

Number of offices	8
Total staff	108
International staff	20
National staff	68
JPO staff	0
UNVs	10
Others	10

Partners 1 4 1

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Resettlement and Rehabilitation; Directorate of Refugee Reintegration and Internally Displaced People; Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Local and Rural Development

NGOs:

Access Aid and Development, Action in Semi-Arid Lands, Advancement for Small Enterprise, Agricultural and Rural Development Organization, Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland, Cooperazione Internazionale, Danish Refugee Council, Galckayo **Education Center for Peace** and Development, Galckayo Medical Foundation, Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali, Hargeisa Voluntary Youth Committee, Intersom Relief and Development,

INTERSOS, Kaalo Relief and Development, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Puntland Center for Human Rights and Democracy, Puntland Development Research Center, Relief International, Save the Children, Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization, Solidarités International, Somali Minority Rights and Aid Forum, Somali Rehabilitation and Development Agency, Somaliland People's Development Organisation, Taakulo Community Development Volunteers, United Nations Volunteers, University of Hargeisa Legal Clinic, Vetaid Somaliland Organization, We are Women

Operational partners

Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Overview

Undetermined boundary

Operational highlights

- UNHCR helped the Somali Federal Government in Mogadishu and regional governments in *Puntland* and *Somaliland* to draft IDP policies.
- Some 46,700 emergency assistance packages were distributed across Somalia, benefiting more than 213,000 individuals.
- More than 21,000 emergency shelters, 700 transitional shelters and 300 permanent shelters were provided for some 115,000 individuals.
- Interventions to combat sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and assist its victims benefited some 32,900 individuals.
- UNHCR, through its partners, distributed more than 55,000 packages of sanitary materials to women of reproductive age.
- More than 6,500 IDPs returned to their areas of origin.

People of concern

The main populations of concern to UNHCR in Somalia were: Somali IDPs, most of whom fled Mogadishu between 2007 and 2008 following clashes between pro- and anti-government forces, the majority of whom are displaced in South-Central Somalia; and Ethiopian refugees in *Somaliand* and in *Puntland*.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,200	2,200	50	53
	Various	90	90	44	39
People in a refugee-like situation	Various	50	50	73	71
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	8,400	8,400	47	45
	Various	60	60	40	31
IDPs	Somalia	1,133,000	427,000	51	58
Returned IDPS, including people in an IDP-like situation	Somalia	10,200	10,200	-	-
Others of concern	Various	50	50	59	49
Returnees (refugees)	Various	50	40	-	-
	Various	30	30	-	-
Total		1,154,130	448,120		

Report on 2012 results

Achievements and impact

Fair protection processes and documentation

■ UNHCR provided technical assistance to the Federal Government in Mogadishu and the regional governments of *Somaliland* and *Puntland* to draft IDP policies. UNHCR encouraged the collaborative participation of stakeholders and partners in the process in *Puntland* and of other members of the Protection Cluster in *Somaliland*.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The installation of some 70 solar lighting units in IDP settlements in *Puntland* and *Somaliland* resulted in an improvement in security and a decline in the number of SGBV incidents.
- Some 140 fuel-efficient stoves were constructed in *Puntland* to reduce the need for women and girls to gather firewood, thereby reducing their vulnerability to sexual violence.
- UNHCR supported a cash-for-work project to construct a fence in Badbado IDP settlement in Mogadishu, which hosts approximately 3,000 families. Since the fence was constructed, there has been a decline in the number of SGBV incidents in the settlement.
- UNHCR supported SGBV public awareness campaigns through radio programmes which were aired twice a month on Radio Mogadishu and Radio Kulmiye. Influential people from the community, including district authority representatives, lawyers, IDP committee leaders, religious leaders, health

personnel and activists participated in the programmes. As a result, awareness of SGBV increased among the target population in Somalia.

Basic needs and essential services

- UNHCR-provided shelters directly benefited more than II5,000 individuals (over I9,000 families), improving their living conditions, security and dignity.
- Approximately 150 low-income IDP and host-community households benefited from UNHCR's provision of some 25 water pumps, 2,000 metres of irrigation pipe, 50 kg of vegetable seeds and 10 beehives for honey production. In addition, UNHCR constructed three subsurface dams and conducted five farmer-training workshops, helping to increase farm productivity as well as household income and food security.
- Through a cash-for-work programme, nine berkads (below-ground reservoirs) for the collection of rainwater runoff were constructed in the Marrodijeh, Sool and Awdal regions, benefiting some 9,400 people.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

■ IDP women produced nearly 67,000 reusable sanitary kits, which were distributed to IDP and host-community women and girls of reproductive age. This project improved the livelihoods of the women producing the kits, allowing them to acquire tailoring skills and cash, while also improving health and hygiene for the beneficiaries.

- More than 2,000 IDPs benefited from livelihood activities, including the distribution of dairy goats and donkey carts, the provision of unconditional cash relief and small-business grants.
- Some 40 IDP beneficiaries received II tuk-tuk transport vehicles and were provided access to garages for mechanical servicing.

Durable solutions

- Following UNHCR intentions surveys and seven "go-and-see" visits involving some 80 IDP delegates, more than 6,500 IDPs returned to their areas of origin.
- Some 10,000 individuals, including approximately 200 vulnerable families, were assisted to return to their places of origin.
- UNHCR and partners assisted more than 1,000 households (over 5,000 individuals) to return to Bay and Lower Shabelle from Mogadishu. In addition, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of some 150 IDP households from the Riga IDP settlements in Garowe to their places of origin in Lower Shabelle and Bakool.
- More than 2,700 returning IDPs received support in the form of agro-inputs, cash for work and limited livestock distribution directly from UNHCR, while the remaining beneficiaries were assisted by FAO.

Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR continued to deliver services to people of concern in Somalia. Key achievements were in assisting IDPs who were willing to return to their areas of origin and in supporting them with agro-inputs, cash for work and some livestock distribution. UNHCR assisted in the drafting of IDP policies for the Federal Government of Somalia, *Puntland* and *Somaliland*.

The implementation of self-reliance and livelihood activities, even though limited in scope, provided people of concern with employment, a means of earning a living and saving money. UNHCR conducted post-distribution monitoring exercises in various IDP settlements; the results indicated that 93 per cent of items successfully reached the population of concern.

Constraints

In *Somaliland*, difficulties with interpretation resulted in IDPs from other regions in Somalia being incorrectly considered as foreigners or, in some cases, refugees. As a consequence,

UNHCR encountered challenges in consistently maintaining international standards of protection for IDPs. Another important challenge facing UNHCR was to work in an environment with distinct and separate legal systems across regions.

The poor infrastructure, basic services and livelihood opportunities, including scarcity of water, education and health facilities, presented major constraints for IDP and refugee returnees' access to essential services. Insecure conditions in areas of return were another concern.

Unmet needs

- Projects to improve the self-reliance of women, including livelihood activities, were not fully implemented.
- Approximately 70 per cent of women and girls of reproductive age did not receive sanitary materials on a regular basis.
- The majority of the 85,000 IDPs in *Somaliland* could not be supported by UNHCR.
- Some 280,000 persons of concern did not receive shelter assistance.
- Nearly 300,000 persons of concern could not be provided with UNHCR's core relief items.
- Only 20 per cent of planned SGBV interventions, including an increase in legal remedies, material assistance and means of reporting, was achieved.
- Some 150,000 people did not benefit from livelihood interventions.
- The number of IDPs in vocational training dropped drastically, from some 2,000 to some 325 people.

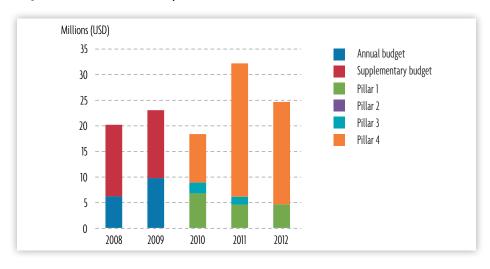
Working with others

In 2012, UNHCR worked with 42 implementing partners on IDP projects and 12 implementing partners on refugee projects. The large number of partnerships was necessary since NGOs were able to access people of concern as they are known and accepted by the communities in which they work. The number of stakeholders increased drastically in 2012, especially in Mogadishu, making coordination cumbersome and leading to the perception that the response was not effective in some aspects. UNHCR has strengthened its partnership with some entities, particularly the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Turkish Red Crescent. Constructive relationships with the authorities allowed UNHCR to enhance the protection space for refugees and IDPs.

Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Somalia amounted to USD 48.7 million in 2012, lower than the USD 77.6 million budget of the previous year when the famine situation increased needs. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 24.7 million, corresponding to just 50 per cent of the requirements and leaving a number of unmet needs. Additional support is needed from the international community to allow UNHCR to keep pace with rapid changes in Somalia. Communitybased rehabilitation programmes and quick-impact projects may support the first phase of the reintegration programme, but early recovery and development actors are needed to support reintegration efforts in the longer term.

Expenditures for Somalia | 2008 to 2012



Budget, income and expenditure in Somalia USD				
	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	
FINAL BUDGET	9,594,663	0	39,124,368	48,719,031
Income from contributions ¹	3,553,491	0	21,234,418	24,787,909
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	1,079,390	258	190,781	1,270,429
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	4,632,881	258	21,425,199	26,058,338
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN				
Favourable Protection Environment				
Law and policy	65,425	0	318,717	384,142
Administrative institutions and practice	70,521	0	0	70,52
Access to legal assistance and remedies	94,304	0	77,417	171,72
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	117,417	0	159,279	276,696
Public attitude towards persons of concern	66,012	0	175,692	241,704
Subtotal	413,679	0	731,106	1,144,785
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation				
Registration and profiling	532,526	0	85,126	617,652
Status determination procedures	237,247	0	1,020	238,267
Individual documentation	77,175	0	0	77,17
Civil registration and status documentation	43,616	0	0	43,616
Subtotal	890,564	0	86,146	976,710
Security from Violence and Exploitation			_	
Protection from crime	43,617	0	0	43,617
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	1,116,410	1,116,410
Prevention and response to SGBV	133,090	0	1,727,052	1,860,142
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	43,617	0	232,270	275,887
Protection of children	21,808	0	0	21,808
Subtotal	242,131	0	3,075,732	3,317,863

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	
Basic Needs and Essential Services				
Health	319,094	0	0	319,094
Reproductive health and HIV services	87,829	0	395,053	482,883
Nutrition	0	0	300,028	300,028
Sanitation and hygiene	89,668	0	244,569	334,238
Shelter and infrastructure	0	0	762,167	762,167
Basic and domestic items	22,168	0	2,017,521	2,039,689
Services for people with specific needs	367,281	0	258,247	625,527
Education	246,568	0	0	246,568
Subtotal	1,132,608	0	3,977,585	5,110,194
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance				
Community mobilization	49,841	0	238,785	288,625
Coexistence with local communities	83,176	0	266,621	349,797
Self-reliance and livelihoods	221,824	0	2,386,598	2,608,422
Subtotal	354,841	0	2,892,004	3,246,845
Durable Solutions				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	139,286	0	0	139,286
Voluntary return	43,617	0	654,040	697,657
Resettlement	131,824	0	0	131,824
Subtotal	314,726	0	654,040	968,766
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	684,388	684,388
Emergency management	0	0	77,417	77,417
Donor relations and resource mobilization	16,986	0	677,429	694,415
Subtotal	16,986	0	1,439,234	1,456,220
Logistics and Operations Support				
Logistics and supply	168,612	0	875,214	1,043,826
Operations management, coordination and support	358,314	0	795,389	1,153,703
Subtotal	526,926	0	1,670,602	2,197,529
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	740,414	0	5,570,104	6,310,518
Total	4,632,878	0	20,096,553	24,729,431

 1 Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.