

Annual Results Report

2025

Somalia

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Over the past year, Somalia's context became more complex, shaped by political tensions, evolving security dynamics, and restricted humanitarian access. These factors drove internal and cross-border movements, including mixed movements toward the Gulf and Europe. As the country approaches the 2026 elections, disputes between the Federal Government and Federal Member States over electoral modalities, constitutional reforms, and power sharing deepened mistrust and weakened coordination. Tensions with Puntland and Jubaland, alongside disputes over the SSKhaatumo/Northeast administration, fueled instability.

Security remained volatile. The transition of the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM), reduced funding, and uneven national security capacity created gaps exploited by al-Shabaab, with continued attacks in Mogadishu and rural areas. In Puntland, the Islamic State in Somalia maintained a limited presence. Insecurity continued to drive displacement and onward mixed movement, while limited service delivery in contested areas prolonged displacement.

Economic pressures, including insecurity, political uncertainty, fluctuating external support, and recurrent droughts and floods, increased vulnerability. Humanitarian access remained constrained by insecurity, administrative barriers, and funding gaps, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Limited resources, services, and livelihoods pushed onward movement.

In 2025, Somalia recorded 664,000 new displacements, nearly split by gender, with 69% children, up from 547,000 in 2024. Drought caused 52% (345,000), floods displaced 46,000, and conflict 35% (230,000). Movements were often short-term and repeated. Mixed movements increased, with Somalis and others transiting toward the Gulf and Europe. Political tensions in northern areas led to displacement and heightened risks of statelessness due to limited access to civil documentation.

These trends created a more politically charged and less predictable operating environment, affecting humanitarian delivery and UNHCR's ability to sustain protection and access.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.99%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, the protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers strengthened, reflecting progress toward safe and secure living conditions in line with national and international frameworks.

Access to asylum procedures improved from a baseline of 96.23% to 100%, indicating that all people seeking international protection were able to access procedures. This achievement was system-wide where services were operational, with temporary disruptions in some locations due to security constraints and capacity gaps.

Freedom of movement within Somalia was sustained at 100%. Refugees and asylum-seekers are permitted to move freely within the country, including for access to services, livelihoods, and community networks. Administrative procedures require individuals to carry documentation and request the transfer of their case between locations, which may affect the ease, but not the right, of movement.

The number of reported refoulement cases decreased from four (4) at baseline to one (1) in 2025, reflecting stronger safeguards against forced return and improved adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. While any instance remains of concern, this reduction signals progress in protection outcomes.

During the year, intensified security operations led to temporarily restrictions in some areas, including reduced registration of new arrivals and limitations on movement without proper documentations. In some instances, asylum-seekers were held for verification purposes. Following advocacy, these measures were lifted and registration activities resumed.

Overall, these results point to clear progress in access to procedures, respect for freedom of movement, and reduced refoulement risks, while highlighting ongoing operational and capacity challenges that affect consistency across locations.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	0.60%	0.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.30%	9.63%
Returnees	7.59%	8.98%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.70%	27.00%

Conditions for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Somalia remained severely constrained in 2025 amid recurrent climate shocks, protracted displacement and structural service gaps. While incremental improvements were recorded in selected areas, overall assistance coverage remained markedly below the

scale of needs.

Access to adequate shelter among IDPs remains critically low, increasing only slightly from 0.6% in 2024 to 0.72% in 2025. Given a very low baseline of 0.13%, this highlights the limited reach of shelter interventions, with most displaced households continuing to live in unsafe, overcrowded, and hazard-prone conditions, which worsens protection risks and undermines resilience.

The 2024 Results Monitoring Survey indicated 84.7% of people we serve have access to health services, RMS was not conducted in 2025. As such, this report adopts the 2025 access coverage data published by WHO and UNICEF, which reported only 27% of people forced to flee have access to health services in Somalia. Based on this benchmark, 12,600 refugees and asylum-seekers accessed health services out of a total population of 46,668, highlighting significant unmet needs and reliance on overstretched public systems.

Emergency assistance coverage remained inadequate given the scale of displacement. While life-saving support reached some affected populations, most of the newly displaced and prolonged cases did not receive prompt aid, increasing their exposure to protection and survival risks.

Poverty levels remained persistently high, with 67% of IDPs and refugees/asylum seekers living below the national poverty line, showing only a marginal improvement from 69%. This reflects ongoing structural vulnerability and continued dependence on humanitarian aid amid limited funding.

Due to needs vastly exceeding available resources, the humanitarian community implemented a hyper-prioritization exercise in 2025, concentrating funding on four life-saving Clusters — Food Security, Health, Nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) — with protection retained at a reduced (0.5) level. While essential to safeguard immediate life-saving services, this approach significantly constrained non-prioritized sectors. Although mortality risks were mitigated, protection and service gaps widened in sectors critical to dignity, safety and sustainable recovery.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.99%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.64%	42.90%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.95%	13.28%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.40%	90.40%

In 2025, progress toward empowering forcibly displaced people and advancing gender equality was mixed, with strong gains in economic inclusion and safety, alongside persistent gaps in education, particularly for returnees.

The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers with the right to decent work increased from 50% at baseline to 100% in 2025. This progress reflects the Government's generous policy framework, which allows refugees and asylum-seekers the right to work in the country. Perceptions of safety also improved. The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers who reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark rose from 70.95% to 90%. This positive shift points to stronger community-level

protection and social cohesion. Enrolment in both primary and secondary education declined sharply in 2025. Primary enrolment among refugee and asylum-seeker children dropped from 64.66% to 42.89%, while secondary enrolment decreased from 33.95% to 13.28%. For returnee children, enrolment was reported at 0% for both primary and secondary levels, compared to baselines of 33.63% and 16.81%, respectively.

A key contributing factor was the significant funding shortfall in 2025, which did not allow UNHCR to continue previous years' support for monitoring returnee children's access to education. This monitoring gap limits the ability to verify enrolment figures, understand trends, and intervene where children are at risk of dropping out.

A reintegration and sustainability survey is required to better assess returnees' access to basic services, including education, and to more fully understand the structural and household-level barriers affecting their reintegration. Overall, while expanded work rights and improved safety perceptions reflect meaningful progress toward refugee empowerment and self-reliance, education gaps—especially those affecting returnees—remain a critical constraint to achieving durable and equitable solutions.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3	0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	46,668

In 2025, progress toward securing solutions was shaped by strong legal stay arrangements, limited third country opportunities, and the continued lack of conditions conducive to voluntary return.

No refugees were reported to have voluntarily returned to their country of origin in 2025. This reflects the ongoing absence of conditions that would support safe and dignified returns. While some refugees expressed interest in returning to Syria, UNHCR did not have the financial resources to facilitate such returns during the reporting period.

Resettlement departures remained low, with two individuals departed in 2025. UNHCR does not have a dedicated resettlement quota for Somalia; however, resettlement remains an important solution for highly vulnerable individuals with acute protection risks. No departures were recorded through complementary pathways in 2025, compared to 14 at baseline, underscoring constrained access to alternative pathways. At the same time, 46,668 refugees had their residency status granted or confirmed in 2025. This reflects the Government's generous policy framework, which allows refugees and asylum-seekers to legally reside in the country, move freely within the territory, and access the right to work, providing a strong foundation for stability and local inclusion.

UNHCR continues to advocate with the Government of Somalia to address gender discriminatory provisions in the Constitution that may place children at risk of statelessness. At the same time, UNHCR has not identified any concrete cases of statelessness in the country and as such no stateless persons were recorded as having their nationality granted or confirmed in 2025. Despite ongoing efforts to advocacy, UNHCR's ability to support the government remains extremely limited and is currently restricted to funding one key government position.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The operation faced several structural and operational barriers that constrained progress toward impact in 2025. A deteriorating funding environment significantly reduced operational capacity, resulting in prioritization of life-saving activities and limiting the scale of resilience and solutions-oriented interventions. Budget reductions also contributed to staffing cuts and the closure or downsizing of field presence in some locations, increasing the distance between UNHCR and affected communities and reducing direct monitoring, outreach, and protection follow-up.

A key constraint was the humanitarian prioritization framework, under which protection was not included initially among the four prioritized clusters in 2025 and was later added as a 0.5 prioritized cluster. Despite protection being lifesaving, this contributed to reduced visibility and funding, affecting coverage of protection monitoring, community-based services, and specialized interventions.

Persistent insecurity and conflict further limited humanitarian access. Areas affected by conflicts remained difficult or unsafe to reach, restricting assistance delivery, protection monitoring, and community engagement, particularly for newly displaced people in remote or contested locations.

Operational challenges were compounded by the scale and fluidity of displacement, climate shocks, and weak infrastructure, which strained national systems and partner capacity and slowed progress toward durable solutions.

Despite these barriers, prospects for progress remain. Where access was constrained, the operation played a catalytic role and relied on operational partners, to help deliver assistance and maintain protection presence. Moving forward, stronger and more engagement with local NGOs and community-led organizations will be essential to sustain access to hard-to-reach areas and ensure assistance reaches those most in need, while continued coordination with authorities and partners will support progress toward solutions. The IDPs and Refugee-Led-Organization will be provided with small grants and capacity-building (financial management, protection case referral, data collection) while enhancing existing regular coordination meetings with local authorities to share data on displacement and protection risks.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened collaboration with government institutions, local organizations, UN agencies, development partners, and regional bodies to advance protection and solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Somalia. Central to this effort was the partnership with the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) under the Ministry of Interior, which remained UNHCR's primary counterpart for asylum management, civil documentation, policy development, and coordination of displacement responses. UNHCR also engaged closely with Federal Member States, municipalities, and line ministries to support area-based approaches, joint protection monitoring, verification exercises, and local integration efforts.

UN system collaboration was reinforced through the in-country humanitarian structural review and the UN80 exercise, alongside interagency humanitarian planning and durable solutions processes. Partnerships with UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, UNFPA, WHO, and OCHA ensured coherent action across protection, service delivery, education, health, GBV response, cash assistance, and resilience programming. Through joint programming, UNHCR partnered with relevant authorities and four sister agencies to secure support from the African Development Bank for a development and solution project in Dollow.

UNHCR deepened work with local organizations such as KAAALO Aid and Development, Horn of Africa Peace Network, and African Volunteers for Relief and Development (AVORD), expanding their roles in community-based protection, GBV prevention, legal counseling, emergency response, housing solutions,

monitoring and psychosocial support. Development partners, including the World Bank, African Development Bank, and EU, remained essential for advancing durable solutions. Regionally, collaboration with IGAD advanced commitments under the Global Compact on Refugees. Engagement with the private sector, including the Hormuud Salaam Foundation, further supported national strategies on IDPs and social protection reforms. These partnerships directly contributed to UNHCR's Strategic Directions and supported progress toward SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, and 17.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

By 2027 forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to asylum, respect for non-refoulment, registration and documentation

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.40%	90.00%	41.01%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.80%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,363	
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27,152	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress toward strengthened registration and documentation was evident in 2025, particularly among refugees and asylum-seekers. Individual registration remained high at 100%, sustaining accurate population data and facilitating access to protection and assistance. The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers with legally recognized identity documents increased significantly from 56.29% to 100%, reflecting strengthened documentation support and improved access to civil and legal identity.

Although only 41% of children under the age of five years possess birth certificates, all children receive other valid credentials, such as individual asylum-seeker certificates, individual refugee ID cards, and they are included in the household Proof of Registration.

Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that 100% of refugees and asylum-seekers in Somalia possess legally recognized identity documentation or credentials.

For returnee children, birth registration declined from 20% to 9%, reflecting mobility following return, limited access to civil registries, and documentation gaps that persist during reintegration.

Mixed movement dynamics also shaped asylum engagement. In Galkayo, approximately 6,000 individuals on the move were informed of asylum procedures, while an additional 150 individuals received similar

information in Hargeisa. While some individuals chose to register and pursue asylum in Somalia, a significant proportion opted not to register due to intentions to continue onward movement. These trends highlight the importance of sustained information provision alongside the reality of onward movement decision making.

UNHCR contributed to progress through registration support, advocacy, with authorities alongside outreach and counselling efforts to strengthen civil documentation pathways. Government counterparts played a central role in facilitating registration and documentation processes, including cooperation on verification exercises and civil documentation pathways. Local partners and community structures supported outreach, identification of undocumented individuals, and referrals to registration services, contributing to improved documentation coverage and strengthened protection outcomes for affected populations.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.73	183.00	2,122.56
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	95.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2025)
	02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress was made toward strengthening fair and efficient asylum procedures, particularly through advancing government ownership of refugee status determination (RSD).

Despite these efforts, the average processing time from registration to first instance decision increased markedly, from 1,324 days at baseline to 2,122 days in 2025. This rise reflects growing backlogs, limited operational capacity, and increased case complexity, highlighting persistent gaps in resources and institutional capacity to ensure timely, rights-based RSD processing.

Progress in Somaliland and Puntland supported the transition toward government-led RSD. Through observation, targeted capacity support, and verification exercises, over 4,400 asylum-seekers were profiled, and cases were prepared for eligibility decisions. These efforts contributed to clearer procedures, improved consistency in case handling, and laid the foundation for more predictable and nationally owned asylum processes, although efficiency gains have yet to be realized.

However, procedural safeguards remain limited. The proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures with access to legal representation remained at 0%, against a target of 95%. Access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection was also 0% in 2025, compared to a baseline of 10.25%. As a

result, asylum-seekers continued to face barriers in accessing legal support and due process safeguards, limiting the fairness and effectiveness of procedures.

UNHCR contributed through technical support, capacity development, and engagement with government counterparts to advance the RSD transition. Government institutions led implementation efforts, while funding constraints and limited partner presence restricted the expansion of legal aid and appeal mechanisms.

Overall, while national systems have strengthened and procedures have become more structured, significant gaps in efficiency and procedural safeguards persist, requiring sustained investment to ensure fair and effective asylum processes

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2027, the national legal, policy and regulatory framework for refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in Somalia is strengthened in line with international standards

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthening the national legal framework in line with international protection standards remained uneven, with advances primarily observed among refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) while statelessness related reforms remained constrained.

The national legal framework was assessed as broadly aligned with the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, surpassing the target of progressing toward alignment. This reflects continued consolidation of the asylum framework and improved consistency with international standards, supporting clearer legal safeguards and a more predictable protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers.

The approval of Somalia's Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Bill by the Federal Parliament marks an important step in strengthening the national legal framework on internal displacement. The legislation provides a clearer legal basis for the protection and assistance of IDPs and aligns national approaches with international and regional standards, including the African Union Kampala Convention and the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It aims to clarify institutional roles and responsibilities across federal and state levels, promote durable solutions, and reinforce the rights of IDPs to protection, access to basic services, and inclusion in national systems. UNHCR provided technical support throughout the drafting process, contributing to policy coherence, capacity building, and advocacy to support a rights-based framework.

In contrast, the framework remains unaligned with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Planned reforms addressing statelessness, including safeguards against gender discrimination in nationality provisions, did not advance as anticipated during the reporting period.

Statelessness efforts remained limited in 2025 due to severe resource constraints. UNHCR was only able to partially support the placement of a government position within the Civil Registration Department, which aimed to sustain technical engagement and advocacy on nationality and documentation issues. Broader programme activities under this area were significantly underfunded, restricting progress to targeted institutional support rather than comprehensive legal reform or expanded prevention initiatives.

UNHCR continued engagement with national counterparts on civil registration and legal identity as structural measures to reduce risks of statelessness and strengthen documentation systems. However, constrained operational funding limited the scale of awareness activities, policy dialogue, and technical assistance required to advance alignment with statelessness conventions.

National authorities and development partners, including UNICEF, remained central to sustaining civil registration expansion efforts. Their continued engagement contributed to incremental improvements in legal identity systems, although comprehensive alignment with international statelessness standards remains a longer-term objective requiring sustained investment and legislative commitment.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

By 2027, forcibly displaced and stateless persons will have improved access to services in addressing risks of violence, exploitation, and abuse (GBV)

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	35.80%	85.00%	38.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.40%	90.00%	54.00%
Returnees	41.03%	90.00%	54.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	85.00%	95.00%	88.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.99%	90.00%	90.00%
Returnees	86.05%	95.00%	90.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	85.00%	90.00%	85.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.00%	95.00%	93.00%
Returnees	71.60%	85.00%	75.06%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	12,728
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,605

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward identifying and supporting forcibly displaced and stateless people at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) showed mixed results, with sustained survivor satisfaction and stable attitudes toward violence against women despite reduced service availability in several locations. Knowledge of where to access GBV services remained limited and improved only modestly. Among internally displaced people (IDPs), awareness increased from 29.3% to 38%, remaining below the target. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, awareness rose from 51.25% to 54%, while returnees increased from 44.44% to 54%. These modest gains reflect the reduction of GBV service points due to funding constraints, which limited up to date information on available services despite continued outreach through protection desks and the UNHCR Somalia Call Centre.

Attitudes toward violence against women remained generally positive. The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers who do not accept violence against women increased from 88.01% to 90%, meeting the target. Among returnees, the indicator rose from 86.02% to 90%, while IDPs saw a slight decrease from 89.27% to 88%, indicating continued prevention needs within displacement settings.

Survivor satisfaction with GBV case management services remained strong where services were accessible. Satisfaction among refugees and asylum-seekers remained high at 93%, while IDP satisfaction improved from 79.13% to 85% and returnee satisfaction increased from 71.62% to 75%, demonstrating maintained service quality despite reduced coverage.

GBV interventions continued to support survivors, women and girls at risk, and affected communities through case management, psychosocial support, clinical and legal referrals, dignity assistance, and targeted economic support. In addition, 1,312 IDPs received Individual Protection Assistance under the GBV outcome area, enabling urgent support for survivors and women and girls at heightened risk where specialized services were limited. Community-based prevention initiatives, including dialogues and school-based awareness on safe reporting and digital risks, contributed to sustained disclosure and service utilization in areas where services remained operational.

UNHCR's GBV programming primarily targeted refugees and asylum-seekers, reflecting its mandate and limited partner presence for these populations. For IDPs, UNHCR focused on identification of women and girls at risk and referrals through Individual Protection Assistance, while comprehensive GBV case management largely relied on UNFPA and partners.

Overall, despite reduced GBV service availability and constrained awareness gains, strong survivor satisfaction and stable social norms outcomes demonstrate continued progress. Sustained inter-agency collaboration and restoration of GBV service coverage remain critical to improving access and strengthening protection outcomes across all population groups.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Child protection, prevention and response enabled and sustained.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.33%	90.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	1.50%	70.00%	5.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.60%	60.00%	30.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.50%	25.00%	16.48%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	104
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	829

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, meaningful progress was made in strengthening child protection systems for refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly in individual case management and alternative care arrangements, while community-based coverage remained uneven.

The proportion of children at heightened risk supported through a Best Interests Procedure increased from 62.41% at baseline to 100%, exceeding the 2025 target. This reflects strengthened case identification, systematic use of Best Interest Assessments and Procedures, and improved follow up for children facing abuse, neglect, separation, disability, or exploitation. Individual case plans were developed and referrals facilitated health, psychosocial, education, and legal services, ensuring tailored and rights-based responses.

Progress was also made for unaccompanied and separated children, with the proportion placed in alternative care increasing from 0.63% at baseline to 16.48%. This reflects improvements in tracing, family reunification where possible, and the use of appropriate interim care solutions when reunification could not be immediately achieved. However, further progress was limited by funding constraints.

Participation in community-based child protection programmes increased but remained below targets. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, participation rose from 0.63% to 30%, reflecting expanded community engagement and improved referral pathways. For IDPs, participation increased from 1.24% to 5%, demonstrating modest gains but highlighting limited coverage in IDP settings.

UNHCR contributed to these results through sustained investment in child protection case management, technical oversight of Best Interests Procedures, and strengthening community-based identification mechanisms. Increased case identification toward the end of the year reflected improved trust, regular community presence, and more accessible reporting channels, rather than a deterioration in conditions alone.

Other stakeholders, including national authorities and implementing partners, played a key role in supporting tracing, family reunification, and community outreach. However, comprehensive child protection coverage for IDPs required broader inter-agency collaboration.

Overall, 2025 saw modest progress in individual child protection outcomes for refugees and asylum-seekers; however, the expansion of community-based programming, particularly for IDPs, remains a key priority to achieve more sustained and inclusive impact, as funding constraints limited broader advancement.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

By 2027 forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to quality legal remedies in relation to their fundamental rights

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,771

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the safety and access to justice environment for refugees and asylum-seekers was shaped by a complex security context, marked by increased arrests and detention linked to immigration control measures. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers arrested or detained rose from a baseline of 1 to 591. No returnees were reported detained on immigration-related grounds.

The increase in detention cases was closely linked to deteriorating security conditions in Puntland following government operations against ISIS, including a bombing in Bossaso reportedly linked to a Yemeni refugee. Subsequent large-scale security screenings led to the detention of thousands of foreign nationals. Through monitoring, local organization KAALO identified 250 forcibly displaced people among those detained. Legal support provided through project-based lawyers in Garowe and Bossaso resulted in the release of all 250 individuals, demonstrating tangible protection outcomes despite heightened risks.

In Somaliland, the Legal Clinic conducted 320 monitoring visits to police stations and immigration detention facilities, identifying 341 forcibly displaced people in detention. Legal interventions secured the release of 329 detainees, while five individuals were convicted and seven cases remain ongoing with continued legal representation. These figures reflect strengthened monitoring and response capacity, even as arbitrary detention risks persisted, particularly for Ethiopian and Yemeni nationals.

UNHCR contributed to these outcomes by supporting legal aid partners, strengthening detention monitoring, and engaging authorities on due process and treatment standards. Legal assistance focused on regularization of stay, detention monitoring, eviction prevention, and representation in court and administrative proceedings. Legal actors also engaged in dialogue with authorities to prevent deportations and mitigate arbitrary practices.

Other stakeholders, including national authorities and civil society partners, played a central role in facilitating access to detention facilities and enabling legal representation. While the rise in detention cases underscores ongoing protection risks, sustained legal engagement and monitoring contributed to improved access to safeguards and the release of a significant number of detained persons.

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

By 2027, inclusive and accessible feedback and response mechanisms are established and maintained for all community members, people have access to protection services, women receive information and support to participate in leadership structures, and youth resilience and inclusion in government-led socio-economic programs are strengthened.

Camp Coordination, Camp Management, Shelter Site Coordination Cluster (SSCC), leadership, partnership and community mobilization enhanced

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	75.00%	65.00%	50.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.32%	50.00%	59.98%
Returnees	50.00%	65.00%	50.96%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	350
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	350
Returnees	0
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	2,229
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,212
Returnees	1,184
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	296,958
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37,269
Returnees	1,134

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Coordination with humanitarian partners remained strong, with 115 coordination meetings held at national and state levels under UNHCR cluster leadership. These forums supported harmonized planning, strengthened referral pathways, and reinforced accountability to affected populations by ensuring community feedback informed operational decisions.

Access to safe feedback and response mechanisms (Indicator 7.2) reached 100% across all people we serve. Among internally displaced people (IDPs), access increased from 61% to 100%, while refugees and asylum-seekers and returnees maintained full access. This progress reflects strengthened community feedback systems, expansion of protection desks, and continued use of the UNHCR Call Centre, enabling safe reporting, timely responses, and improved transparency.

UNHCR further strengthened accountability through leadership of the inter-agency Aggregator Model, which consolidated feedback from humanitarian partners willing to share data. Approximately 65,000 feedback entries were analyzed each quarter, with findings synthesized into inter-agency reports that informed programme adjustments, identified service gaps, and supported evidence-based planning across the UN and wider humanitarian community. Complementing these efforts, UNHCR partnered with the Resident Coordinator's Office to support a youth consultation with displaced youth in Mogadishu. Using art-based expression and dialogue, the consultation created a safe space for youth to share perspectives on displacement challenges and priorities, directly informing the UN Cooperation Framework and future youth programming.

Site level coordination contributed to improved living conditions through 43 site improvement recommendations implemented across 457 sites. Monitoring covered 1,734 sites and generated 258 monitoring reports and three gap analyses, supporting responsiveness to community priorities.

Women's participation in leadership and management structures (Indicator 7.3) showed mixed progress. Participation among IDPs increased from 50% to 60%, while refugee and asylum-seeker participation rose from 33.33% to 51%, exceeding the target. Participation among returnee women remained at 50%, below target.

Inclusive engagement remained central to accountability efforts, with 106 representative committees supporting decision making and over 2,000 awareness sessions strengthening understanding of assistance processes and feedback channels. Overall, strengthened feedback systems, youth engagement, and community participation improved accountability and programme responsiveness.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.03%	100.00%	28.13%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	37.40%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.10%	40.00%	13.21%
Returnees	4.14%	40.00%	5.06%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	50,534
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,126
Returnees	915
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	103,999
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,797

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's cash assistance programming in Somalia delivered critical outcomes for 64,578 forcibly displaced individuals (12,836 households). Amid persistent economic pressures and humanitarian challenges, Cash-based interventions played a central role in helping refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people (IDPs), and returnees meet basic needs, sustain access to essential services, and strengthen their overall resilience.

Support to refugees and asylum-seekers demonstrated significant positive trends across key sectors. Monthly subsistence cash enabled vulnerable households to stabilize their living conditions, while education cash grants helped 4,383 children and university students continue their studies without disruption. Efforts to promote self-reliance also gained momentum, with 667 households accessing livelihood cash support and 43 individuals benefiting from cash for work opportunities that enhanced income generation and community resilience. Additionally, targeted cash assistance for communication ensured 51 individuals remained connected to essential protection networks.

Emergency and protection of cash interventions addressed urgent and lifesaving needs. Onetime emergency cash enabled 4,486 refugees and asylum-seekers to respond to immediate shocks without resorting to negative coping strategies. Protection outcomes were strengthened through relocation grants that supported 1,188 individuals, including survivors of gender-based violence requiring rapid safety measures. Cash support for non-food items benefited 677 individuals, while onward transportation assistance improved access to civil documentation for 145 individuals traveling to MoRHA offices.

Assistance to returnees was limited by funding constraints, impacting the ability to fully support those arriving back in Somalia. Of the 1,147 individuals who returned in 2025, only 252 received reinstallation grants to meet their immediate post-arrival needs. UNHCR Somalia will prioritize expanded resource mobilization in 2026 to ensure more comprehensive coverage for returnees.

Overall, the 2025 cash interventions achieved a 28% progress for refugees and asylum-seekers and 37% for returnees, contributing to improved basic household needs, dignity, and resilience among forcibly displaced and stateless persons, while also highlighting persistent gaps. For internally displaced people (IDPs), UNHCR scaled up cash assistance in response to drought, conflict, and displacement-related emergencies. A total of 50,534 IDPs received cash assistance, enabling them to address immediate needs such as food, shelter, and essential services. These include: 900 households (7,774 individuals) received cash for emergency shelter, while 2,100 households (16,096 individuals) were supported with cash for non-food items (NFIs) as part of the drought response. 1,850 households (13,532 individuals) received cash for NFIs as part of the conflict response. Protection-related needs were also prioritized, with 1,200 households (13,082 individuals) receiving cash assistance to mitigate protection risks. An additional 50 IDPs were supported through cash for work.

UNHCR's cash programming in 2025 played a critical role in enabling displaced communities to preserve dignity, access services, and cope with shocks. Despite funding gaps, these interventions provided timely, flexible support to those most in need.

In 2025, progress of 13.2% among refugees and asylum-seekers and 5.1% among returnees was recorded in expanding access to clean cooking solutions. Through cash-based assistance, households were empowered to make informed decisions about the most appropriate safe cooking solutions for their specific needs and context. Unlike in-kind distributions, cash interventions provided flexibility, enabling families to choose locally available improved cookstoves or clean cooking technologies that aligned with their household size, cultural cooking practices, fuel availability, and space constraints.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	2.10%	1.00%	0.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.90%	10.00%	7.10%
Returnees	9.66%	10.00%	8.98%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
IDPs	64.80%	70.00%	68.71%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.20%	100.00%	85.00%
Returnees	83.79%	80.00%	84.57%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	8,173

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress towards improved access to habitable shelter for forcibly displaced populations remained critically low in 2025. Only 0.72% of targeted IDPs were reached compared to a 1% target, highlighting significant coverage gaps amid increasing needs. Although coverage was relatively higher for refugees (7.1%) and returnees (8.98%), overall reach remained limited relative to the population size. Assistance was prioritised based on vulnerability, focusing on households facing heightened protection and climate-related risks. Despite limited coverage, interventions resulted in modest improvements in living conditions, reflected in incremental gains in indicators for covered living space and habitability standards.

Under UNHCR's leadership of the Shelter Cluster, partners harmonized emergency shelter guidance and technical specifications, including standardized bills of quantities and design parameters. Permanent shelter designs were aligned to a two-room model to enhance privacy, reduce overcrowding, and support dignified household living arrangements. Through Global Shelter Cluster funding, partners also received coordination training, strengthening their capacity to effectively implement and monitor shelter interventions at state, regional, and district levels.

Progress towards settlement sustainability was further supported by UNHCR's coordination with government counterparts and partners to strengthen access to essential services in durable-solutions locations. The expansion of water infrastructure in Dollow and Baidoa, together with borehole development support in Dhussamarreb, contributes to improved settlement viability, reduced environmental exposure, and conditions conducive to safer habitation over time. While outcomes remain emerging, these developments signal progress toward more integrated settlement environments that support longer-term stability and durable access to shelter for displaced populations.

The CRIs provided included solar lighting systems that provide safe, reliable household lighting, enabling school children to study and access sanitation facilities after dark. In 2025, access to lighting among forcibly displaced people was at 85% through the distribution of solar lanterns and their integration into emergency and transitional shelter responses. Although slightly lower than the baseline, this intervention enhanced household safety, reduced dependence on hazardous energy sources such as kerosene and open flames, mitigated protection risks, particularly for women and children, supported small-scale livelihood activities, and advanced climate adaptation objectives through environmentally sustainable solutions in protracted displacement settings.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.30%	97.00%	63.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.90%	100.00%	49.01%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,324
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to health services continued through UNHCR's operations in Puntland, Somaliland, and Mogadishu throughout 2025. However, access to primary healthcare, including reproductive health services, declined over the year due to reduced funding. In response, health partners prioritized critical cases, channeling limited resources mainly toward emergencies and chronic conditions. In Puntland, UNHCR did not have an implementing health partner during 2025, although a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Ministry of Health to facilitate access to national health services.

To improve access and strengthen the quality of healthcare delivery, UNHCR provided medical equipment to government hospitals in both Puntland and Somaliland. While 2025 did not include remote monitoring outcome surveys, based on 2025 report by WHO/UNICEF and related reporting for Somalia, the estimated proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel was around 49% compared to 80.79 % recorded in RMS in 2024 (baseline for 2025). The same report showed the proportion of children aged between 9 months and 5 years who have received measles vaccination stood close to 63%. The baseline measles vaccination for this age group according to 2024 RMS was 60.5 % indicating slight improvement in measles coverage. UNICEF and WHO data skilled birth attendant estimate is likely to reflect the true estimate compared to 2024 (baseline) RMS and reveals major gaps in access to vital health services which are worsening by minute as funding rapidly shrinks.

Other UN agencies, including WHO and UNICEF, as well as international NGOs, continued supporting public hospitals through capacity building and the provision of essential medicines, nutrition supplies, and commodities, which also benefited forcibly displaced people. However, while the broader national health system receives this support, these actors do not provide direct assistance for refugees and asylum-seekers to support individual health costs.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Forcibly displaced persons have access to equitable and sustainable primary, secondary and tertiary education, and advocacy efforts for their inclusion in the national education system in Somalia are enhanced.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.97%	15.00%	2.26%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.39%	30.00%	32.44%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,128

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR continued to promote the integration of refugees and asylum-seekers into Somalia's national education system. Through strategic engagement with government counterparts and partnerships with implementing agencies such as Save the Children International (SCI), UNHCR facilitated verification exercises, enrolment tracking, and monitoring to ensure assistance reached beneficiaries and contributed to improved education outcomes. In Puntland, the office worked with the Ministry of Interior to support the transition of refugee students into schools and coordinate at the state level. At the federal level, Somalia's Ministry of Education collaborated on the identification and inclusion of refugee learners, culminating in a Memorandum of Understanding with the Directorate of Basic Education to strengthen coordination and implementation. In Somaliland, strong government commitment and close collaboration with humanitarian partners enabled effective integration of refugee learners. Out of a target of 13,916 students, 4,515 (32.4%) were reached through school fee support, enrolment facilitation, and retention interventions, reflecting tangible progress toward equitable access, inclusion, and improved education outcomes. In Mogadishu (Banadir), 733 active students (372 boys and 361 girls) were verified at the start of the period as requiring school fee support across 63 private schools, against a target of 771 students (95% of target c). In addition, 80 new students were enrolled during the reporting period, exceeding the planned target of 50 new enrolments by 160%. These interventions contributed to improved access, continuity, and retention in education for Yemeni refugees and asylum seekers.

In Somaliland, the project reached 3,702 refugee and asylum-seeker children, including 3,278 in primary education (1,641 boys and 1,637 girls) and 424 in secondary education (214 girls and 210 boys). Continued access to free primary education and targeted support for secondary-level learners contributed to sustained participation and reduced risk of dropout. Overall, the project made tangible progress towards improving equitable access to education, supporting retention, and strengthening inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeker children in national education systems

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

By 2027 more forcibly displaced persons will have access to sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities leading to self-reliance

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
IDPs	88.80%	100.00%	73.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.40%	100.00%	88.00%
Returnees	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
IDPs	5.30%	35.00%	5.30%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.89%	45.00%	1.89%
Returnees	1.72%	55.00%	1.76%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
IDPs	102

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,177
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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward sustainable livelihoods and economic inclusion remained uneven, with stable financial access but limited income growth and persistently high unemployment among people forced to flee.

Access to financial services remained relatively strong. Among returnees, the proportion with a bank or mobile money account increased from 83.33% to 100%. Access among refugees and asylum seekers remained high at 88%, while access for internally displaced people (IDPs) remained stable at 73%. Although some targets were unmet, financial inclusion continued to support cash-based assistance, remittances, and small-scale economic activity.

Self-reported income improvements remained limited. Among IDPs, the proportion reporting positive income changes declined from 7.3% to 5%. Among refugees and asylum-seekers, it decreased from 3.43% to 2%, while returnees increased slightly from 0% to 2%, remaining well below targets. These trends reflect constrained labour markets, limited livelihood opportunities, and ongoing displacement-related pressures. Unemployment remained persistently high, with the national rate estimated at 70% affecting IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers, and returnees alike. Unemployment among refugees and asylum-seekers declined from 97.2% to 70% according to the verification exercises conducted in 2025. However, due to access constraints, it was not possible to accurately assess the unemployment rate among returnees.

To support economic inclusion, 102 IDPs and 1,177 refugees and asylum-seekers received entrepreneurial and certified vocational skills training, while no returnee was reached due to limited partner presence and funding constraints. These interventions aimed to strengthen employability and promote small business development, though labour market absorption remained limited.

UNHCR contributed through financial inclusion support, cash assistance, and targeted livelihood interventions linked to protection programming. However, structural unemployment, weak private sector capacity, and continued displacement pressures continue to limit progress toward sustainable self-reliance.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Returnees	52.43%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,149

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, full progress was achieved under this outcome area, with 100% of returnees holding legally recognized identity documents or credentials, compared to a baseline of 50%.

This reflects strengthened documentation and registration systems for returnees, particularly as they receive return documents issued by Embassy of Somalia in Yemen prior to departure. At the same time, all returnees were recorded by the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in proGres, ensuring formal recognition of their status and access to protection follow-up. In addition, returnees had access to the National Identification and Registration Authority national identification programme, enabling them to obtain nationally recognized identity credentials.

Improved access to documentation strengthens returnees' ability to access basic services, exercise civil rights, and pursue livelihoods. Legal identity is a critical foundation for reintegration, reducing risks of exclusion, discrimination, and secondary displacement.

UNHCR contributed by supporting systematic registration in proGres, coordinating with National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI,) and facilitating linkages with national documentation systems. Government authorities, particularly NCRI and National Identification & Registration Authority (NIRA), played a central role in ensuring that returnees were integrated into national identity frameworks.

UNHCR Somalia envisions interoperability with Government system through the PRIMES Interoperability Gateway (PING), data-sharing platform that allows UNHCR and partners to exchange personal data and information with UNHCR's Population Registration and Identity Management Eco-System.

Overall, the achievement of 100% documented returnees represents a significant step toward sustainable reintegration and enhanced access to rights and services.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Most vulnerable / at-risk refugees are supported to access resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities are expanded for refugees.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47	50	2
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The number of refugees submitted by UNHCR Somalia for resettlement decreased significantly—from a baseline of 21 submissions to just two, against a target of 50. In Somaliland, two Yemeni refugees were

submitted for resettlement; both submissions were accepted, and the individuals departed to Canada. While this outcome was positive for the individuals concerned, overall access to resettlement remained extremely limited.

A key structural barrier is that UNHCR Somalia does not benefit from a dedicated resettlement quota. Submissions rely entirely on limited, unpredictable, and ad hoc opportunities made available at the discretion of resettlement States. This constrained pipeline severely restricts the scale, predictability, and strategic use of resettlement as a durable solution. As a result, even when UNHCR identifies refugees with acute protection needs requiring urgent relocation, the absence of reliable quotas substantially limits the number that can be assisted. The lack of regular resettlement spaces also affects community trust, raises frustration among long-waiting refugees, and reduces the overall ability to use resettlement as a protection tool and a burden-sharing mechanism.

In 2025, no admissions were recorded through complementary pathways, in line with the baseline and target of zero. Beyond the absence of structured pathway programmes within Somalia, refugee profiles continue to pose practical barriers. Limited English proficiency, low education levels, and lack of access to required documentation reduce eligibility for most education sponsorships, labour mobility schemes, or private sponsorship programmes—pathways where language ability, formal qualifications, and documentation are typically essential. These constraints further narrow access, even when occasional opportunities arise through external partners or States.

Despite these challenges, UNHCR continued to identify and prioritize highly vulnerable cases and maintained operational readiness to process submissions when openings emerged. However, global quota limitations, coupled with restricted complementary pathways and profile-related eligibility barriers, continued to impede progress.

Overall, while resettlement remains a critical protection tool for refugees with heightened vulnerabilities, the combination of very limited resettlement quotas available to Somalia, unpredictable opportunities, and refugee profile constraints significantly restricted expansion of third-country solutions in 2025.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2027, local institutions and communities will be resilient to increase local integration for displaced communities

By 2027, the capacities of local institutions and communities are strengthened to enhance the resilience and social cohesion of displaced communities for durable solutions

Improved data, tools, and frameworks to inform government-led integrated and inclusive solutions pathways for IDPs and host communities.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	3.60%	15.00%	0.13%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.00%	80.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Partially

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthened local integration and durable solutions through secure tenure remained limited at the indicator level, despite concrete gains for a number of households.

The proportion of internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and asylum-seekers with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land was recorded at 0% in 2025, compared to baselines of 1.91% for IDPs and 1.56% for refugees and asylum seekers. While 4,177 IDPs gained access to land tenure arrangements during the year, the overall percentage remains 0% due to the very large IDP population nationwide. The scale of displacement means that even significant absolute gains translate into minimal proportional change.

In addition, many tenure arrangements remain in early stages of formalization. Complex land governance systems, overlapping ownership claims, and lengthy administrative procedures slow the transition from land allocation to fully documented, legally secure tenure recognized under the indicator definition.

UNHCR contributed through advocacy with local authorities, support to land allocation processes, and integration of housing, land and property considerations within durable solutions planning. These efforts aimed to reduce eviction risks and provide more stable settlement options for displaced households.

Municipal authorities and development actors played an essential role in identifying land, facilitating allocations, and supporting site planning and infrastructure development. However, structural land scarcity in urban areas and continued displacement pressures limit the pace of scalable tenure solutions.

Somalia's Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Law 2024, establishes a national legal framework for refugee protection, including the rights and responsibilities of refugees and asylum-seekers. The Law can potentially support access to social protection and public services, though the practical implementation remains limited.

Overall, while the indicator remains at 0%, the allocation of land to 4,177 IDPs represents a meaningful step toward longer-term stability. Sustained engagement on land governance and scaled up investment will be required to achieve measurable proportional impact.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) remained central to UNHCR's protection and solutions approach in Somalia, guiding programme design, targeting, and accountability. The operation applied AGD principles sectors to promote equitable access to services.

UNHCR's vulnerability assessments remained a key tool to identify individuals and households with heightened risks, including women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, minority groups, and child-headed households. Findings informed prioritization of cash, shelter, and protection support, alongside advocacy for disability inclusion and minority access.

Community engagement and feedback mechanisms supported participation in programme planning and monitoring. Through the inter-agency Aggregator Model and UNHCR feedback channels, the operation promoted disaggregation of feedback data by age, gender, disability, and population group. This enabled partners to adjust programming. For example, feedback on barriers faced by persons with disabilities led to improved outreach and more accessible service points.

UNHCR maintained a strong focus on risks faced by women and girls through community-based protection, safe referrals, and advocacy for gender-responsive services, while supporting their participation in community structures.

Consideration of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) remained limited due to the sensitive context. UNHCR engaged with UN partners on an ad hoc basis; however, gaps persist in addressing related protection needs.

Despite progress, challenges remains, including limited resources for tailored outreach and barriers to sustained participation. The operation will continue strengthening AGD-disaggregated analysis, inclusive participation, and targeted advocacy to advance equitable protection outcomes.

Section 3: Resources

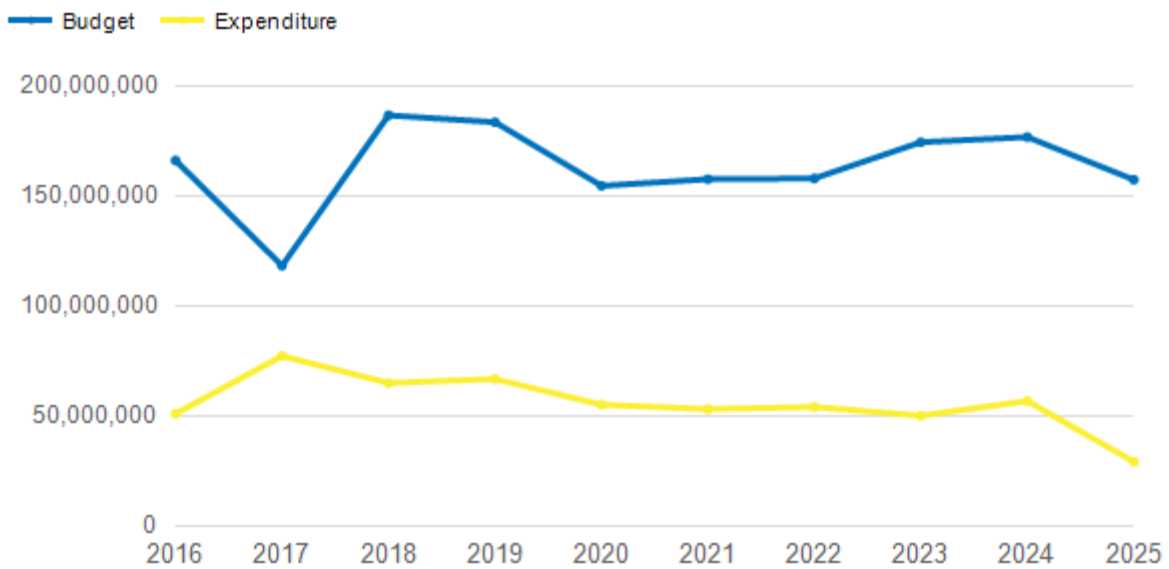
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

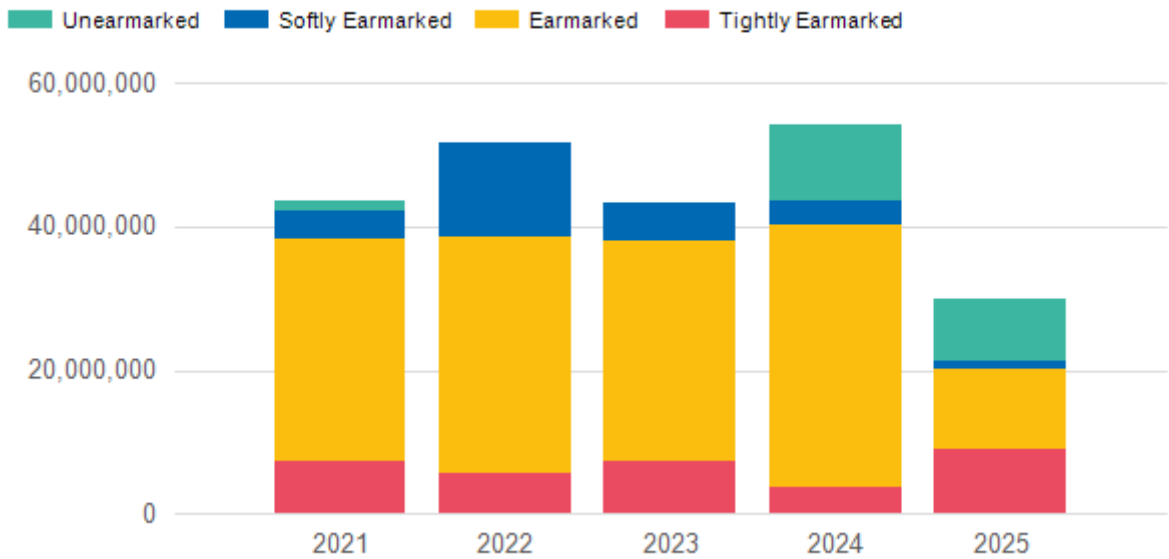
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	31,554,260	11,573,626	36.68%	11,479,433	99.19%
IA2: Respond	54,752,294	11,201,429	20.46%	10,497,285	93.71%
IA3: Empower	23,472,176	1,332,220	5.68%	1,332,220	100.00%
IA4: Solve	47,369,210	5,784,829	12.21%	5,749,831	99.40%
Total	157,147,939	29,892,104	19.02%	29,058,770	97.21%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,423,399	7,219,810	97.26%	7,219,810	100.00%
OA2: Status	620,899	307,948	49.60%	307,948	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,729,023	178,109	6.53%	178,109	100.00%
OA4: GBV	15,223,348	2,026,759	13.31%	1,932,567	95.35%
OA5: Children	3,028,617	731,314	24.15%	731,314	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,113,317	358,931	32.24%	358,931	100.00%
OA7: Community	5,985,023	2,168,976	36.24%	2,168,976	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	18,943,026	5,275,818	27.85%	4,571,674	86.65%
OA9: Housing	34,955,797	5,999,313	17.16%	5,999,313	100.00%
OA10: Health	5,846,331	802,033	13.72%	802,033	100.00%
OA11: Education	16,259,347	522,558	3.21%	522,558	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	23,472,176	1,332,220	5.68%	1,332,220	100.00%
OA14: Return	8,021,388	876,655	10.93%	876,655	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,582,272	147,865	5.73%	147,865	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	7,241,615	759,852	10.49%	724,854	95.39%
EA17: Systems	3,702,362	1,183,942	31.98%	1,183,942	100.00%
Total	157,147,939	29,892,104	19.02%	29,058,770	97.21%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, the Somalia operation continued to rely largely on earmarked, tightly earmarked, and softly earmarked contributions, which remained essential for sustaining interventions in protection, cash assistance, shelter, health, and education. Softly earmarked funding enabled operational flexibility and timely adjustments to shifting displacement patterns and emerging needs.

Budget utilization was highest in protection, basic needs assistance, cash-based interventions, registration, and specialized protection services, driven by rising internal displacement and increased demand for urgent assistance. Expenditure in livelihoods, shelter, CCCM, and community-based protection remained lower

early in the year due to limited resources and prioritization of lifesaving activities. As funding projections improved, the operation scaled up more solutions-oriented activities and advanced implementation of planned interventions.

By year's end, only 19% of total budgeted needs were funded. Of the available resources, 47% was implemented through national and international NGO partners and 27% through government counterparts, supporting localized response and capacity strengthening. However, limited flexible funding constrained the operation's ability to respond swiftly to unforeseen developments.

Aligned with global, regional, and country strategic directions, the operation prioritized emergency shelter, core relief items, essential services, protection for high-risk individuals, and durable solutions programming. Tightly earmarked contributions supported select longer-term activities, including the construction of 260 permanent shelters, though non-critical interventions such as livelihoods support, CCCM, and shelter solutions were deprioritized early in the year due to funding gaps.

The operation intensified resource mobilization and expanded access to development-oriented financing. A major milestone was the endorsement of a USD 19 million partnership with a multilateral development institution to support an urban resilience and solutions initiative in Dollow, to be implemented jointly with UN agencies and national authorities from 2026. This marks a shift toward medium- and long-term resilience and the inclusion of internally displaced communities. Additional opportunities with non-traditional and private sector contributors were leveraged to strengthen community-based protection, national systems, and progress toward durable solutions.

Despite these gains, significant funding gaps limited the scale of assistance and delayed expansion of resilience-focused programming. Unmet needs continued in shelter, livelihoods, and community-based protection. The operation will continue prioritizing flexible funding, development financing, and innovative partnerships to address these gaps in the year ahead.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 annual review and Strategic Moment of Reflection on 3 March highlighted that UNHCR Somalia's multi-year strategy no longer aligns with the operational reality shaped by severe funding cuts, staffing reductions, and a shift to fully projectized implementation. Donor priorities now heavily drive programming, requiring stronger alignment with funding opportunities, improved inter-agency coordination, and inclusion of forcibly displaced populations in broader area-based initiatives. Participants emphasized the need for visible, evidence-based protection leadership, stronger cluster coordination, and consistent approaches to returns, mixed movements, and government engagement.

Key lessons included the importance of earlier transition planning, strengthened data systems, and integrated multisector responses rather than standalone activities. Durable solutions must be guided by evidence, feasibility, and government commitment, while sustainable settlements require coordinated support on shelter, services, and tenure security. The review also highlighted risks linked to declining health and education financing and the need to shift livelihoods support toward market-based, community-driven models. Reduced monitoring and analytical capacity further limited evidence-based programming and advocacy.

These lessons will guide next year's implementation by prioritizing sustainability, national inclusion, and targeted donor engagement. The operation will reinforce data harmonization and analysis to support credibility and resource mobilization, strengthen protection leadership across the response, and expand integrated, area-based programming with government and UN partners. Localization and community-based approaches will be scaled up, while direct assistance will continue only where funding is secured.

Management responses reaffirm commitments to improve coordination, enhance data systems, and focus resources on high-impact, donor-aligned activities.



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