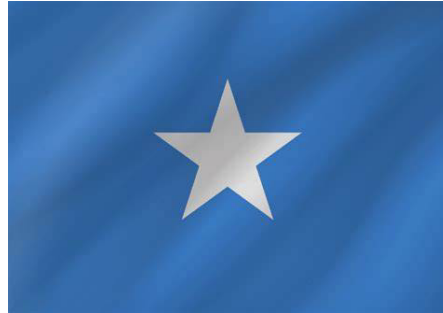


**FEDERAL  
OF SOMALIA**

UNITED NATIONS HIGH  
REFUGEES

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**REPUBLIC**

COMMISSIONS FOR

## TOPIC: POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROBLEMS OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN UKRAINE

Somalia is classified by the United Nations as one of the least developed countries. With the majority of its population being dependent on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. The economy of Somalia is \$4.918 billion by GDP as of 2020. Somalia's resource potential makes it possible that socioeconomic conditions may show even greater improvement. *According to the IMF's country head, "the country has natural resources including bauxite and petroleum, fisheries and more. Proper management of these natural resources is vital to Somalia's success".* An ongoing refugee crisis began in Europe in late February 2022 after Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Around 6.9 million refugees fleeing Ukraine have been recorded across Europe, while an estimated 8 million people had been displaced within the country. Over the last 30 years, thousands of people have fled Somalia because of political instability and a civil war that broke out in the 1990s. Over 650,000 Somali refugees remain in neighboring countries and over 2.97 million Somalis are internally displaced in Somalia.

The Dadaab refugee complex has a population of 218,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers as at the end of July 2020. Dadaab refugee complex consists of 3 camps. The first camp was established in 1991. When refugees fleeing the civil war in Somalia started to cross the border into Kenya. . Over 92,000 refugees have voluntarily returned to Somalia with UNHCR assistance, the majority coming back from Kenya, Yemen, Djibouti, Libya, Sudan and Eritrea. To date, there are three refugee camps namely Sheder. As of 29 February 2020, the registered population



***under Sub-Office area of operation is at 37, 477 persons. This includes 11, 994 refugees in Sheder refugee camps.***

***The government of Somalia has adopted a new national policy on internally displaced persons, and refugee-returnees. The first of its kind, the policy seeks to provide rights based solutions for the protection of all citizens. The UN country team continues to support the federal government of Somalia in working towards the attainment of durable solutions for refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and IDPs working in close partnership with international and national social workers and actors.***

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