



2023

The Federal Government of Somalia.
Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges.

NCRI



#Dignity for persons of concern

National Commission for Refugees and IDPs

NCRI

Federal government of Somalia (FGS)
National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI)
Global Refugee Forum (GRF) Pledges

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Introduction

The Somali government through National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) is pleased to present its commitments for the Global Refugee Forum. Somalia, as a fragile and conflict-affected state, is pledging to: adopt legal frameworks, include refugees and IDPs in the government policies and climate actions, raise public awareness, build partnerships, and use data-driven decision-making. NCRI pledges to raise public awareness and mobilize support from national and international stakeholders, including civil society, media, academia, private sector, and donors, to increase their engagement and commitment to finding durable solutions for refugees, and forcibly displaced people in Somalia. The NCRI will also seek to enhance its coordination and collaboration with relevant ministries, agencies, and partners to ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to displacement issues.

The commitments are the result of a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process involving the federal government, the federal member states, the refugees and IDPs communities, the private sector, and the international partners. The plan is based on the international refugee regime, and in line with the NCRI's 5-year strategic plan, the national climate actions (NDCs), and aims to address the complex and interrelated challenges of refugees, internally displaced people, and their host communities in Somalia by building partnerships and engaging with the global community.

The plan recognizes that solving refugee movement requires addressing the problems of the countries of origin, as well as sharing the burden with the host countries. It also acknowledges that cross-border refugees are not the only concern, but also the disastrous internal displacement crises in Somalia, which affect more than 2.6 million people. The plan identifies the root causes of refugee movement and internal displacement, such as climate change, conflict, poverty and human rights violations, and proposes solutions that focus on inclusive climate resilience and adaptation, as well as supporting the countries of origin in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite Somalia's own protracted refugee movement and displacement, the plan expresses Somalia's commitment to host more than 35 thousand refugees from

neighboring countries, in accordance with the responsibility-sharing and solidarity principles of the global compact on refugees, as well as the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality. The plan outlines the policy framework that guides Somalia's response to refugee movement and displacement, including the refugee and asylum seeker law, the IDPs law, and the policy framework for returnees and highlights detailed action plan of informed decision-making for achieving strategic objectives of NCRI for refugees, IDPs, and returnees in relation to climate change and sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Situation Analysis

The impact of displacement

Somalia is facing one of the most complex and protracted displacement crises in the world, with over 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 870,000 refugees and asylum seekers in neighboring countries, and more than 100,000 refugee-returnees who have voluntarily repatriated since 2014, according to the UNHCR. The majority of the displaced population live in urban and peri-urban areas, where they face multiple challenges such as insecurity, discrimination, eviction, lack of access to basic services, livelihoods and protection.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were about 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia as of December 2020. This represents about 18% of the total population. In addition, there were about 1 million Somali refugees in neighboring countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti. The displacement affects people from all regions, clans, genders and ages. However, some groups are more vulnerable than others due to their specific needs or circumstances. For example, women and girls, children, elderly people and people with disabilities.

Depending on the cause and the context, displacement durations and destinations vary, leading people to move within the state level cities and IDPs camps or other federal member states including Mogadishu IDPs camps. Some will cross the borders in searching for better conditions.

Comprehensive analysis on displacement drivers

The displacement in Somalia is triggered by interplay factors that affect the security, development, livelihoods and well-being of the people. One of the main drivers of displacement in Somalia is climate change, which exacerbates the

existing environmental challenges, development and humanitarian needs. Somalia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts, floods, cyclones, desertification, land degradation and sea level rise. These impacts affect the availability and quality of natural resources, such as water, land and pasture, which are essential for the livelihoods of many Somalis, especially pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. Climate change also increases the frequency and intensity of weather-related disasters, which trigger displacement and increase the needs and risks of affected populations.

Climate change also contributes to conflict and violence in Somalia, as it creates or worsens resource scarcity, competition and tensions among different groups and regions. Climate change can also undermine the capacity and legitimacy of the government to provide basic services and security to its citizens, creating a governance vacuum that can be exploited by armed groups and criminal networks. Moreover, climate change can affect the regional dynamics and geographics of the Horn of Africa, as it influences migration flows, cross-border movements, trade relations and security cooperation among neighboring countries. All these factors can increase the risk of armed violence and human rights violations in the country, which are another major cause of displacement.

The political dynamics in the country have overshadowed the plight of the displaced people, who face multiple challenges. While some efforts have been made to find durable solutions for the displacement, such as voluntary returns, local integration, and resettlement, they have been hampered by the lack of political will, coordination and funding from the national government, the regional authorities, the global community and the humanitarian actors.

Forcibly displaced communities suffer from human rights violations and lack basic services of food, water, sanitation, health, education, and livelihood opportunities. Women and girls have limited access to mental health care and psychosocial support due to the lack of trained staff, facilities, resources, and awareness. They also have limited access to skills development, income-generating opportunities, and decision-making power in the design and implementation of the displacement projects and programs, which reduce their climate resilience and coping capacity. Moreover, mental health is often stigmatized and neglected in society, where it is seen as a sign of weakness or a spiritual problem.

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Environmental shocks and stresses undermine the resilience and coping capacities of the rural communities that depend on agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. The shocks have also increased the risk of displacement due to loss of income, assets and food security. Multidimensional poverty is both a cause and a consequence of displacement in Somalia, as it limits people's access to basic services, such as health care, education, water and sanitation. It also exposes them to various forms of exploitation, abuse and violence. Poverty also reduces Somalia's hopes of achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) and people's options and opportunities to cope with shocks and stresses or to pursue alternative livelihoods.

Policy framework

Challenges for addressing the protracted displacement in Somalia include the legal frameworks that define and recognize the rights and needs of IDPs, and returnees, as well as the refugee and asylum seekers and host communities. This creates gaps and inconsistencies in the provision of assistance, protection services, and finding sustainable solutions for the displacement, as well as in the resolution of land disputes and the prevention of forced evictions. The federal government of Somalia is committed to take a comprehensive policy framework that aims to provide a coherent and coordinated approach to the displacement situation. The government has enacted the establishment law of National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) in 2016, which is a government agency designated as a focal point coordinating the displacement issues, and responsible for formulating, protecting and finding sustainable solutions for the returnees, refugees, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The NCRI establishment law governs NCRI's institutional frameworks and strategic plans that are aimed at addressing the displacement and finding durable solutions for the vulnerable communities.

Since its inception in 2016, NCRI has been working to develop and implement climate-smart national policy on displacement, as well as to coordinate with relevant ministries, regional authorities, humanitarian and development actors, displaced communities and host communities. NCRI has also been advocating for the participation and representation of the refugees and IDPs in the relevant processes and mechanisms both at federal and state levels together with the state commissions for refugees and IDPs, as well as the support for the implementation of the regional and global conventions such as Kampala Convention which

provides a legal framework for addressing the rights and obligations of IDPs and other vulnerable communities.

The NCRI policy framework covers the following key areas.

[NCRI legal and institutional framework](#)

The NCRI operates under a legal and institutional framework that consists of several laws and policies that regulate the displacement situation in Somalia. Some of the following policies are already adopted, and others are planned to be adopted in the NCRI's 5-year strategic plan which will be operational in 2024:

1. The Refugee and Asylum Seeker Law, passed by the parliament in 2023, which provides a legal basis for the recognition and protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Somalia. The law defines the rights and obligations of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as the procedures for their registration, documentation, status determination, and resettlement. NCRI is establishing procedural and operating mechanisms for the implementation of this law such as the Refugee Eligibility Committee, which is responsible for assessing and deciding on individual asylum claims.
2. The IDPs Law, passed by the federal cabinet in 2023, is a landmark legislation that aims to address the plight of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia. The law recognizes the rights and duties of IDPs, as well as the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in the IDP response. The law also creates the National IDP biometric registration system and ensures the protection of personal data for the persons of concern. NCRI is developing procedural and operational mechanisms for the implementation of this law such as IDPs Coordination Committee, which is in charge of coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the law.
3. The National Eviction Guidelines, which is part of NCRI's 5-year strategic plan from 2024, are set of principles and procedures for preventing and addressing forced evictions of displaced populations in Somalia. The guidelines aim to ensure that evictions are carried out only as a last resort, with due process, adequate compensation, and alternative accommodation.
4. The Protocol on Land Distribution for Housing to Eligible Refugee-Returnees and IDPs, which is also part of NCRI's 5-year strategic plan from 2024, provides a mechanism for allocating land plots to eligible refugee-returnees

and IDPs who wish to integrate locally. The protocol sets out the criteria and procedures for eligibility, verification, allocation, and registration of land plots.

5. The Protection and Assistance Policy, which is also part of NCRI's 5-year strategic plan from 2024, is an implementation mechanism for the refugee and asylum seeker, and IDPs act for delivering protection and assistance services to displaced populations in Somalia based on their biometric registration. The policy outlines the priority areas of intervention, such as legal protection, climate resilience, education, health, livelihoods, shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, food security, nutrition, mental health, and social cohesion.
6. The Durable Solutions Policy, which is also part of NCRI's 5-year strategic plan from 2024, provides a strategic framework for achieving durable solutions for displaced populations in Somalia. The policy defines durable solutions as a process that enables displaced persons to enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement status. The policy identifies three types of durable solutions: voluntary repatriation to their place of origin and local integration in their place of displacement.

National policy frameworks

Climate change is a major factor that contributes to the displacement of people in Somalia and vulnerability multiplier for those already displaced, especially those who depend on agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. NCRI aligns its national climate-smart displacement policies with its national climate action policies, which aim to enhance resilience and adaptation, and promote sustainable development. By doing so, NCRI together with state refugee commissions and other stakeholders can ensure that the relevant government institutions are taking a coordinated approach that secure displaced population is not left behind in the transition to a climate-resilient economy, and that they have access to adequate protection, food, assistance, water, and durable solutions.

NCRI strives to harmonize its displacement policies with the current and prospective national policies and climate actions, and to ensure that its future policies are consistent with the following national policies:

1. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is a key document that reflects Somalia's commitment and ambition to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 32% by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario. The NDC also acknowledges the vulnerability of Somalia to the impacts of climate change and outlines the adaptation priorities and actions that are needed to cope with the changing climate. Among these priorities from NCRI, the NDC recognizes the linkages between climate change and displacement and proposes measures to address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) through data-driven solutions, promoting durable solutions, and ensuring refugees and IDPs participation in the climate actions.
2. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Framework identifies displacement as a key cross-cutting issue that requires coordinated action from multiple sectors and stakeholders. By implementing these NAP and displacement policies in a coherent and complementary manner, NCRI can enhance persons of concern resilience to climate change and reduce the vulnerability of the displaced and host communities.
3. The national development plan (NDP) recognizes that displacement is not only a humanitarian issue, but also a development one, requiring long-term and durable solutions that address the needs and rights of displaced populations, as well as their host communities. The NDP also aligns with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, which aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development interventions, and to foster synergies and complementarities among different actors and sectors. The displacement policies are consistent with the national development vision and priorities.
4. The National Water Resource Strategy acknowledges providing safe, sufficient and affordable water to the displaced populations for domestic and productive purposes, as well as adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities and services. NCRI's displacement policies promote the participation and empowerment of displaced populations in water governance and management, as well as their integration into the national water sector.
5. National Environmental Policy recognizes the linkages between environmental degradation and displacement and calls for the integration

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of environmental considerations into humanitarian and development interventions. This ensures coordinated government policies that are informed by the best available scientific evidence to respond to displacement and drivers of displacement.

6. The Human Capital Development Strategy enhances the human potential of refugees and forcibly displaced people in the country. It recognizes that these vulnerable groups have valuable skills, talents and aspirations that can be harnessed for the benefit of the society and the economy by providing quality education, vocational training, entrepreneurship support and employment opportunities.

NCRI works closely with the relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Water and Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Planning, and other federal line ministries, to ensure that the needs and rights of refugees and IDPs are considered in the planning and implementation of development projects.

The NCRI also coordinates with the federal and state level stakeholders, such as the Federal Government of Somalia, the Federal Member States, the UN agencies, the NGOs, and the donors, to ensure that all stakeholder policies are coherent and comprehensive to address the displacement crises in Somalia.

[Global and regional actions](#)

The global challenge of refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) requires a comprehensive and coordinated response from the international community and national governments, based on the principles of international cooperation, responsibility-sharing, protection, and solutions. These principles are enshrined in the international and regional legal frameworks that Somalia has adhered to or supported, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), IGAD regional policy framework on refugee protection, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its guidelines of Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRF). These instruments provide a common vision and a set of objectives for addressing

the needs and rights of refugees and IDPs, as well as supporting the host countries and communities that bear the brunt of the displacement crisis. Somalia, as a country that hosts refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries, as well as produces refugees and IDPs due to climate change, conflict, and other factors, has committed itself to implementing these instruments and fulfilling its obligations and responsibilities towards these vulnerable groups. The National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) is the government body mandated to oversee and coordinate the implementation of these instruments and to ensure that Somalia's policies and practices are aligned with the international standards and norms. These frameworks also recognize the linkages between displacement and climate change and call for addressing the root causes and drivers of displacement, as well as enhancing the resilience and adaptation capacities of the affected populations. By adhering to or supporting these frameworks, government and local actors including the federal member states and the private sector can prepare for future needs and shocks, promote strategies that mutually benefit refugees, other forcibly displaced, and their host communities, as well as attract and allocate financing and resources to where it is most needed.

NCRI works in close collaboration with relevant ministries, federal member states, regional authorities, civil society organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and other partners to develop and implement legal and policy frameworks, and strategies aligned with the international standards that are aimed to protect and assist refugees, and IDPs in Somalia, as well as to promote durable solutions for them towards achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Somalia.

[Strategic objectives](#)

To address the complex and interrelated challenges of climate change and displacement, the government through the NCRI is implementing a comprehensive and bold 5-year strategic plan that seeks to address the drivers and impacts of climate-induced displacement, and to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of refugees, displaced-affected people, and their host communities. Somalia, as a fragile and conflict-affected state, is pledging to: adopt legal frameworks, include refugees and IDPs in the government policies and climate actions, raise public awareness, build partnerships, and use data-driven decision-making.

These pledges for the global refugee forum (GRF) are fully consistent with the NCRI's strategic vision which will be operational in 2024. The pledges are intended to promote partnership, inclusion, sharing best practices, aggregating resources, tracking and accountability. The pledges will also demonstrate Somalia's commitments at the global level to address the specific protection and assistance needs of refugees, forcibly displaced people, and their host communities, and to mobilize and allocate adequate financing and resources. The government's pledges reflect the spirit and principles of collaboration and objectives of a whole-of-society approach to address the displacement crises in the country.

Principles

The Somali government through NCRI, strives to uphold the rights and dignity of refugees, and IDPs, to promote their participation and empowerment, to foster their resilience and self-reliance, and to facilitate their voluntary, safe, and dignified return or integration. The government will achieve these global commitments under the following principles in line with the global compact on refugees:

- Respect for the dignity and human rights of refugees, and forcibly displaced people, and their host communities.
- Promotion of durable solutions for refugees, and forcibly displaced people including voluntary repatriation and local integration
- Coordination and collaboration with national and international partners, and civil society organizations, to ensure effective and efficient delivery of assistance and basic services for the vulnerable
- Participation and empowerment of refugees and IDPs, and their host communities in climate actions and national policies that affect their lives and well-being.
- Accountability and transparency in the management of resources and the implementation of programs and policies.
- Burden- and responsibility-sharing to better protect and assist refugees and support host countries and communities.

Pledges

Somalia recognizes the urgent need to address the challenges of climate-induced displacement, which affects millions of people in the country and the region.

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Somalia is committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Global Compact on Refugees and the Kampala Convention, as well as implementing its National Development Plan and its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement. To this end, Somalia, in collaboration with other stakeholders, will implement the following actions in the next five years.

A pledge for legal frameworks

Refugees, and forcibly displaced communities often face multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination, exclusion and vulnerability. Without adequate legal frameworks that protect and include them access to durable solutions, these people and their host communities are at risk of being denied their fundamental rights and freedoms, such as the right to life, liberty, security, education, health, work and participation.

Somali government pledges to develop and adopt legal frameworks that protect and include refugees and IDPs in line with international standards and best practices. These frameworks will ensure the respect of human rights, dignity and security of displaced persons, as well as their access to basic services, livelihoods and durable solutions. By doing so, the government will not only fulfill their obligations under national and international laws, but also contribute to the global solidarity and responsibility-sharing that are essential for addressing the root causes and consequences of forced displacement. Furthermore, they will enhance the social cohesion and resilience of their societies, as well as the potential and agency of displaced persons as actors of development and peace.

Pledge strategic goal: To enhance the protection and inclusion of refugees and IDPs through legal frameworks that are consistent with national and international norms and best practices.

A pledge for full inclusion

The government pledges to integrate displacement issues into government policies and climate actions at all levels, from national to the state level and municipalities. The government recognizes that climate change is a major driver of displacement and disproportionately affecting people already living in displacement. It commits to prevent, mitigate and respond to the impacts of climate change on displacement, as well as to harness the potential of displaced persons as agents of change and development. Full inclusion is a crucial

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component of the government's approach to the displacement as it is a pillar for the global climate action of COP28. This promotes the needs of marginalized and displacement-affected communities are taken into account and addressed in the implementation of climate actions, as well as demonstrating that no one should be left behind in the transition to a low-carbon and resilient future.

Pledge strategic goal: To reduce the vulnerability of displaced people and host communities, especially women and girls, to climate change impacts and displacement-related protection risks through their inclusion in the design and implementation of climate action plans and policies, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies, Early Warning Systems, and Early Action Protocols for anticipatory action.

[A pledge for climate resilience and empowerment](#)

The government pledge goal is to enhance the resilience, nature-based solutions and adaptive capacity of displaced communities and host communities especially women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by climate change and displacement. The government recognizes that these vulnerable groups face multiple challenges and risks due to the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, health, education, security and dignity. The government commits to support the inclusion of these communities in interventions that will strengthen disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response, climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management, renewable energy, mental health, skills development, education, and social protection. We believe that these interventions will not only help them cope with the effects of climate change, but also empower them to contribute to climate action and sustainable development in their communities.

Pledge strategic goal:

To empower and enhance the agency of displaced people and host communities, especially women and girls, to contribute to local climate action through their inclusion in programming for climate resilience, preparedness, nature-based solutions and adaptive capacity building.

A pledge for informed decisions

The government is committed to using data as a basis for its policies and actions on climate-induced displacement, recognizing that climate change is one of the main causes of human displacement. It is essential to collect and analyze data that include indicators, maps, surveys, assessments and studies on the causes, patterns, trends, impacts and solutions of displacement related to climate change, in order to design and implement interventions that address the needs and rights of displaced people and communities, as well as prevent and reduce future displacement risks. The government shares displacement data disaggregated by various factors with the national and international stakeholders to collectively serve the vulnerable communities. In addition, the government pledges to identify and register the refugees, and IDPs to provide basic services for them based on the existing laws and procedures and avoid assistance diversion.

Pledge strategic goal:

To enhance capacity and effectiveness of assistance delivery through data-driven decision-making and to build the evidence base for inclusive climate action.

A pledge for reintegration

The government pledges to reintegrate 50,000 refugees and forcibly displaced people with the host communities in two years from 2024, believing that this could benefit for the social and economic development of the country. We will work with local authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners to provide access to basic services, land property and housing, education, livelihoods, and legal protection for the displaced and the host communities. The government will also promote dialogue, cultural exchange, and peaceful coexistence among different groups, fostering a sense of belonging and mutual respect.

Pledge strategic goal: To enhance the social cohesion, resilience and self-reliance of both the displaced and the local populations, as well as to reduce the protection risks and vulnerabilities that they face.

A pledge for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

The government pledges to implement the disaster risk reduction (DRR) and preparedness measures as a priority for the country, acknowledging the importance of reducing the vulnerability and exposure of displaced people, host

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communities, and assets to natural and man-made hazards, and of enhancing the resilience and coping capacities in the face of disasters. The government commits to developing a national DRR strategy and action plan that is inclusive of displaced people and their host communities, establishing a national DRR platform and focal points, building the capacities of relevant stakeholders at all levels, integrating DRR into development planning and budgeting, promoting community-based DRR approaches, and enhancing the early warning systems and contingency planning, believing that these measures will contribute to achieving sustainable development, poverty reduction, environmental protection, and human security for the country.

Pledge strategic goal: To reduce disaster risk and strengthen preparedness in the country and include concrete provisions for displaced people and host communities in the national DRR strategy and action plan

The government will implement these commitments, in line with the global compact on refugees objectives of easing pressures on host countries and communities, enhancing refugee self-reliance, and improving the conditions of the countries of origin, and together with the federal member states, local governments and national stakeholders including the Ministry of Environment & Climate Change, the Ministry of labor and social affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of foreign affairs, the Ministry of Planning, Investment & Economic Development, and the Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation to enhancing the protection and inclusion of displaced persons, as well as advancing the country's development goals and climate ambitions. Somalia calls for the support and solidarity of the international community in this endeavor.

Action Plan

Adopting a comprehensive approach should not only include the government's long-term commitments, but also, the urgent needs of the displacement-affected people especially women and girls. It also entails addressing the immediate and urgent needs of these vulnerable groups, such as protection, health, education, livelihoods, and social cohesion. This should cover different thematic areas.

- Institutional capacity: NCRI strengthens its institutional capacity to deliver effective and efficient services and assistance to displacement-affected

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people, especially women and girls. This can be done by setting up the NCRI 5-year strategic plan, enhancing the skills and knowledge of relevant staff, allocating adequate resources and budget, establishing clear roles and responsibilities, and creating mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

- Political will: NCRI together with the national and international stakeholders including the president's office, the prime minister office, and the two houses of the parliament, will demonstrate their leadership and commitment to uphold the dignity of displacement-affected people, and to facilitate their integration and inclusion in the host communities. This can be done by adopting and implementing relevant policies and laws, engaging in dialogue and coordination with other actors, and ensuring accountability and transparency.
- Scale up finance: refugees, displaced, and their hosts in Somalia are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They need to access climate action finance to implement their own solutions and adapt to the changing environment. However, they face many barriers and challenges to access the funds that are available, especially in a fragile and conflict-affected context. This pledge aims to increase the access and availability of climate action finance for these communities, building on the outcomes of COP27 and the ongoing UNFCCC COP28 pillar of full inclusion. It also aims to ensure that the finance is flexible and predictable, so that local actors can plan and execute their activities effectively. The priority areas are food security, nature-based solutions, mental health, and women and girls entrepreneurship and skills development.

The global community has made several commitments to enhance adaptation actions, such as the Global Goal on Adaptation,¹⁷ the Glasgow Dialogue,¹⁸ and the Africa Adaptation Acceleration Program. These initiatives aim to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of developing countries that face the most severe impacts of climate change. In addition, a new funding mechanism and a fund have been established by the Transitional Committee to support these countries in addressing loss and damage caused by climate change.

- Raise public awareness and public relations on the causes and consequences of climate-induced displacement, as well as the rights and responsibilities of displaced persons and host communities. These

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awareness campaigns will foster social cohesion, solidarity and mutual understanding among different groups, as well as promote a positive narrative on displacement. They will also inform the public about the legal frameworks, policies, and practices that protect and assist displaced persons and host communities and encourage their participation and empowerment. Moreover, they will highlight the opportunities and benefits that displacement can bring, such as innovation, resilience, diversity, and development. By raising public awareness and public relations on climate-induced displacement will not only empower women and girls, but also promote inclusive, and sustainable response to this global challenge. These campaigns include inspirational actions from the displacement-affected communities and cooperation among all stakeholders, including federal government, federal member states, civil society, private sector, media, academia, and international organizations.

- **Public private partnership and coordination with the municipal governments:** Public private partnership and coordination with the municipal governments are essential components of the government's comprehensive approach to address the complex and interrelated challenges of refugees and internal displaced persons to provide land property and housing. By engaging the private sector as a strategic partner, the government can tap into its expertise, innovation, resources, and networks to deliver more effective and efficient solutions for these vulnerable communities. Moreover, by coordinating with the municipal governments, NCRI can ensure that their local policies and programs are aligned with the displacement-affected communities, and that local governments provide relocation opportunities.

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