

SOMALIA

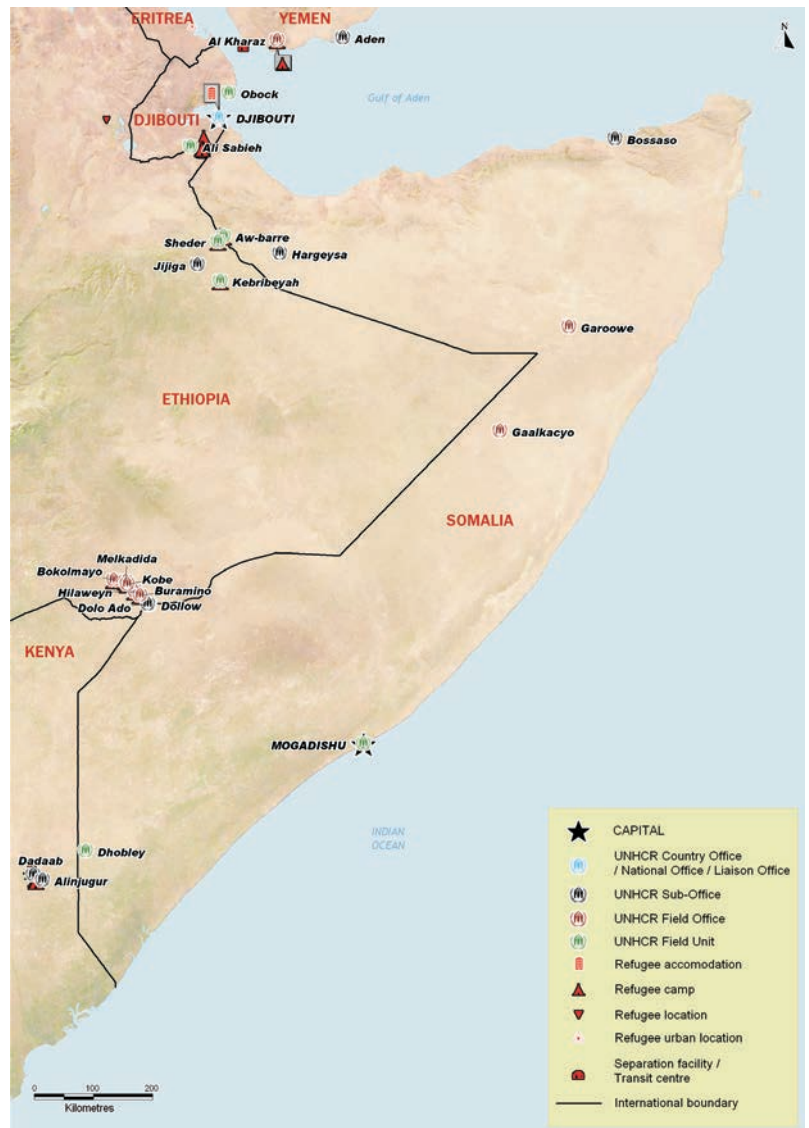
Operational highlights

- In response to the famine and emergency that devastated Somalia in 2011, UNHCR distributed relief-item kits for over 417,700 people.
- UNHCR conducted post-distribution monitoring exercises, covering almost 24,000 individuals which showed that 96.4 per cent of relief items had reached the intended beneficiaries.
- Temporary shelters were provided for some 3,000 households in *Puntland* and 1,500 in *Somaliland*.
- UNHCR helped with the drafting of *Somaliland's* National Asylum Policy, which was endorsed by its Ministry of the Interior in December 2011.
- Some 1,200 people received cash grants to set up small businesses and over 4,000 benefited from cash-for-work schemes which helped improve livelihoods.

Working environment

In 2011, the Horn of Africa was suffering from one of the worst droughts in decades, and on 20 July the UN Country Team announced a famine in parts of Somalia. The situation was aggravated by the ongoing conflict in the country, which generated insecurity and human rights violations. Humanitarian agencies faced restrictions on access imposed by the insurgents who controlled most of southern Somalia. As a result, an estimated 290,000 Somalis fled across the border into neighbouring countries, mainly to Ethiopia and Kenya, while more than 1.3 million were estimated to be internally displaced.

Fighting between the insurgents and soldiers of the Transitional Federal Government, as well as military interventions by Ethiopia and Kenya in October, triggered internal displacement and impeded the work of humanitarian agencies. In November, the *Al-Shabaab* militia banned 16 humanitarian agencies, including UNHCR, from operating in territory under its control. As a result, UNHCR could only aid the displaced in these areas through a network of national organizations.



The situation was relatively calm in *Somaliland*, although there was a resurgence of rebel activity in the oil-rich Sool, Sanaag and Cayn region. Foreign aid workers in *Puntland* continued to be at risk of kidnapping, however the security situation in the region did not get any worse during the year. Some 6,000 asylum-seekers, mostly from Ethiopia, live in *Somaliland* and *Puntland*.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	49	52
	Various	50	50	51	45
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	5,900	5,900	44	37
	Various	80	80	44	37
IDPs	Somalia	1,356,800	711,300	51	58
Others of concern	Various	10	10	64	45
Returnees (refugees)	Various	210	190	42	31
Total		1,365,050	719,530		

| Achievements and impact |

● Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's main objectives were built around the need for a flexible response and strengthened protection capacity. This included efforts to enhance protection in mixed migration situations; build the capacity of authorities; monitor violations of human rights; assist with delivery of shelters and other core relief items; improve livelihood opportunities; and promote durable solutions. However, the drought and famine which engulfed Somalia and increased insurgent and military activity, particularly in Mogadishu and parts of southern Somalia, made it more difficult for UNHCR to deliver assistance to a mounting number of IDPs.

Favourable protection environment

- Some 27,000 out of a total of over 103,000 people who crossed the Gulf of Aden towards Yemen in 2011 were Somalis. Many of them were rescued in deep waters after their boats capsized and many others were reported missing. UNHCR trained Somalia's border patrol police and constructed three police posts near the embarkation points in Bossasso. Those hoping to cross were warned of the dangers of the journey and the potential for human rights abuses during their journey. UNHCR continued to ensure that potential asylum-seekers were able to gain access to the necessary procedures.

Fair protection processes

- In Puntland, UNHCR engaged an expert who worked closely with the authorities in the Ministry of the Interior through the Centre for Human Rights and Democracy. In Hargeisa, UNHCR helped with the drafting of the

Somaliland National Asylum Policy, which was endorsed by its Ministry of the Interior (MOI) in December 2011. The policy stipulates that the MOI in *Somaliland* has the overall mandate to protect and promote the rights of refugees within the territory of *Somaliland*. It pledges to establish a Refugee Eligibility and Status Determination Committee and a Refugee Eligibility and Status Determination Secretariat, which are important steps forward for refugee protection in *Somaliland*.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR arranged for medical and legal assistance, as well as psychological counselling, for almost 1,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). More than 200 cases were legally represented in court.
- In Galckayo, campaigns to raise awareness on SGBV reached almost 6,800 people. A special focus was on harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation (FGM), which is prevalent in Somalia.
- A rapid assessment of SGBV was conducted in eight settlements of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Some 75 survivors received business start-up capital to assist with reintegration. In Bossasso, some 2,800 people, mainly IDPs, benefited from SGBV initiatives. In Gedo, UNHCR supported emergency responses to SGBV incidents in four districts, including through five neighbourhood watch systems. SGBV remains pervasive in Somalia.

Basic needs and services

- To help respond to the famine, UNHCR distributed almost 70,000 emergency assistance packages (EAPs) to 417,700 people in Mogadishu and southern Somalia.



A family collects aid supplies at the Kabara transit centre for IDPs.

UNHCR / S. MODOLA

The EAPs included kitchen sets, sleeping mats and plastic sheeting. Some 75 per cent of the packages were distributed in southern Somalia. In 2011, UNHCR was responsible for the distribution of 54 per cent of all emergency assistance packages in Somalia.

- Although UNHCR had planned to distribute enhanced assistance packages to some 600 people in areas under the control of the insurgents, insecure conditions meant that only 417 could be reached. UNHCR distributed 50,000 sanitary kits to women and girls of reproductive age.
- UNHCR provided temporary shelter to 3,000 families in *Puntland* and some 1,500 in *Somaliland*. Furthermore, 170 transitional shelters and 66 semi-permanent shelters were completed in Galckayo and handed over to beneficiaries, while some 290 corrugated-iron shelters were completed and distributed to beneficiaries in Bossasso. Some 140 permanent shelters were completed during the year, aiding more than 800 beneficiaries. Some 900 tents were distributed as emergency shelters, benefitting 5,400 IDPs. More than 100 stand-alone solar lights were installed in seven IDP settlements, improving conditions for almost 29,000 people. In Mogadishu, plastic sheeting was distributed to some 6,000 individuals.

Community participation and self-management

- A total of 1,390 people received micro/small business grants. Some 70 IDP girls earned income from the production of sanitary kits, and 60 others enrolled for a six-month training programme in tailoring and tie-dyeing. Over 1,000 IDP students graduated from a vocational school with skills such as carpentry, and more than 40 per cent of them received start-up capital. Their selection was based on individual needs and marketable skills.
- Some 4,000 people earned money through cash-for-work projects, such as road cleaning and rehabilitation work, and over 1,000 dairy goats were provided to help some 1,500 people rebuild their livelihoods in Somalia. Some 240 items of equipment and reference books were supplied to a vocational training school in Johawar.

Durable solutions

- Voluntary repatriation is not possible for the majority of Somali refugees and asylum-seekers owing to the ongoing conflict in their country of origin. In South Central Somalia, the absence of an appropriate and reliable domestic legal and administrative framework to protect refugees denies them access to local integration. Resettlement is based on a case-by-case approach and in accordance with emergency or urgent priority needs. Some 84 cases were submitted in 2011, of which 49 were accepted.

External relations

- UNHCR Somalia maintained close relations with donors, UN agencies and partners as it advocated for the rights of refugees and IDPs. During the famine, UNHCR worked with FAO and UNICEF to assemble and distribute the

enhanced assistance packages and food vouchers. Regular briefings were organized for donors.

Logistics and operational support

- In view of the limited access to beneficiaries in Somalia because of the security situation, most of UNHCR's assistance was delivered by national partners. To ensure that this support reached the intended beneficiaries, UNHCR established a post-distribution monitoring system including systematic interviews with the beneficiaries. In partnership with InterSOS, UNHCR conducted 13 post-distribution monitoring exercises in the following six regions: Banadir, Lower Juba, Gedo, Bari, Nugaal and Galgaduud. Some 190 people were trained to conduct the interviews, and six teams, one for each region, were created. In total, almost 3,700 interviews, covering some 23,800 people, were conducted. The results showed that 96.4 per cent of items had reached the intended beneficiaries.

| Constraints |

The lack of access to beneficiaries and the volatile security situation remained the main constraints for UNHCR's operation in Somalia. Most of the country continues to be placed at security level 5 (high), with Mogadishu at level 6 (extreme). The costs related to security for UNHCR's operation place a considerable burden on the Somalia budget.

The hostility of the insurgents towards humanitarian organizations made operating in areas under their control extremely risky. As the challenges to access grew, people of concern were left unattended for long periods of time.

While the intervention of several Islamic charities in Somalia brought much needed aid to the population, coordination with the United Nations and other humanitarian aid agencies needed strengthening to ensure that efforts were complementary and yielded results.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's final budget in Somalia amounted to USD 77.6 million after the Office UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal for the Somalia operation for some USD 8.6 million to help it respond to the famine and help people to stay in Somalia. Donors responded generously, allowing UNHCR to scale up activities quickly in several parts of the country. Expenditure in 2011 stood at USD 32 million, compared to USD 18.4 million in 2010. Direct funding for the UNHCR Somalia operation has not been commensurate with needs on the ground, forcing the operation to rely heavily on broader earmarked funding to sustain its activities.

| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR Somalia has a Country Office in Nairobi in charge of overall coordination of field operations. Two sub-offices are based in Bossasso (*Puntland*) and Hargeisa (*Somaliland*), and three field offices are located in Gorowe, Galckayo and Mogadishu. Two field units were opened at Dollow and Dhobley (Gedo) to cope with the famine emergency.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

Number of offices	6
Total staff	100
International	24
National	62
UNVs	9
Others	5

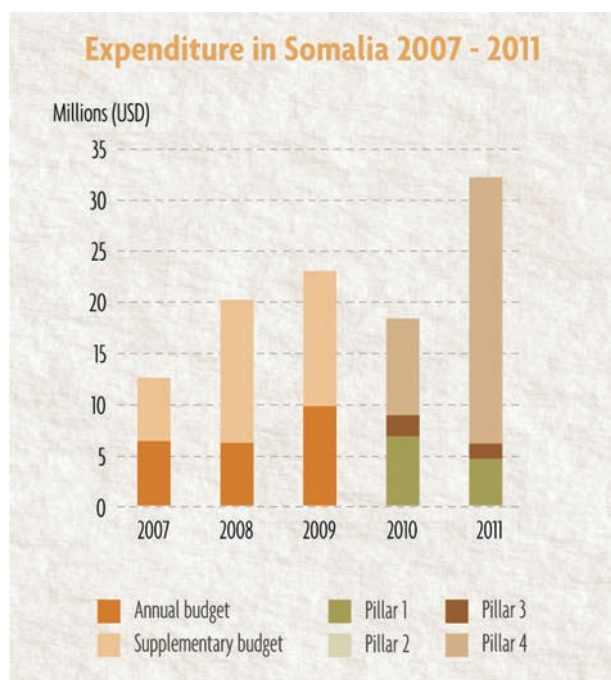
Working with others

UNHCR worked with 40 implementing partners in Somalia in 2011. UNHCR also co-led the protection cluster with

OCHA and led the shelter and NFI clusters. During the famine emergency, UNHCR Somalia worked closely with UNICEF, FAO and WFP to distribute enhanced assistance packages and food vouchers to alleviate the impact of famine on people of concern.

Unmet needs

- The opening of offices in Dhobley and Dollow was delayed.
- It was not possible to distribute sanitary towels to all women and girls of reproductive age.
- Activities related to SGBV, child protection, shelter and social infrastructure were not sufficiently covered.



Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government agencies: Ministry of Resettlement/Rehabilitation	
NGOs: Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli, Danish Refugee Council, Gruppo Per Le Relazioni Transculturali, InterSOS, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International, Save the Children - UK, Veterinary Aid - UK	
N.B. For security reasons, a number of partners in Somalia are not listed.	
Others: UNVs	
Operational partners	
Government agencies: In Puntland: Ministries of the Interior; Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; Security and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, Planning and International Cooperation; Information, In Somaliland: Ministries of the Interior; State Security and Disarmament; the National Refugee Commission	
Others: FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	

Budget, income and expenditure in Somalia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	13,052,954	3,306,525	61,217,040	77,576,519
Income from contributions	6,989,081	0	19,274,653	26,263,734
Other funds available	(2,408,968)	1,528,529	6,922,448	6,042,009
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	4,580,113	1,528,529	26,197,101	32,305,743

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN				
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>				
National legal framework	126,706	0	140,846	267,552
National administrative framework	31,213	0	0	31,213
National and regional migration policy	43,703	0	0	43,703
Prevention of displacement	31,213	0	126,090	157,303
Cooperation with partners	113,201	0	646,789	759,990
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	99,189	0	125,990	225,179
Non-refoulement	59,398	0	125,990	185,388
Environmental protection	0	151,238	0	151,238
Subtotal	504,623	151,238	1,165,705	1,821,566

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>				
Registration and profiling	90,984	0	636,854	727,838
Access to asylum procedures	81,126	0	0	81,126
Refugee and stateless definitions	36,416	0	0	36,416
Fair and efficient status determination	257,551	0	0	257,551
Individual documentation	36,416	0	0	36,416
Civil status documentation	36,416	0	0	36,416
Subtotal	538,909	0	636,854	1,175,763
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>				
Impact on host communities	0	0	78,744	78,744
Effects of armed conflict	0	0	78,744	78,744
Community security management	0	0	167,634	167,634
Gender-based violence	121,200	0	460,323	581,523
Protection of children	72,831	0	111,920	184,751
Freedom of movement	0	0	78,744	78,744
Non-arbitrary detention	0	0	171,383	171,383
Access to legal remedies	104,078	0	78,744	182,822
Subtotal	298,109	0	1,226,236	1,524,345
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	0	0	1,514,342	1,514,342
Water	0	254,921	0	254,921
Shelter and other infrastructure	852	0	1,531,782	1,532,634
Basic domestic and hygiene items	111,901	0	8,567,668	8,679,569
Primary health care	330,440	0	0	330,440
HIV and AIDS	45,189	0	236,728	281,917
Education	232,616	0	0	232,616
Sanitation services	0	0	104,991	104,991
Services for groups with specific needs	386,886	168,408	142,674	697,968
Subtotal	1,107,884	423,329	12,098,185	13,629,398
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Participatory assessment	72,831	136,123	232,122	441,076
Community self-management	72,831	0	278,612	351,443
Self-reliance and livelihoods	327,003	321,324	725,571	1,373,898
Subtotal	472,665	457,447	1,236,305	2,166,417
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Resettlement	221,502	0	0	221,502
Subtotal	221,502	0	0	221,502
<i>External relations</i>				
Donor relations	0	0	210,003	210,003
Resource mobilisation	0	0	209,983	209,983
Public information	0	0	259,904	259,904
Subtotal	0	0	679,890	679,890
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Supply chain and logistics	234,393	0	853,180	1,087,573
Programme management and coordination	433,382	168,817	1,104,660	1,706,859
Subtotal	667,775	168,817	1,957,840	2,794,432
Other objectives	4,103	0	9,513	13,616
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	764,543	327,700	7,186,577	8,278,820
Total	4,580,113	1,528,531	26,197,105	32,305,749