



# SOMALIA

UNHCR  
2013  
GLOBAL REPORT



## UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	8
Total personnel	118
International staff	18
National staff	68
UN Volunteers	11
Others	21

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- Relative stability in some parts of the country triggered the spontaneous return of thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees during 2013. Meanwhile, the Office also continued to provide comprehensive assistance and access to basic services to all people of concern (IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers) in the country, as well as direct technical support to the Government.
- UNHCR refocused its operations strategy towards durable solutions, and encouraged an increasingly interested and engaged Government, as well as UN agencies, NGOs and communities, to include durable solutions in their considerations. The prevailing stable conditions in *Puntland* and *Somaliland* offered an opportunity to pursue durable solutions to the protracted IDP situation through local integration and reintegration. In North Galkayo, local authorities gave land ownership to 200 particularly vulnerable IDP

families, who had been in a settlement for more than 15 years and sought local integration. The UNHCR-led Return Consortium supported over 40,000 Somali IDPs (some 11,000 families) in returning, mainly to south-central regions.

- UNHCR developed a protection strategy for IDPs, provided technical support to the Government in developing the IDP policy, and advocated for a strong institution for IDPs attached to the Ministry of the Interior.
- The Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Hargeisa advocated the voluntary return of some 3,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti, which led to discussions between the *Somaliland*

and Djibouti authorities, cross-border coordination with UNHCR support, and the preliminary assessment of potential return areas.

- For Somali refugees in neighbouring countries, a regional strategy was developed to identify durable solutions. In November, the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement governing future voluntary returns. Subsequently, UNHCR began working on a pilot return project for Somali refugees from Kenya expressing their wish to return to three identified areas in Somalia. This project, however, did not impact on assessing the international protection needs of asylum-

seekers from Somalia. As security in other parts of Somalia remained volatile, the majority of Somali refugees in asylum countries continued to require international protection.

- In line with the regional strategy for the High Commissioner's Global Initiative for Somali Refugees, and the New Deal Compact, UNHCR advocated for a Solutions Platform in Mogadishu. This would address issues such as peacebuilding and conflict prevention through return and reintegration activities. It would also encourage collaboration between humanitarian and development actors in secure and accessible areas.

## People of concern

The main populations of concern included some 2,420 registered refugees in Somalia, who originated mainly from Eritrea, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar); and some 9,880 asylum-seekers, mainly from Eritrea and Ethiopia, mostly hosted in *Somaliland*. In addition, there were 1.1 million registered IDPs; approximately

104,700 IDPs registered as having returned, of whom 14,000 spontaneously returned in 2013; and some 36,000 registered cross-border movements/refugee returns from neighbouring countries.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,300	2,300	50	54
	Various	120	120	45	55
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	9,800	9,800	49	47
	Various	80	80	35	44
IDPs	Somalia	1,133,000	1,107,000	-	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Somalia	104,700	90,800	-	-
Others of concern	Various	70	70	70	41
Returnees (refugees)	Kenya	28,800	-	-	-
	Ethiopia	4,500	-	-	-
	Yemen	2,600	30	-	-
	Various	180	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,286,150</b>	<b>1,210,200</b>		

## | Results in 2013 |

### Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Mogadishu, UNHCR referred 10 of 84 Zanzibari refugee families to charity health services. In Bossaso, a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Ministry of Health to provide primary health-care services to refugees and asylum-seekers, following which 145 individuals received medical consultations. In Galkayo, the organization provided primary health care to all 447 refugees/asylum-seekers, thanks to partnerships with NGOs. In Hargeisa, UNHCR continued to support primary healthcare activities and over 2,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were assisted.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> In Mogadishu, Zanzibari refugees faced difficulties in accessing health services, owing to a lack of transport and medical costs. In Bossaso, further assessment of the health system and capacity-building opportunities is needed, to support government institutions in extending medical services to people of concern in a sustainable manner.</p>			
<b>Extent PoC have access to primary health care</b>	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>50%</b>

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Mogadishu, all 19 Zanzibari refugee children aged 5-17 were enrolled in the newly-opened school, which is funded and run by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). In Bossaso, from January 2013, 498 students continued their academic year free of charge. In Galkayo and Hargeisa, UNHCR, through partners, provided free education for refugee and asylum-seeker children. The Office also advocated for access to national education facilities and certification for refugee children, and to enhance their integration with host-community children.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> In <i>Puntland</i>, education indicators remain poor due to financial restrictions and the absence of state schools. Private schools charge fees, which refugee and asylum-seeker parents cannot afford. In <i>Somaliland</i>, only refugees receive UNHCR assistance through partners, meaning that many asylum-seeker children cannot afford to attend school.</p>			
% of PoC aged 6-13 enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers	80%	78%
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Galkayo, opportunities for durable solutions were identified. UNHCR's advocacy efforts with Mudug regional administration resulted in land ownership for the most vulnerable IDPs, who had been in settlement for over 15 years and expressed interest to integrate locally. Land ownership also allowed for the construction of permanent and semi-permanent shelters with UNHCR assistance.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Limited resources remain the main constraint on shelter provision and only the most vulnerable benefitted from this assistance. In Bossaso and Garowe, there was a need to construct permanent and semi-permanent shelters for IDPs, since most of them live in poor shelters that often suffer fire outbreaks. In Galkayo, a large number of longstanding IDPs who opted for local integration have not yet been assisted.</p>			
# of PoC receiving emergency shelter	IDPs	270,000	32,502
<b>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In 2013, UNHCR reached more than 103,000 people in Somalia with non-food item kits that contained plastic sheeting, blankets and jerry cans. In the south-central region, almost 70,000 people of concern received over 12,000 kits, while in <i>Puntland</i> area, almost 34,000 individuals received a total of 5,600 kits. Of these, 1,000 were distributed in the Nugal region and 1,531 kits were distributed in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council to those affected by the cyclone that hit <i>Puntland</i> in November.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> The resources available remained insufficient to cover needs. Also, due to the short lifespan of the plastic sheets, mats and blankets, the impact of the intervention remained minimal.</p>			
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	IDPs	70%	22%
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Mogadishu, refugees had access to basic rights and services, and freedom of movement. In <i>Puntland</i>, 192 refugees were registered on an individual basis through interview and screening in Garowe; 90 per cent of expired certificates were renewed and registration data updated. The backlog in registration of some 7,600 asylum-seekers in Hargeisa was cleared. In <i>Somaliland</i>, asylum-seekers could access the self-declared independent state's asylum procedure, including registration, documentation and a refugee status determination (RSD) interview.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Due to limited resources and capacity in-country, UNHCR continued supporting and carrying out RSD.</p>			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees and asylum-seekers	100%	83%
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for voluntary return realized</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> IDPs' interest in voluntary return in Somalia (especially in Mogadishu, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe and Bossaso) increased compared to 2012. UNHCR continued to lead the Return Consortium in supporting the decision of IDPs to exercise their freedom of movement and find a durable solution in their place of origin.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> With over 1.1 million IDPs in the country, needs related to durable solutions were only partially met owing to a shortage of funding dedicated to return and reintegration. Other constraints hampering voluntary return included: security in the areas of displacement, transit and return; environmental hazards, including drought and floods; potential property claim/land tenure issues; and lack of basic services and livelihoods means in return areas.</p>			
# of PoC receiving return packages	IDPs	420,000	42,091
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> SGBV is prevalent in Somalia and remains a major protection concern. Impunity is widespread, while cases remain largely under- or unreported. Access to formal justice, especially in rural areas, is a challenge. Against this background, some progress was made in service delivery. In all areas where UNHCR operated, it supported survivors of SGBV through facilitated trauma/psychological counselling, legal assistance, provision of dignity kits and work with community leaders on a community-based referral mechanism including through counselling services and SGBV trainings. 1,700 survivors received such assistance.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> The number of reports met the target; however, one of the root causes for SGBV, namely a lack of adequate protective shelter, was not effectively addressed. Alternative and adequate livelihood opportunities for vulnerable young women and girls also remained unmet.</p>			
# of reported incidents of SGBV	IDPs	2,000	1,700

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> Across Somalia, 45 partners were engaged in implementing protection and return monitoring network (PRMN) activities. Medical and transportation assistance was required for 250 emergency cases and 3,200 reports were reviewed, verified and recorded.			
<b>Gap:</b> Improving information verification, which enables partners to carry out quality monitoring, and allocating the limited resources to the areas where people of concern are located, remain challenging, partly due to funding constraints as well as security-related concerns.			
<b>Extent PoC threatened by armed conflict or presence of armed groups</b>	<b>IDPs</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Interior and National Security, Ministry of Local and Rural Development, Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

#### NGOs:

Action Africa Help International, Action in Semi-Arid Lands, African Volunteers for Relief and Development, Agency for Peace and Development, American Refugee Committee, Centre for Research and Integrated Development, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in *Somaliland*, Danish Refugee Council, Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development, Galkayo Medical Foundation, *Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali*, Horn Youth Development Association, INTERSOS, KAALO Relief and Development, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save Somali Women and Children, Somali Family Services, Somali Rehabilitation and Development Agency, Somali Women Solidarity Organisation, SOS-Kinderdorf International, University of Hargeisa - Legal Clinic, the We Are Women Activists network, Women Pioneers for Peace and Life

#### Operational partners

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

## Assessment of results

The overall operational environment in Somalia remains challenging and highly unpredictable, given the volatile political and security situation that persists, despite some positive developments in certain areas. Nevertheless, UNHCR, with UN agencies and operational partners, established and maintained its presence in the country and engaged in building the capacity of governmental institutions and national NGOs. Moreover, despite the challenges, positive government involvement and interest in addressing asylum-related issues, including in the search for durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, increased with UNHCR support.

The Office capitalized on synergies with other humanitarian actors in the development of programmes supporting facilitated return, spontaneous refugee returns, as well as inter-agency joint support programmes for IDP returnees. In addition to the Return Consortium, UNHCR also established a Task Force on Returns with UN agencies, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and NGO partners in Mogadishu.

A broader partnership and coordination framework was being developed with relevant ministries in order to establish a long-term durable solutions strategy.

## Working with others

Dialogue with the Somali Federal Government, the *Puntland* and *Somaliland* authorities, the UN Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team, the UN Mission in Somalia and numerous non-UN partners and stakeholders – inside and outside Somalia – took place, to enable the development of a common strategy and complementary programmes.

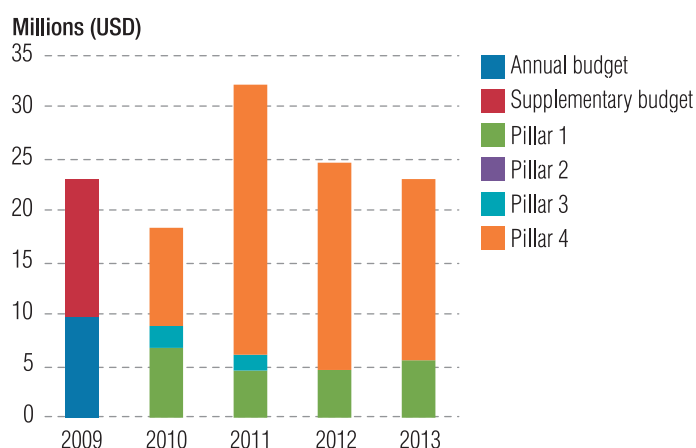
Within the UN operations framework, UNHCR continued coordinating the response to humanitarian needs in areas of displacement with other UN agencies. This included addressing reintegration and rehabilitation needs in areas of return. To find durable solutions, strategic alliances with development donors and financial institutions have been pursued. The UNHCR-led Return Consortium and the UNHCR-established Task Force on Returns, comprising UN and NGO partners in Mogadishu, became the backbone of the United Nation's response to humanitarian needs in Somalia. Partnerships with NGOs that are local to the areas of intervention continue to be vital for operating in conflict-prone areas.

# Financial information

## Expenditure in Somalia | 2009 to 2013

The comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in Somalia was set at USD 55.3 million in 2013, compared to USD 48.7 million in 2012. The main reason for the increase of 13.7 per cent was the rise in IDP returns from other areas of Somalia to the south-central region.

The level of funding allowed the operation to expend USD 23.1 million.



## Budget, income and expenditure in Somalia | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>9,031,162</b>	<b>46,278,097</b>	<b>55,309,260</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	7,780,170	19,750,517	<b>27,530,687</b>
Other funds available / transfers	-1,413,012	1,953,756	<b>540,744</b>
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>6,367,158</b>	<b>21,704,272</b>	<b>28,071,431</b>

### EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

#### Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	76,449	361,056	<b>437,504</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	93,599	180,528	<b>274,126</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	195,345	0	<b>195,345</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	81,210	578,640	<b>659,850</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>446,602</b>	<b>1,120,224</b>	<b>1,566,826</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	531,548	0	<b>531,548</b>
Status determination procedures	123,567	0	<b>123,567</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	37,036	0	<b>37,036</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>692,151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>692,151</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	1,174,185	<b>1,174,185</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	277,640	2,146,955	<b>2,424,596</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	126,836	571,584	<b>698,420</b>
Protection of children	148,143	0	<b>148,143</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>552,620</b>	<b>3,892,724</b>	<b>4,445,344</b>

#### Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	356,403	0	<b>356,403</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	111,108	0	<b>111,108</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	37,036	203,746	<b>240,782</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	39,726	416,073	<b>455,799</b>
Basic and domestic items	37,036	800,484	<b>837,520</b>
Services for people with specific needs	483,583	0	<b>483,583</b>
Education	403,505	0	<b>403,505</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,468,397</b>	<b>1,420,302</b>	<b>2,888,700</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Community mobilization	47,744	180,528	<b>228,272</b>
Coexistence with local communities	51,422	180,690	<b>232,112</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	85,653	1,092,977	<b>1,178,630</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>184,818</b>	<b>1,454,195</b>	<b>1,639,014</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	238,958	182,534	<b>421,492</b>
Voluntary return	1,085,072	4,365,706	<b>5,450,778</b>
Integration	0	619,960	<b>619,960</b>
Resettlement	149,226	181,488	<b>330,714</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,473,256</b>	<b>5,349,689</b>	<b>6,822,945</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	0	455,436	<b>455,436</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	180,528	<b>180,528</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>635,964</b>	<b>635,964</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	0	748,264	<b>748,264</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	357,106	891,503	<b>1,248,609</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>357,106</b>	<b>1,639,767</b>	<b>1,996,874</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	404,543	2,054,490	<b>2,459,033</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,579,493</b>	<b>17,567,356</b>	<b>23,146,850</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.