and development outcomes. IOM has witnessed how placing Somali diaspora with the right qualifications in relevant institutions can have a huge impact, such as when two diaspora nurses turned around neonatal mortality rates at a hospital in Hargeisa. By transferring knowledge, skills and innovation, IOM aims to increase opportunities for diaspora to support sustainable and long-term development in Somalia. Diaspora experts accompany government efforts, strengthen the capacity of its institutions and deliver services to Somali citizens. IOM ensures sustainability through a modality that partners diaspora with national staff to transfer knowledge and skills. IOM will continue to apply good practice and lessons learned around the world to improve government regulations on remittances. IOM will also explore international programming that maximizes the positive impact of remittances, including through "matching" programmes that leverage donor or private sector support.

06 POLICIES

IOM'S GLOBAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

In its partnership with Somalia on migration governance, IOM is committed to support the Federal Government of Somalia in advancing 23 objectives set out in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Support to the Federal Government of Somalia will also be aligned to the 3-year Implementation Plan of Action for the GCM in Africa (2020-2022) developed by the African Union and take into consideration its eight priorities and respective objectives.

Global Compact FOR Migration

Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies

Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin

Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration

Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation

Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration

Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration

Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants

Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants

Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration

Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner

Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral

Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives

Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle

Provide access to basic services for migrants

Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants

Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits

Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

07 ANNEXES

MONITORING THE PLAN

IOM will continuously monitor performance and results within ongoing programmes in line with the Strategic Plan and based on IOM's Strategic Results Framework (SRF). Every project implemented by IOM Somalia is accompanied by a results framework with indicators at different levels, which will gradually be aligned with the SRF. Monitoring data is supplied by beneficiaries, implementing partners and IOM field staff. IOM staff are responsible for organizing progress review meetings, updating results frameworks, analyzing results, and proposing corrective action.

While these project-focused frameworks are the building blocks of IOM Somalia's M&E strategy, it will also continue to adhere to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Development Plan. IOM will liaise with and provide inputs to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development.

IOM is exploring ways in which innovative M&E can contribute to other goals: coordination with partners and government, communication with stakeholders, and collective outcomes that cut across projects, programmes and even countries. To these ends, IOM Somalia regularly submits data to M&E platforms managed by the respective humanitarian clusters and other government-led working groups. IOM will increase the frequency of its situation reports to inform stakeholders of Somalia Mission progress against key indicators. IOM Somalia will also increase activities that promote community engagement in M&E, such as a CCCM-led complaint feedback mechanisms, and locally owned and driven community programming under durable solutions. Finally, the Somalia Mission feeds into organization-wide indicators developed by IOM to measure national, regional and global progress toward the MiGoF goals.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

IOM strengthens its institutional capacity to project its vision and work to relevant audience through country and regional communication strategies. This includes utilizing and optimizing media and communication tools such as video, photography, audio and print, and increasing the reach of its website and new digital media forms. IOM produces and distributes strong and impactful original content, with migrant-centered and host community human-interest stories. IOM develops and maintains links with national, regional, and international media, across both traditional and new media.

To enhance the capacity of its staff to effectively handle media requests and produce quality communication content, IOM Somalia developed its Communications Strategy. The Strategy sets communication guidelines and techniques to help IOM achieve its objectives and improve its fundraising. Through various communication approaches, the Strategy aims to position the Organization as the leading migration agency in the Horn of Africa amongst key local audiences and enablers among government, civil society, partners and the public.

IOM initiates outreach events designed to raise IOM's visibility in the country and, by building on various data initiatives, help bring positive perception of migration. IOM's vision is to promote a deeper understanding of its work that shows its effectiveness and positive impact on the lives of migrants and support for government to develop approaches that promote safe, orderly, and regular migration.

MANAGING DATA AND INFORMATION

IOM aims to be the primary reference point for migration information through research, data collection and information sharing with governmental and other response partners. Through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), IOM is committed to strengthening responsive and innovative programming through enhanced data collection, analysis and management across all IOM projects. This will contribute to: 1) evidence-based programming and a better understanding of needs and opportunities; 2) informing policy, advocacy and coordination efforts; and 3) overall monitoring and evaluation at all levels of intervention. DTM will continue to co-chair various data and information platforms, such as Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG) and IDP Pillar Working Group, while continuing to assist and support relevant government bodies improve data collection, quality, and management.

In support of this, IOM aims to expand its application of the DTM, which is a system for tracking human mobility and supports targeted and evidence-based programming. DTM will strive to expand and enhance its tools and systems to better support the humanitarian development peace nexus, including development focused contextual analysis and information management.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Federal Government of Somalia is the primary partner for all of IOM's activities in Somalia. According to the activity, coordination will also take place with Federal Government of Somalia and local government institutions. This Strategic Plan has been coordinated through the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development. IOM is committed to working in close collaboration with all stakeholders, including federal and Member State government entities, the diplomatic community, regional economic communities, international and national non-governmental organizations together with other civil society actors, the diaspora, multi-national and local private sector companies and academia.

Additionally, since IOM joined the United Nations System in 2016, IOM Chief of Mission participates in UN Country Team (UNCT) as official member. Field mission maintains close working relationship with UN partners; cooperation includes joint organization and execution of programmes and activities, close coordination and the provision of complementary services.

The Regional Migrant Response Plan for Horn of Africa and Yemen remains the key inter-agency plan for engaging partners in response to the challenges of mixed migration at the regional level. While overall implementation is led by the Governments and supported by the United Nations, NGOs and other partners, IOM leads the coordination efforts for the implementation of the plan, including information management, monitoring and reporting at the country level.

To this end, IOM will continue to participate actively in government-led working groups under the NDP. With respect to the Government, IOM's strong capacity-building approach means it is paramount to building effective partnerships with, and support to the leadership of, public counterparts, as early as possible in the project cycle. IOM will continue to expand its joint programming with UN partners. IOM will also continue its dedicated engagement in coordination fora, including the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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