



hundreds of thousands of helpless civilians homeless. The most recent statistics indicate that there are around one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia.

The deterioration in security has reduced the humanitarian space and restricted the free movement of aid workers, leaving people of concern with almost no help. In a worrying development, clan factions, religious militias and criminal gangs have begun making national and international aid workers their main targets. Following a series of abductions and brutal killings of humanitarian workers, UN agencies and NGOs were compelled to evacuate their staff.

Aid workers are targeted because they are perceived as giving support to the TFG, to the detriment of other parties in the Somalia conflict who are not part of the peace deal. On the other hand, criminal gangs see them as soft targets with a high ransom value. Twenty humanitarian workers had been killed and 17 abducted by August 2008.

Furthermore, 49 humanitarian vehicles had been hijacked.

The TFG remains weak and its security apparatus vulnerable to fragmentation along clan lines. The delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia will depend on the return of security conditions which allow UNHCR and its partners to operate in relative safety, stability and peace.

In addition to the violence, Somalis have also had to contend with drought and floods, which have aggravated conditions already made dire by the recent food crisis and rising fuel costs. The climatic disasters have ravaged agriculture and animal husbandry, and

Working environment

The context

The general security situation in Somalia deteriorated drastically in 2008, despite the signing of the peace agreement between the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia (TFG) and a breakaway faction of the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) in August. Confrontation between the Ethiopian-backed TFG and the insurgents of the *Al-Shabaab* group and the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) continued in south and central Somalia, leaving

the ensuing distress has driven new displacements of population internally and externally.

Furthermore, pirate attacks in the seas around Somalia are delaying or preventing the delivery of desperately needed assistance to the population. Fighting, compounded by violations of human rights and extreme poverty, has made Somalia the source of one of the biggest refugee flows in the world—besides serving as a transit country for mixed migratory movements towards the Gulf of Aden.

The situation is relatively calm in “Somaliland” and “Puntland”, but “Puntland’s” military forces were put on alert in 2008 in light of perceived threats from “Somaliland”.

The needs

IDPs, especially in south and central Somalia, suffer from abuses of their human rights, lack of security and limited access to basic services. The vast majority of them live in temporary settlements on privately owned land. As part of the efforts of international community, UNHCR will provide protection, support with household needs and emergency shelter to IDPs in Somalia, and protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees, returnees and asylum-seekers. Along with other

partners, UNHCR will scale up efforts to reduce mixed migration flows towards the Gulf of Aden.

Main objectives

Annual programme

- Attain durable solutions through the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Somali refugees, mainly from Djibouti, but also from Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen.
- Strengthen refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”.
- Consolidate assistance to refugees, returnees and asylum-seekers in “Somaliland” and “Puntland”.
- Work with partners to reduce mixed migration flows towards the Gulf of Aden.

Supplementary programme

- Improve the protection and living conditions of IDPs and other vulnerable groups.
- Help alleviate the impact of the food crisis by improving food security.



Internally displaced women in one of the crowded settlements in Galkayo.

Key targets

Annual programme

- Refugees and returnees receive protection and multi-sectoral assistance.
- An environment conducive to return is created where feasible, particularly in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”.

Supplementary programme

- Central and local governments strengthen their capacity to address issues of displacement.
- Emergency shelter kits and non-food items are distributed to IDPs.
- Community based livelihood interventions target women and vulnerable groups.
- Vocational training, income-generation activities, crop production and livestock development help to alleviate the food crisis and reduce mixed migration movements.

Constraints

The deteriorating security environment, especially in south and central Somalia, is hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance to IDPs.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR’s protection and assistance services are provided through a sub-office in Hargeisa (“Somaliland”) and field offices in Bassaso, Garowe and Galkacyo (“Puntland”). Mogadishu, Baidoa and other locations in south and central Somalia are attended to by mobile teams.

UNHCR presence	
Number of offices	6
Total staff	103
International	27
National	64
JPOs	2
UNVs	10

Strategy and activities

In 2009, the Office will protect and assist refugees while exploring the possibilities for voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. Returnees will be offered opportunities to reintegrate in a sustainable manner. IDPs will be protected and given emergency shelter kits and non-food items to improve their living conditions.

Radio campaigns will raise awareness of the danger of irregular migration while vocational training, income-generation activities and livestock development will help people of concern earn a living and resist the temptation to migrate dangerously.

Coordination

UNHCR Somalia has substantially enhanced its partnership and collaboration with all stakeholders in the country and, together with the UN Country Team, has made considerable progress towards joint programming. UNHCR co-leads the protection and shelter clusters in Somalia. Both clusters are responsible for crucial tasks under the overall UN strategy to stabilise the situation in the country and support the transitional government. UNHCR has improved its emergency preparedness and response capacity as part of its shelter cluster obligations.

Planning figures					
Type of population	Origin	Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,310	5,600	8,580	8,580
	Various	260	620	950	950
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	1,540	160	990	120
	Various	170	60	110	70
Returnees (refugees)		2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000
IDPs		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total		1,006,780	1,008,940	1,013,630	1,012,720



Somali IDPs living in difficult conditions in Mogadishu.

Partners

Implementing partners

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

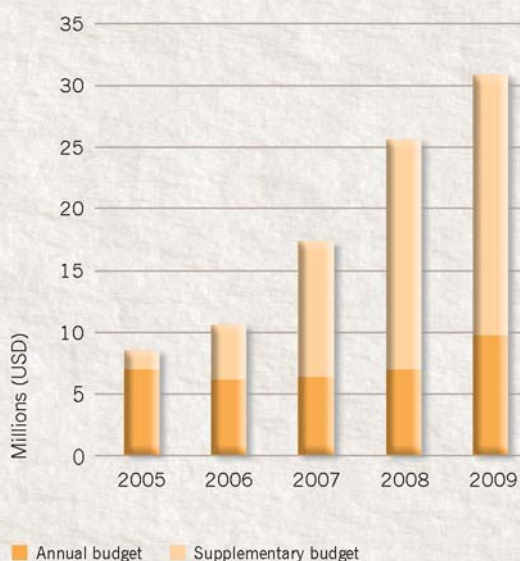
NGOs: Agriculture Development Organization, Agrocare and School Aid Organization, Center for Education and Development, Community Based Rehabilitation Services, Danish Refugee Council, Galkayo Education Centre for Peace and Development, Ijra Organization for Welfare and Development, Horn of Africa Voluntary 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

However, in mid-2007 the Somalia Situation supplementary programme was launched to address the needs of IDPs in Somalia and meet other requirements in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen, all of which have been receiving new influxes of Somali refugees.

UNHCR's budget 2005 - 2009



Financial information

The financial requirements for the annual programme in Somalia, including in “Puntland” and “Somaliland”, have remained at the same level in recent years.

Budget (USD)						
Activities and services	2008			2009		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget Somalia Situation	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget Somalia Situation	Total
Protection, monitoring and coordination	2,306,883	4,793,158	7,100,041	2,163,304	5,031,990	7,195,294
Community services	230,200	800,000	1,030,200	816,400	1,100,000	1,916,400
Crop production	550,000	0	550,000	350,000	200,000	550,000
Domestic needs	251,100	2,024,000	2,275,100	585,600	2,000,000	2,585,600
Education	371,300	18,000	389,300	484,500	0	484,500
Forestry	110,000	0	110,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
Health	199,200	0	199,200	373,200	0	373,200
Income generation	485,000	86,000	571,000	600,000	1,000,000	1,600,000
Legal assistance	630,500	3,307,500	3,938,000	1,370,200	3,673,100	5,043,300
Livestock	295,000	0	295,000	400,000	0	400,000
Operational support (to agencies)	207,700	1,100,000	1,307,700	550,100	1,300,000	1,850,100
Sanitation	90,000	200,000	290,000	180,000	200,000	380,000
Shelter	100,000	1,780,000	1,880,000	410,000	2,000,000	2,410,000
Transport and logistics	105,000	2,705,000	2,810,000	300,000	2,500,000	2,800,000
Water	375,000	0	375,000	180,000	0	180,000
Total operations	6,306,883	16,813,658	23,120,541	8,963,304	19,205,090	28,168,394
Programme support	641,187	1,898,040	2,539,227	699,054	2,134,592	2,833,646
Total	6,948,071	18,711,698	25,659,769	9,662,358	21,339,682	31,002,040

Note: Supplementary programme budgets exclude 7 per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.