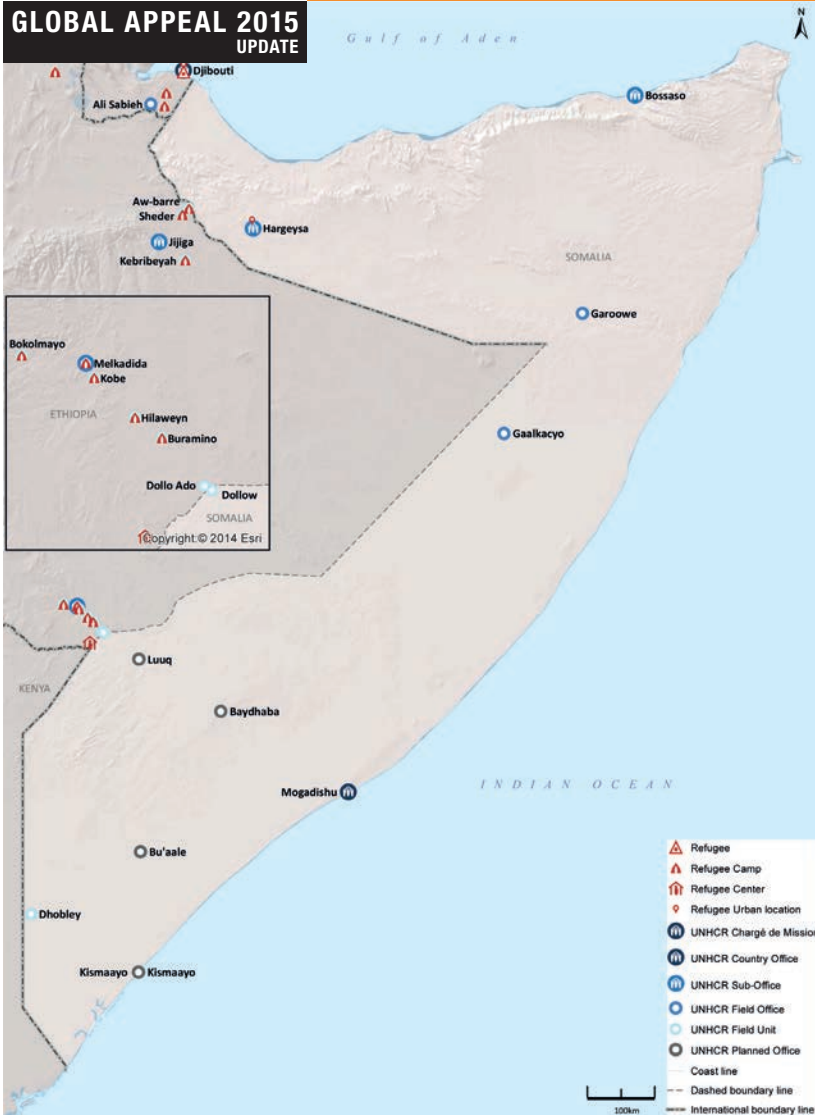




SOMALIA

UNHCR

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE



| Overview |

Working environment

- A tripartite agreement, signed by the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR in November 2013, guides dialogue on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya. Both Governments participated in the meeting of the High Commissioner's Global Initiative on Somali Refugees in Addis Ababa earlier this year. The Somali Prime Minister then visited Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp in August. UNHCR is facilitating the ongoing dialogue throughout the region.

Planned presence

Number of offices	9
Total personnel	91
International staff	20
National staff	57
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	12
Others	1

2015 plan at a glance*

1 million	People of concern (PoC)
USD 79.3 million	Overall funding requirements
78%	Primary school-aged refugee children targeted for enrolment in primary education
125	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- While a national legal framework for refugees and IDPs is being developed by the national authorities, the Office has working arrangements with various local administrations for the protection and assistance of people of concern. UNHCR has been supporting the Ministry of the Interior and Federalism in drafting a citizenship law since mid-2014.
- The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somalia National Army launched two military offensives in 2014 to push armed insurgents out of the major cities in south-central Somalia. The ongoing military

operation has led to an increase in the number of new internally displaced people (IDPs).

- With hopes of greater stability in Somalia, some IDPs and refugees from neighbouring countries are spontaneously returning to their areas of origin. UNHCR has formed the Return Consortium, consisting of UN agencies and international NGOs in Somalia. The consortium promotes a standardized approach to assist returnees and seeks synergies to facilitate voluntary return, with the aim of safe and sustainable reintegration of returnees in Somalia.

People of concern

The main population groups of concern planned for in 2015 are: refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom are Ethiopians residing mainly in *Somaliland* and *Puntland* for whom return is not yet envisaged owing to prevailing security risks and fear of persecution; Somali

returnees from Kenya who are expected to go back to the south-central regions, while Somali refugees in Djibouti are expected to return to *Somaliland*; and internally displaced Somalis, the majority of whom are in south-central regions.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	60	60	60	60
	Ethiopia	2,940	2,940	3,500	3,500
	United Rep. of Tanzania	70	70	80	80
	Various	30	30	30	30
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	70	70	80	80
	Ethiopia	15,880	15,880	7,000	7,000
	United Rep. of Tanzania	10	10	10	10
	Various	40	40	40	40
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Somalia	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000
Internally displaced	Somalia	1,012,960	380,000	892,960	380,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Somalia	120,000	120,000	80,000	20,000
Total		1,192,060	559,100	1,023,770	430,810

| Response |

Needs and strategies

UNHCR Somalia has started shifting the focus of its operations from traditional care and maintenance to a more active search for durable solutions and will continue its efforts for comprehensive solutions throughout 2015. The Office will carry out its mandate and implement its return strategy in cooperation with the Government and members of the Return Consortium. While it is acknowledged that this process will take some time to bear fruit, as the overall situation is not yet ripe for solutions, UNHCR will fully explore all existing or emerging opportunities.

Activities will focus on supporting the return of IDPs and refugees to their areas of origin, while also pursuing local integration where feasible. The Office will

implement reintegration activities through community-based projects benefitting both returnees and host communities, in coordination with development actors. Such coordinated action will help ensure sustainable return and mitigate the potential for secondary displacement.

For non-Somali refugees in the country, UNHCR will enhance access to self-reliance and livelihood activities, in order to avoid heavy dependency on UNHCR assistance. Basic services currently provided by UN agencies or NGOs will gradually be integrated within national structures to ensure sustainability of assistance and avoid different standards for refugees and host communities.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved			
UNHCR will continue to support the Government in preventing and responding to SGBV and advocate for equal access to justice and the adoption of relevant international conventions. Measures for prevention and response for survivors will be a key priority for both IDPs and refugees.			
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	IDPs	70%	priority area
	Refugees	90%	priority area
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
Primary education will be provided to refugee children in <i>Somaliland</i> and <i>Puntland</i> . Basic learning and teaching materials, uniforms, and transportation and school fees will be catered for. Advocacy will continue to enable access of refugee and asylum-seeker children to local schools and ensure that certificates are provided.			
Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Refugees	100%	priority area
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted			
Local integration options will be explored for protracted IDP situations and will be supported in areas where government authorities are receptive to such initiatives and are willing to provide individual land titles to displaced populations.			
Extent to which local communities support continued presence of PoC	IDPs	50%	20%
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for voluntary return realized			
In cooperation with other members of the Return Consortium, UNHCR will ensure a standardized and coordinated approach for voluntary returns of both IDPs and refugees. Access to basic items and services during the return process and in the areas of return remains a significant challenge.			
Percentage of PoC with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	IDPs	100%	0 gap
	Refugees	100%	0 gap

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
Reintegration made more sustainable			
In areas of return, community-based development projects to promote self-reliance and peaceful coexistence with host communities will be implemented, in coordination with the Government and development actors.			
Extent to which returnees have the same access to rights as other citizens	Returnees	30%	25%

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR will work closely with the Government to consolidate the durable solutions approach within the framework of the High Commissioner’s Global Initiative on Somali Refugees and in conjunction with the New Deal Compact, which brings together humanitarian and development assistance.

The organization will maintain responsibility for the overall coordination of the protection and shelter clusters. It will continue to provide technical support to the Government in the development of the national policy framework for people of concern, including concerning SGBV and a citizenship law, and will advocate for equal access to justice.

Partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of the Interior and Federalism, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Resettlement/Rehabilitation

NGOs:

Action Africa Help International, Action in Semi-Arid Lands, Agency for Peace and Development, American Refugee Committee, Comprehensive Community-based Rehabilitation in *Somaliland*, Danish Refugee Council, Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development, Galkayo Medical Foundation - Somalia, *Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali*, Horn Youth Development Association, Intersos - Italy, Kaalo Aid and Development, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International - USA, Save Somali Women and Children

Others:

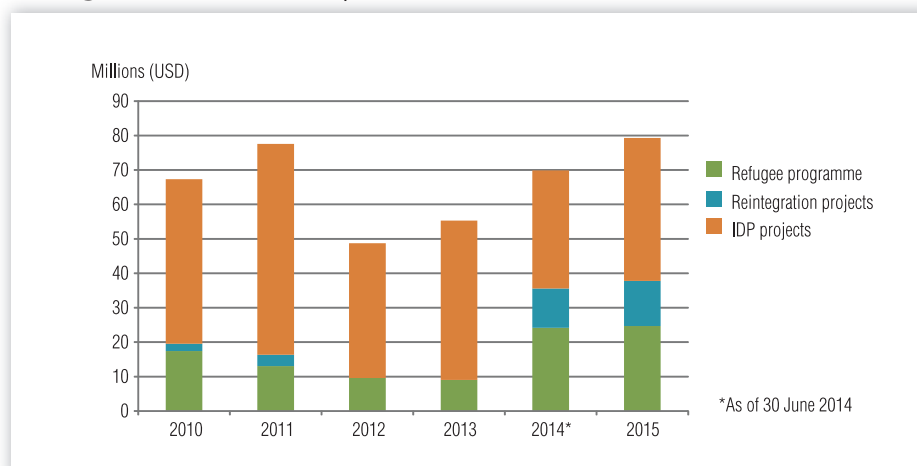
FAO, ICRC, IOM, Legal Clinic, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, University of Hargeisa, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO

| Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR’s operation in Somalia grew in the years leading up to 2011, when the Office assisted approximately 400,000 IDPs with emergency assistance packages in response to the famine crisis. In 2012, the budget was reduced as the programme focus shifted from emergency response to protection and the delivery of basic services.

Since 2012, there has been a steady increase in needs as a result of the growing number of IDPs. In 2015, the financial requirements for UNHCR’s operation in Somalia are set at USD 79.3 million, approximately USD 10 million more than the 2014 budget. This increase reflects durable solutions requirements of IDPs and refugees, including for return and local integration.

Budgets for Somalia | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Somalia | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	24,177,917	11,401,251	34,308,286	69,887,454
Favourable protection environment				
Law and policy	305,873	0	661,102	966,975
Administrative institutions and practice	211,088	0	0	211,088
Access to legal assistance and remedies	485,276	0	0	485,276
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	100,324	0	0	100,324
Public attitude towards people of concern	205,848	0	660,102	865,951
Subtotal	1,308,410	0	1,321,205	2,629,615
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Registration and profiling	648,433	0	0	648,433
Status determination procedures	461,841	0	0	461,841
Individual documentation	283,194	0	0	283,194
Subtotal	1,393,469	0	0	1,393,469
Security from violence and exploitation				
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	1,884,196	1,884,196
Prevention and response to SGBV	923,060	0	4,345,397	5,268,457
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	99,070	0	0	99,070
Subtotal	1,022,130	0	6,229,593	7,251,723
Basic needs and essential services				
Health	1,531,128	0	0	1,531,128
Shelter and infrastructure	0	6,633,906	5,027,640	11,661,547
Basic and domestic items	1,025,380	0	6,806,292	7,831,672
Services for people with specific needs	570,620	0	0	570,620
Education	3,589,568	0	0	3,589,568
Subtotal	6,716,696	6,633,906	11,833,933	25,184,534
Community empowerment and self-reliance				
Community mobilization	217,494	0	822,903	1,040,398
Coexistence with local communities	244,792	0	4,414,699	4,659,491
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	440,454	0	0	440,454
Subtotal	902,741	0	5,237,603	6,140,343
Durable solutions				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	278,906	644,801	923,708
Voluntary return	11,618,647	0	10,949,205	22,567,851
Reintegration	0	4,886,991	0	4,886,991
Integration	0	0	812,241	812,241
Resettlement	297,094	0	0	297,094
Subtotal	11,915,741	5,165,897	12,406,247	29,487,885
Leadership, coordination and partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	199,568	0	1,244,879	1,444,448
Donor relations and resource mobilization	472,780	0	1,184,475	1,657,254
Subtotal	672,348	0	2,429,354	3,101,702
Logistics and operations support				
Logistics and supply	83,998	454,808	580,624	1,119,430
Operations management, coordination and support	666,359	841,719	1,504,796	3,012,874
Subtotal	750,357	1,296,527	2,085,420	4,132,304
2015 total budget	24,681,892	13,096,330	41,543,354	79,321,576