

SOMALIA

Working environment

The context

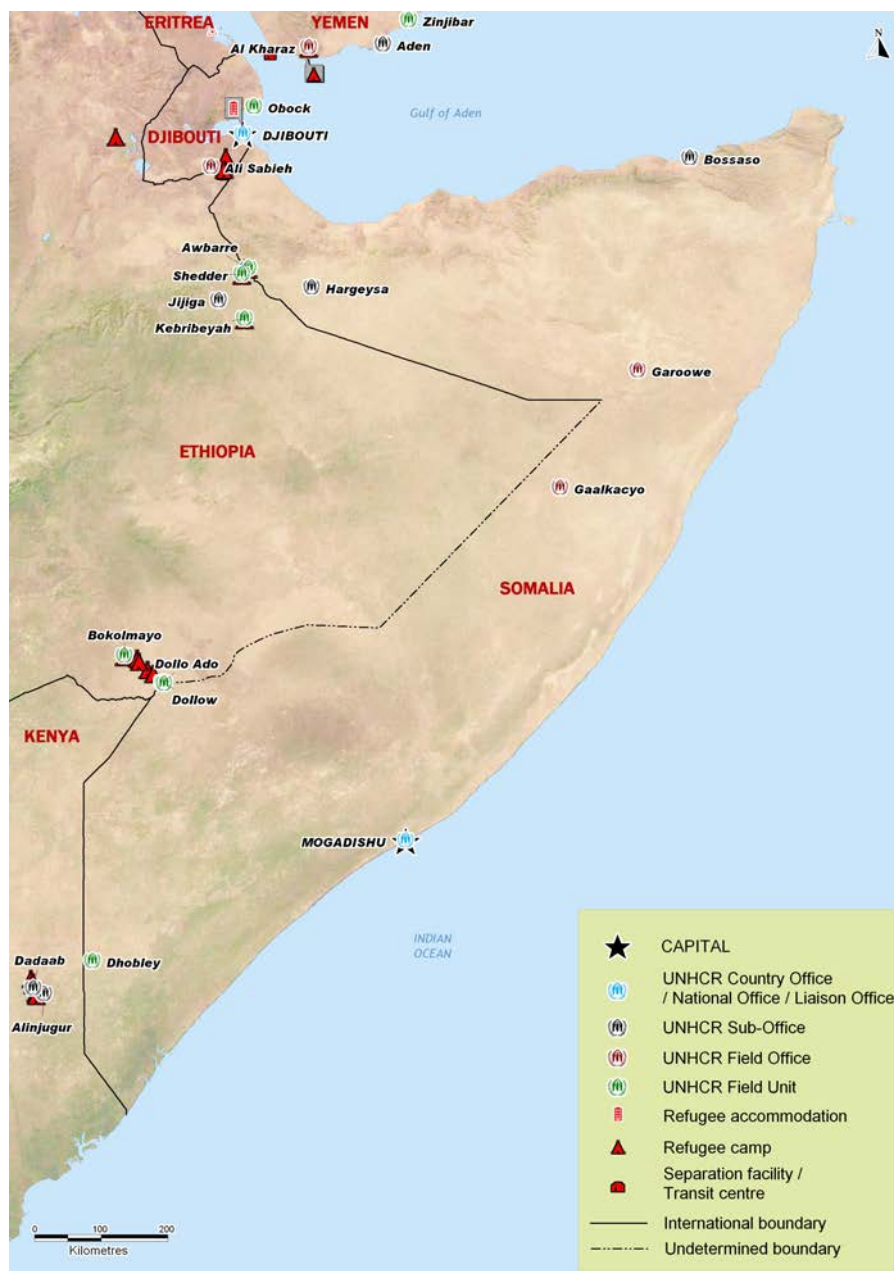
In Somalia, a new President has been inaugurated and a Prime Minister appointed to form a new Government. These positive developments come after a particularly testing time for the country which, just a year ago, was faced with an unprecedented famine affecting millions of Somalis, as well as military interventions by the African Union (AMISOM) in support of governmental forces fighting insurgents. The conflict witnessed in 2012 also created political and security vacuums often with a negative impact on civilian protection. However, the relative stability that followed the ousting of the insurgents from their last main stronghold has improved humanitarian access to some areas, including Mogadishu.

UNHCR is making every effort to be responsive to the changing dynamics in Somalia, taking advantage of windows of opportunity for access, and the growing hopes amongst internally displaced people (IDPs) to return home.

There are currently some 1.4 million IDPs and 10,600 asylum-seekers and refugees in Somalia.

The needs

UNHCR will be working to provide refugees with protection and assistance, through mixed-migration tracking and monitoring, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response, alternative-livelihood projects to mitigate protection risks, protection advocacy, and capacity building. As of October 2012, some 2,200 refugees and 8,500 asylum-seekers, predominantly of Ethiopian origin, live in urban areas. They suffer from the lack of sustainable livelihood



Planning figures for Somalia

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	40	40	50	50
	Ethiopia	2,330	2,330	2,830	2,830
	Tanzania	10	10	10	10
	Various	50	50	60	60
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	40	40	50	50
	Ethiopia	10,540	10,540	13,910	13,910
	Tanzania	10	10	20	20
	Various	60	60	70	70
IDPs	Somalia	1,360,000	700,000	1,360,000	700,000
Total		1,373,080	713,080	1,377,000	717,000

opportunities and viable durable solutions, and they often face discrimination in accessing services and hostility from host communities.

Within the framework of the cluster system, UNHCR's interventions for IDPs in Somalia will focus on protection and the provision of core relief items and emergency shelter. Access to basic needs remains a challenge. The majority of IDPs lack adequate shelter, access to food, health care, education, and live in poor sanitary conditions.

Living in unprotected and congested IDP settlements, women and girls are particularly exposed to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and are often denied access to assistance by IDP committee leaders or to adequate legal redress. SGBV perpetrators often live in impunity, due to a weak formal justice system. Improving access to justice will be a key concern.

While the conditions in places of origin may not yet be fully conducive for returns, there has been a growing interest among IDPs, often prompted by factors such as overcrowding in IDP settlements, difficulties in accessing socio-economic activities in places of displacement, and more recently, the success of military interventions in liberating some areas previously under the control of insurgents. It is anticipated that 100,000 IDP households may want to return to their area of origin in 2013. UNHCR envisages providing return/reintegration packages to help increase the resilience of IDPs and mitigate the risks associated with spontaneous return.

Strategies and activities

In Somalia, UNHCR will reinforce its advocacy for unhindered access to the territory for asylum-seekers, respect of fair asylum procedures and protection against *refoulement*. Particular attention will be paid to women, children, young people and other groups with special needs, with an emphasis on the implementation of UNHCR's updated strategy guidelines, *Action against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence*.

For the refugee populations in *Somaliland* and *Puntland*, UNHCR will focus on the implementation of UNHCR's policy on refugee protection and durable solutions in urban areas, with special emphasis on registration/documentation, community outreach, access to basic services and the provision of material needs. In Mogadishu, the urban refugee policy will also be applied to help a small number of Tanzanian refugees from Zanzibar. UNHCR will facilitate their voluntary repatriation, as was the case in 2012. In addition, provided there is steady rebuilding of State institutions, UNHCR will assist the central authorities to establish a viable asylum framework.

Concerted action is required to address the continuing problem of mixed migratory flows from Somalia and the alarming death toll amongst people attempting to undertake the perilous crossing of the Gulf of Aden. UNHCR will continue to use the Mixed Migration Task Force framework to encourage all stakeholders to take a common approach to identifying people of concern in these situations and to provide them with appropriate protection and assistance.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Basic needs and essential services

- The population of concern is sufficiently supplied with basic items.
 - ☞ Household goods are provided to 90,000 households.
- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ Emergency shelter is provided to 20,000 households.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Measures to protect people of concern from the effects of armed conflict are strengthened.
 - ☞ The situation of persons of concern is monitored through the protection monitoring network.
- The risk of SGBV is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
 - ☞ Survivors of sexual violence have prompt access to appropriate physical, legal and psychological support.
 - ☞ All victims of SGBV have access to medical treatment.

Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
 - ☞ All returnees receive assistance.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS

Basic needs and essential services

- The health of the population is improved.
 - ☞ Access to primary health care is provided to all refugees.
- The population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ All children of the appropriate age attend primary school.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Access to status determination procedures is improved.
 - ☞ Status determination procedures are implemented in Puntland and Somaliland.
- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
 - ☞ All persons of concern benefit from profiling and registration.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Emergency resettlement benefits exceptionally vulnerable individuals. Candidates for resettlement, including women and girls at risk, are identified and their resettlement facilitated.

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	8
□ Total staff	110
International	19
National	9
UNVs	10
Others	12

The Office will contribute to inter-agency efforts within the cluster framework to improve the conditions of IDPs, improve their resilience and help them find durable solutions. Continuing partnerships with development agencies, such as FAO, will be critical in order to integrate a resilience component in programming. UNHCR has spearheaded the first initiative of this kind in the course of 2012 and so far has been able to support the return of some 700 households (more than 2,000 individuals).

In the areas of non-food items (NFIs) and shelter, the focus will be primarily on the provision of enhanced assistance packages and kits for transitional shelters. Permanent shelters will be constructed where land tenure is secure, both as a durable solution for selected IDP populations and to promote local integration. UNHCR will expand its partnership with development players to ensure that communities receiving IDPs also benefit from long-term interventions, thereby promoting conditions conducive to sustainable return.

Throughout Somalia, UNHCR will maintain its capacity to track

displacements, monitor the protection situation and analyze data for the wider humanitarian community through its population movement tracking and protection monitoring network tools. Robust SGBV interventions will be required to address and alleviate the problems women and girls are facing, and to establish mechanisms for accountability and sanctions. Reported cases of SGBV will be addressed in a timely manner, cases will be documented and the quality of assistance (medical, legal, psychosocial) improved. Additional support for vulnerable women and girls will be provided through livelihood activities. Solar lights will be installed in key risk locations.

○ Constraints

Although anti-Government forces have been dislodged from major towns, the security situation is still fragile and humanitarian access remains limited in some areas. More flexible funding support for Somalia at the country level is necessary to facilitate the operational response in a highly unpredictable environment.



Internally displaced wait to collect UNHCR aid supplies at the Maajo IDP settlement, Mogadishu.

UNHCR / S. MODOLA

Organization and implementation

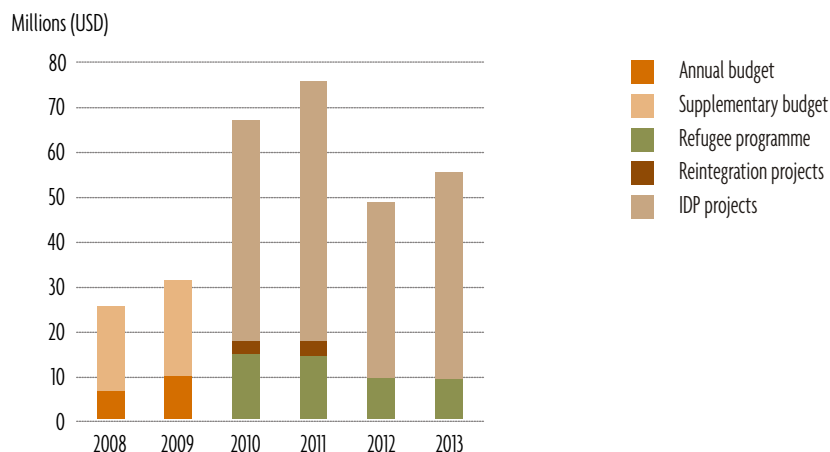
Coordination

Interventions for IDPs are coordinated within the cluster system which falls within the overall humanitarian coordination architecture for Somalia. UNHCR coordinates the NFIs/emergency shelter and protection clusters. In 2012, UNHCR has worked with some 40 partners to implement projects for IDPs. Partnerships with local NGOs with proven ability are vital and have been particularly necessary in conflict-sensitive programming. In both *Puntland* and *Somaliland*, there are three partners covering health, education and legal aid for refugees, and in *Somaliland* UNHCR also works with the Ministry of the Interior to build its capacity on asylum matters.

Financial information

The Somalia operation's budget requirements have increased since 2007 to respond to the growing numbers of IDPs, especially in the South-Central region of Somalia. The number of refugees has remained relatively stable. In 2013, UNHCR's financial requirements will amount to USD 55.3 million, as compared to USD 48.6 million in 2012. This increase is mainly due to expected changes on the ground, including growing numbers of IDP returns.

UNHCR's budget in Somalia 2008 – 2013



Consequences of a funding shortfall

- Some 85,000 IDPs in *Somaliland* would not be directly protected and assisted by UNHCR.
- Some 280,000 people would not benefit from UNHCR's shelter assistance.
- Around 300,000 people would not receive NFIs.
- Support and interventions for victims of SGBV would be reduced by 50 per cent.
- Some 150,000 people (30,000 primary beneficiaries and 120,000 dependents/secondary beneficiaries) would not benefit from UNHCR's protection through livelihood programmes.
- The number of IDPs benefiting from vocational training and other livelihood activities would be reduced from 2,000 to zero.
- The number of IDPs who are assisted to return to areas of origin would be reduced by 70 per cent – from 60,000 to 16,700.
- There would be a substantial scale-down of population movement tracking and protection monitoring, resulting in less accurate reporting.
- Contact with the refugee population in *Puntland* would only be indirect as a result of the closure of the UNHCR office there.
- Outreach and field coverage in South-Central Somalia would be compromised, as new offices in strategic locations such as Baidoa or Beletweyne would not be established.

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Ministry of the Interior of Somaliland
 Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
 Ministry of the Interior, Local Government and Rural Development

NGOs

Agricultural and Rural Development
 Agrocare Community Development
 Community Empowerment and Development (CEDA)
 Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation
Cooperazione Internazionale
 Danish Refugee Council
 Galkayo Educational Centre for Peace and Development
 Galkayo Medical Foundation
 Golweyne Relief Rehabilitation NGO
Gruppo Per Le Relazioni Transculturali
 Hadia Development Organization
 Horn Youth Development Association
 Interos
 Islamic Relief
 KAALO Relief and Development
 Kaashif Voluntary Organization
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 Ocean Training & Promotion
 Puntland Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
 Puntland Development Research Centre
 Qatar Charity
 Relief International (R I)
 Save Somali Women and Children
 Save the Children – UK
Solidarités Internationales
 Somali Aid Foundation
 Somali Family Services
 Somali Rehabilitation Development Agency
 Somali Women Development Centre
 Taakulo Community Development Volunteers
 Action in SemiArid Lands
 Agricultural and Rural Development Organization
 Hargeisa Voluntary Youth Committee
 Somaliland Peoples Development Organization
 University of Hargeisa, Legal Clinic
 We are Women Activists
 Women Pioneers for Peace and Life
 World Assembly of Muslim Youth

Operational partners

Others

FAO
 ICRC
 IOM
 OCHA
 UNDP
 UNFPA
 UN-Habitat
 UNICEF
 WFP
 WHO

2013 UNHCR's budget in Somalia (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
Law and policy	71,753	231,359	303,112
Access to legal assistance and remedies	226,183	287,677	513,861
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	295,690	1,167,677	1,463,367
Public attitude towards persons of concern	204,367	499,037	703,403
Subtotal	797,993	2,185,750	2,983,744
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	290,260	313,995	604,255
Refugee status determination	349,367	0	349,367
Civil registration and civil status documentation	183,937	0	183,937
Subtotal	823,563	313,995	1,137,558
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	231,359	231,359
Prevention and response to SGBV	780,303	1,939,746	2,720,049
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	202,183	459,037	661,220
Protection of children	143,506	0	143,506
Subtotal	1,125,993	2,630,142	3,756,135
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	1,202,183	0	1,202,183
Reproductive health and HIV services	163,937	449,037	612,973
Sanitation and hygiene	652,183	1,913,168	2,565,352
Shelter and infrastructure	0	6,383,346	6,383,346
Basic domestic items	252,183	6,103,995	6,356,179
Services for people with specific needs	404,367	628,991	1,033,358
Education	1,056,550	0	1,056,550
Subtotal	3,731,404	15,478,537	19,209,941
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	254,367	531,673	786,040
Co-existence with local communities	352,183	1,603,995	1,956,179
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,029,367	4,939,350	5,968,717
Subtotal	1,635,917	7,075,019	8,710,936
Durable solutions			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	71,753	0	71,753
Voluntary return	32,614	11,486,041	11,518,654
Resettlement	220,690	0	220,690
Subtotal	325,057	11,486,041	11,811,097
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	0	694,078	694,078
Emergency management	0	103,995	103,995
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	925,437	925,437
Subtotal	0	1,723,510	1,723,510
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	32,614	3,100,709	3,133,323
Operations management, coordination and support	556,120	2,284,391	2,840,511
Subtotal	588,734	5,385,101	5,973,834
Total	9,028,661	46,278,094	55,306,755
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	9,490,944	39,124,368	48,615,312