

SOMALIA SITUATION

Supplementary appeal

July – December 2016



July 2016



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Cover photograph

Somali refugee children in Dadaab, Kenya standing in front of the buses which transported returnees back to Somalia.

UNHCR / Assadullah Nasrullah

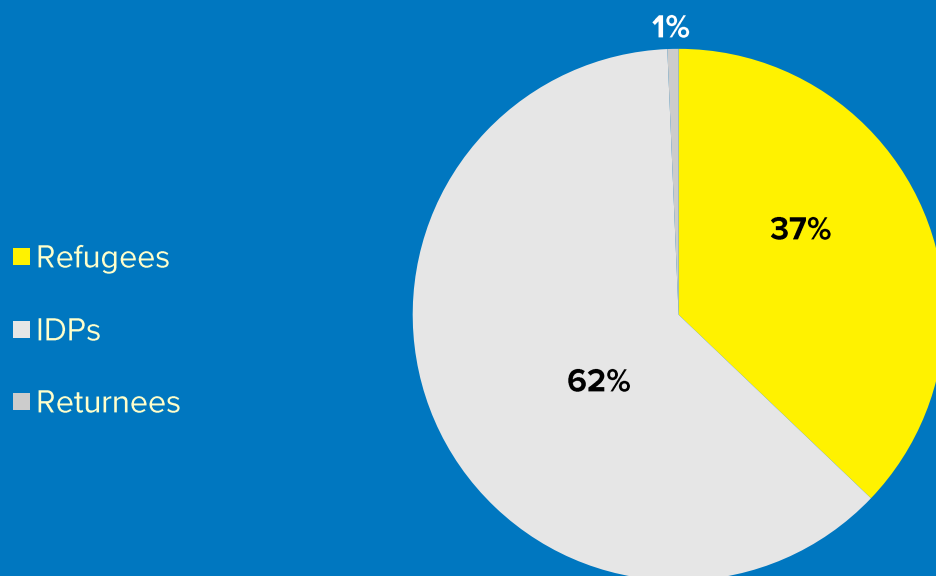
CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| AT A GLANCE..... | 4 |
| Map | 5 |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 5 |
| Population data..... | 7 |
| Financial summary (USD) | 8 |
| Overall strategy and coordination | 9 |
| KENYA..... | 10 |
| Existing response | 10 |
| Strategy and coordination | 10 |
| Planned activities | 11 |
| Financial requirements (USD) | 15 |
| SOMALIA | 16 |
| Existing response | 16 |
| Strategy and coordination | 16 |
| Planned activities | 19 |
| Financial requirements (USD) | 21 |
| ANNEX | 22 |
| DJIBOUTI | 22 |
| Existing response | 22 |
| Strategy and coordination | 22 |
| Planned activities | 23 |
| Financial requirements (USD) | 25 |
| ETHIOPIA | 26 |
| Existing response | 26 |
| Strategy and coordination | 26 |
| Planned activities | 27 |
| Financial requirements (USD) | 30 |

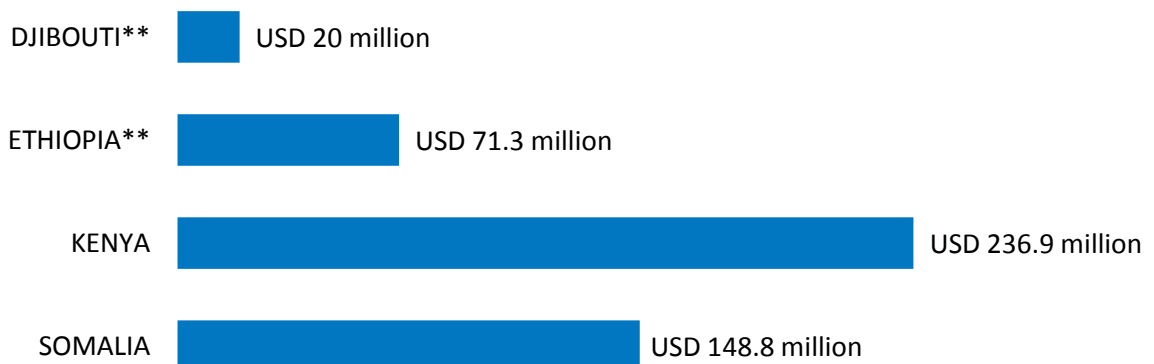
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 1,779,280 people of concern



A total of **USD 484.8 million*** in financial requirements for the Somalia Situation for the period January – December 2016, including **115.4 million*** in additional requirements for July – December 2016 in Kenya and Somalia.



* These totals include regional activities and support costs (7%) for additional requirements.

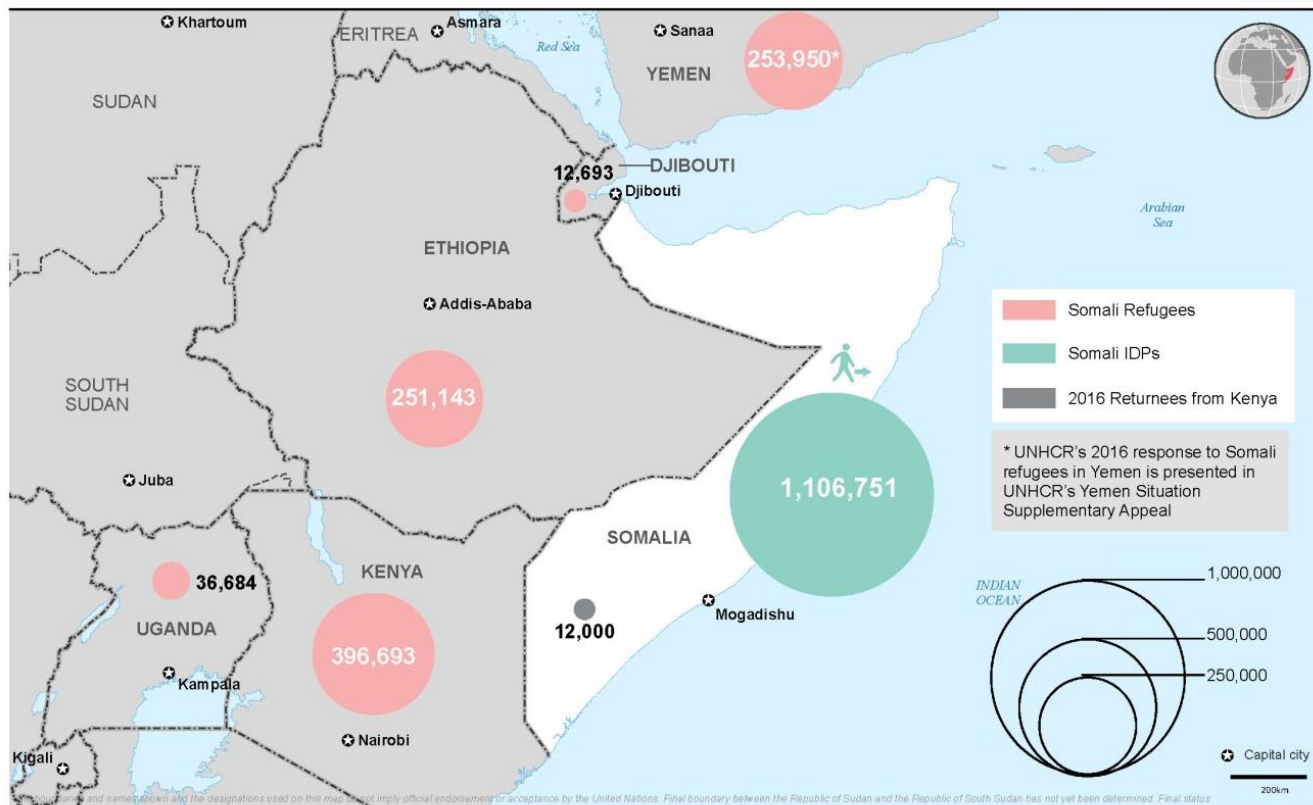
** No additional requirements are requested in response to the Somalia Situation in Djibouti and Ethiopia.

Map

Somalia

Regional Overview

as of 30 June 2016



Printing date: 20 Jul 2016 Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: som_regionalituation_A4L

INTRODUCTION

More than 2 million Somalis continue to endure protracted situations of displacement, which have lasted for more than two decades; approximately 1.1 million people are internally displaced in Somalia and nearly 1 million are refugees in the neighbouring countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen, including some 396,000 in Kenya alone.

Given the recent security and political gains observed in parts of Somalia, and in the context of the Government of Kenya's decision to close the Dadaab refugee camps, the Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees living in Kenya met in Nairobi on 25 June 2016 to discuss the operational modalities of ensuring a safe, dignified, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of Somali refugees from Kenya.

An Enhanced Plan of Action for the Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Somali Refugees from the Dadaab Camps in Kenya (hereinafter "the Plan") was proposed by UNHCR to address the concerns expressed by the Government of Kenya, while ensuring that returns take place voluntarily and in conditions of safety and dignity as set out in International Law and reiterated in the *Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees living in Kenya*, signed by UNHCR and the Governments of Kenya and Somalia in November 2013.

The Plan foresees a process that could result in a reduction of the population in the Dadaab camps by some **150,000** individuals by the end of 2016, and is founded on three main pillars:

- a) Verification of the population in Dadaab, including a return intention survey, in order to clearly identify the actual population of expected returnees to Somalia and therefore better structure the process;
- b) Provision of substantially enhanced individual return packages on both sides of the border; and
- c) Provision of community-based reintegration support in return areas in Somalia.

This supplementary appeal presents the additional requirements of the Plan to respond to the Somalia situation in Kenya and Somalia that were not foreseen in UNHCR's ExCom-approved 2016 budget.

For the response inside Somalia, it should be noted that the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2016 mainstreamed the inter-agency requirements within the respective Cluster chapters for the return and reintegration of some 69,000 Somali refugees from Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen, with total requirements of USD 80 million. However, the UNHCR component of the HRP for return and reintegration activities is not sufficient to address the new needs for an enhanced repatriation from Kenya to Somalia, which include additional requirements related to the expansion of reception facilities, the increase in repatriation grants, the additional shelter support needed and financial assistance targeting people with specific needs.

In **Djibouti** and **Ethiopia**, UNHCR has already planned responses to the needs of Somali refugees under the Somalia situation within their respective 2016 programmes. Additional information on UNHCR's existing response to the Somalia situation in these two countries is included as an annex to this appeal.

In **Uganda** and **Yemen**, UNHCR's response to the needs of Somali refugees is also included in the 2016 country programmes, as presented in UNHCR's Global Appeal 2016-2017 for Uganda and in UNHCR's Global Appeal 2016-2017 and its supplementary appeal for the Yemen situation (February 2016). In Uganda, some 36,600 Somali refugees continue to benefit from multi-sector assistance services in the settlement and targeted protection and livelihood interventions in urban areas. Yemen is a traditional migration and transit hub for migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa and to date, Somalis have been granted *prima facie* recognition. Some 253,950 Somali refugees benefit from the range of services that are provided, including legal assistance, cash assistance, health care and education services. While most of the refugees live in urban/peri-urban settings, UNHCR manages a camp in Kharaz, in the south of the country. Owing to the continuing emergency in Yemen, no organized return is foreseen in 2016.

It is foreseen that UNHCR will request an extension of the supplementary budget for the Somalia situation for implementation in 2017 after the conclusion of the 67th session of the Executive Committee in October 2016.

Population data

| | CONCERNED POPULATIONS as of 30 June 2016 | PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATIONS by 31 December 2016 |
|------------------|--|--|
| Djibouti | | |
| Somali refugees | 12,693 | 12,693* |
| Ethiopia | | |
| Somali refugees | 251,143 | 251,143* |
| Kenya | | |
| Somali refugees | 396,693 | 396,693* |
| Somalia | | |
| Somali returnees | 12,000 | 62,000 |
| Somali IDPs | 1,106,751 | 400,000 |
| TOTAL | 1,779,280 | 1,122,529 |

**Including Somali refugees assisted to voluntarily return (estimated 563 in Djibouti, 2,000 in Ethiopia and 50,000 in Kenya).*

Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Somalia Situation in 2016 to address the humanitarian needs of approximately 1.1 million internally displaced Somalis and nearly 1 million Somali refugees in neighbouring countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya) is **USD 369.4 million**.

UNHCR has established a supplementary budget of **USD 115.4 million** for July – December 2016 to effectively address the critical needs of 50,000 Somali refugees in Kenya who have expressed an interest to return and to ensure their reintegration in twelve designated areas of return inside Somalia, in addition to 12,000 Somali returnees who have already voluntarily returned in 2016, some 400,000 internally displaced people and members of the host communities in Somalia.

The additional funds will provide: return assistance (including cash grants for transport, food, and core relief items); reintegration interventions in areas of return (including projects in the sectors of education, health, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and targeted livelihood interventions); and renewed commitment to funding for longer-term development work (including better service provision, infrastructure projects, development of local and regional economy).

It should be noted that there are current, ongoing needs in response to the Somalia situation in Djibouti and Ethiopia for which UNHCR has already planned responses within its programmes for 2016, and for which there are no additional requirements. Information on UNHCR's existing response under the Somalia Situation in these two countries is included as an annex in this appeal.

UNHCR also continues to monitor the situation of Somali refugees in Uganda and Yemen and any change in the operational needs of the two countries will be revised as needed.

| OPERATION | ExCom budget excluding the Somalia Situation | SOMALIA SITUATION | | | TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2016 |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | ExCom budget related to the Somalia Situation | Additional Requirements | Total | |
| Djibouti* | 12,000,000 | 19,987,830 | - | 19,987,830 | 31,987,830 |
| Ethiopia* | 208,037,106 | 71,290,312 | - | 71,290,312 | 279,327,419 |
| Kenya | 32,320,917 | 194,559,966 | 42,294,079 | 236,854,045 | 269,174,963 |
| Somalia | 17,108,646 | 83,570,704 | 65,237,331 | 148,808,035 | 165,916,681 |
| Regional and global activities | 12,689,600 | - | 350,422 | 350,422 | 13,040,022 |
| Subtotal | 282,156,269 | 369,408,813 | 107,881,832 | 477,290,645 | 759,446,914 |
| Support costs (7%) | 0 | 0 | 7,551,728 | 7,551,728 | 7,551,728 |
| Total | 282,156,269 | 369,408,813 | 115,433,560 | 484,842,373 | 766,998,642 |

Overall strategy and coordination

UNHCR's *Enhanced Plan of Action for the Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Somali Refugees from the Dadaab Camps in Kenya* foresees the provision of enhanced support to ongoing return movements, as well as measures to ensure sustainable reintegration in areas of return in Somalia and relocation of non-Somali populations away from the Dadaab refugee camps.

Given the complexities of repatriating a very large number of refugees, a phased approach is proposed, with all due recognition for the need to identify alternative solutions for some specific categories of refugees in Dadaab.

The Plan foresees a process that could result in a reduction of the population in the Dadaab camps by some **150,000** individuals by the end of 2016, as a result of the following:

- a) The relocation of some **16,000** non-Somali refugees to Kakuma;
- b) The relocation of some **15,000** Somali refugees currently in the resettlement process to Kakuma and their eventual departure;
- c) The relocation/reintegration of some **42,000** Kenyan nationals believed to have registered as refugees in Dadaab;
- d) The outcome of the population verification exercise, which is expected to show a population reduction of approximately 10 to 15 per cent; and
- e) Supported returns of **50,000** Somali refugees in 2016, in addition to 12,000 people who already voluntarily repatriated to Somalia in 2016.

It is anticipated that the majority of the remaining Dadaab refugee population (some **170,000** people) would return to Somalia during the course of 2017 and possibly during the early part of 2018, while alternative solutions will need to be found for Somali refugees who are unable or unwilling to return to Somalia.

UNHCR's response to the Somalia situation remains inclusive. The Office is enhancing its partnership with development actors and international financial institutions to ensure that the needs of people of concern are integrated in National Development Plans. While UNHCR's Country Representatives will continue to lead the operational aspects of the implementation of the Plan, a Special Envoy will be appointed as the main regional interlocutor on political and security matters and work to strengthen international coordination mechanisms required to respond to the Somalia situation, under the umbrella of the Tripartite Framework Agreement.

KENYA

Existing response

Kenya has been hosting Somali refugees for over 25 years. UNHCR and partners have been providing protection and assistance in the Dadaab refugee complex throughout this period, with the camp population reaching its peak of some 485,000 people in 2012 following famine-induced displacement from Somalia. The total population of the Dadaab camps stood at 343,000 people at the end of May 2016, including 326,600 Somalis.

During the course of 2016, some 12,000 Somalis have already been supported by UNHCR to return to Somalia. Overall, at the time of writing, some 17,000 people have returned since the signing of the Tripartite Agreement in November 2013.

In May 2016, the Government of Kenya announced its decision to close the Dadaab refugee camps, followed by the creation of a National Task Force on the Repatriation of Refugees from Dadaab Refugee Camps to formulate and oversee the implementation of a comprehensive voluntary repatriation plan for Somali refugees in the Dadaab camps, while ensuring their safety and dignity throughout.

In response, UNHCR in Kenya and Somalia jointly prepared an *Enhanced Plan of Action for the Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Somali Refugees from the Dadaab Camps in Kenya*.

Strategy and coordination

In addition to the 12,000 Somali refugees whom UNHCR has already supported to voluntarily return to Somalia from Kenya in 2016, UNHCR in Kenya plans to assist an additional 50,000 Somali refugees from the Dadaab camps who opt for voluntary return to Somalia in 2016.

UNHCR and partners will undertake:

- A comprehensive verification exercise to verify the number of Somali refugees in Dadaab camps and assesses their interest to voluntarily return;
- Dissemination of information on the country of origin and on the enhanced return package to ensure refugees can make informed decisions about their possible return;
- Relocation of:
 - More than **16,000 non-Somali refugees** from Dadaab camps to Kakuma camps;
 - Up to **15,000 Somali refugees** currently awaiting resettlement until their planned departure; and
 - An estimated **42,000 Kenyan nationals** that registered as refugees in Dadaab camps;
- Distribution of increased return grants from the current USD 150 to USD 200 for Somalis returning by road, with an additional USD 75 for people with specific needs. For returnees travelling by air, the grant will increase from the current USD 100 to USD 150, with an additional USD 30 for people with specific needs. The return grant covers the returnees' expenses en route, including food, lodging in areas where UNHCR does not have way stations, and the onward travel costs from Dhobley/Mogadishu to their final destinations;

- Distribution of light non-food item packages to refugees returning by road that includes solar lamps with charging systems, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, and light kitchen sets with spoons, plates and cups, soap, and collapsible 10 litre jerry cans.
- Support to road convoys to Somalia.

Vacated camps will be jointly assessed by the Kenyan authorities and UNHCR on the continued use of the infrastructures and facilities, and/or the need for decommissioning them for rehabilitation. It is foreseen that at least Kambios camp will be closed by the end of 2016.

The Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR governs the policy aspects of the repatriation. Adherence to the Tripartite Agreement by the Tripartite Commission is of importance to the operation, as the voluntariness of returns is a key element for successful reintegration in Somalia. At the technical level, management of returns will be coordinated with UNHCR Kenya and its partners through regular cross-border meetings.

Planned activities

| Fair protection processes and documentation | |
|---|---|
| Reception conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and maintain reception/ transit centre infrastructure both in Dadaab for departing refugees and in Kakuma for those relocated from Dadaab before individual shelter allocation. |
| Registration and profiling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake population fixing to ascertain the profile and composition of the refugee population in the camps. ▪ Conduct biometric verification of all the potential returnees. ▪ Establish the Government of Kenya Status Regularization Vetting Committee and provide capacity-building support. ▪ Support public awareness campaign on civil documentation modalities and procedures. ▪ Deregister individuals not eligible for inclusion in refugee databases (estimated 42,000 individuals) in a lawful and procedurally correct manner. ▪ Support the Government of Kenya to issue/renew national IDs to those deregistered from refugee database. ▪ Ensure the registration and refugee status of refugees who have attained Kenya IDs in the Kenyan Nationals database. |
| Security from violence and exploitation | |
| Protection from crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide accommodation for police officers ▪ Provide additional vehicles for police under the Security Partnership Project. ▪ Provide fuel for security vehicles. ▪ Purchase communication equipment. ▪ Provide protective gears for Community Peace and Protection Teams. ▪ Strengthen training of immigration officials and border police. ▪ Support community policing structures to maintain and improve security in the camps. |

Basic needs and essential services

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Expand clinic and maternity centre.▪ Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is maintained within standards of 50/clinician/day.▪ Procure additional medical supplies, medicines, equipment and an ambulance.▪ Expand facilities according to the increased refugee population in Kakuma due to the relocation of non-Somali, 15,000 resettlement cases, and Somali refugees unable or unwilling to return to Somalia from Dadaab. Include stores and nutrition distribution waiting bays for the outpatient therapeutic programme as well as the supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and those at risk of malnutrition.▪ Hire additional technical nutrition staff as well as support staff to ensure effective implementation of planned activities.▪ Provide training to refugee community volunteers, technical staff and Ministry of Health staff. |
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide at least 19 litres of water per person per day at both Kakuma and Kalobeyei sites for the relocated refugees.▪ Expand the water system and install storage tanks, ground reservoir and booster pumps. |
| Sanitation and hygiene | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Put in place necessary hygiene promotion systems.▪ Construct 1,000 communal latrines and 5,200 household latrines covering both Kakuma and Kalobeyei and distribute latrine cleaning kits to promote proper latrine cleaning and maintenance. |
| Shelter and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construct way stations between Kitale – Lodwar and temporary holding areas.▪ Construct some 764 improved durable shelters, 5,200 T-shelters, 25 kilometres of access roads. |
| Access to energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Procure and distribute firewood for the refugee population, schools, health centres and transit centre.▪ Fabricate energy-saving stoves to address existing and additional needs.▪ Provide capacity building for refugees on energy-saving cooking practices.▪ Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement. |
| Basic and domestic items | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provide newly-relocated arrivals to Kakuma with a full kit of non-food items (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap). |
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Establish new education facilities (2 pre-schools, 2 primary and 1 secondary) and construct additional classrooms and associated facilities (desks, WASH and play equipment and school kitchens).▪ Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials and school |

meals, and support child-friendly activities through play.

- Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 12,000 boys and girls.
- Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment.
- Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.

Durable solutions

Voluntary return and reintegration

- Expand return help desks in refugee camps to provide information to refugees on areas of return in Somalia and return procedures.
- Provide counselling on protection issues related to return and information on the protection situation in return areas, including on SGBV, child protection and mine risk education.
- Facilitate Go & See and Come & Tell visits to give a better picture on the return situation.
- Verify the voluntariness of the decision by each individual adult refugee on return to Somalia.
- Identify children at risk of separation, provide tracing services to restore family links and reunite separated persons.
- Provide transportation assistance to Somali returnees for their safe and dignified return to Somalia via air and road routes
- Provide cash grants to returning refugees to facilitate their journey to their final destinations in Somalia and their initial reintegration back home.
- Provide in-transit food and lodging to returnees.
- Provide specialized non-food items package (solar lamps with charging system, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, light kitchen sets, soap and collapsible 10 litres jerry cans) to returnee families to facilitate their travel.
- Expand the existing transit accommodation infrastructure to cater the higher returns.
- Upgrade the infrastructure at the current airstrip to cater to the higher number of returns by air, including strengthening the security arrangement.

Integration

- Provide transport assistance to 16,564 non-Somali refugees to relocate to Kakuma.
- Provide in-transit food and lodging during relocation of the non-Somali refugees to Kakuma.
- Increase access of the de-registered local Kenyan citizens to sustainable local integration opportunities through cash grants.

Resettlement

- Relocate the identified 15,000 resettlement cases from Dadaab to Kakuma.
- Provide in-transit food and lodging during relocation of the resettlement cases to Kakuma.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Self-reliance and livelihoods

- Implement the digital job placement cross-border platform to connect job-seeking Somali refugees planning to voluntarily return to Somalia with prospective employers.
- Train youth in relevant areas such as automotive mechanics, horticulture and related agri-business development, and information and communication technology (ICT) skills that have been identified as the major skills in demand in Somalia.
- Provide numeracy and literacy training for adults as well training in business, entrepreneurship and financial management.
- Increase the number of scholarships for Somali refugees to pursue different professional studies.

Natural resources and shared environment

- Environmental restoration*
- Camp consolidation and rehabilitation.*

- Restore and rehabilitate at least 3,000 hectares of degraded land.
- Implement camp consolidation, site planning and demarcation of settlements in the vacated areas, including rehabilitation and decommissioning of unoccupied shelters, waste dump sites and landfills.
- Retrieve unused latrine slabs and superstructure materials, and backfill and decommission latrines.
- Decommission public and private incinerators, and/or demolish deserted and disused buildings.
- Identify and map infrastructure and buildings to be handed over to the Government/host community.
- Implement environment restoration through planting of tree seedlings in open spaces and vacated camp sites.

Operation management, coordination and support strengthened

Programme Management, coordination and support

- Provide project management support to administrative, financial and human resources staff.
- Provide training to partners and support audit activities.
- Monitor projects by multi-functional team and implementing partner staff.

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved Kenya operation budget for the Somalia situation amounts to USD 194.6 million.

To address the needs of an additional 50,000 Somali refugees who are voluntarily returning and to implement critical repatriation interventions, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget in response to the Somalia situation in Kenya amounting to USD 45.3 million, as shown in the table below.

| | EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE SOMALIA SITUATION | ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS | TOTAL |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Favourable protection environment | 3,376,425 | 0 | 3,376,425 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 3,325,262 | - | 3,325,262 |
| Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced | 51,163 | - | 51,163 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 15,973,030 | 3,117,008 | 19,090,038 |
| Reception conditions | 949,104 | 127,453 | 1,076,557 |
| Registration and profiling | 9,995,414 | 2,989,554 | 12,984,968 |
| Status determination procedures | 4,640,344 | - | 4,640,344 |
| Individual documentation | 173,282 | - | 173,282 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 214,886 | - | 214,886 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 17,024,035 | 55,415 | 17,079,450 |
| Protection from crime | 9,727,262 | 55,415 | 9,782,677 |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | 2,618,163 | - | 2,618,163 |
| Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced | 148,839 | - | 148,839 |
| Protection of children | 4,529,771 | - | 4,529,771 |
| Basic needs and essential services | 94,712,470 | 3,980,363 | 98,692,833 |
| Health | 17,902,239 | 423,452 | 18,325,691 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 4,483,604 | - | 4,483,604 |
| Nutrition | 4,136,446 | - | 4,136,446 |
| Food security | 26,513 | - | 26,513 |
| Water | 7,139,542 | 598,460 | 7,738,002 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 7,845,670 | 107,714 | 7,953,384 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 11,046,348 | 1,321,198 | 12,367,546 |
| Access to energy | 6,567,877 | 231,748 | 6,799,625 |
| Basic and domestic items | 10,578,900 | 370,797 | 10,949,697 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 3,024,825 | - | 3,024,825 |
| Education | 21,960,506 | 926,994 | 22,887,500 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | 25,481,063 | 9,269,935 | 34,750,998 |
| Community mobilization | 1,696,155 | - | 1,696,155 |
| Coexistence with local communities | 9,104,393 | - | 9,104,393 |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 1,599,406 | 1,158,742 | 2,758,148 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 13,081,109 | 8,111,193 | 21,192,302 |
| Durable solutions | 20,283,535 | 25,492,322 | 45,775,857 |
| Voluntary return | 18,103,933 | 11,587,419 | 29,691,352 |
| Integration | 1,674,338 | 13,904,903 | 15,579,241 |
| Resettlement | 505,264 | - | 505,264 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnership | 1,604,832 | 0 | 1,604,832 |
| Camp management and coordination | 1,593,691 | - | 1,593,691 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 11,141 | - | 11,141 |
| Logistics and operations support | 16,104,576 | 379,037 | 16,483,613 |
| Logistics and supply | 5,133,569 | - | 5,133,569 |
| Operation management, coordination and support | 10,971,007 | 379,037 | 11,350,044 |
| Subtotal | 194,559,966 | 42,294,079 | 236,854,045 |
| Support costs (7%) | | 2,960,586 | 2,960,586 |
| Total | 194,559,966 | 45,254,665 | 239,814,631 |

SOMALIA

Existing response

Somalia is currently hosting refugees, Somali returnees and more than 1.1 million internally displaced people (IDPs). In addition to the challenges related to safety and security and the overall development of the country, there are specific issues which present relevant and immediate obstacles to ensuring the successful reintegration of the returnee population.

Due to the protracted nature of the conflict, most institutions providing basic services were destroyed or dilapidated. The Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the regional states are not in a position to rehabilitate or construct new institutions. In addition to security constraints, this has resulted in areas being less conducive for sustainable returns due to lack of basic services, in particular education, water, sanitation, shelter and health, and livelihood opportunities. These also happen to be the key priorities that Somali refugees have listed as a prerequisite to return. The absorption capacity of communities in areas of return are already stretched, and large-scale return of refugees risks increasing tensions over limited resources that could result in conflict if not supported with targeted assistance.

Sustainable reintegration of Somali returnees thus requires a holistic and community-based approach that would improve access to basic services and self-reliance for refugees, returnees, IDPs and local communities in Somalia.

As reintegration is an important component of the reconciliation and peace-building process, support to reintegration has been grounded in a sound conflict analysis and will be conflict-sensitive and address key issues of concern of both returnees and receiving communities. A participatory and conflict-sensitive approach has been conducted to ensure that coexistence and community empowerment is embedded in the process guiding the implementation of all project activities.

Recognizing that the districts of return host substantial numbers of IDPs for whom durable solutions have not been found yet, and that the IDPs who returned have still to achieve a sustainable reintegration, interventions also consider the current needs of these populations. Rehabilitation of infrastructure is undertaken through cash for work in Baidoa, Kismayo, Luuq and Mogadishu.

Strategy and coordination

In accordance with the goal agreed at the 25 June 2016 Tripartite Commission meeting to reduce the Somali refugee population in Dadaab camps by the end of 2016, UNHCR Somalia is actively engaged in the reception and reintegration of Somali returnees through a solutions-oriented approach, including: gathering critical information for dissemination, analysis and regular reporting on security conditions inside Somalia; strengthening partnership and coordination structures while creating new UNHCR and partner presence where feasible inside Somalia to enhance response capacity, protection monitoring and interventions; providing reinstallation and reintegration assistance; and implement enhanced community-based

interventions through community-based projects that would also benefit IDPs and receiving communities.

Major needs assessed in the twelve designated areas of return include livelihoods, water, shelter, health and education. Protection services also need to be strengthened in prevention and response, while enhancing the capacity of central and local governments.

In order to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, UNHCR is actively engaged in an area-based approach that fosters community-based projects, which benefit Somali returnees from all countries as well as vulnerable IDPs and targeted host families. Major reintegration interventions include:

- a) **Strengthening the provision of up-to-date information:** In order to ensure that refugees make informed decisions to voluntarily return to Somalia, UNHCR will support the return help desks in Dadaab to ensure that refugees receive regularly up-to-date and first-hand information on the situation.
- b) **Increasing the areas of return through UNHCR partner's presence:** UNHCR will carry out assessments with a view to increasing its presence in newly liberated areas in order to provide assistance and support reintegration activities. Three additional areas have been included - Afmadow, Belet Xawa and Dinsoor town– where UNHCR and partners will provide return and reintegration assistance, subject to their presence and capacity.
- c) **Expansion of reception facilities** to accommodate more arrivals by air and road, with the possibility of increasing flights and using aircrafts with larger capacity: The reception facilities at airports in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu will be enhanced to accommodate additional air arrivals of Somali returnees. Simultaneously, in addition to expanding the current reception capacity of Dhobley Way Station, three entry point Way Stations (Mandera/Belet Xawa, El Khalow/Ceel Wak, Amume/Raskamboni) will be opened to receive returnees.
- d) **Reception assistance at transit facilities:** These will serve as resource centres for provision of vital country of origin information, options for onward transportation, issuance of non-food items, distribution of reinstallation and transportation grants, health screening and wet feeding.
- e) **Return assistance:**
 - o **Reinstallation grants:** The cap of the assistance at USD 600 per family will be removed and the assistance will be increased from USD 100 to USD 200 per person regardless of the family size. This will remove the current financial impediment for larger families to return.
 - o **Subsistence package:** In order to assist with initial reintegration, each returning family will be supported with a USD 200 monthly payment for six months in order to help cover their basic needs. The possibility of providing health insurance for urban returnees will also be considered.

- o **Food assistance:** Food assistance will be increased to the full value of the minimum expenditure food basket. The three-month food ration currently in place will be increased to six months and possibly beyond, as tentatively agreed to by WFP.
- o **Education assistance:** USD 25 per month per child will be disbursed with periodic payments through partners for four months.
- o **The standard NFI package will be improved:** 10,000 families of Somali returnees will be assisted with core relief items.
- o **Shelter package:** Through the leadership of the Shelter Cluster, UNHCR is discussing innovative shelter approaches for both urban and rural areas. This will be implemented through cash-based initiatives to ensure that returnees going to remote areas also benefit. UNHCR will support 5,000 households to construct localized permanent shelters through provision of up to USD 1,000 per family (localised solutions for urban returnees through rent payment will also be considered). Site and settlement planning will be conducted, including tenure security and restoration of land and property rights as required. Capacity building of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, relevant Ministries and affiliated Government institutions will also be carried out.
- o **Access to basic social services:** Interventions in this area will be focused on community-based projects to create community assets in the areas of return for returnees, IDPs and host community. Rehabilitation and/or extension of schools, health centres and others basic infrastructure will be implemented to sustain return, in close liaison with respective development programmes and plans.
- o **Livelihood support:** Livelihood opportunities in Somalia are mainly found in agriculture, livestock and petty trade. Agricultural activities have been limited by the protracted conflict and the destruction of agricultural equipment and infrastructure. Farmers need support with inputs, such as quality seeds, and training. In particular, those who restart cultivating after long periods in displacement need tools and machinery to clear their land. For pastoralist communities, improvement of veterinary services and restocking, in particular for the poor, and construction of water points for the animals, are some of the interventions required. Technical training and investment in transport infrastructure will further improve productivity, and increase household access to food. Rehabilitation of the road network will increase the ability of returnee hosting communities to sell products throughout the year.

Coordination in Somalia is slightly more complicated as it requires a cross-border coordination system to manage the voluntary returns in safety and dignity, as well as a suitable in-country coordination system that considers immediate, as well as medium and longer-term, reintegration needs. The Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR governs the policy aspects of the repatriation. Adherence to the Tripartite Agreement by the Tripartite Commission is of important to the operation as the voluntariness is a key element for a successful reintegration in Somalia. At the technical level, the return management will be coordinated with UNHCR Kenya and its partners through regular cross-border meetings.

Within Somalia, UNHCR plays a strategic and catalytic role within the wider humanitarian and development architecture and will ensure that refugee returnee-related issues are reflected in both. The Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 encompasses refugee returnees as key target population and the various Clusters are considering the needs of returnees as part of their coordinated sector response. In order to reinforce that, UNHCR exercises its “droit de regard” in all the Clusters in addition to the two it leads itself, Shelter/NFI and Protection. UNHCR has also strengthened its bilateral linkages with relevant resilience consortia, such as Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS), SomRep Somalia Resilience Program (SOMREP), as well as development partners to link its own catalytic action into longer-term strategic activities. While durable solutions to displacement are not firmly anchored in the New Deal development structure, it forms part of the new National Development Plan 2017 to 2019. This offers opportunities for enhanced coordination and attainment of sustainable reintegration of refugees voluntarily returning to Somalia.

Planned activities

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair protection processes and documentation | |
| Reception conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expand way station on the border ▪ Establish one home way stations Afmadow and ensure the expansion and management of 3 home way stations at Luuq, Baidoa, Kismayo and reception center in Mogadishu. ▪ These facilities will help process the return of an additional 50,000 returnees in Somalia in 2016. |
| Favourable protection environment | |
| Administrative institutions and practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate capacity building of Government officials. |
| Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement a systematic and independent border monitoring system to ensure returnee access to territory. |
| Security from violence and exploitation | |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement 4 SGBV prevention and response projects targeting 10,000 returnees and IDPs in the areas of return. ▪ Implement protection monitoring activities to ensure safety and sustainable reintegration of 50,000 returnees in Somalia. |
| Basic needs and essential services | |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure health access to 10,000 families to cover 60% of the health needs. |
| Food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute food rations for three months to vulnerable families wishing to return to their place of origin. ▪ Provide cash assistance for vulnerable families. ▪ Establish supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children. ▪ Provide three meals per day in reception centres for a maximum of three days per persons. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 200 wells and 30 boreholes to ensure water to 10% of returnees. ▪ Distribute family tents to vulnerable families. ▪ Provide shelter kits and NFI kits for vulnerable returnees and for arrivals in transit accommodation. ▪ Assist new vulnerable arrivals in rental apartments in urban shelter space. ▪ Increase the absorption capacity of host families through shelter material distribution. ▪ Provide permanent shelter to 10,000 families' returnees and most vulnerable IDPs and host community in the areas of return. |
| Shelter and infrastructure | |
| Basic and domestic items | |
| Services for people with specific needs | |
| Education | |
| Durable solutions | |
| Reintegration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide reinstallation grant to 50,000 returnees at the way station to ensure their first settlement in the areas of return. |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | |
| Co-existence with local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement community-based projects to improve access to community services. ▪ Support livelihoods activities for 3,000 returnees. |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | |
| Leadership, coordination and partnership | |
| Coordination and partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure coordination and building capacity of partners to implement the enhanced assistance package to 50,000 returnees. |
| Logistics and operations support | |
| Logistics and supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure logistics to achieve activities planned in the areas of return and supply of items to implement the sustainable reintegration of 62,000 returnees |

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved Somalia operation budget for the Somalia situation amounts to USD 83.6 million.

To address the needs of the people of concern who will return to Somalia voluntarily at a higher rate as a result of the Government of Kenya's announcement to close Dadaab refugee camps, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget amounting to USD 69.8 million, as shown in the table below.

| | EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE SOMALIA SITUATION | ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS | TOTAL (USD) |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Favourable protection environment | 2,562,637 | 0 | 2,562,637 |
| Law and policy developed or strengthened | 1,447,010 | - | 1,447,010 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 520,256 | - | 520,256 |
| Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced | 200,256 | - | 200,256 |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | 395,116 | - | 395,116 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 1,764,763 | 2,339,265 | 4,104,028 |
| Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved | 1,138,264 | - | 1,138,264 |
| Registration and profiling | 626,499 | - | 626,499 |
| Reception conditions | | 2,339,265 | 2,339,265 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 8,234,900 | 0 | 8,234,900 |
| Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased | 96,045 | - | 96,045 |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | 5,919,289 | - | 5,919,289 |
| Protection from effects of armed conflict | 2,118,522 | - | 2,118,522 |
| Protection of children | 101,045 | - | 101,045 |
| Basic needs and essential services | 16,998,886 | 41,045,434 | 58,044,321 |
| Health | 1,017,982 | 15,161,902 | 16,179,884 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 10,242,615 | 5,848,162 | 16,090,777 |
| Access to energy | 308,522 | - | 308,522 |
| Basic and domestic items | 3,482,681 | - | 3,482,681 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 2,925,000 | 10,288,433 | 10,667,478 |
| Education | 3,120,000 | 9,746,937 | 11,314,979 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | 13,983,605 | 13,983,605 | 29,126,205 |
| Peaceful co-existence | 6,452,540 | - | 6,452,540 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 8,057,419 | 13,983,605 | 22,041,024 |
| Community mobilization strengthened and expanded | 632,641 | - | 632,641 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnership | 3,032,756 | 0 | 3,032,756 |
| Coordination and partnerships | 1,961,093 | - | 1,961,093 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened | 1,071,664 | - | 1,071,664 |
| Logistics and operations support | 4,504,679 | 0 | 4,504,679 |
| Logistics and supply | 101,045 | - | 101,045 |
| Operation management, coordination and support | 4,403,635 | - | 4,403,635 |
| Durable Solutions | 31,329,482 | 7,869,027 | 39,198,509 |
| Comprehensive solutions strategy | 1,917,044 | 0 | 1,917,044 |
| Potential for integration realized | 1,392,593 | - | 1,392,593 |
| Potential for resettlement realized | 354,049 | - | 354,049 |
| Potential for voluntary return realized | 20,297,562 | 7,869,027 | 28,166,589 |
| Reintegration made more sustainable | 7,368,235 | - | 7,368,235 |
| Subtotal | 83,570,704 | 65,237,331 | 148,808,035 |
| Support costs (7%) | | 4,566,613 | 4,566,613 |
| TOTAL | 83,570,704 | 69,803,944 | 153,374,648 |

ANNEX

Information on UNHCR's planned responses to the needs of Somali refugees under Somalia Situation in Djibouti and Ethiopia, which are already within their 2016 programmes, is presented below. UNHCR also continues to monitor the situation of Somali refugees in Uganda and Yemen and any change in the operational needs of the two countries will be revised as needed.

DJIBOUTI

Existing response

Djibouti has been hosting Somali refugees over 25 years, mainly in two camps located in Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl where UNHCR and its partners provide protection and basic material assistance to some 12,693 people of concern until durable solutions are found.

A livelihoods and self-reliance assessment conducted in Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl camps showed that 50 per cent to 60 per cent of people of concern are very poor and 20 per cent to 25 per cent are poor.

Currently, UNHCR and its partners endeavour to improve the socio-economic integration of Somali refugees in Djibouti. In line with the country strategic priorities, the nexus of interventions lies mainly in the inter-linked areas of education, self-reliance and livelihoods interventions. Access to essential social services and improved livelihoods are being implemented through partners. UNHCR is working with the Government and national institutions, UN agencies and other developmental partners to ensure Somali refugees are included in national development programmes while continuing to pursue voluntary repatriation and resettlement solutions where possible.

Somali refugees require work permits in order to exercise their rights to employment. UNHCR continues to advocate for a National Refugee Law, ratification of the Statelessness Conventions and strengthening of the National Eligibility Commission, which would ensure access to territory and facilitate issuance of birth certificate, establishment of refugee status determination appeal mechanisms, establish naturalization process and other processes. UNHCR also advocates the Government of Djibouti to facilitate naturalization for targeted Somali refugees.

Among the Somali refugee population, it is estimated that 563 people from South/Central Somali regions may express their willingness to repatriate, including 234 who already registered their interest. In order to facilitate their repatriation, UNHCR is working with the Ministry of Interior in Djibouti and the Embassy of Somalia on a tripartite agreement. Resettlement will continue to be used as a key protection tool for Somali refugees with specific needs.

Strategy and coordination

At the end of June 2016, Djibouti is hosting to 12,693 Somali refugees, out of whom 234 people originating from South and Central Somalia approached UNHCR seeking assistance to return to Somalia. It is estimated that a total of 563 Somalis will opt for voluntary return by December

2016. To this end, the Office will organize cross-border meetings and “go and see” visits to allow refugees to make informed decisions about possible return. In close consultation with the authorities of Djibouti, UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity, including by providing:

- Country of origin (COI) information-sharing campaigns;
- Local transportation costs from Ali Adeh and Holl Holl camps to Djibouti town, including overnight accommodation;
- Flight tickets from Djibouti to Mogadishu;
- Travel documentation, including vaccination cards;
- Cash grants for 234 refugees returning to designated areas inside South/Central Somalia;
- Assistance to an estimated 30 people with special needs (including handicaps, elderly, etc.) among the returning refugees with additional cash grants of 75 USD per person.
- Continuing profiling/verification and maintain accurate database.

UNHCR works closely with the host Government to strengthen coordination and collaboration with United Nations sister agencies, humanitarian actors, donor representations and embassies as well as the civil society. The Office participates in multilateral meetings involving development actors in the country, the United Nations Country Team and the Humanitarian County Team committees.

UNHCR pursues its advocacy to facilitate the integration of Somali refugees’ needs into the Djibouti Development Plan as evidenced in the Djibouti five year UNDAF 2013-2017 Plan. The Mixed Migration Task Force is in place to jointly handle mixed migration issues as some of the Somali refugees living in Djibouti are moving onwards to Europe and elsewhere. UNHCR has established partnerships with development actors, such as line ministries, NGOs, and inter-regional organisations. There are regular coordination meetings between UNHCR, the Government counterpart and partners.

The *Office National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) remains the main Government counterpart for the protection of refugees and is responsible for camp management, security, registration of refugees, and plays the role of Secretariat to the National Eligibility Commission in processing refugee status determination.

Planned activities

| Fair protection processes and documentation | |
|---|--|
| Civil registration and civil status documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct biometric verification of all refugees opting to return (563 individuals). ▪ Support the Government of Djibouti to issue individual refugee travel documents for returnees. ▪ Provide vaccination cards. |
| Durable solutions | |
| Voluntary return | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish information Desks in Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl refugee camps to provide information on areas of return in Somalia and return procedures. ▪ Provide counselling on protection issues related to return and information on the protection situation in return areas, including on SGBV, child protection and mine risk education. |

- Identification of persons with specific needs including women and children at risk.
- Provide local transportation (bus) from Camps to Djibouti with overnight stay in hotel accommodation in Djibouti city before air flight.
- Provide transportation assistance to 563 Somali returnees for their safe and dignified return to Somalia via Air.
- Provide cash grants to returning refugees their initial reintegration back home: 100 USD/person for adult refugees and 50 USD/dependant kids.
- Provide cash grant for people with specific needs.
- Provide food and refreshment during transport from camps to Djibouti.

Expand the existing transit accommodation infrastructure to cater the higher returns.

Logistics and operations support

Operation management, coordination and support

- Provide bus transport for repatriation operation.
- Organize flights for repatriation operation.
- Support the purchase of supplies, handling and transportation cost
- Provide project management support to operation staff with administrative, financial and human resources.
- Provide training to partners and support audit activities.
- Monitoring and verification of the project activities relating to repatriation will be undertaken to ascertain that activities are progressing as planned.

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for Djibouti amounts to USD 32 million, which includes some USD 20 million to address the needs of Somali refugees in Djibouti, as shown in the table below.

| | 2016 EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOMALIA SITUATION |
|---|---|
| Favourable protection environment | 88,195 |
| Law and policy developed or strengthened | 24,347 |
| Administrative institutions and practice | - |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | - |
| Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced | 63,847 |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | - |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 886,017 |
| Reception conditions | 139,491 |
| Registration and profiling | 168,790 |
| Status determination procedures | 3,804 |
| Individual documentation | 385,237 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 188,695 |
| Family reunification | - |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 442,540 |
| Protection from crime | - |
| Prevention of and response to SGBV | 315,731 |
| Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced | - |
| Protection of children | 126,810 |
| Basic needs and essential services | 10,895,172 |
| Health | 2,247,901 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 196,897 |
| Nutrition | 312,195 |
| Food security | - |
| Water | 779,865 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 326,675 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 2,933,700 |
| Access to energy | 709,033 |
| Basic and domestic items | 458,012 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 428,036 |
| Education | 2,502,858 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | 2,118,750 |
| Community mobilization | 57,064 |
| Coexistence with local communities | - |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 50,724 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 2,010,962 |
| Durable solutions | 905,932 |
| Voluntary return | 638,613 |
| Integration | 12,681 |
| Resettlement | 222,935 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnership | 76,086 |
| Coordination and partnerships | 57,064 |
| Camp management and coordination | - |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 19,021 |
| Logistics and operations support | 4,575,138 |
| Logistics and supply | 306,111 |
| Operation management, coordination and support | 4,269,028 |
| Total | 19,987,830 |

ETHIOPIA

Existing response

Ethiopia is host to 251,143 Somali refugees who are accommodated mainly in Dollo Ado and Jijiga. In the Dollo Ado area, 214,141 refugees who fled insecurity, violence and famine in Somalia from 2009 have been accommodated in five camps; namely Bokolmanyo Bur amino, Hilaweyn, Kobe and Melkadida. In Jijiga, 37,002 refugees are hosted in three camps; namely Awbare, Kebriya and Sheder.

Somali refugees like other refugee nationals in Ethiopia have enjoyed a favourable protection environment. UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Government of Ethiopia Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), continued to provide protection and material assistance, including augmenting the self-reliance and coping mechanisms of the Somali refugees such as building their skills on peaceful co-existence and capacity to generate income in preparation for eventual return to Somalia. Peace education and peaceful co-existence programmes are being implemented with the view to reducing the risk of conflict while also addressing, to the extent possible, the impact and effects of the new population on host community resources such as pastures, firewood and water resources.

Education is a key support activity in the camps in Dollo Ado and Jijiga. Supports from UNHCR and its partners have accounted for increase in school age children both in primary and secondary levels. To enhance the quality of education, boarding facilities and a Teacher Training College have been constructed in the Dollo Ado area and these will be integrated into the national education system for sustainability.

While primary health care has been provided in health centres established within all the camps, the malnutrition rate for children in the Dollo Ado camps remain high; the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate ranges between 17% - 27%, which is below the UNHCR standard. The high malnutrition rate is due to insufficient and inappropriate food intake. Resources are required to improve this situation and the general health of the refugees.

Some 1,700 Somalis residing in Dollo Ado camp have expressed an interest to return voluntarily to Somalia in 2016 and UNHCR has already planned responses to their assistance and solutions needs. Activities to be implemented for this group include registration, medical screening, return packages and information on repatriation geared towards ensuring dignified returns. Since November 2014, UNHCR established return help desks across all the five camps to provide information to refugees intending to return to Somalia. Some 1,700 refugees (253 households) expressed the intention to return and registered at the desks. The majority (about 81%) of these refugees intend to return to Baidoa.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR will continue to provide leadership and coordination as well as work closely with ARRA in the facilitation of the returns of Somalis. Processing of the returns will be conducted mainly at the help desks, which will conduct registration and verification of refugees intending to return and provide the verified families with cash and coupons for non-food items as appropriate.

The Office will conduct counselling and share information on return areas in Somalia as an essential aspect of the repatriation process.

Assessments and surveys will also continue to be undertaken with a main component of population movement and tracking taking place at the border points for spontaneous departures. Cross-border coordination meetings will also be organised to share country of origin information with counterparts in the region which Kenya and Somalia operational teams. Capacity-building and training for ARRA and other relevant authorities in the field of returns will also be undertaken, given the restricted nature of movement of Somali refugees in Ethiopia.

Before initiating repatriation movements, UNHCR and its partners will conduct registration and verification to ascertain detailed bio-data and intended return locations. The Office will facilitate coordination and information sharing between Ethiopia and Somalia to ensure effective departure and reception of returnees.

In order to ensure refugees are able to cover the transportation requirements both individuals, luggage and incidentals, enhanced cash grants will be provided. Returning refugees will require basic household items for which a set of core relief package, including jerry cans, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lanterns, plastic cup and plastic water jars to facilitate initial reintegration upon their return will be provided.

UNHCR provides the overall coordination and guidance to ensure the delivery of adequate protection and assistance to refugees and the host communities. ARRA, UNHCR’s Government counterpart provides security, camp management and coordination of programme implementation. An inter-agency coordination mechanism holds monthly meetings to discuss implementation and service delivery in all sectors and jointly follows up on action points and gaps.

UNHCR currently works with some 16 implementing and three operational partners to provide services to the refugee and host communities in the Dollo Ado area. Refugee leadership structures are functional in all five refugee camps in the Dollo Ado area. Additionally, local government (Woreda) authorities provide the link between humanitarian workers and the host communities to ensure peaceful co-existence and proper implementation of supported programs.

In light of the anticipated returns, the existing coordination mechanisms in both refugee camps and host communities will be maintained and strengthened where necessary to support effective service delivery. This is in accordance with the approved refugee coordination model.

UNHCR will also enhance its cross-border coordination to strengthen the effectiveness of information sharing between Ethiopia and Somalia operations.

Planned activities

| Fair protection processes and documentation | |
|---|---|
| Reception conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain reception centre and provide transport to the refugees and asylum-seekers. |
| Registration and profiling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide proof of registration for Somali refugees. ▪ Undertake screening and registration at the reception centre. |
| Civil registration and status documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake registration for up to 2,000 refugees intending to return. |
| Individual documentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update and maintain individual data ▪ Issuance of ID cards. |
| Favourable protection environment | |

| | |
|--|--|
| Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct border monitoring. |
| Access to legal assistance and legal remedies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure court follow up/support to mobile court project. Provide material assistance to the refugees. |
| Security from violence and exploitation | |
| Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity-building. |
| Risk of SGBV reduced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip child-friendly spaces. |
| Protection of children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and registration of unaccompanied and separated children. |
| Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor police detentions/court cases. |
| Basic needs and essential services | |
| Food Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food distribution for Somali refugees in Jiiga and Dollo Ado. Procure essential medicines to stock the existing health centres. In collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, procure vaccines and immunise arriving refugees against polio, measles and other diseases. |
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen arriving refugees for nutritional deficiencies and refer for appropriate attention. |
| Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct additional classrooms in existing schools Enrol new-arrival children in existing camp schools. |
| Access to energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 3,400 solar lanterns and energy-saving cooking stoves. |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR will procure and distribute 3,400 solar lanterns and energy-saving cooking stoves. Procurement of CRIs and dignity kits for women at the reproductive age |
| Services for groups with specific needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and provide support to persons with specific needs. |
| Shelter and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional shelter and procure 3,400 family tents and deliver them to Dollo Ado for new arrivals. |
| Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct some 213 communal latrines. Procure kitchen sets, water containers, sleeping mats, soap and mosquito nets for 3,400 families and deliver them to Dollo Ado for distribution to new arrivals. |
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand water pipelines in the 5 camps. Construct additional water tap stands. |
| Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure essential nutritional products like plumpy nuts to improve the nutritional status of arriving refugees. |
| Durable solutions | |
| Resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and submission of resettlement cases. |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | |
| Community mobilization strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct information campaigns in refugee camps on new arrivals. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Self-reliance and livelihoods</p> <p>Natural resources and shared environment</p> <p>Peaceful co-existence</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liaise with woreda authorities and hold meetings in the host communities on the subject of hosting new arrivals. ▪ Enhance agricultural/drip irrigation projects. ▪ Ensure environmental rehabilitation and reforestation. ▪ Design projects benefiting some 40,000 members of the host community. |
| <p>Leadership, coordination and partnership</p> | |
| <p>Coordination and partnerships</p> <p>Camp management and coordination</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen partnership and coordination. ▪ Implement extension and plot demarcation of some 680 family plots in each of the 5 existing camps. |
| <p>Logistics and operations support</p> | |
| <p>Logistics and supply</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure procurement, warehousing and delivery of essential core relief items to Dollo Ado. |

Financial requirements (USD)

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-approved budget for the Ethiopia operation amounts to USD 279.3 million, which includes USD 71.3 million to address the needs of Somali refugees in Ethiopia, as shown in the table below.

| | 2016 EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOMALIA SITUATION |
|--|---|
| Favourable protection environment | 439,249 |
| Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced | 425,009 |
| Access to legal assistance and legal remedies | 14,240 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 2,220,679 |
| Reception conditions | 745,912 |
| Registration and profiling | 1,183,972 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 218,460 |
| Individual documentation | 72,335 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 3,899,660 |
| Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased | 86,580 |
| Risk of SGBV reduced | 2,067,223 |
| Protection of children | 1,745,857 |
| Basic needs and services | 44,741,677 |
| Food Security | 559,703 |
| Health | 5,386,632 |
| Education | 12,799,279 |
| Access to energy | 5,486,016 |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items | 2,502,825 |
| RH and HIV/ AIDS response | 1,194,085 |
| Services for groups with specific needs | 960,924 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 5,190,676 |
| Sanitation | 3,351,716 |
| Water | 4,955,094 |
| Nutrition | 2,354,727 |
| Community empowerment and self-management | 9,970,438 |
| Community mobilization strengthened | 319,916 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 6,409,186 |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 1,854,057 |
| Peaceful co-existence | 1,387,279 |
| Durable solutions | 1,304,761 |
| Resettlement | 1,118,385 |
| Voluntary return | 186,376 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | 360,630 |
| Camp Management and Coordination | 174,254 |
| Coordination and Partnership | 186,376 |
| Logistics and operations support | 8,353,218 |
| Logistics and supply | 1,831,568 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 6,521,650 |
| Total | 71,290,312 |

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