

Somalia

Working environment

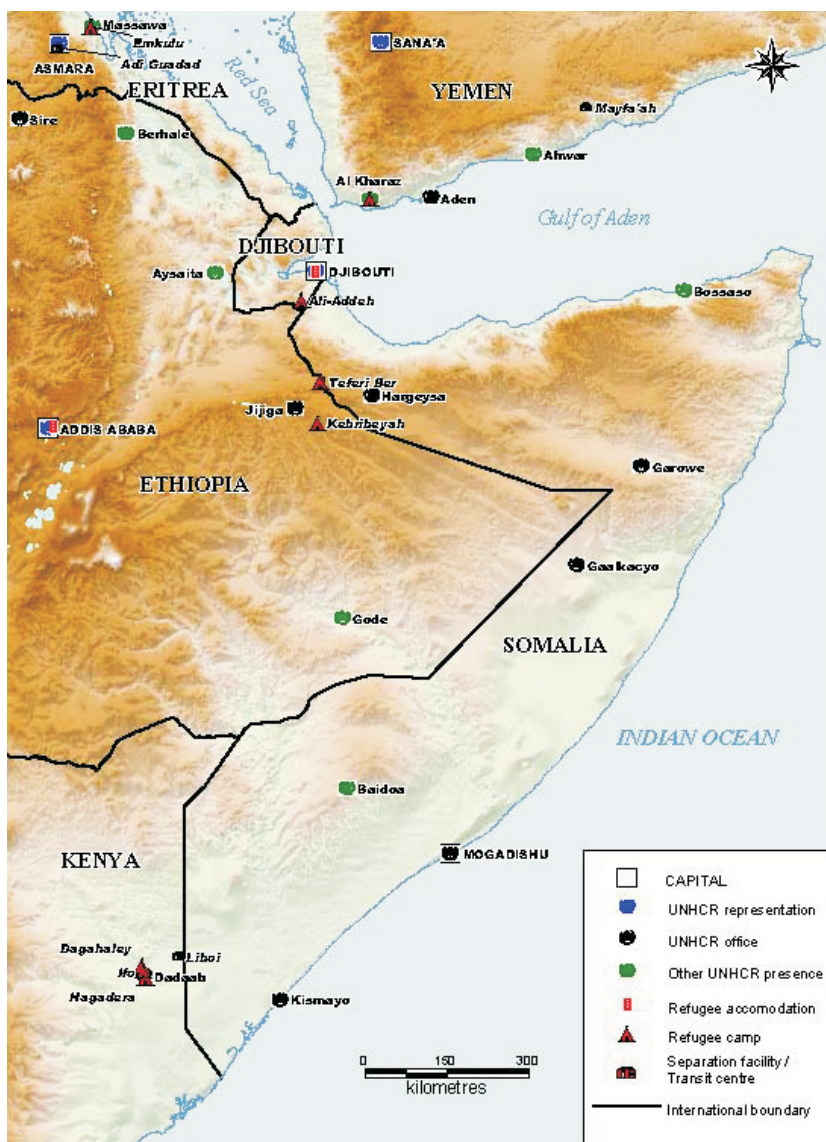
The context

At the end of 2006, troops of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia, supported by the Ethiopian army, defeated militias of the Union of Islamic Courts (ICU) and regained control of Mogadishu and much of south and central Somalia. However, forces loyal to the ICU and Mogadishu-based clans continued to attack TFG and Ethiopian troops. The situation deteriorated in the first half of 2007, pushing new waves of people to search security and humanitarian assistance. The number of IDPs in Somalia is estimated to be around 750,000 people (an increase of 350,000 from last year) of whom 400,000 are from Mogadishu. Due to the security situation humanitarian presence and activities are reduced to punctual interventions when and where access is possible.

In addition to man-made crises, Somalia is facing floods and drought, drastically cutting crop and livestock production. The FAO estimates that more than 1.5 million people in south and central Somalia are urgently in need of food aid. A food crisis persists in most of south and central Somalia, where Global Acute Malnutrition levels are below the emergency threshold.

The needs

Assessments by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations indicate that assistance in all sectors is far below international humanitarian standards. The hardest-hit regions are in south and central Somalia and south "Puntland". Meanwhile, living conditions in internally displaced persons (IDP) settlements fall below even the basic standards of refugee camps: access to safe places in IDP settlements often requires paying landlords; clean water and latrines are hard to come by; and health facilities and treatment are subject to shortage of staff and medicines.



Total requirements
2008: USD 17,241,402
2009: USD 9,448,071

Main objectives

- Attain durable solutions through voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees, mainly from Djibouti to "Somaliland", and from Ethiopia, Kenya, Yemen and elsewhere.
- Provide international protection and assistance to refugees wherever UNHCR has access.

Key targets for 2008 - 2009

Somali refugees and returnees

- All refugees opting for voluntary repatriation receive transportation and subsistence grants.
- Reintegration activities are implemented in “Somaliland” and “Puntland”.
- Protection is monitored in areas of integration and places of origin.

Refugees and asylum seekers in Somalia (“Somaliland” and “Puntland”)

- Registration of asylum-seekers and refugee status determination (RSD) is conducted in a manner that takes into account the complexity of migration patterns in the region.
- Access to durable solutions, primarily resettlement, is governed by transparent and efficient procedures.
- Urban refugees in Hargeisa and resettlement cases pending departure receive needs-based assistance.
- Preventive health education and health care is provided to refugees and asylum-seekers, with special attention to women and children and those living with HIV and AIDS and/or tuberculosis.
- All programmes incorporate age, gender and diversity considerations and are implemented through community-based networks.

“Puntland”). Should the security situation in south and central Somalia improve, some refugees may be aided to return there from neighbouring countries.

The last group of long-staying Somali refugees in Djibouti, some 5,000 people, will be repatriated to “Somaliland” before the end of 2007. UNHCR will phase down reintegration assistance, particularly in agriculture and infrastructure, and transfer projects to development agencies, such as UNDP, FAO and ILO. UNHCR will also support local authorities through capacity building and training.

In “Puntland”, UNHCR will facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees. It will also reinforce local capacity to protect and assist asylum-seekers and refugees, and address issues related to the migration of people to Yemen.

The prevailing security situation forces the United Nations and international NGOs to administer most of their activities in south and central Somalia from Nairobi, limiting their ability to monitor project implementation. However, UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies are strengthening operational capacities in Baidoa, 240 kilometres from Mogadishu, to provide assistance to other regions of the country.

UNHCR is a member of the UN cluster approach for a global humanitarian response in Somalia. In order to respond to new displacements of populations within the sub-region, a contingency plan is regularly updated.

Strategy and activities

In 2008 - 2009, UNHCR will protect and assist refugees, returnees and asylum-seekers in north-western and north-eastern Somalia (“Somaliland” and

Constraints

Humanitarian activities in Somalia are hampered by the country’s internal conflicts. Furthermore, cross-border humanitarian operations are liable to disruption by violence near Somalia’s international boundaries.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2008		Dec 2008 - Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,310	2,310	5,600	5,600	8,580	8,580
	Various	260	260	620	620	950	950
	Ethiopia	2,190	220	1,540	160	990	120
Asylum-seekers	Various	240	120	170	60	110	70
Returnees (refugees)		7,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000
IDPs		750,000	750,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	1,010,000
Total		762,000	759,910	1,018,930	1,017,440	1,023,630	1,022,720



UNHCR/K. McKinsey

IDPs in State House, a settlement of displaced people from other parts of Somaliland. The tukuls, traditional igloo-shaped houses, are made of wood and flattened tin cans.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence

Services are provided through offices in Hargeisa (“Somaliland”); Garowe, Bossaso, and Galkayo (“Puntland”); and Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo (south and central regions). UNHCR will also establish a presence at the Kenya-Somalia border to monitor population movements. In the current context of the Somalia Situation, UNHCR will adapt its operations and presence in order to gain more access to the beneficiaries.

	2008	2009
Number of offices	8	8
Total staff	97	97
International	26	26
National	59	59
UNVs	10	10
JPOs	2	2

Coordination

Due to the current political situation, UNHCR and other humanitarian actors must deal with three “country authorities” and many others at a regional and local level in order to protect and assist persons of concern.

The UN Country Team in Somalia has activated the cluster approach. Together with OCHA, UNHCR will lead the protection cluster, and with UN-Habitat, UNHCR will lead the shelter cluster.

Partners

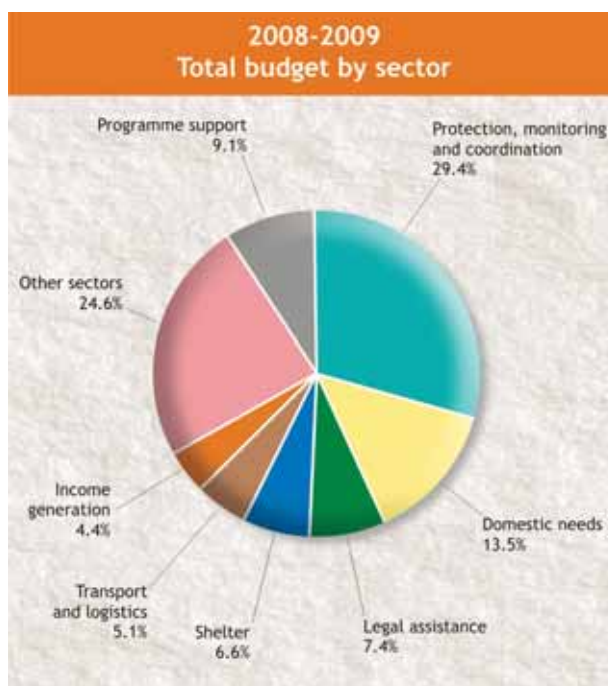
Implementing partners

Government: Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; Ministry of Interior, State Security and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; National Refugee Commission.

NGOs: Agriculture Development Organization, Agrocare and School Aid Organization, Center for Education and development, Community-Based Rehabilitation Services, Danish Refugee Council, Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development, Ijra Organization for Welfare and Development, Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee, Islamic Relief, Norwegian Refugee Council, Puntland Development Research Center, Relief and Development Organization, SAACID, Sahan Research and Development Organization, Save Somali Women and Children, Somali Red Crescent Society, Somali Women Concern, Somali Minority Vision in Action and Relief Development Organization, Somali Reunification Women Union.

Operational partners

Others: FAO, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.



Internally displaced persons in Somalia

Against a backdrop of civil war and natural disasters, the international community is striving to assist an estimated 750,000 IDPs in Somalia. The displaced, particularly in urban centres, have very little access to protection, security and basic services. Unable to find formal work, many resort to casual labour and begging. The vast majority live in temporary settlements that force IDPs to subsist in crowded conditions.

To respond to the needs of IDPs under the cluster approach, UNHCR will co-chair the protection cluster and the emergency shelter cluster with OCHA and UN-Habitat, respectively, under the overall guidance of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

UNHCR main strategic objectives are:

- Assist the newly displaced with emergency relief, including shelter materials and non-food items.
- Strengthen the protection of IDPs, returnees and others with specific needs and improve their living conditions.
- Promote and search for durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and others with specific needs.

In 2008, UNHCR will protect, assist and provide emergency shelter to IDPs inside Somalia. It will also protect and assist new asylum-seekers in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti through the Somalia Situation Supplementary Programme. Total budget of Somalia Situation Supplementary Appeal for period from July 2007 to December 2008 is USD 47,8 million of which total requirements for the Somalia IDP programme in 2008 are USD 10,3 million.

Budget (USD)

Activities and services	2007			2008			2009
	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget
Protection, monitoring and coordination	1,978,201	2,962,468	4,940,669	2,306,883	3,221,406	5,528,289	2,306,883
Community services	206,000	311,000	517,000	230,200	128,571	358,771	616,400
Crop production	500,000	0	500,000	550,000	0	550,000	550,000
Domestic needs	267,200	2,096,700	2,363,900	251,100	2,907,429	3,158,529	435,600
Education	354,300	0	354,300	371,300	0	371,300	675,500
Forestry	95,000	0	95,000	110,000	0	110,000	190,000
Health	197,300	0	197,300	199,200	0	199,200	382,200
Income generation	620,000	0	620,000	485,000	0	485,000	700,000
Legal assistance	333,300	811,441	1,144,741	630,500	454,286	1,084,786	900,200
Livestock	110,000	0	110,000	295,000	0	295,000	400,000
Operational support (to agencies)	175,900	324,679	500,579	207,700	162,857	370,557	470,100
Sanitation	90,000	0	90,000	90,000	0	90,000	250,000
Shelter	55,000	2,893,720	2,948,720	100,000	1,277,143	1,377,143	380,000
Transport and logistics	220,000	690,000	910,000	105,000	994,285	1,099,285	250,000
Water	200,000	0	200,000	375,000	0	375,000	300,000
Total operations	5,402,201	10,090,008	15,492,209	6,306,883	9,145,977	15,452,860	8,806,883
Programme support	701,611	844,887	1,546,498	641,187	1,147,354	1,788,541	641,187
Total	6,103,812	10,934,895	17,038,707	6,948,071	10,293,331	17,241,402	9,448,071

Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget excludes a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.