



## IGAD SPECIAL SUMMIT ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR SOMALI REFUGEES AND REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES IN SOMALIA

### Road Map for Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action

IGAD Heads of State and Government met in Nairobi on March 25, 2017 at a Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia. The Summit was hosted by the Republic of Kenya, and undertaken with the close collaboration of UNHCR and the EU.

The Summit agreed the Nairobi Declaration and the accompanying Plan of Action. These decisions set out a comprehensive regional approach and commitments at four levels: accelerating solutions in Somalia by creating an environment conducive for voluntary and sustainable return of refugees; delivering durable solutions, whilst maintaining the protection space and promoting the self-reliance and inclusion of refugees in countries of asylum; strengthening sub-regional co-operation; and, increasing international responsibility sharing.

Realizing these decisions principally requires the development of a comprehensive IGAD Regional Framework for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees (hereafter referred to as the IGAD Regional Framework). This framework is primarily made up of national plans outlining the pathways to the delivery of these commitments. Further, it builds on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, and is supported by the international community.

Notably, the Nairobi Summit strongly resolved to rapidly implement the Nairobi Plan of Action and to translate these commitments into concrete results on the ground. The following document lays out the key elements of the road map for delivering the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action. These are aimed at supplementing and boosting ongoing processes and programmes, with an emphasis on delivering rapid results along the way. A timetable linked to this road map is annexed.

### **National Action Plans and regional frameworks**

- National Action Plans will be developed specifying what policy changes, investments or other actions are required in order to deliver on the regional and national commitments made in the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action. The National Action Plans will also detail donor engagement and resources that are required to meet these commitments. It is proposed that, as far as possible, these plans will be finalised by the end of October, 2017. Where feasible, National Action Plans should make



use of emerging plans, such as those being developed in Ethiopia and Uganda. Ultimately, the National Action Plans should be aligned with the Regional Results Framework validated by the IGAD member states on 13 September, 2017.

- These National Action Plans will also constitute an overarching IGAD Regional Framework to be endorsed by a regional inter-Ministerial Committee by November, 2017.

#### **Thematic meetings and target setting**

- A set of regional thematic meetings will be held focusing on specific issues such as education, self-reliance or third country admissions. These meetings will provide an opportunity to share experiences and best practices; address bottlenecks and challenges faced; and, set targets and milestones on what should be achieved. The meetings will also explore opportunities for tapping into continental and global funds linked to these issues.

#### **Regional Results framework**

- IGAD has developed a regional results framework (attached), setting out strategic objectives, outcomes, indicators and milestones for the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and the accompanying Plan of Action. The framework will provide the means to track progress in delivering the commitments and the results achieved. This includes regional and national commitments made in the Plan of Action as well as international support.
- In July 2017, IGAD convened a set of meetings in Nairobi and Djibouti involving experts from refugee management agencies, ministries responsible for planning, local governance and other relevant line ministries on this road map and regional results framework. They helped inform the development of the framework, as well as sharing best practices and monitoring progress. The framework was then validated by senior IGAD officials in a meeting in Addis Ababa in September 2017.
- The regional results framework will be updated to reflect new commitments, milestones and targets. This framework will also incorporate new milestones and targets set in National Action Plans or following thematic discussions.

#### **Monitoring and reporting**

- The IGAD Secretariat and Member States will be responsible for monitoring the indicators and timelines set in the results framework and generate biannual progress reports.
- UNHCR is leading a mapping exercise of current and planned humanitarian and development initiatives in the region. This exercise will then form the basis for IGAD, Member states and partners to establish a system to regularly monitor the financing of programmes and investments linked to durable solutions and humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees.

### **Stocktaking**

- Progress made in rolling out the implementation process and, most importantly, results achieved will be taken up biannually at specific inter-ministerial stocktaking meetings, the first of which will happen in November 2017. Progress will also be discussed in future meetings of IGAD Heads of State, Council of Ministers and other IGAD forums.

### **Resource mobilisation**

- Resource mobilisation will be undertaken at multiple levels. These include specific national initiatives such as the Solidarity Summit held in Uganda in June 2017. This will also be an important agenda at the biannual stocktaking meetings of IGAD Member States and key donors/IFIs will be held to take stock of progress made across the region, and what further action and investments are required.
- Opportunities for rapid investment in specific actions should also be explored to help demonstrate the international support to the spectrum of commitments that the region made at the Nairobi Summit.

### **Media and communications**

- IGAD will provide regular information and updates on the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action on its website, with links to websites of partner organisations. Moreover, IGAD and its partners will create awareness through the media on progress made.

### **Links with continental and international processes**

- IGAD and its partners will pursue opportunities within regional, continental and international platforms to promote, share experiences and mobilise support for the implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action both at regional and national levels.
- The achievements made and experience gained from the IGAD process will feed into the Global Compact on Refugees to be developed by 2018. These experiences and gains will also feed into the global consultations scheduled for the first half of 2018.

**Timetable of the Road map (over the next 12 months)**

	<b>Action</b>	<b>Date</b>
1.	Core group consultations on the draft road map and results framework.	Done in May 2017
2.	Partners' consultation on the road map and results framework.	Done in June 2017
3.	IGAD Member States consultation on the road map and results framework, Djibouti.	Done in July 2017
4.	National level consultations on road map and results framework (including National Forum for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs held in Mogadishu, 28-30 August).	Done in July/August 2017
5.	Validation of results framework at Member States Expert Level.	Done in September 2017
6.	Roundtable Meeting with IGAD Foreign Ministers on Delivering the Nairobi Declaration & Action Plan, Brussels	29 September 2017
7.	First thematic meeting on Refugee Education, Djibouti	23-25 October 2017
8.	First Progress Report on the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action.	By end Oct, 2017
9.	Final Report of the mapping exercise on donor finance	By end Oct, 2017
10.	Completion of National Action Plans.	By end Oct, 2017
11.	Regional Inter-Ministerial Stocktaking meeting with IGAD Member States, partners, donors and IFIs, Addis Ababa	21-23 November 2017
12.	Second Progress Report on the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action.	By end May 2018
13.	Second thematic meeting	By end May 2018
14.	Second stocktaking and resource mobilization meeting with IGAD Member States, partners, donors and IFIs.	June, 2018

## DRAFT RESULTS FRAMEWORK: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION

	<b>Overarching Objective</b>	<b>Provide durable solutions for Somali refugees and reintegration of returnees within Somalia</b>	
		Specifically, this will entail <i>collectively pursuing a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees; whilst maintaining protection space and promoting self-reliance in the countries of asylum; and creating an enabling environment for the safe, sustainable and voluntary return and re-integration of Somali refugees, with the support of the international community and consistent with international responsibility sharing as outlined in the New York Declaration's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) .</i>	
	<b>Strategic Objective 1: Create conditions for safe, sustainable and voluntary return of refugees to Somalia</b>		
	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Milestones</b>
1.	Security sector, state authority and rule of law enhanced.	<p>Strengthened capacity of the national and sub national security agencies with the support of AMISOM</p> <p>Number of attacks by Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups in Somalia and the region</p> <p>Number of newly displaced people as a result of insecurity</p> <p>Number of peace interventions launched at community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ AMISOM has the required capacity and is prepared to train Somali National Police Force and the Somali National Army to take over responsibility for ensuring the rule of law and security, including in areas of return.</li> <li>○ Reduced attacks by Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups.</li> </ul>

		Number of humanitarian corridors and areas of return under AMISOM and Somali National Army control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Security Architecture adopted and implemented within the next three years.</li> <li>○ The Somali Security Pact effectively implemented</li> </ul>
		Number of trained police and judicial personnel deployed in areas of return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Somali National Police Force (SNPF) capacitated to restore and maintain law and order and to secure humanitarian corridors and areas where returnees have settled enhanced within the next five years.</li> </ul>
		Amount of resources availed to train and equip a strong Somali police force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Persons in areas of return have access to judicial services</li> </ul>
		Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host communities feeling safe and secure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secondary displacement of returnees, IDPs and host communities reduced significantly within the next 3-5 years.</li> </ul>
		Number of returnees, IDPs and host communities accessing the justice system (from both modern and traditional systems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional and national courts established and/ or strengthened within five years.</li> <li>○ Alternative Somali Justice and Correction Model adopted in line with human rights principles.</li> </ul>
2.	Basic functioning civilian administration is restored in areas of return.	Number of functioning districts and regional government authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Spending on local governance and social services by national and local governments, and flows of international support increased substantially in the next five years</li> </ul>
		Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host communities in areas of return demonstrating confidence in local and regional administration and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Access to social services by returnees, IDPs and host communities in areas of return progressively increased within the next five years.</li> </ul>
		Number of Returnees/IDPs with access to secure housing, land and property rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Appropriate laws and policies guaranteeing housing, land and property rights in place within 3-5 years.</li> <li>○ Resources to support new housing schemes, land demarcation and registries of property increased in the next three years.</li> </ul>
3.	Enhanced delivery of basic	Construction, rehabilitation of essential public service infrastructure: education,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Harmonized education system in Somalia</li> </ul>

	social services and livelihoods in areas of return	health care, water and sanitation Increased delivery and access to basic social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Education and health centres rehabilitated within 2-3 years</li> <li>○ Water management systems in place in areas of return</li> </ul>
4.	Accelerated economic recovery and development especially in areas of return.	<p>Resources mobilised for durable solutions in line with the NDP to enhance resilience, social and human development pillars.</p> <p>Amount (currency) of concessional finance accessed by the Government in Somalia</p> <p>Percentage of fully honoured pledges by IFIs, regional and international partners aimed at boosting Somalia's economy</p> <p>Somalia's annual GDP growth rate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Commitments made by the International Community to support durable solutions</li> <li>○ Roadmap on normalisation of relations with IFIs by [date] and agreement(s) on Somalia's eligibility for debt relief progressively negotiated and agreed upon within the next five years.</li> </ul>
		Percentage of returnees, IDPs and host population benefiting from start-up grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vital economic infrastructure restored and rehabilitated (roads, dams, markets)</li> <li>○ Core indicators on infrastructure in the National Development Plan reached.</li> </ul>
		Number of (and access to) vocational training institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment Board established and enabling laws and regulations developed within 2-5 years.</li> <li>○ Online company registration and licensing capacity established in the next 2-3 years.</li> </ul>
		Number of jobs created in the public and private sector in areas of return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gainful employment and livelihood sources by returnees, IDPs and host populations increased within five years.</li> </ul>

		<p>Percentage of GDP attributed to remittances</p> <p>Level of Foreign Direct Investment (currency)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hindrances to the flow of remittances from the Somali diaspora removed and measures to increase remittances increased within the next two years.</li> <li>○ Private sector participation in the reconstruction and development of areas of return.</li> </ul>
5.	Reconciliation & social cohesion enhanced in areas of return.	Reintegration strategy and mechanisms in place, including area-based plans, in key areas of return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A national forum to build cohesion among returnees, IDPs and host communities held.</li> <li>○ Key policies on promoting social cohesion approved and legal framework in place for IDPs, returnees and refugees.</li> </ul>
		Number of reconciliation processes/initiatives in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reconciliation committees and an architecture of peace in place.</li> </ul>
6.	Significant response to drought situations in Somalia and the region is sustained to alleviate and contain the humanitarian impact.	<p>Number of people accessing timely assistance during drought situations</p> <p>Famine averted in times of drought</p> <p>Number of acutely malnourished returnees, IDPs and host population, especially children</p> <p>Number of internally displaced or crossing borders as result of drought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adequate resources mobilised to support returnees, IDPs and host communities in areas affected by drought.</li> <li>○ Mechanisms put in place to enhance community resilience and social protection.</li> </ul>



Strategic Objective 2: Maintain protection and asylum space			
7.	IGAD Member States maintain their open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers.	<p>Percentage of refugees and asylum seekers that have access to protection and assistance.</p> <p>Percentage of asylum seekers and refugees admitted into IGAD member states</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mechanisms and processes of profiling exercises of refugees and asylum seekers place in all IGAD host countries within the next five years.</li> <li>○ Established integrated reception centres at border entry points</li> </ul>
8.	Refugees are registered and have access to fundamental rights.	Percentage of refugees and asylum seekers benefitting from biometric registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Biometric Registration Verification Exercises in place in all IGAD countries in the next 3-5 years.</li> </ul>
		Number of countries incorporating refugees into their national censuses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Refugee statistics included in the national censuses of IGAD member states.</li> </ul>
		Percentage of issuance of identity documents, and birth and death certificates to refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Host countries provide refugees with the relevant identity documents within the next 3-5 years.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia.</li> </ul>
9.	Security, safety and social cohesion of refugees and host communities, particularly	<p>Number of security/police centres present in hosting areas</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of security personnel to protect refugees</p> <p>Number security incidents involving refugees in camps and out-of-camp settlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adequate resources allocated for security in refugee hosting areas</li> <li>○ Sufficient resources availed to support mechanisms and initiatives for resolving conflict involving refugees and host communities.</li> </ul>

	youth, children, women and other vulnerable groups.	Percentage of refugees who do not face any form of stigmatization and discrimination by the host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Integrated/inclusive services available for refugee and host communities (shared infrastructure, social amenities and resources).</li> <li>○ Refugees included in National Development Plans and National Systems.</li> <li>○ Programmes initiated to address discrimination, violence and xenophobia</li> </ul>
10.	Opportunities for local integration of individual refugees created or increased.	Number of refugees locally integrated by law and practice	<p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Allow for local integration for protracted refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more, to benefit at least 13,000 refugees who have been living in camps already identified by the Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).</li> </ul> <p><u>Kenya</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facilitation of legal status for those refugees with legitimate claims to citizenship and/or residency through marriage or parentage as per the laws of Kenya.</li> </ul> <p><u>Uganda</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Explore alternative legal status for refugees who have been long-term residents in Uganda.</li> </ul>
11.	Voluntary repatriation facilitated.	Number of refugees voluntarily repatriated and reintegrated on the basis of free and informed decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Voluntary Tripartite Repatriation Agreements are implemented.</li> </ul>
		Amount of resources mobilised to support voluntary repatriation	

Strategic Objective 3: Enhanced self-reliance and access to services and assistance for refugees and host communities			
12.	Enabling business environment created and private sector investment and economic opportunities increased for refugees and host communities.	Number of refugees accessing permits and licenses to operate livelihood oriented activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local permits and licenses by local governments issued to applying refugees within the next five years.</li> <li>○ Administrative barriers removed and legislation harmonized</li> </ul>
		<p>Number of refugees involved in gainful employment in the formal and informal sector</p> <p>Number of livelihood opportunities generated for refugees and host communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Refugees integrated into the development plans at national and local levels in the next 2-3 years.</li> <li>○ Investment forums for refugees and host communities involving host governments, private sector, donors, and IFIs held between October 2017 and April 2018.</li> </ul> <p><u>Regional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional level thematic meeting on self-reliance, social services provision and assistance held.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Work with international partners to potentially build industrial parks that could employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs to be reserved for refugees;</li> <li>○ Provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID within the bounds of domestic laws and to provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees; and</li> <li>○ Provide facilities for refugees to open bank accounts, obtain driving licenses, and access all other benefits to which any foreigner with a legal permanent residence permit is entitled.</li> </ul> <p><u>Kenya</u></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Undertake self-reliance and inclusion measures including providing economic opportunities to refugees in accordance with the laws of the country;</li> <li>○ Continued allocation of financial resources towards the development of infrastructure and social amenities to expand access to economic opportunities and social services in refugee hosting areas; and</li> <li>○ Facilitation and expansion of business infrastructure and opportunities for refugee populations in order for them to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities in trade occupations.</li> </ul> <p><u>Uganda</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustain and expand work on the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment framework, which aims to improve income and productivity for host communities and refugees.</li> </ul>
		Number of host population and refugees benefiting from irrigation projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased access to arable land for rural-based refugees within the bounds of existing national law.</li> <li>○ Increased external finance to facilitate development of irrigation schemes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Make available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land within the bounds of the national laws of Ethiopia to allow 20,000 refugee and host community households (100,000 people) to engage in crop production by facilitating irrigation schemes, subject to the availability of external financial assistance.</li> </ul>
		Number of beneficiaries of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establishment of appropriate policies, legislation and administrative practices that enhance financial inclusion for refugees.</li> </ul>
		Number of refugees holding bank accounts and other financial services and/or number of financial institutions providing services to refugees	

		Level of new private sector investment flows into refugee hosting areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-stakeholder Investment forums for stimulating investments in refugee-hosting areas held within the next one year.</li> </ul>
13.	Freedom of movement for refugees increased.	<p>Number of refugees that are allowed to move freely outside of camps.</p> <p>Number of countries implementing alternative solutions to camps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic laws and policies facilitating free movement for refugees enacted within the next three years.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded Out-of-Camp Policy to all refugees as defined by Ethiopian laws and policy documents benefitting 80,000 refugees, or 10 percent of the current total refugee population in Ethiopia; and</li> <li>Where resources allow, a progressively expanded number of refugees benefitting from the Out-of-Camp Policy.</li> </ul>
14.	Enhanced education and skills training opportunities for refugees and host communities.	<p>Percentage of refugees enrolled at all levels of education (Primary, Secondary &amp; Tertiary) disaggregated by age, sex and disability</p> <p>Rate of school retention, completion and transition for refugees (Primary, Secondary &amp; Tertiary)</p> <p>Number of scholarships and internship programs incorporating refugees at local and national level</p>	<p><u>Regional</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional level thematic meeting on education and vocational training for refugees held by [end of 2017], with agreement reached on standards and certificate equivalency.</li> <li>Scholarships for refugees and opportunities opening in educational institutions availed within the next five years.</li> </ul> <p><u>Djibouti</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All refugee children given access to accredited education through: committing to assess and train an adequate number of refugee teachers to teach the refugee population hosted by Djibouti;</li> <li>Working with the Government of Kenya to establish certificate equivalency for the English-language curriculum taught in Djibouti's refugee camps.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ethiopia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased enrolment of refugee children – without discrimination and within available resources – from 148,361 students to 212,800 students overall, including through increasing refugee preschool enrolment from 46,276 to</li> </ul>

			<p>63,000;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased refugee primary school enrolment from 96,700 to 137,000; increasing refugee secondary school enrolment from 3,785 to 10,300; and increasing refugee enrolment in higher education from 1,600 to 2,500.</li> </ul> <p><u>Kenya</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continued implementation of the “Guidelines on Admission of Non-Citizens to Institutions of Basic Education and Training in Kenya,” which will facilitate enrolment of refugees and other non- citizens in Kenyan schools;</li> <li>○ Continued extension of access to the education system, schools and training institutions at all levels for refugees.</li> <li>○ Establish a technical training college in Dadaab accessible to refugees.</li> </ul>
15.	Sustainable environmental management in refugee hosting areas.	Acreage of restored forests and range land (vegetation cover)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Active engagement of local, national and international partners on environmental projects in refugee hosting areas.</li> </ul>
		Compliance with sustainable natural resource management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policies, laws and guidelines on sustainable natural resources management in place within the next three years.</li> <li>○ Alternative sources of energy availed in refugee hosting areas, including innovative energy sources such as biomass, solar and wind energy in the next five years.</li> </ul>
16.	Access to quality integrated health services, water and sanitation in refugee hosting areas is enhanced.	Access to health services, water, energy sources by refugees and host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Basic and essential social services for refugees, including health, immunization, reproductive health, HIV and other medical services, water, energy resources, markets enhanced within the bounds of national laws in the next five years.</li> </ul>
		Maternal and under 5 mortality rates Level of local government capacities to provide clean water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Infrastructure for water and sanitation services integrated by the next five years.</li> </ul>

17.	Adequate and effective cash-based assistance to refugees and host communities provided.	Number of refugees and host communities receiving cash-based assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cash-based programming towards self-reliance of refugees increased in the next two years.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Stronger regional cooperation on durable solutions for Somali refugees</b>			
18.	Implementation, coordination and monitoring of commitments of the Nairobi Action Plan strengthened.	Number of resourced national plans in place to implement the Nairobi Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Effective and sufficient capacity of the IGAD secretariat to deliver on coordination and monitoring in place by November 2017.</li> <li>○ IGAD Regional Framework on durable solutions for Somali refugees adopted by Inter-Ministerial Committee by November 2017.</li> <li>○ Nairobi Plan of Action integrated into sectoral plans of the ministerial committee by November 2017.</li> <li>○ Regional experience and lessons learned submitted to support Global Refugee Compact by mid-2018.</li> </ul>
		Number of quality and timely progress reports generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee meetings; Stocktake meeting between IGAD Member State and International Community (notably donors and IFIs); Thematic meetings.</li> <li>○ Establishment of a robust Monitoring and Evaluation system for the action plan that generates regular, timely and gender-sensitive reports on progress made.</li> </ul>
19.	Economic and development	Percentage of contribution of remittances to the Somali economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Remittances policies at national level revised within two years.</li> </ul>

	potential of remittances maximized.	% reduction in cost of remittances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Engagement with the African Institute for Remittances and regional money transfer services comments within a year.</li> </ul>
20.	Free movement of persons and livestock facilitated.	Percentage of refugees able to move freely within the IGAD region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Free movement of refugees provided within the timeframe of the completion of the negotiations of the Freedom of Movement Protocol.</li> </ul>
21.	Cross border cooperation and borderland development strengthened.	Level of cross-border investments in infrastructure, social services, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regular meetings to enhance cross-border co-operation and borderland development, including Cross-border economic zones, held from early next year.</li> <li>○ Report on current and planned cross border investment undertaken by April 2018.</li> </ul>
		Number of regional mechanisms for cross-border cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cross-border coordination units established or expanded in the next one year.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Ease pressure on host countries through increased international solidarity and responsibility sharing</b>			
22.	Broader partnerships and more multi-year, development finance to support host countries to protect and assist refugees in place.	Amount (currency) of predictable, multi-year finance generated to support host countries to assist and protect refugees (humanitarian/development);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Biannual meeting of IGAD member states and donors, IFIs and other partners to take stock of progress made within the region.</li> <li>○ Pledges matrix developed within the next 2-5 years.</li> </ul>
		Amount of investments in camp/non-camp, including in infrastructure and social services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional joint high/senior-level visit of key development partners by end of 2017.</li> </ul>
		Change in per capita cost of refugee humanitarian assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Per capital spending on refugees in the IGAD region increased.</li> </ul>
		Percentage of fully honoured pledges by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Identification of continental or global funds that can be tapped into.</li> </ul>



		IFIs, regional and international partners	
		IGAD multi-donor fund established and funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A functioning and well-funded IGAD Regional Fund (IRF) in place within the next three years.</li> </ul>
23.	Rapid and predictable response to new displacement.	Amount of finances and resources available to support early solutions response by governments to new refugee influxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ New pre-financed regional mechanism to support countries to respond to new displacement is in place in the next two years.</li> </ul>
24.	Resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities for refugees increased.	Percentage increase in refugee resettlement numbers in third countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Baseline on current level of third country resettlement and complimentary pathways within the region, as well as a matrix of international pledges established within the next one years.</li> <li>○ Capacity for negotiation and advocacy by UNHCR for increased resettlement opportunities by traditional as well as new resettlement countries (CRRF obligation) strengthened by December 2017.</li> </ul>
		Percentage of overall submissions resulting in successful family reunifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Favourable legal regimes for family re-unification established within the next three years.</li> </ul>

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