

ADDENDUM to UNHCR's Response to the Somali displacement crisis into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya: Somalia, 2011



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service, July 2011



A displaced Somali mother attends her malnourished child  
at southern Mogadishu's Banadir hospital.  
Mustafa ABDI. AFP July 2011

## **ADDENDUM to UNHCR's Response to the Somali displacement crisis into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya: Somalia**

The Horn of Africa is facing one of the worst droughts in decades and the situation in war-torn Somalia has become extremely dire. The United Nations declared famine in two areas of southern Somalia: Bakool and Lower Shabelle. Famine is declared when more than two adults or four children die per 10,000 people, when over 30 percent of the children suffer acute malnutrition rates, and when people have access to less than 2,100 kilocalories per day. It is expected that famine conditions will also become prevalent in Gedo, Middle and Lower Juba, Bay, Middle Shabelle and Hiraaan.

Tens of thousands of Somalis are fleeing violence, insecurity and starvation. In 2011 alone, some 184,000 Somalis had arrived in neighbouring countries of asylum, notably Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, including more than 46,000 people who arrived during the first three weeks of July. UNHCR geared up its emergency response capacity in these countries and issued an emergency appeal for USD 136.3 million to respond to the immediate needs of the new arrivals.

Inside Somalia, people are leaving the famine struck areas and are looking for places where they can get assistance. Many are moving to Mogadishu in the hope of finding humanitarian aid. As of 20 July 2011, an estimated 180,000 people have been newly displaced inside Somalia this year.

Despite conflicting messages from militants about lifting the ban imposed on certain international aid agencies, humanitarian actors have been able to bring in some of the much needed assistance. In southern and central Somalia, UNHCR has distributed emergency assistance packages benefiting some 100,000 people.

### **Strategy**

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) for Somalia has formulated an emergency response, the main objective of which is to provide immediate life-saving assistance and humanitarian aid in areas of origin as well as displacement, in an effort to reach as many people as possible and reduce the need for cross-border movement.

### **Response**

UNHCR's response in Mogadishu and southern Somalia has been expanded and focuses on the distribution of emergency assistance packages, population movement tracking and strengthening coordination in the shelter and non-food item cluster and the protection cluster. UNHCR's response is complementary to the interventions carried out by other partners, in particular WFP and UNICEF.

With partners, UNHCR has started the distribution of emergency assistance packages that consist of core relief items, such as jerry cans, buckets, pots, plates and other utensils which allow people to prepare and store safely the water and food they received from WFP and others. The packages also include high-energy biscuits, oral re-hydration salts and water purification tablets. Furthermore, UNHCR will distribute other essential non-food items such as plastic sheeting, sleeping mats and blankets.

UNHCR will also strengthen its population movement tracking system and protection monitoring network in support of partners' interventions in the different clusters. This will enable the Office to provide data related to displacement at shorter intervals and with greater accuracy and help agencies to plan the delivery of assistance effectively.

UNHCR will need to increase its presence in Somalia, in particular in the areas bordering Kenya (Dhobley and Belet Hawa) and Ethiopia (Doolow), as well as in central Somalia (Baidoa and Merka) and Mogadishu. The field units in the border areas will facilitate further access into southern Somalia for humanitarian agencies. Presence in these border towns will also allow better monitoring of cross border movements into Ethiopia and Kenya, but also of possible future return movements. It is also likely that some of the people who left the country will try to return once the rainy season begins. The presence of international staff in these areas will be subject to clearance by the United Nations Division of Safety and Security.

In 2010, security concerns had forced UNHCR local staff to move out of Baidoa and Marka in central Somalia. As the situation on the ground has changed, a return of a limited UNHCR presence in these two locations is now possible. This would enable direct contact with local authorities and beneficiaries. Given the ongoing arrival of people fleeing the famine in Mogadishu, the Office proposes to strengthen its capacity in the capital as well.

### Inter-agency coordination

UNHCR will implement these interventions within the overall framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee coordination mechanisms and the recently initiated UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP tripartite response.

### Financial requirements

For its operation in Somalia, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of USD 8.6 million to contribute to the inter-agency relief effort in southern and central Somalia. This supplementary budget includes the financial requirements to provide some 180,000 Somalis, mostly IDPs, with emergency assistance packages and other non-food items, to strengthen the population movement tracking system and protection monitoring network and to increase UNHCR's presence in strategic border areas, central Somalia and in Mogadishu until 31 December 2011. The budget is supplementary to the operation's existing budget of USD 66.9 million approved by UNHCR's Executive Committee and brings UNHCR's total requirements for Somalia for 2011 to USD 75.5 million.

For its operations in the region, UNHCR issued an appeal to respond to the Somali displacement crisis into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya of USD 136.3 million, in early July. This supplementary budget brings UNHCR's total requirements to respond to the current crisis in Somalia and neighbouring countries to USD 144.9 million.

### Overview UNHCR financial requirements in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia:

Operations	UNHCR Emergency Appeal July 2011
DJIBOUTI	4,791,570
ETHIOPIA	62,728,368
KENYA	68,832,342
SOMALIA	8,602,151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,954,431</b>

ExCom approved budget (Somali refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs)	Supplementary budget *	Total budget (Somali refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs)
25,546,272		25,546,272
65,409,074	62,728,368	128,137,442
172,129,925		172,129,925
66,864,368	8,602,151	75,466,519
<b>329,949,639</b>	<b>71,330,519</b>	<b>401,280,158</b>

\* Includes 7 percent support costs

## Revised financial requirements Somalia operation 2011

Objective	ExCom approved budget 2011(USD)	Supplementary budget * (USD)	Total revised budget
<b><i>Basic needs and services</i></b>			
Health	739,290		739,290
Education	954,290		954,290
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,991,982	2,212,565	4,204,547
HIV/ AIDS response	932,338		932,338
Services for groups with specific needs	1,313,675		1,313,675
Shelter and infrastructure improved	24,443,051	3,385,345	27,828,396
Water	758,846		758,846
Nutrition		1,611,414	1,611,414
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,133,473</b>	<b>7,209,324</b>	<b>38,342,797</b>
<b><i>Community participation and self-management</i></b>			
Community self-management and equal representation	447,041		447,041
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,694,424		7,694,424
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	961,430		961,430
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,102,895</b>		<b>9,102,895</b>
<b><i>Durable solutions</i></b>			
Resettlement	812,299		812,299
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>812,299</b>		<b>812,299</b>
<b><i>External relations</i></b>			
Donor relations	117,193		117,193
Public information	192,193		192,193
Resource mobilization	117,193		117,193
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>426,580</b>		<b>426,580</b>
<b><i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i></b>			
Access to asylum procedures	206,345		206,345
Civil status documentation	252,206		252,206
Refugee and stateless definitions	143,946		143,946
Individual documentation	229,946		229,946
Registration and profiling	1,824,050		1,824,050
Fair and efficient status determination procedures	899,610		899,610
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,556,103</b>		<b>3,556,103</b>
<b><i>Favourable protection environment</i></b>			
Co-operation with partners strengthened	431,733		431,733
National administrative framework	117,821		117,821
National and regional migration policy	384,993		384,993
National legal framework	357,175		357,175
Environment	584,809		584,809
Prevention of displacement	1,771,527	604,525	2,376,052
Public attitude towards persons of concern	299,348		299,348
Non-refoulement	292,175		292,175
Logistics and supply	7,660,632	788,302	8,448,934
Programme management, coordination and support	4,222,447		4,222,447
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,122,660</b>	<b>1,392,827</b>	<b>17,515,487</b>
<b><i>Security from violence and exploitation</i></b>			
Access to legal remedies	1,494,502		1,494,502
Non-arbitrary detention	374,677		374,677
Community security management systems	299,021		299,021
Effects of armed conflict	279,283		279,283
Freedom of movement	92,247		92,247
Protection of children	438,847		438,847
Gender-based violence	2,731,781		2,731,781
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,710,358</b>		<b>5,710,358</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,864,368</b>	<b>8,602,151</b>	<b>75,466,519</b>

\* Includes 7 percent support costs

# UNHCR Presence in Somalia

As of July 2011

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Sources:  
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	Capital		Refugee transit centre
	UNHCR County office		Main town or village
	UNHCR Sub office		Secondary town or village
	UNHCR Field office		International boundary
	UNHCR Field unit		Region boundary
	Proposed UNHCR Field units		Main road
	Refugee camp		Railway
	Refugee location		