

SOMALIA

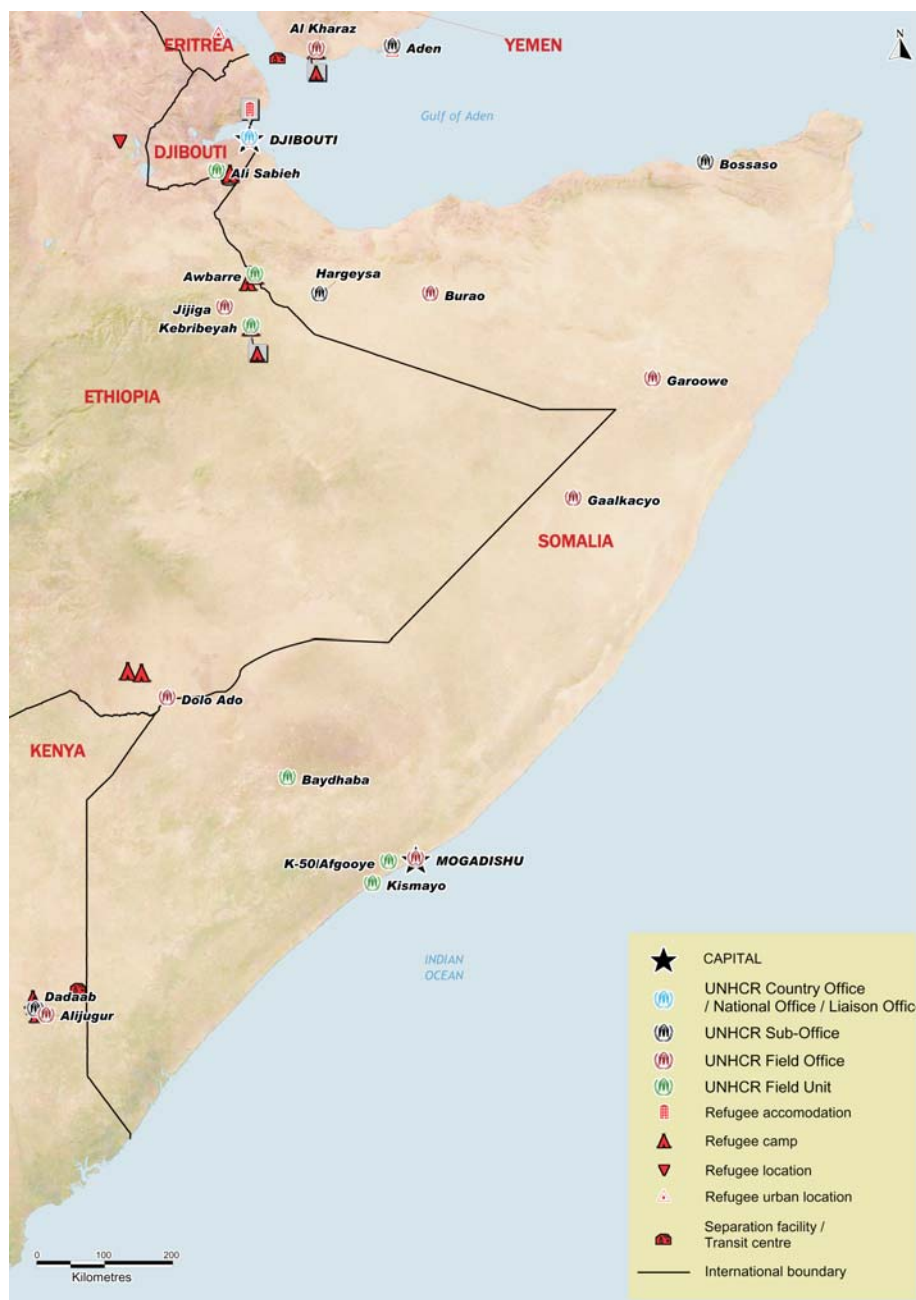
Working environment

The context

The violence in south and central Somalia and the ensuing humanitarian crisis there show no signs of abating. In Mogadishu, fighting, terrorist attacks and indiscriminate shelling are causing death and destruction, forcing hundreds of thousands of people to flee the city. Despite the support of the peacekeeping forces of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Transitional Federal Government is unable to impose the stability needed to improve the situation. This year alone, fighting has displaced more than 200,000 people within Somalia, while another 70,000 have fled to neighbouring countries.

New rebel movements, allegedly with links to Islamist movements in south and central Somalia, have emerged in "Puntland" and "Somaliland". The movement in "Somaliland" is opposing the territory's secession from Somalia. UNHCR is concerned that an increase in violence could have a negative impact on humanitarian operations in "Puntland" and "Somaliland".

Aid agencies face threats and intimidation from insurgents in south and central Somalia. The dangerous and unpredictable environment has forced the suspension of humanitarian operations in some areas, creating more hardship for displaced people. Delivering aid in Somalia is challenging, and UNHCR and its partners take advantage of every opportunity to deliver much needed non-food items (NFIs) and shelter materials to internally displaced persons (IDPs).



Planning figures for Somalia

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,100	2,100	2,500	2,500
	Various	60	60	50	50
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	30,000	7,500	35,000	8,800
	Various	80	40	50	30
Returnees (refugees)	Somalia	100	100	100	100
IDPs	Somalia	1,513,000	0	1,633,000	0
Total		1,545,340	9,800	1,670,700	11,480

UNHCR staff speak with internally displaced women to raise awareness on sexual and gender-based violence and to improve responses to it.



Piracy has thrived in the coastal waters of Somalia, causing a sharp rise in insurance costs for the vessels as well as diverting and delaying humanitarian cargo ships. Delays in the delivery of humanitarian assistance have worsened the nutritional status of the Somali population. Instability and poverty in neighboring countries have also resulted in mixed migration movements to Somalia in a desperate attempt to cross the Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen and beyond, with many falling victim to traffickers.

○ The needs

Most IDPs live in temporary settlements in already densely populated areas and on privately owned land. They are frequently subjected to abuse from landowners and do not have sufficient access to basic supplies and services. The protection environment for IDPs is precarious, particularly for people displaced from south and central Somalia, who are considered illegal migrants by the authorities in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”.

The limited livelihood opportunities available to IDPs expose them to additional protection risks. There is a need to expand vocational skills training and self-reliance and livelihood opportunities, especially for vulnerable IDP women.

In addition to humanitarian and political crises, Somalia has been severely affected by drought. The plastic sheets that IDPs receive are not strong enough to withstand the harsh weather, and need to be replaced frequently. Settlements do not have enough water, and some IDPs resort to buying water of dubious quality. Women have to walk long distances to collect water, exposing them to the risk of rape and other forms of violence.

Only a limited number of IDP women and girls receive sanitary materials, often in insufficient quantity and on an irregular basis. The lack of domestic and hygiene supplies

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Increase measures to mitigate mixed migration flows towards the Gulf of Aden.
 - ☞ *Refugees and returnees receive protection and multi-sectoral assistance.*
 - ☞ *Vocational training and income-generation, crop-production and livestock-development programmes alleviate the impact of mixed migration movements.*

Fair protection processes

- Strengthen protection, including refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement, in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”.
 - ☞ *Authorities in “Somaliland” and “Puntland” are trained to protect the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs.*
 - ☞ *Asylum claims and resettlement referrals are processed in a timely manner.*

- Monitor violations of human rights and persuade relevant stakeholders to promote adherence to basic protection principles on behalf of vulnerable and displaced communities.

Basic needs and services

- Contribute to the improvement of the operational environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Provide shelter and basic domestic and hygiene items to persons of concern.
 - ☞ *1,000 transitional shelter units allocated to the programme in “Somaliland”, 2,000 to “Puntland” and 3,000 to south and central Somalia.*
 - ☞ *Some 100,000 IDP households, or at least 40 per cent of the population of concern, receive NFIs.*
 - ☞ *Some 30 per cent of IDP women and girls receive sanitary materials.*
- Alleviate the impact of the food crisis and improve food security for refugees and IDPs.
 - ☞ *Activities in vocational training, income-generation, crop production and livestock development alleviate*

the suffering caused by the food crisis and enable refugees and IDPs to become more self-reliant.

Community participation and self-management

- Improve community-based protection and livelihood opportunities to assist the most vulnerable, including IDP women.
- Improve the living conditions of asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees and IDPs, and promote their access to livelihoods.
 - ☞ *Community-based self-reliance and livelihood interventions target women and other vulnerable groups.*

Durable solutions

- Promote durable solutions for refugees and IDPs.
 - ☞ *Measures are put in place to help create an environment suitable to sustainable return in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”.*
 - ☞ *Through close collaboration with local authorities, sites are secured for IDPs.*
 - ☞ *Interviews for resettlement from Somalia take place through a third country.*

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
Ministry of Interior

NGOs:

Action on Semi Arid Lands
Agricultural and Rural Development Organization
Bay Women Development Network
Centre for Development and Child Rights
Centre for Education and Development
Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation
Danish Refugee Council
Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development
Galkayo Medical Foundation
Ganana River Agriculture Development Association
Gruppo Per Le Relazioni Transculturali
Hargeisa Voluntary Youth Committee
Hiran Women Action on Advocacy
Intersom Relief and Development Organization
Intersos Italy
Kaalo Relief and Development
Norwegian Church Aid
Norwegian Refugee Council
Puntland AIDS Commission
Puntland Bar Association
Puntland Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
Relief International
Save the Children United Kingdom
Sean Deverux Human Rights Organization
Solidarités France
Somali Association for Rehabilitation and Development
Somali Birth Attendants Cooperation
Somali Children Welfare and Child Rights Watch
Somali Social Development Organization
Somaliland People's Development Organization
Taakulo Community Development
University of Hargeisa Legal Clinic
Veterinary Aid, UK
We are Women Activists

Operational partners

Others:

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

prevents many women and girls in IDP settlements and host communities from participating in community functions. Furthermore, insufficient funding has prevented the expansion of HIV and AIDS programmes to other parts of Somalia beyond Hargeisa.

Strategy and activities in 2011

UNHCR's strategy for its operation in Somalia in 2011 will evolve around evidence-based planning; innovative protection delivery; flexible response; and strengthened protection capacity. The Office will also undertake public awareness and advocacy to gain more support for its Somalia programme and revitalize the Mixed Migration Task Force, which is composed of UNHCR, UNICEF, and IOM.

In 2011, UNHCR will continue to focus on providing emergency shelter kits and NFIs to people of concern in IDP settlements and elsewhere. It will also protect and assist refugees, while exploring the possibilities for voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Returnees will receive help to reintegrate in a sustainable manner. Vocational training and income-generation activities will assist people of concern to earn a living, and deter them from irregular migration, which puts their lives at risk.

Moreover, UNHCR will strive to strengthen the protection environment in "Somaliland" and "Puntland". The Office will support the local authorities in these territories, building durable institutions to protect the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and IDPs.

UNHCR anticipates a gradual shift in the focus of its operations to the north of the country. Addressing mixed migration will continue to remain a high priority in 2011.

Constraints

The insecurity in south and central Somalia has caused the humanitarian space to shrink considerably, and the presence of insurgent groups has made access difficult. The weakening protection environment in "Puntland" and "Somaliland" is also a serious constraint. Delivering humanitarian assistance in Somalia has become a risky and expensive enterprise. The emergence of rebel movements in "Puntland" and "Somaliland" is likely to bring new security risks, thereby creating delays in the implementation of UNHCR projects in these areas.

Organization and implementation

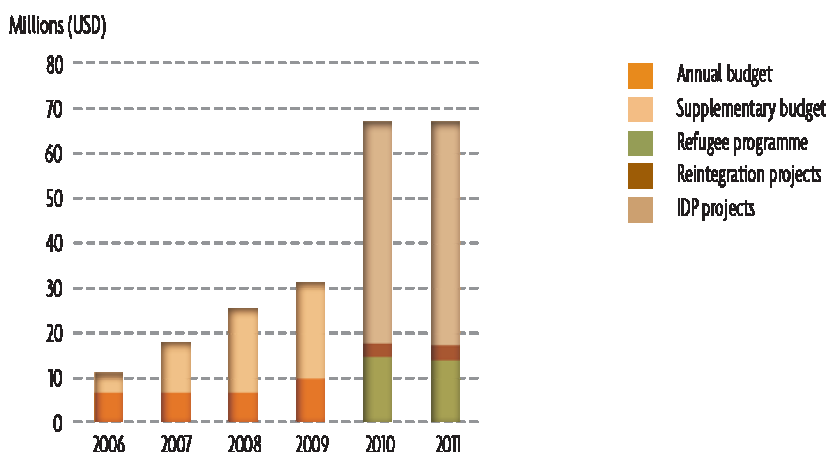
Coordination

In line with the UN's strategy to stabilize the country and support the Transitional Federal Government, UNHCR will strengthen its collaboration with all actors in Somalia. Working closely with the UN Country Team, it will consolidate joint programming while co-leading the protection and emergency shelter clusters. UNHCR will improve its emergency preparedness and response capacity within the emergency shelter cluster.

Financial information

The number of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs has been growing in Somalia as well as their needs. The introduction of the comprehensive needs assessment has more than doubled UNHCR's budget for Somalia. In 2010, a separate Somalia appeal was launched to enable UNHCR to respond to the needs of Somalis fleeing to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen, as well as

UNHCR's budget in Somalia 2006 – 2011



those newly displaced within Somalia. The budget for Somalia in 2011 is USD 66.7 million. The needs that will be covered

include non-food items and emergency shelter for IDPs, as well as livelihood support.

2011 UNHCR Budget for Somalia (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment				
National legal framework	120,649	0	236,527	357,175
National administrative framework	117,821	0	0	117,821
National and regional migration policy	384,993	0	0	384,993
Prevention of displacement	0	0	1,771,527	1,771,527
Cooperation with partners	122,166	0	309,567	431,733
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	107,821	0	191,527	299,348
Non-refoulement	120,649	0	171,527	292,175
Environmental protection	0	584,809	0	584,809
Subtotal	974,099	584,809	2,680,673	4,239,581
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Registration and profiling	745,471	0	1,078,579	1,824,050
Access to asylum procedures	206,345	0	0	206,345
Refugee and stateless definitions	143,946	0	0	143,946
Fair and efficient status determination	899,610	0	0	899,610
Individual documentation	229,946	0	0	229,946
Civil status documentation	252,206	0	0	252,206
Subtotal	2,477,524	0	1,078,579	3,556,103
Security from violence and exploitation				
Effects of armed conflict	0	0	279,283	279,283
Community security management system	0	0	299,021	299,021
Gender-based violence	472,240	0	2,259,542	2,731,781
Protection of children	246,599	0	192,247	438,847
Freedom of movement	0	0	92,247	92,247
Non-arbitrary detention	0	0	374,677	374,677
Access to legal remedies	463,772	0	1,030,731	1,494,502
Subtotal	1,182,611	0	4,527,749	5,710,358
Basic needs and essential services				
Water	0	758,846	0	758,846
Shelter and other infrastructure	0	0	24,443,051	24,443,051
Basic domestic and hygiene items	799,290	0	1,192,692	1,991,982
Primary health care	739,290	0	0	739,290
HIV and AIDS	199,290	0	733,048	932,338
Education	954,290	0	0	954,290
Services for groups with specific needs	627,757	0	685,918	1,313,675
Subtotal	3,319,917	758,846	27,054,709	31,133,473

UNHCR's presence in 2011

Number of offices	6
Total staff	106
International	21
National	63
JPOs	2
UNVs	20

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Livelihood support projects for vulnerable IDP women will not be implemented, having a negative impact on self-reliance.
- Only 15 per cent of women of reproductive age will receive sanitary materials, instead of 30 per cent.
- Only 30 per cent of the IDP population will receive NFIs and emergency shelter.
- UNHCR will not be able to cover all areas of its intervention in Somalia for post-distribution monitoring.
- There will not be enough capacity to undertake RSD to clear the backlog in “Somaliland” and “Puntland”.
- The sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response programme will not be fully implemented.
- The measures implemented to improve the security of staff and office premises will be limited.
- The capacity-building programmes for national and regional authorities for protecting refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs will not be fully implemented and the protection environment will remain weak.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Community participation and self-management				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	224,460	319,106	417,865	961,430
Community self-management and equal representation	155,992	0	291,048	447,041
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,414,460	1,349,106	4,930,859	7,694,424
Subtotal	1,794,912	1,668,211	5,639,772	9,102,895
Durable solutions				
Resettlement	812,299	0	0	812,299
Subtotal	812,299	0	0	812,299
External relations				
Donor relations	0	0	117,193	117,193
Resource mobilisation	0	0	117,193	117,193
Public information	0	0	192,193	192,193
Subtotal	0	0	426,580	426,580
Logistics and operations support				
Supply chain and logistics	2,236,058	0	5,424,575	7,660,633
Programme management, coordination and support	960,877	294,659	2,782,251	4,037,787
Subtotal	3,196,935	294,659	8,206,826	11,698,419
Total	13,758,297	3,306,525	49,614,888	66,679,709
2010 Revised budget	14,630,158	2,825,023	49,233,310	66,688,491