



---

# HORN OF AFRICA AND YEMEN

## Quarterly Report

**APRIL – JUNE 2009**

---

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### Somalia Displacement axis

- DRC Kenya
- DRC South Central Somalia
- DRC Somaliland
- DRC Yemen
- DRC Puntland

#### Contact Person

Peter Klansoe  
Regional Director  
Horn of Africa and Yemen  
NAIROBI, KENYA

## KENYA PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND AND CONFLICT	
<b>Description of conflict</b>	<p>Meanwhile, the refugee crisis in Kenya is rapidly escalating with over 150 asylum seekers crossing the border daily to escape the violent conflict between the current Somalia government and Al-Shabaab militia in and around Mogadishu – a situation which has deteriorated within the last three months. A scramble for the rapidly deteriorating resources in and around the camps, is causing tension between the refugees and the Dadaab local community. The natural desire to resist encroachment is stirring up hostility towards the refugees.</p> <p>Following the disputed presidential elections in Kenya late 2007, over 600,000 persons were rendered homeless and a further 1200 killed in the post election violence. While the violence has ceased, tensions are still common in the most hit areas of the Rift Valley province. According to UNHCR, government sources recently reported that the number of houses destroyed during this period is at 70,000, and not 40,000 as earlier reported</p>
<b>Displacement situation</b>	<p>Kenya is currently hosting approximately 321,907 refugees and asylum seekers from East Africa region. The majority of the refugees in Kenya live in two designated camps: Kakuma Refugee Camp (in the North Western) has approximately 42,304<sup>1</sup> and Dadaab Refugee Camp (in North Eastern) has 279,603<sup>2</sup>. An estimated 60,000 “urban” refugees and asylum seekers live in Nairobi and other urban areas in the country. The largest single nationality of refugees in Kenya is from the neighboring Somalia. Women and youth comprise approximately 49% and 47% respectively of the refugee community whereas the resource provision within the camps has resulted in a pull factor for the local population as the result of the lack of resource allocation to the rest of North Eastern Kenya. UNHCR projects that in 2009, 50,000 refugees will seek asylum in Kenya.</p> <p>The resettlement of IDPs following the Post election violence in Kenya continues though at a snail speed owing to the food insecurity crisis facing the country. More IDPs have left the camps with reports of forced return to their areas of displacement.</p>
DRC'S PRESENCE	
<b>DRC history</b>	<p>Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Kenya office started in 2005 and began its operations in Dadaab in partnership with CARE Kenya to prepare refugees for eventual return and ensure equity between refugees and the surrounding population. This was combined with the establishment of a Regional office focusing on capacity building and advocacy.</p> <p>In addition, DRC has been collaborating with the Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) to advocate for refugee issues in Kenya. RCK's core mandate is promoting and protecting refugee rights in Kenya and in the East Africa region through provision of legal aid in Kenyan courts on asylum related matters; legal counseling and advice in the refugee status determination ((RSD) process; advocacy for creation of refugee friendly policies and laws, and promoting and monitoring the protection of refugee rights through research and documentation.</p>
<b>Brief narrative description of current DRC programme</b>	<p><b>A) Internally Displaced Persons</b> Following the resettlement of IDPs after the Post election violence, DRC continues to carry out activities - livelihood, shelter, protection and water and sanitation interventions in areas in and around Molo District. The main objective has been to reinstate the lives of the affected persons during the PEV and to reduce conflict between the IDPs and the perceived perpetrators through offering conflict sensitive services.</p> <p><b>B) Refugee Livelihoods</b> In 2009, DRC shifted its strategic interventions to reflect its core areas of operation. The strategy emphasised self reliance through strengthening of institutional, human and community structures for effective mobilization and management of community resources. In the short term, the strategy focused on capacity building of the beneficiaries during the transition stage for self reliance and governance.</p>

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR statistics as at 17th May 2009

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR statistics as at 14th June 2009

	<p><b>C) Host Community Livelihoods</b>  To ensure equity and to alleviate conflict, the host community is eligible for all components listed above. In addition, recognizing the increased livelihoods opportunities available to the host community, DRC/CARE supports improved access to water, supports agricultural production and farming technologies as well as income generating activities.</p> <p><b>D) Advocacy</b>  1). In recognition of the regional approach advocated by both DRC and Danida, DRC works together with RCK at the Nairobi level to advocate for the resolution of displacement issues in the region.  2). Following the introduction of the Refugee Act, the challenge still remains in enforcing the high standards in protection management and its popularization among duty bearers – the police, judiciary, and immigration and refugee departments. In a bid to continuously advocate for refugee protection DRC through RCKs implementation strategy, entails popularizing important aspects of the law through training duty bearers and community leaders hence empowering them to educate their communities.  3). At the same time accessible legal aid must remain an integral part of the process of ensuring social and legal justice for refugees and asylum seekers. This intervention focuses on the provision of legal advice, counseling and representation to refugees and asylum seekers through the RCK legal clinic, in the Courts of Law, and during the RSD process.</p>
<b>Strategic objective of programme</b>	Support to IDPs, Refugees and Host Communities in Dadaab and Improved Recognition of Refugee & IDPs Rights in Kenya.
<b>Immediate objectives of programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somali refugees and host communities in North Eastern Kenya have become increasingly self reliant.</li> <li>▪ Links between Somali refugees in Kenya and potential areas of return in Somalia have been strengthened.</li> <li>▪ The recognition of IDPs &amp; refugee rights, including the right to self reliance, has been improved among duty bearers in Kenya</li> <li>▪ Reduce immediate physical and mental suffering, and improved protection of people affected directly by post election violence</li> </ul>
<b>Target group(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refugees and asylum seekers</li> <li>▪ Host community living within 50km radius of refugee camps.</li> <li>▪ Internally Displaced persons in Molo district</li> <li>▪ Local authorities and the International Community (in respect to the concerted regional approaches for durable solutions for Somali refugees).</li> <li>▪ Law and enforcement officers in Kenya (police and immigration officers)</li> </ul>
<b>Main sector(s) /type(s) of intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shelter</li> <li>▪ Water and Sanitation</li> <li>▪ Psychosocial Counseling</li> <li>▪ Vocational training (Internal and external vocational training)</li> <li>▪ Income generation (GSLs)</li> <li>▪ Legal aid, advice and representation</li> <li>▪ Lobbying and Advocacy of refugee, IDPs and asylum seekers rights &amp;</li> <li>▪ Promotion of good governance and fostering peaceful coexistence &amp; increased ownership of social assets.</li> </ul>
<b>List of donors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DRC own Funds.</li> <li>▪ UNHCR (Shelter Programme in Molo).</li> <li>▪ CRS (provided shelter materials for 600 shelters in kind)</li> <li>▪ DANIDA</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER</b>	
<b>Main external developments and challenges faced during the</b>	<p><b>REFUGEE SITUATION</b>  Hopes for an improved security situation in Somalia has remained bleak due to protracted conflict in Somalia consequently sustaining a steady increase in the influx of refugees (an average 5,000</p>

<p><b>past quarter – in terms of politics, displacement situation and security</b></p>	<p>persons per month) into Dadaab refugee camps. The year has recorded 18.7% increase in refugee influx from 235,455 people in January to 279,603 by mid June 2009, of which 97% came from Somalia.</p> <p>Kenya’s Prime Minister Raila Odinga, said the country was fatigued by the influx of thousands of refugees fleeing the war in Somalia to an extent that the government was now seeking a new site to decongest the already overwhelmed Dadaab refugee camps in northern Kenya. He said the government had embarked on the relocation of some Somalia refugees from the Dadaab to Kakuma camps in a temporary measure to address the population explosion at the three camps of Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera in Garissa District. Mr. Odinga appealed to the international community to help Kenya deal with the influx of refugees who he said were fleeing into the country in thousands, a situation which he pointed out was overwhelming.<sup>3</sup></p> <p>The continued border closure (closed in 2007) is allowing Kenyan police to forcibly return asylum seekers thereby violating the most fundamental part of the refugee law. This is forcing asylum seekers to enter the country through undesignated border entry points. Despite education on the Refugee Act, Police continue to arrest, detain and are violent towards refugees. The police administration continues to transfer police from their posts, leaving no continuity for the education received in the Refugee act.</p> <p><b>IDP SITUATION</b></p> <p>The government sought to close all camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) by the end of last year, following operation "Rudi Nyumbani" in June. Some IDP families received resettlement packages of between KES10,000 – 25,000 and bought land. But others are waiting to return home or are still officially displaced. According to Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) there are still satellite camps with an estimated 12,000 IDPs awaiting assistance from the government or well wishers. Recent reports however state that ‘more than 50,000 IDPs living in camps will be resettled by the end of the year,’. Special Programmes PS Ali Muhammed said the government will use funds allocated in this year's budget to finalise the resettlement programme.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Lack of political will to address root causes – there is still a need to push for the implementation of Agenda 4 which focuses on Reconciliation and Peace Building, as well as addresses the impunity and justice for survivors of the Post Election Violence. As the situation on the ground is perceived as calm, it only requires a trigger for the situation to return to the way it was in early 2008. Most IDPs still lack access to basic services with many families still languishing in uninhabitable tents at the satellite camps.</p>
<p><b>Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter</b></p>	<p><b>DADAAB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training in record keeping and project management, entrepreneurship and the general Groups Savings and Loans (GS&amp;L) concept has been effected</li> <li>▪ The enrollment of youth for entrepreneurship training surpassed the target</li> <li>▪ The DRA agreed to focus on registering the youth groups after acquisition and issuance of alien Identity Cards.</li> <li>▪ Group therapy sessions were held in the three camps for SGBV survivors and persons with PTSD and the sessions were successfully terminated.</li> <li>▪ Children with special needs were enrolled in external special education schools</li> <li>▪ CARE received education circulars, guidelines and calendar of events to enhance information sharing with the Ministry of Education through the District Education Office</li> <li>▪ The agriculture extension officer from the Ministry of Agriculture provided practical advice to the farmers on dry land farming techniques.</li> <li>▪ A student among those supported by CARE joined the military forces in Kenya.</li> <li>▪ More refugees aware of their legal rights</li> <li>▪ Strategic links created between pro-bono lawyers and monitors, who were taken through refresher training on refugee protection and monitoring refugee rights</li> <li>▪ A police training manual by RCK is completed and waiting for pre-testing at Kiganjo police training college</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> SPECIAL REPORT BY XINHUA CORRESPONDENT BY DANIEL OOKO

<http://www.coastweek.com/kenxin260609-06.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Mathews Ndanyi: <http://multimedia.marsgroupkenya.org/?StoryID=260725&p=State+House&page=1> – 13/7/2009

**Challenges:**

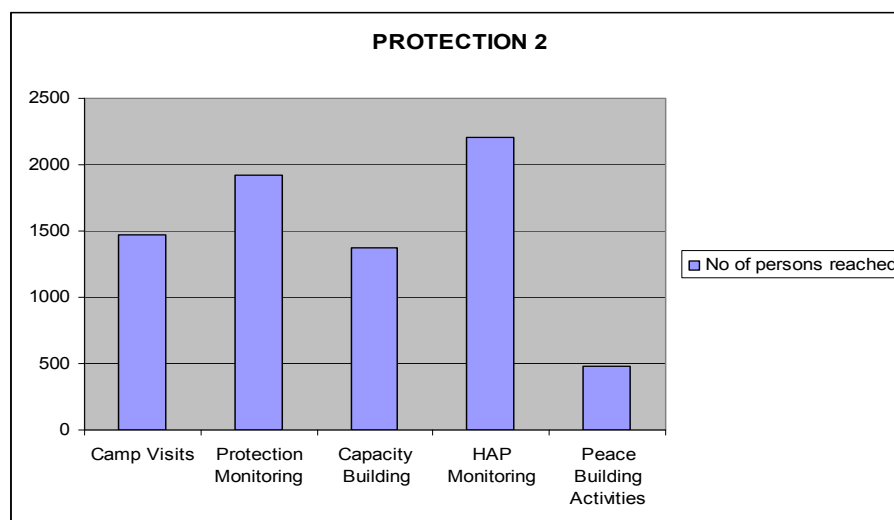
- Poor resumption of studies
- Insecurity slowed down implementation of most activities in the region.
- Training of law enforcement officers a challenge because of the constant transfers between posts especially following training.
- Reduction in humanitarian assistance leading to a higher number of urban refugees in need of psychosocial support who often visit RCK
- Movement of RCK trained lawyers is affecting the pro-bono scheme.

**MOLO**

- Shelter: Provision, distribution and construction training for low cost housing for IDPs who have resettled on personally owned pieces of land.
- Livelihoods: IDPs benefited from income generating activities (canteen, grocery, knitting and weaving), farm inputs-seeds fertilizer and tools, crop protection training; Small business and management training
- Water & Sanitation: Displaced people now have access to improved water sources and basic sanitation facilities and hygiene know-how from construction and rehabilitation of latrines, bath shelters and wells, and hygiene promotion training.
- Protection: SGBV and PSEA training forums;
- HAP monitoring: Camp visits and routine monitoring of the IDPs situation

**Challenges**

- Molo has received erratic rains since January which is likely to affect the crop yield.
- Some of the roads in the areas of distribution of shelters are impassable when there are heavy rains because of the poor state of the roads.



	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>LIVELIHOODS 2</b></div> <table border="1"> <caption>LIVELIHOODS 2 - Total beneficiaries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Total beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agricultural Inputs</td> <td>2900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IGAs - Weaving kits</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IGAs - Groceries/Kiosks</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Total beneficiaries	Agricultural Inputs	2900	IGAs - Weaving kits	500	IGAs - Groceries/Kiosks	100		
Category	Total beneficiaries										
Agricultural Inputs	2900										
IGAs - Weaving kits	500										
IGAs - Groceries/Kiosks	100										
	<div style="text-align: center;"><b>WATSAN 2</b></div> <table border="1"> <caption>WATSAN 2 - Beneficiaries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Beneficiaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hygiene Promotion Training</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latrines</td> <td>4900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bath Shelters</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wells</td> <td>5800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Beneficiaries	Hygiene Promotion Training	600	Latrines	4900	Bath Shelters	800	Wells	5800
Category	Beneficiaries										
Hygiene Promotion Training	600										
Latrines	4900										
Bath Shelters	800										
Wells	5800										
<b>Main funding developments during the past quarter</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DRC continue with its second year grant from Danida.</li> <li>2. DRC Molo received a 2009 agreement from UNHCR up to June 2009 – this has been extended to August 2009 in order to implement shelter being provided by CRS</li> <li>3. UNHCR revised budget for procurement of an additional 100 low cost housing materials</li> </ol>										

Current Projects	Job code	Title	Donor	Period	Amount in donor currency	Status <sup>5</sup> end past qrt
	508-531	Support to Refugees and Host Communities in Dadaab and Improved Recognition of Refugee Rights in Kenya.	DANIDA	2008-2010	14,000,000D KK	Ongoing.
	509-518	Transitional Shelter distribution to internally displaced persons in Molo	UNHCR / CRS	January to August 2009	55,777,895 KES	Ongoing

<sup>5</sup> The responsible manager's subjective estimation by of the actual status of implementation by the end of the past quarter. Write 'Behind' if behind schedule, 'On time' if on time, and 'Ahead' if ahead. If the implementation is behind, reasons and planned corrective measures must be briefly described in the 'Analysis and resulting priorities for next quarter' section above.

## South Central Region

### BACKGROUND AND CONFLICT

<b>Description of conflict</b>	<p>Hiran region was highly volatile in the last 3 months and tension is still very high in Beletweyne town. Al Shabab (AS) took control of Jalalaqsi, Buloburte district and Mahas town. Heavy clashes erupted in Mahas town in May and June between AS and ICU/clan militia. Ethiopians troops entered in Hiraan and are station at Kalabeyr junction. Several incidents happened regularly in Beletweyne town (grenade, VBIED suicide bomb killed security minister Hashi, EID etc.). The Government of National Unity (GNU) sent forces in Hiraan to re take other districts, but are still organizing themselves.</p> <p>The Governor and other ICU commanders, who first supported GNU officials, have been dismissed because of ET presence in region. A GNU commander is now in charge of Beletweyne town with his militia. The situation is changing rapidly and there is a high level of movement of fighters from various groups in the region. There is currently a power vacuum in the administration of Beletweyne district.</p> <p>After a period of calm and optimism, the power struggle between the GNU and opposition groups (Xarakatul Al Shabab, Mujahidin and Hizb Al-Islam) escalated into a large scale military confrontation in Mogadishu in May. The opposition has been able to secure large swaths of the city, leaving the GNU and the African Union Forces (AMISOM) in control of small and confined areas of the city. AMISOM forces are protecting the presidential palace; the GNU continues to be unable to reassert its authority over the Mogadishu city. President Sharif has openly called for external military assistance to support his embattled administration against the opposition. Local news reports from hospitals report over a hundred people killed and hundreds of people injured. The fighting has triggered the displacement of an estimated 203,000 people<sup>6</sup>. (Due to limited information sources, data on the nature and the size of the displacement should only be used as rough estimates.)</p>
<b>Displacement situation</b>	<p>The majority who have been displaced in this quarter are from Mogadishu. The displaced have fled to nearby settlements outside of Mogadishu (Daynile, Galgalato, Gubadley, Ceelcade, Ali Abdule, Kaxsheeqaal, KM10-13, Garasbaaley, Ceelasha, Lafoole, and Agro/Arbis), while others fled further to other regions in south-central Somalia or to neighboring countries like Kenya. However many people have become displaced within the city itself, moving to more secure areas within Mogadishu like Madina and Suqa Xoolaha (Waxarcadde). The resources available to flee can be a constraining factor and can limit the ability and distance that people can move away from the conflict. In Hiran and Galgaduud over 1,000 people are estimated to have been displaced within Ceel Buur district due to drought. Many have been reported to have lost livestock and have moved towards urban areas in search of water and food. Additionally over 1,000 people in and around Maxas district have been displaced due to fighting.</p>
<b>DRC'S PRESENCE</b>	
<b>DRC history</b>	Hiran Region and greater Mogadishu
<b>Brief narrative description of current DRC programme</b>	<p><b>Hiran:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency distributions</li> <li>• WASH</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Support of IGA, vocational training</li> <li>• Public infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Mogadishu</b></p>

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR/OCHA, July 2009

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH</li> <li>• vocational training</li> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Cash (loans and grants)</li> <li>• Food Aid (wet feeding)</li> <li>• Emergency distributions</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic objective of programme</b>	To protect and promote the life and livelihoods of conflict and drought effected populations
<b>Immediate objectives of programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of life-saving assistance</li> <li>• Protection of lives and livelihoods</li> </ul>
<b>Target group(s)</b>	Rural IDPs and host communities Urban IDPs and residents Communities and community groups
<b>Main sector(s) /type(s) of intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Security</li> <li>• Food aid</li> <li>• WASH</li> <li>• Emergency distributions</li> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Livelihoods</li> </ul>
<b>List of donors</b>	Humanitarian Relief Fund SIDA UNICEF UNHCR ECHO NMFA Danida WFP

### MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER

<b>Main external developments and challenges faced during the past quarter – in terms of politics, displacement situation and security</b>	Security and access were the two main challenges that field staff faced and had to overcome. This has created a delay in the support planned to deliver to communities. In Hiran while some teams started activities in urban areas, some activities were not able to proceed. DRC entered into “negotiation” with the new administration of Bulo Burte district (our target area). The new authorities finally agreed to let DRC work freely and without taxation in their area. They also provided better commitment of safety and security for our staff. In Mogadishu the office suspended operations due to security risks—while modalities of continuing interventions have been worked on, only NFI distributions were done after the May displacement. The wet feeding program has been mostly closed.
<b>Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter</b>	<p><b>Hiran</b> The agro department started delivery of irrigation pump and training; all local input procured. Not all the pumps could be installed and security training completed in all communities due to insecurity and limited access. Pilot project are not starting since we wait procurement from NBI logistic.</p> <p><b>Income Generating Activities (IGA):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of donkey cart completed.</li> <li>• Vocational training and apprentice ready to start.</li> <li>• Most of rural IGA not implemented. Urban IGA potential assessed.</li> <li>• Since the access in Bulo Burte district was/is limited and due to work plan strategy, the team focused of starting vocational skills kick off.</li> </ul> <p><b>WASH:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bio Sand filter training completed.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 shallow well rehabilitation completed.</li> <li>• Other forecasted activities have been planned for next three months.</li> <li>• The WASH activities are delayed compared to the work plan due to lack of access and wash staff management. BSF project cannot progress until we get items from NBI logistic.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infra structure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We supported 2 community projects in Beletweyne town, i.e 5000 USD for road rehabilitation, and 10,000 USD for river embankment close to city centre.</li> <li>• Several community projects have been identified (school, market, road rehabilitation)</li> <li>• Field coordination has been very poor. Staff complained of overlapping. DRC to lead next month coordination meeting. Limited access to field by international staff has also hampered proper follow up and progress of activities. Still difficulties for both national and international to manage remotely (communication, understanding).</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Mogadishu</b> Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Due to the new fighting in Mogadishu DRC office was closed on 15 May till 30<sup>th</sup> June.</li> <li>- The wet-feeding programme has been closed from May.</li> <li>- Due to increased insecurity, the office is increasingly relying on remote-control management.</li> <li>- Insecurity is making it difficult and dangerous to programme for implementation.</li> <li>- Rapidly increasing prices of food and inflation of Somali Shillings making it difficult for people to repay loans.</li> <li>- Although the new government has decreased the number of checkpoints, there are some “tax” collections slowing down programming and exposing staff to danger.</li> </ul> <p><b>Achievements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRC Mogadishu Finance officer attended Finance training in Nairobi.</li> <li>- Two officers attended DRC Security/first aid training in Beletweyne.</li> <li>- Completed hand over all UNICEF 08 water trucking project activities in this quarter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main funding developments during the past quarter</b></p>	<p>ECHO proposal in pipeline.          SIDA emergency proposal in pipeline          OFDA urban livelihood in pipeline          World bank extension to SC in discussion          HRF WASH proposal to be proposed</p>

## DRC Somaliland Program

BACKGROUND AND CONFLICT	
<b>Description of conflict</b>	The former British protectorate of Somaliland received independence on June 26, 1960 and went into union with the former Italian Somaliland on July 1, 1960, though the union was never ratified by the parliament in Mogadishu. After 9 years of democracy, following a coup, General Mohamed Siyad Barre established the Somali Democratic Republic, which he led, through a military regime that became more and more dictatorial, for the following 22 years. Since 1988-89 Somalia went through a process of fragmentation, with armed opposition movements, such as the SNM, active in the North-West of the country, triggering waves of bloody repression by the central government. A bloody and fierce civil war started in 1991 and resulted into the collapse of the Somali state. The self-declared independence of the Somaliland state was proclaimed on May 18, 1991. A restoration of state institutions started in Somaliland - but not without constraints - and an intermittent small scale civil war finally ended in 1997, following several conferences of national reconciliation.
<b>Displacement situation</b>	<p>The presence of undisclosed number of IDPs from Somalia (classified as refugees by the Somaliland government) is living in Somaliland was recorded as over 40,000 in 2006 by UNHCR; this figure is on the increase in since the start of the new wave of fighting TFG and the AOGs in Mogadishu.</p> <p>The political and economical situation in Ethiopia has caused an influx of Ethiopians migrants - passing through Somaliland on their way to Yemen. A limited number of these economic migrants are staying in Somaliland and living by begging or manual labour. This result of the Mix Migration Task Force (MMTF) of which DRC is a major partner is working hard to provide whatever protection possible to these helpless people.</p>
DRC'S PRESENCE	
<b>DRC history</b>	<p>DRC started interventions in Somaliland in 1997, with a humanitarian focus, but since 2002 activities have had a development perspective, targeting integrated community development and thus focussing on issues of sustainable livelihoods for the returnee population and those among which they live.</p> <p>Recognising the need for choice in location of return, DRC works both in urban and rural areas of return to ensure that both options are supported. Finally, in order to ensure the long-term nature of the return and to reduce chances of new conflict causing renewed dislocation, DRC works both through traditional governance structures to support conflict resolution and respect for human rights and also with local authorities in targeted districts.</p>
<b>Brief narrative description of current DRC programme</b>	<p><b><u>Community Driven Recovery Development/Integrated Livelihoods</u></b> This component provides the attainment of durable solutions for IDPs and IDPs affected communities. The Community Development/integrated livelihood rehabilitation activities are responding to the community needs and priorities as formulated in the community action plans (CAPs) Working within a time bound period of 2-3 years in each community, the interventions typically concentrate demand driven activities around income generating activities, support to farmers, construction of physical infrastructure (schools, health post, and markets) strengthening of local capacities for local authorities. At present, this component focuses on the four districts: Odweyne, Ceel afweyn, Boroma and Berbera.</p> <p><b><u>Short term/Live Saving interventions for returnees and IDPs and IDPs Affected Communities</u></b> DRC provides a humanitarian response on behalf of the government who have the responsibility, but not the capacity, to provide social services to IDPs and IDPs affected communities. This intervention provides live saving intervention and small skills livelihood, but has a concentration in the area of water and sanitation as well as Income Generation especially for women in urban poor settlements.</p> <p><b><u>Governance/Advocacy/Human Rights</u></b> This component aims at promoting values, policies and capacities that contribute to the protection of people's rights and the peaceful handling of conflicts.</p>

	Recognizing and respecting the vital role of traditional governance systems and the role of clan leaders in conflict resolution and peace building, DRC works with the traditional leaders to assist them in reforming the customary law so as to be more in accordance with basic human rights and the fundamental progressive principles of Shari'a law. The revised customary law will be applied in the resolution of any dispute or conflict, and enhance the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable, such as women and children, IDPs and refugees, for whom the traditional leaders are seen as informal duty bearers.
<b>Strategic objective of programme</b>	Livelihood Recovery and Sustainable Reintegration of Refugees and IDPs in major Returnee Areas.
<b>Immediate objectives of programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building livelihoods and organizational capacities in rural returnee areas.</li> <li>• Protection of basic needs for returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups in new/temporary resettlement areas.</li> <li>• Support to local capacities for peace and general advocacy for basic human rights, through traditional structures.</li> <li>• Retain a capacity to respond in case of acute crisis, such as outbreak of conflict or natural disasters.</li> </ul>
<b>Target group(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A limited number of rural or semi-urban areas with a large IDP or returnee community or with the potential to receive a large number of the same.</li> <li>• Population in the predominantly urban locations of significant new return.</li> <li>• Traditional Leaders, as duty bearers and the right-holders depending on them</li> <li>• Persons affected by natural disasters.</li> </ul>
<b>Main sector(s) /type(s) of intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Community Development /Community Driven Recovery Development – local capacity building</li> <li>• Livelihood recovery (IGA, Agriculture)</li> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• Infrastructure.</li> <li>• Advocacy for human rights through traditional structures</li> <li>• Emergency assistance (natural disasters).</li> </ul>
<b>List of donors</b>	<b>DANIDA</b> <b>UNHCR</b> <b>FAO</b> <b>SIDA</b> <b>WORLD BANK / DFID</b> <b>AET</b> <b>ECHO</b>

#### MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER

<b>Main external developments and challenges faced during the past quarter – in terms of politics, displacement situation and security</b>	<p><b>Political issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Certain degree of unrest within the population was expressed during this reporting period as the elections for both district level and presidential level were again postponed. The president got a six months extension granted which caused problems with the opposition parties.</li> <li>❖ On two occasions supporters of the main opposition party were stopped by the government from participating in a demonstration.</li> <li>❖ Two opposition political parties had series of meetings to discuss the coming general election schedule for September 27, 2009. According to the reports out of the meeting, the opposition expressed the need not to respect any move by the government to extend the date of the election beyond September 27, 2009.</li> </ul> <p><b>Security issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Members of the police force fire gun shots in the air to disband opposition demonstrators.</li> <li>❖ During this reporting period the government announced that some suicide bombers were in the country this led to an increased into the security alert.</li> </ul> <p><b>Displacement issues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Some displacement of communities in the eastern provinces of Somaliland due to the extent of</li> </ul>
--	--

	<p>the drought in those regions. The drought situation, on the other hand, has caused a considerable delay in the Integrated Livelihoods programme, as it has not been possible to work with the people affected by natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Increased displacement of people from South and Central Somalia due to the ongoing conflict – and the escalation of the conflict during the last three months.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter</b></p>	<p><b>INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD</b></p> <p><i>CDP process</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five community development planning (CDP) process completed in Odweine District (Ceelsame, Odweine, Xaaxi, Haraheekh and Xaaji salah)</li> <li>• Community sub project proposal formulation has been completed in eight (8) villages in Odweine.</li> <li>• Two (CDP) books were completed and hand in Ceelafweyn/Daraweyn Districts</li> <li>• Six unfinished berkedes from 2008 work plan was completed and hand over to the beneficiaries of Bassrad, Gudubi, Ali Farah and Abdiheere in Odweine District</li> </ul> <p><i>Agriculture:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 300 farmers in Gatitalay benefited from agricultural support in the form of training and purchase of oxen.</li> </ul> <p><i>Sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 Household latrines completed in Ceelalfweyne for vulnerable families</li> </ul> <p><b>DRC/WB UNICEF/UN Habitat CDRD Joint Pilot Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twenty CDCs from Berbera and Boroma completed the implementation of 22 sub projects using block grants from the World Bank funded CDRD Project</li> <li>• External evaluation of the pilot CDRD project was conducted by Kenyan consultant the draft report was submitted stay awaiting the final report.</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase Two of CDRD Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Action Plan (CAP) were conducted and completed in 17 communities in Boroma and Berbera Districts.</li> <li>• Community profiling for 20 communities from Shiekh and Odwine Districts completed by the enumerators.</li> <li>• 25 sub projects proposals were submitted to DRC and partners by CDCs from 23 communities in Odweine, Berbera and Boroma.</li> </ul> <p><b>ADVOCACY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 36 cases related to IDPs and refugees (xx refugees and xx IDP case) were solved during this period. The intervention has been done by DRC staff in collaboration with the traditional leaders from Hargeisa.</li> <li>• Campaigns were conducted in the three regions and population were sensitized on the declaration of the elders and its importance to apply the revised xeer.</li> <li>• CBP was set up in Sheikh town and currently the committee is operational. The committee were trained on the Concept of CBP, organizational management and human rights + conflict management education. 20 persons directly benefitted from this. Also follow up was done on Berbera CBP committee activities.</li> <li>• Conflict Management Education training was conducted for Dami village community in Hargeisa. This was a joint project between DRC and DDG and 40 persons directly benefitted from this training. Also 13 persons from DRC and DDG staff benefitted from this training.</li> <li>• Conducted human rights training workshop in Las Anod. Directly 87 persons from different groups benefitted from this training. During the training participants learned Human rights and Sharia, the importance of peace and respect for IDPs and refugees.</li> </ul> <p><b>LIVE SAVING/SHORT TERM</b></p> <p><i>Income Generating Project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filling of personal data followed by credit management, record keeping and saving system training as well as provision of RF money to 13 women groups (639 beneficiaries) in settlements/villages of Hargeisa, Sahil, and Togdher Regions.</li> </ul>

- Disbursement of 2<sup>nd</sup> Instalment of RF to 15 women groups (638 members).in Sahil, Togdher, Awdal and Hargeisa Regions.
- Grant money provided to kick-start other small scale IGP to 6 men and women groups (38 members) in Hargeisa region.

#### ***Sanitation***

- Sanitation needs assessment in IDP settlements
- 20 HH latrines construction in Lug-iyo-lacag IDP settlement is going on

#### ***Agriculture***

- Soil conservation training and demonstration plots establishment carried out in 4 villages of

#### ***Emergency:***

- 2000 NFI distributed
- Water trucking in 17 villages of Elafweyn district ongoing

#### **AFRICA EDUCATIONAL TRUST**

- The entire planned construction program on the SISED project was accomplished on time and handed over to the Ministry of Education (MoE).
- DRC requested for reallocation of 2008/9 funding for South Central Somalia to Somaliland. This funding was not utilized due to the insecurity and instabilities in South Central region. The request was accepted by AET, and the MoE in collaboration with other stakeholders prioritized the locations of construction and rehabilitation activities. This was as follows:

1. Construction of 4 lectures halls in Amoud University. ongoing
2. Rehabilitation of Bursade secondary school.completed
3. Rehabilitation of Faarax Omar secondary school completed
4. Construction of one girl friendly space in Laascaanood on going
5. Construction of Barrier wall in Gacan Libaax secondary school

**NB:** All the above mentioned works were completed with the exception of the lecture halls in Amoud University.

- Construction and rehabilitation of 49 classrooms including offices, stores, and two twin latrines for 2008/2009 included in the two phases of SOSETT program (priority 1 and 2) were all completed successfully on May 2009. (please refer to the attached table)
  - Provision of furniture for the classrooms is in progress. Delivery to the designated schools has begun. DRC expects that by the end of July, the delivery will be completed and ready for hand-over.
  - The construction of the four girl friendly spaces begun in June 2009 and is still in progress.
- The current (first and second phases) 2008-2009 EC/AET SOSETT program has been successfully completed and handing-over will be done on 30 July, 2009.

#### **Dur Dur Irrigation Watershed (PA III)**

Revised BoQ formats for shallow wells and canals completed. BoQ data filled in for 13 wells but data collection survey to finalize BoQs for remaining wells and canals is ongoing

1. Digging tools for 50 wells distributed.
2. Digging of 13 wells completed.

Contracts with Communities / contractors signed for the 13 wells and activity is ongoing to cover for remaining wells and canals

15 irrigation management committees established based on existing setup but with old and new members, awaiting workshop for capacity building

Two experienced mechanics namely Muse Mohamed Tubeec and Abdi Nasir Sh. Ibrahim were identified with the help of the communities as the resource persons.

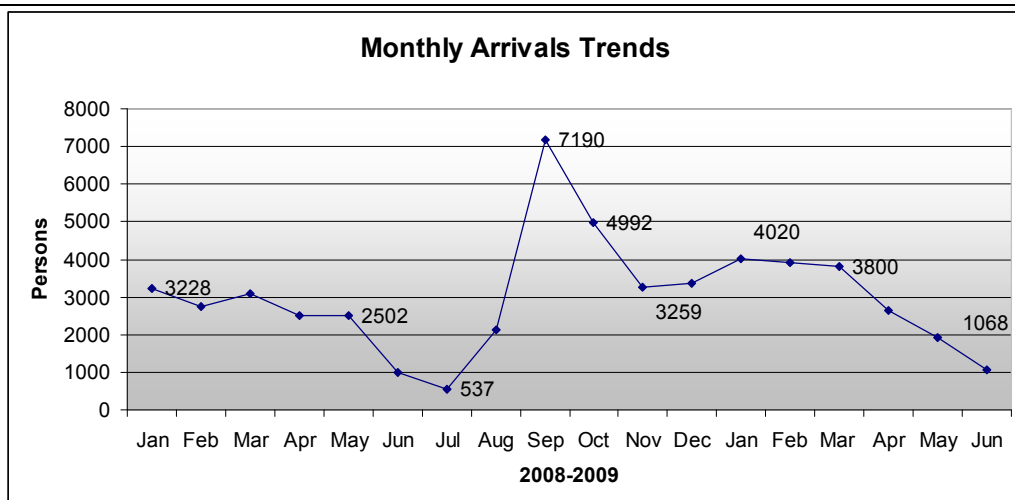
	<p>Training module and materials finalized. Communities mobilized and Selection of flood control sites finalized.</p> <p>BoQ format in line with labour – based implementation finalized awaiting detailed survey for quantifying and pricing of works as a basis for community implementation</p>
<b>Main funding developments during the past quarter</b>	<p>Started discussion FAO for the no cost extension for PA III (508-598).</p>

## DRC Yemen

BACKGROUND AND CONFLICT	
<b>Description of conflict</b>	<p>DRC's presence in Yemen comes as a response to the increasing numbers of mixed migrants crossing the Gulf of Aden from Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti in search of protection and/or economic opportunities. The bulk of the mixed migrants originate from Somalia and Ethiopia. Somalis are considered <i>prima facie</i> refugees in Yemen. The Somali population are forced to flee due to the raging conflict that has engulfed their country since the fall of the Said Barre regime in 1991 or they flee Somalia in order to seek livelihood opportunities in Yemen and the Gulf States. Whereas, Ethiopians embark on the perilous journey to either seek asylum in Yemen or for economic reasons.</p>
<b>Displacement situation</b>	<p>In Yemen, the total number of people recorded as arriving during 2008 was 36,521. Whereas, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers registered by DRC during 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2009, on behalf of the Government of Yemen and UNHCR were 5,607 out of a total of 6,147 new arrivals. This brings DRC's total registered people in 2009 (both for Q 1 and Q 2) to 14,869 out of 17,297 new arrivals.</p> <p>According to UNHCR, the total refugee population as of the end of June 2009 in Yemen is 154,009. There are 145,093 Somalis, 3,049 Ethiopians, 692 Eritreans, 4,473 Iraqis, and 702 persons of other nationalities. These figures do not reflect the overall migration flow since numerous migrants are not entitled to refugee status and continue onward up to Saudi Arabia and other destinations.</p> <p>Currently there are no reliable statistics or dependable mechanisms for monitoring the size of this caseload, or other migration movements within the region. However, as an unknown number of people enter Yemen undetected, and others never make it across the Gulf, actual figures are believed to be higher for the total arrivals in Yemen from the Horn of Africa during 2008.</p> <p>Somalis are recognized as refugees on a <i>prima facie</i> basis by the Government of Yemen, whereas non-Somalis seeking asylum must undergo refugee status determination. Non-Somalis arriving in Yemen are detained and then deported if caught by the government authorities. Those non-Somalis who wish to seek asylum and if UNHCR is able to gain access to, may be able to remain in Yemen depending upon various factors including whether their request to seek asylum is received by UNHCR and whether UNHCR is given access to asylum seekers by the authorities.</p> <p>Very few Ethiopians and other non-Somalis are given the opportunity to seek asylum in Yemen by the authorities. This constitutes a serious violation of basic right to seek asylum and for Yemen Government to adhere to international obligation related to 1951 convention (to which Yemen is a signatory); UNHCR, the European Union and others continue to advocate with the Government of Yemen to improve on this practice. Furthermore, the number of Ethiopians living illegally in Yemen is not known. It has also become increasingly evident that Yemen is a transit country for many migrants from the Horn of Africa heading towards Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States. This is supported by the high numbers of registered individuals (around 50% of registered new arrivals) who list Saudi Arabia as their intended final destination.</p> <p>To date there is no national refugee law in Yemen. The Government of Yemen and the National Committee for Refugees Affairs (NCRA) are in the process of drafting a national refugee law with input from UNHCR and the Mixed Migration Task Force-Yemen. The Government of Yemen is training coast guard forces to work in 3 anti-piracy centres along the coastline in Aden, Hudaida and Mukalla. These centres will attempt to combat piracy and smuggling across the Gulf</p>

	<p>of Aden and the Red Sea to Yemen.</p> <p>The total number of refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp are around 13,000 refugees as of end of June 2009.</p> <p>From 1st Jan – 30th June 2009, 138 Iraqis and 4 Ethiopians voluntarily repatriated. Following the improved security situation in Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR has resumed facilitating Voluntary Repatriation to those areas, pending clearance from the Somali authorities.</p> <p>Finally, there is also a significant community of ethnically Somali Yemeni nationals who have returned to Yemen following the outbreak of war in Somalia in 1991. Members of this community are regarded as Yemeni citizens, but they nevertheless assert that they have been marginalised, e.g. by not having access to public sector jobs. If longstanding peace is reached in Somalia, it is possible that a number of these people will return to Somalia.</p>
<b>DRC'S PRESENCE</b>	
<b>DRC history</b>	<p>DRC opened the country office in Yemen in March 2008 to initiate the implementation of the EC-funded “Support to Individuals, State and Non-State actors to manage Migration and Refugee flows across the Somalia/Yemen gap” until January 2010. In addition, DRC is implementing a UNHCR funded project “Assistance to Refugees in Yemen”.</p> <p>In September 2008, DRC Yemen established field posts in the form of Reception Centres at Ahwar, Kharaz Refugee Camp and Mayfa’a. Since November 2008, DRC has established presence along the Red Sea coast by having a field post (jointly with Yemen Red Crescent) in Dubab.</p>
<b>Brief narrative description of current DRC programme</b>	<p>The DRC programme in Yemen falls under a comprehensive regional approach that addresses acute and long-term protection and migration management. DRC Yemen is an implementing partner of UNHCR and has continued on advocating for the full respect of and adherence to International standards and conventions on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as human rights in general in Yemen.</p> <p>The protection needs of refugees and asylum seekers in Yemen are of a highly complex nature, as Somalis are given refugee status on a prima facie basis whilst Ethiopians and others are regarded as irregular immigrants. Many seek gainful employment in the informal sector but others pursue opportunities to travel to the richer Gulf countries and beyond. Ethiopians are now detained and deported when identified by the authorities. Some are fortunate in getting access to UNHCR but only a fraction of these receive the mandate of refugee status.</p> <p>The main components of this programme in Yemen are set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Registration of New Arrivals and Pre-Screening of Spontaneous Arrivals:</b> DRC is undertaking the initial registration of prima facie refugees and asylum seekers on behalf of UNHCR and the Government of Yemen. Three registration teams are now established in Kharaz, Mayfa’a and Ahwar. The DRC registration staff at Kharaz also carry out the initial pre-screening of spontaneous arrivals to the camp. 5,615 refugees and asylum seekers have been registered in the second quarter of 2009 out of a total of 6,146 new arrivals. The graph below depicts the total number of arrivals to Yemen since the beginning of 2008 to date.</li> </ul>





- **Database Development:** In a joint effort with UNHCR and key stakeholders, DRC with technical assistance from DRC HQ, Copenhagen, Denmark, is designing a registration database to improve the access to the data collected and enable the production of standardized reports. The registration database consultant in the assessment mission established the basic framework for the database and is expected to arrive in Aden on the 12<sup>th</sup> of July to test run the database, review/revise as per field inputs and install final database system for future use. The consultant after arrival in Aden in July 09, departed earlier than the expected schedule where work on database installation and set up is still unfinished. The issue has been taken up with Regional Office in Nairobi and HQs.
- **Distribution of NFIs and Welcome Kits:** DRC provides new arrivals with basic material assistance upon arrival in Yemen through the distribution of welcome kits. The welcome kits are distributed to new arrivals by YRC along the Red Sea coast and by a local partner NGO-SHS, along the Gulf of Aden coastline. The welcome kits contain clothing items for men and women, sanitary items, slippers and headscarves. The following table reflects the distribution of welcome kits from the past quarter:

2009					
	DATE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	REQUES TED BY	DESTINATION
APRIL	4	MATTRESSES	40	YRC	Dubab
		JERRY CANS	40		
	4	JERRY CANS	300	DRC	Kharaz
	4	FEMALE		YRC	Bab al-Mandab
		SLIPPERS	220		
		SANITARY PAD	220		
		COTTON DRESS #1	220		
		COTTON DRESS #2	220		
		SCARF	220		
		ROLLER BANDAGE	220		
		MALE			
		FOOTA (Men's Kilt)	166		
		WHITE T-SHIRT	166		
	4	SLIPPERS	166	YRC	
MAY	19	MATRESSES	351	Intersos	Basateen

		BLANKETS	533		
		JERRY CANS	64		
		LANTERNS	64		
June	NO DISTRIBUTION				

Non-Food Items (NFIs) are provided by DRC to both the refugee community and the host community. The NFIs consist of jerry cans, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and lanterns. The 40 jerry cans and mattresses given to Yemeni Red Crescent (YRC) by DRC in April were for distribution to the local community in Dubab. The 300 jerry cans given to DRC staff at the Kharaz office were for distribution to Yemeni communities surrounding Kharaz camp, though distribution has yet to begin as community consultations are ongoing. The clothing, slippers, and sanitary equipment requested by YRC in April were for distribution to NAs as welcome kits. The mattresses, bedding, jerry cans, and lanterns given to INTERSOS in May were for distribution to refugee families in Basateen.

- **Protection Monitoring:** DRC works along the Red Sea coastline in partnership with the YRC. The DRC staff gathers information concerning the movement of mixed migrants crossing the Red Sea from the Horn of Africa and also identify the most vulnerable new arrivals. From the 1<sup>st</sup> of April, 2009 to the 30<sup>th</sup> of June, 2009, 2,968 Somalis, 5,876 Ethiopians, and 5 Djiboutians arrived on the Red Sea coastline. It is important to note that because of strict implementation of government policy on the Red Sea coast, the vast majority of Ethiopian NAs travel onward to Saudi Arabia or more remote regions of Yemen in lieu of going through RSD.
- **Advocacy and Capacity Building of the Local Authorities:** Awareness raising activities amongst the local authorities along the Red Sea coastline is a central component of the DRC Red Sea team's responsibilities. The capacity building activities will have an overall protection focus and introduce the authorities to the relevant international legal frameworks surrounding mixed migration. To date, DRC participated to train 30 policemen and 10 coast guards.
- DRC is planning to undertake the training of both DRC and YRC staff. In order to build the protection capacity of both organisations and improve the level of protection offered to new arrivals, as well as enabling staff in the field to raise awareness on a daily ad hoc basis through their contact with the local authorities based on their own knowledge of protection.
- **Mass Information Activities:** The mass information activities of DRC Yemen in the past quarter have included the finalization of radio spots that will raise awareness on the rights of mixed migrants and DRC's work in Yemen. DRC is currently trying to have the radio spots aired by radio stations in Aden, Sana'a, Lahj, Taiz, Abyan and Shabwa. Planned roundtable discussions about the plight and the rights of mixed migrants in Yemen have been delayed because of problems with acquiring studio time on. Posters have been created in conjunction with UNHCR and are in the process of being finalized; they should be ready for distribution next month. It is also planned that a DRC Yemen specific leaflet will be developed to provide information on DRC's activities in Yemen and information on DRC in general to the beneficiaries.
- **Labour Market Report:** The report related to the labour market study which was co-funded by AENEAS and UNHCR was reviewed during the last quarter by DRC and have also been shared with UNHCR (Yemen) to seek their comments and then share the consolidated comments with the consultant for final revision. It is expected to be completed by end of July 09. The study was undertaken in both Sana'a and Aden and involved focus group discussions with authorities in the relevant ministries and local enterprise owners. The purpose of this study is to identify sectors for employment of refugees as well as livelihood opportunities for both hosting and refugee communities. The report is undergoing finalization. Some of its initial findings were that Yemen is in need of skilled labourers, such as electricians and beauticians.
- **Livelihoods and Training:** DRC in anticipation of completion of the labour market survey report during Quarter 2, has initiated the roll out of self reliance programmes which would entail vocational training for both refugees and host communities, start up kits and award of grants for select group of successful trainees who would present a viable project for achieving

	<p>reasonable income and livelihood security. Advertisements were placed in Basateen announcing the commencement of DRC's vocational training activities and applications gathered on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June.</p> <p>The livelihood courses offered are: cooling systems and refrigeration maintenance, television and radio repair, handicrafts making, micro-enterprise management, car electricity, cellular phone repair, beauty salon operation, dressmaking, and domestic work (the choice of courses offered were made in conjunction with the findings of the labour market survey in order to ensure that the training provided will equip trainees with skills that meet market demands). DRC will be working with the local NGO al-Tadamon to implement these activities, who have also agreed to provide daycare services to our trainees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRC is in the process to finalizing the draft project document and other allied documentation (MOUs etc) with the local partner Al-Tadamon as part of organization commitment to supporting local actors, building capacities and resources for shared advocacy and programme sustainability. The project envisions vocation training of 200 refugees/host communities (vulnerable people and gender balance will be strongly considered), which will be coordinated by local partner and be undertaken by reputed training institutions in Aden namely, National Institute for Technicians and Instructors (NITI), and the Community College., Both are reputable institutions and provide recognized certificates to the graduates.</li> <li>- <b>Linkages within the Region:</b> DRC Yemen is an active member and the secretariat of the Mixed Migration Task Force-Yemen (MMTF). Through DRC's own linkages with the MMTF-Somalia, DRC facilitates information sharing between the two task forces. DRC Yemen ensured presentation of mixed migration in Djibouti and plans to further the awareness of mixed migration in Yemen at a regional level by improving the information sharing through the MMTF and other forums. The last MMTF meeting was conducted on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June at DRC's Aden office.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic objective of programme</b></p>	<p>To improve the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants who have been displaced from the Horn of Africa to Yemen. Thus, ensuring the ability of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants to travel and live in a safe and dignified manner in Yemen.</p> <p>Effective and efficient monitoring and registration of new arrivals in Yemen coming from the Horn of Africa across the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea.</p>
<p><b>Immediate objectives of programme</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced protection monitoring and registration of new arrivals along the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea coastline.</li> <li>2. Enhanced capacity of DRC to respond to the needs of the new arrivals.</li> <li>3. Strengthened linkages between YRC, Yemen Coast Guard, Military and Police in order to ensure that new arrivals on the Red Sea coast of Yemen are treated with dignity and in a timely fashion.</li> <li>4. Improved registration and data collection system for the new arrivals at 3 locations (Ahwar Reception Centre, Mayfa'a Reception Centre and Kharaz Refugee Camp).</li> <li>5. Strengthened linkage with Somalia and other countries of origin in order to gain a better understanding of the movement and contribute to the regional strategic planning.</li> <li>6. Those individuals considering to seek asylum, irregular migration or to return to their country of origin have full access to information about their rights and obligations, the potential risks and the actual conditions in the place they are considering to go.</li> <li>7. Strengthened awareness and capacities of government authorities, communities and other stakeholders on the issues of right to asylum, trafficking and irregular migration, leading to implementation of improved measures for effectively protecting human rights.</li> <li>8. Enhanced self reliance and hence capacity for (re-) integration of both displaced people and returnees.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Target group(s)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newly arrived mixed migrants.</li> <li>- Refugee communities in Aden, Basateen, Sana'a and Kharaz Refugee Camp.</li> <li>- Local government authorities.</li> <li>- Yemen Red Crescent Taiz Branch.</li> <li>- Yemeni Host Community.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main sector(s)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection</li> <li>- Registration</li> </ul>

<b>/type(s) of intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity Building and Training</li> <li>- Livelihoods</li> <li>- Mass Information Awareness Raising</li> </ul>
<b>List of donors</b>	European Commission- AENEAS Programme; UNHCR.
<b>MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER</b>	
<b>Main external developments and challenges faced during the past quarter – in terms of politics, displacement situation and security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of 6,147 migrants arrived at DRC registration centres during the past quarter.</li> <li>- The total number of Somali arrivals for the last quarter was 4,624, whereas the total number of non-Somali arrivals recorded was 1,523.</li> <li>- 4,388 Somalis were registered during the last quarter and a further 1,097 non-Somalis were registered.</li> <li>- The military is under instruction to arrest all non-Somalis entering Yemen. UNHCR is not always able to gain access to those who are detained before they are deported. Thus, preventing any non-Somalis who wish to seek asylum from doing so.</li> <li>- With the recent (June 2009) kidnapping and killing of foreign aid workers in Sada governorate, secessionist sentiment in the south of the country, and ongoing tribal tensions in Lahj, Abyan and Shabwa, the security situation in Yemen continues to worsen. This situation is impacting DRC operation due to limited access to the field for expat staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter</b>	<p><u>Achievements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome kits continue to be distributed along the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea coastline.</li> <li>- The quality of registration data is being improved through enhanced crosschecking and oversight.</li> <li>- The finalisation of a new database will improve the quality of registration data collection and analysis.</li> <li>- An analytical report of registration data for the first quarter of 2009 was released in May and has been improved throughout June.</li> <li>- Posters and leaflets about the rights of mixed migrants are in the process of being distributed.</li> <li>- DRC is maintaining its strong participation and facilitation of the MMTF- Yemen meetings.</li> <li>- Community consultations for establishing a complaints mechanism have been conducted at Kharaz.</li> <li>- The annual review has been held, which has improved the DRC Yemen team's cohesion and understanding.</li> <li>- DRC is effectively pre-screening all new arrivals to Kharaz Refugee Camp.</li> <li>- Some protection training activities have been carried out, and a comprehensive protection training module is nearing completion and will be ready for implementation next quarter.</li> <li>- IT technicians have visited Ahwar and Kharaz and fixed many of the technical problems, though some others still remain.</li> <li>- Livelihoods activities have begun.</li> <li>- General terms for a vocational training partnership with al-Tadamon have been agreed upon and progress is being made in formalising this relationship.</li> <li>- Following strong focus have been put to improve internal functioning, adherence to procurement and administrative procedures.</li> </ul> <p><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are ongoing difficulties with providing non-Somalis the same services as Somalis along the Red Sea coastline. This is because the vast majority of non-Somalis are either smuggled onwards upon arrival to the beach, or are arrested and detained by authorities. Furthermore, the GOY gives little humanitarian access to detained non-Somalis.</li> <li>- There have been some issues with the accuracy in inputting the registration data into the monthly registration sheets. This should be solved by the establishment of the database in the next quarter.</li> <li>- The advocacy and training activities targeting the authorities on the Red Sea coastline remain an</li> </ul>

	<p>issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The provision of information to new arrivals in Kharaz Refugee Camp remains weak. However, arrangements have been made to provide the Kharaz team with logistical support, so that they may meet NAs at the NAs' area in Kharaz (some distance from the registration centre) without sacrificing the quality of registration services.</li> <li>- Some issues remain with adherence to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the various field locations; however, there has been a marked improvement from the previous quarter and with continued monitoring this trend is expected to continue into the next quarter.</li> <li>- There has been significant staff turn over in the second quarter, but the arrival of a new country director should provide a stabilising influence.</li> <li>- There have been continued issues with logistics and finance; however, there has been a marked improvement in these two areas near the end of the second quarter due to increased support and consultation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Lessons Learnt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closer supervision of field staff by their direct supervisors is required in order to make sure activities are being implemented effectively and efficiently. As well as to ensure that the SOPs are adhered to.</li> <li>- Protection training needs to be ongoing as the programme experiences regular staff turn over and there is evidently a need for building the protection capacity of all DRC staff.</li> <li>- The registration database and overall registration system needs to be tried and tested well before the commencement of the high season in August 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main funding developments during the past quarter</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The sub-agreement for the UNHCR funded project has been signed up to 31 December 2009.</li> </ul>

## DRC PUNTLAND

<b>Description of conflict</b>	Conflicts among Somalis have been persistent for over 20 years now; this is ongoing in South and Central of Somalia, and has resulted in higher number of displacements, death and atrocities against unarmed groups of the societies. The conflicts in the South and Central Somalia have become religious giving it a new Phase.
<b>Displacement situation</b>	Due to the prolonged conflicts, Somalia has seen a large new number of its populations flee its birth country; seeking safer locations across the border. The last conflicts in South and Central Somalia has seen IDPs move in and out of Mogadishu.
<b>DRC'S PRESENCE</b>	
<b>DRC history</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the Puntland (PL) offices were established in 2005, DRC has been involved in short and long term projects, specifically implementation emergency programs in different areas of Puntland, targeting IDPs, refugees and mixed migrants, those living in both urban and rural communities.</li> <li>• DRC is currently running a Community Based Policing and Protection program, where both programs are contributing to the security of the civilians, IDPs, refugees and mixed migrant well as host community in Bossaso town and in generally Punt land.</li> <li>• The heart of the community is the Community Driven Recovery Development project funded by World Bank and DANIDA in both urban and rural areas.</li> <li>• The Elder's Capacity Building programme was implemented to enable the community manage and institute their traditional role as elders and leaders in the community, so as to improve security and reduce fighting within communities.</li> <li>• In 2008, DRC managed to distribute Food to the local community at least for one year, this was done among the IDPs and Urban poor in Bossaso</li> <li>• Re-registration the IDPs was done in 2009 enabling IDPs to get food ration up to the end of the year.</li> </ul>
<b>Brief narrative description of current DRC programme</b>	<p><b>Community Driven Recovery and Development:</b> The Community-Driven Development (CDD) component seeks to empower communities to successfully identify, implement and sustain their development priorities. Its aim is to give community committees authority and control over decisions and resources that affect their lives.</p> <p>Specifically, this includes direct responsibility to manage their own internal resources and external matching grants in better ways, and to have the responsibility for planning and implementing investments they see as priorities.</p> <p><b>Livelihood Intervention on PL Programs:</b> The livelihood is currently ongoing with three components running coherently; that is the Group saving and loan (GSL), common interest group and vocational skill training on various skills.</p> <p><b>SOSSET (School Construction EC / AET):</b> An MoU between the Ministry of Education and DRC was signed, committing DRC to construct 2 new secondary schools in Bosaso and Galckayo.</p> <p><b>Hygiene and Sanitation:</b> Due to unhygienic disposal of excreta and garbage which is the leading cause of diseases, DRC implemented a hygiene and sanitation programme at the IDP settlements ( Bossaso, Qardho and Galkacay where most IDPs are living) the programme aimed at constructing latrines at the site.(Qardho and Galkacayo latrine construction are underway).</p> <p><b>General Food Distribution (GFD)</b> The food insecurity situation is escalating both at the IDPs and urban poor families. Between the</p>

	<p>months of April and May 2009, DRC distributed atleast 3295.8282 MTs of food, which included Sorghum, Pulses, CSB and V. Oil, benefiting atleast 16,286 house holds.</p> <p><b>Advocacy and Human Right Protection:</b> Protection and advocacy constitutes a number of sub activities such as inter clan conflict resolution, elders' support, Human Rights trainings/workshops, Media and Communication, General protection of IDPS and refugees and Mixed migration Project.</p> <p>During this reporting period, a number of key planned activities were undertaken amid constraints of attending meetings and other programs related activities.</p> <p><b>ECHO funded IDP Emergency (Cash for Work)</b> DRC Galkayo office is currently implementing livelihood project which is based on cash intervention, the program aims to improve the income generating activities among the internally displaced Families living in Galkayo.</p>
<b>Strategic objective of programme</b>	To ensure durable solutions for IDPs, returnees, and host communities in Puntland of North Eastern Somalia on the basis of humanitarian principles and people's fundamental rights.
<b>Immediate objectives of programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In situations of emergencies and humanitarian crisis, immediate suffering is alleviated and basic rights protected.</li> <li>• Protection and livelihood conditions for IDPs and returnees in urban areas improved</li> <li>• Livelihoods and provision of services to be strengthened in 2-3 districts affected by displacement.</li> <li>• Local protection and conflict resolution practices improved.</li> </ul>
<b>Target group(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban IDPs/destitute (30,000) living in 25 shanty settlement areas of Bossaso town Galkayo city.</li> <li>• Traditional leaders and those involved in traditional governance systems</li> <li>• Somali returnees</li> <li>• Economic migrants</li> <li>• Host communities in areas affected by displacement</li> </ul>
<b>Main sector(s) /type(s) of intervention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency response</li> <li>• Environmental sanitation</li> <li>• Income generation/livelihood support</li> <li>• Shelter</li> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Advocacy</li> <li>• Conflict resolution</li> <li>• Mixed Migration</li> <li>• Community Development</li> <li>• School Rehabilitation and construction.</li> <li>• General Food Distribution (GFD)</li> </ul>
<b>List of donors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DANIDA</li> <li>• UNHCR</li> <li>• FAO / HSTF</li> <li>• EC/ECHO</li> <li>• EC Aneas</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• AET/DFID</li> <li>• EC/ AET</li> <li>• WFP</li> </ul>
<b>MAIN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE PAST QUARTER</b>	
<b>Main external developments and challenges faced during the past quarter – in terms</b>	Tightened security in Puntland that demonstrated a lot of efforts that they are hunting pirates and other criminal. On gong communication between Puntland authority and Western Navies who are patrolling the Somalis coasts. A number of pirates have been shot and disarmed others have been handed over to the Puntland administration.

<p><b>of politics, displacement situation and security</b></p>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The arrival of the Mixed Migrants remains high, most of the arrivals are from South and Central of Somalia.</li> <li>2. Failed rainy season (expected April—June); only few areas were reported to have rained, with increased reports of overgrazing in those areas.</li> </ol>																																																																														
<p><b>Main internal achievements and challenges during the past quarter</b></p>	<p><b>CDRD/CDD Narrative report:</b></p> <p><b>Achievements:</b>  <b>Uploading of the Project Management System (PMS)</b> and reporting of CDRD project were done simultaneously.</p> <p><b>Implementation of the block and SAG grants for the pilot project:</b> Each community in the CDRD pilot project was allocated a 2 window grant called Block and SAG grants.</p> <p>All communities have received certification completion for their infrastructures, as well as support to the vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Construction of six health post in six locations.</li> <li>~ WASH (garbage bits and latrines) activities prioritized.</li> <li>~ Water extension</li> <li>~ 2 extension school that completed at all by the communities.</li> <li>~ External evaluation</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="406 896 1412 1444"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Disbursement Break down For the pilot project 2008/09</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Community</th> <th>1st Installment</th> <th>2nd Installment</th> <th>3rd Installment</th> <th>SAG</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Girrible</td> <td>5,880.00</td> <td>5,880.00</td> <td>2,940.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>19,700.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soweto</td> <td>5,600.00</td> <td>5,600.00</td> <td>2,800.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>19,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reebi</td> <td>5,704.00</td> <td>5,704.00</td> <td>2,852.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>19,260.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yelho</td> <td>5,280.00</td> <td>5,280.00</td> <td>2,640.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>18,200.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hafatul-Arab</td> <td>5,940.00</td> <td>5,940.00</td> <td>2,970.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>19,850.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Af-urur</td> <td>5,260.00</td> <td>5,260.00</td> <td>2,630.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>18,150.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karin</td> <td>4,366.00</td> <td>4,366.00</td> <td>2,183.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>15,915.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tasjic</td> <td>5,996.00</td> <td>5,996.00</td> <td>2,998.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>19,990.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kalabeyr</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6,000.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>11,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laag</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6,000.00</td> <td>5,000.00</td> <td>11,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grand Total</b></td> <td><b>44,026.00</b></td> <td><b>44,026.00</b></td> <td><b>34,013.00</b></td> <td><b>50,000.00</b></td> <td><b>172,065.00</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Scale up phase of CDRD Project:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ The seeking communities have filled the sub-project proposal for the Somali version , an English will be done after a translator is hired.</li> </ul> <p><b>DANIDA Funding on CAPs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ 8 communities have produced their CAPs, while others done verification on their CAPs.</li> <li>~ Qardho District, 7 communities have completed sub-project proposals</li> <li>~ Bosaso and Galkayo are in the process of completing their proposal.</li> <li>~ In May 2009, DRC staff received PIM training as well as review of the produced CAPs of the 30 communities in Puntland.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ Presence of other agencies at the training sites.</li> <li>~ Current economical hardships and high cost living.</li> <li>~ Many CDD officers were engaged with extra loads, affecting effective CDRD/CDD coordination and output.</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation</b></p>	Disbursement Break down For the pilot project 2008/09						Community	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	SAG	Total	Girrible	5,880.00	5,880.00	2,940.00	5,000.00	19,700.00	Soweto	5,600.00	5,600.00	2,800.00	5,000.00	19,000.00	Reebi	5,704.00	5,704.00	2,852.00	5,000.00	19,260.00	Yelho	5,280.00	5,280.00	2,640.00	5,000.00	18,200.00	Hafatul-Arab	5,940.00	5,940.00	2,970.00	5,000.00	19,850.00	Af-urur	5,260.00	5,260.00	2,630.00	5,000.00	18,150.00	Karin	4,366.00	4,366.00	2,183.00	5,000.00	15,915.00	Tasjic	5,996.00	5,996.00	2,998.00	5,000.00	19,990.00	Kalabeyr			6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00	Laag			6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44,026.00</b>	<b>44,026.00</b>	<b>34,013.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>172,065.00</b>
Disbursement Break down For the pilot project 2008/09																																																																															
Community	1st Installment	2nd Installment	3rd Installment	SAG	Total																																																																										
Girrible	5,880.00	5,880.00	2,940.00	5,000.00	19,700.00																																																																										
Soweto	5,600.00	5,600.00	2,800.00	5,000.00	19,000.00																																																																										
Reebi	5,704.00	5,704.00	2,852.00	5,000.00	19,260.00																																																																										
Yelho	5,280.00	5,280.00	2,640.00	5,000.00	18,200.00																																																																										
Hafatul-Arab	5,940.00	5,940.00	2,970.00	5,000.00	19,850.00																																																																										
Af-urur	5,260.00	5,260.00	2,630.00	5,000.00	18,150.00																																																																										
Karin	4,366.00	4,366.00	2,183.00	5,000.00	15,915.00																																																																										
Tasjic	5,996.00	5,996.00	2,998.00	5,000.00	19,990.00																																																																										
Kalabeyr			6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00																																																																										
Laag			6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00																																																																										
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>44,026.00</b>	<b>44,026.00</b>	<b>34,013.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>172,065.00</b>																																																																										



- Early implementation creates more awareness on the importance of linkage of local government recognition of community entry developed infrastructure which will ease community parts to participate development project planning in the future

### **Human Security Trust Fund – Joint Programme**

#### **Skills Training achieved:-**

In May 2009, 100 IDS graduated from the vocational training, the graduands got skills in tailoring, Fishing skills, catering and house management, tye and dye, Hinna and beauty salon and perfume making.

1. 100 graduands participated in a baseline survey.
2. There was a handover ceremony
3. Completion of a three days entrepreneurship training & business planning and management.

In the last quarter, DRC prepared the 2nd batch of the trainees and selected 75 trainees from 7 IDPs camps through public meeting and awareness.

#### **Group Saving and Loan Association:**

During this quarter, 40 groups were trained on saving and banking process, that will enable them to practise modern micro enterprise systems. The groups will be taken through 16 weeks in saving banking and documentation. Facilitators came from well known banks such as Dahabshil. At the end, each group made its own savings account. So far, atleast 20 groups have managed to save up for atleast 6 months, and DRC will match up the grant in next quarter of 2009.

#### **Hygiene and Sanitation:**

##### **1) Latrine construction in Bossaso**

- Since April 2009, there have been 37 latrines constructed in 6 IDP settlements namely Bulo Mingis, Bulo Elay, Raf/Raaxo, Ajuraan, Tawakal, New shabelle. The activities ran smoothly as planned in the work plan through last three months.

##### **2) Hygiene promotion ( PHAST) in Bossaso:**

- 1,551 households were trained on hygiene promotion. The training took place in 5 IDPs camps namely Tawakal, Shabelle, Ajuran, Biyo kulule, and Rafraho
- 10 Training of Trainers were selected from each camps, 2 people will train the children living in the targeted villages at their learning places such as schools and maddrasses.

#### **General Food Distribution for Bossaso IDPS and urban poor families:**

- Between the months of April and May 2009, DRC distributed 3295.8282 MTs of food – Sorghum, Pulses, CSB and V. Oil.
- 16,286 house holds benefitted.
- There was improved security during the 7th and 8th phase of food distribution.
- Total Food distributed - 3,295.828 Metric Tons.

#### **Beneficiaries Status:**

- 7,526 households are IDPs living 23 settlements at Bossaso outskirts.
- 8,760 are urban poor families registered in 16 villages of Bossaso town.

#### **Security workshop**

In April 2009, DRC trained 72 police officers from all sub police-stations in Bossaso town in human right protection, rule and law binding and discipline. The purpose of the workshop was to create better environment that all police individuals

#### **Registration Bossaso**

On 24—27 June 2009, DRC implemented blanket registration for Bossaso IDPs, which covered 24 IDPs camps. Current number of IDPs are 10,514 households.

#### **Challenges**

1. No show up during the GFD distribution.
2. Overlap of activities (food distribution and polio vaccination), resultting to a 6 day delay of food distribution.

### 3. Insecurity at the food distribution centres

#### **Advocacy and Human Rights Protection:**

##### ***Conflict prevention and elders tour peace Campaign in Karkaar region:***

In April 2009, the elders of Karkaar region and Governor asked DRC to provide financial and expert support to launch peace campaign tour.

The following activities took place.

1. Advocate for peace.
2. Give human rights awareness in rural areas, that will enable rural pastoralist to share resources and live in tranquility thus preventing conflicts over resources.
3. Understanding of International human rights, peace campaign and safe environment for humanitarian access.
4. The Nabadoons who are skilled facilitators trained.
5. DRC's Advocacy programme went to all district and the villages of the region doing a mass campaign to pave way for all the mentioned articles for greater understanding and prevention of conflict.

***The outcome of the peace campaign:*** Sense of security restored in area, preventing of displacement from the civilians, free movement of people and goods in the area of conflict and equal sharing of the available resource and pasture.

**Puntland Elders Association (Puntland Nabadoons association):** Since DRC started to upgrade the capacity of the elders there have been a lot of activities, such as Human right protection, peace declarations, good governance customary law, security and peace building.

The Nabadoons approached DRC to provide them with financial and technical assistance in the formation of the first Association of nabadoons in Puntland.

70 Nabadoons representatives from seven regions in Puntland, 20 Nabadoons from Nugaal, 25 Intellectuals in literatures, civil society, and law participated the *association formation meeting* in Garowe city Puntland state of Somalia.

#### **1.0. Inter-clan Conflict Resolution:**

In the past three months DRC implemented an Inter-clan Conflict Resolution session in 2 sub clan areas of ***Noor Ahme, Dhulahante, and Dubey's sub-clan of Warsangeli***. The session was based on cutting of trees, burning for charcoal and degradations of environment and water catchments trees. These conflicts have costed the lives of six male persons and several injuries. The two sub-clans are neighboring each other on the Sool and Sanaag regions of Puntland Somalia.

***The Source of the Conflict:*** The conflict started when charcoal burners were beaten by volunteers against environmental degradations. After some days the charcoal burners armed, caused a lot of destruction and deaths. This was between the Noor Ahmed and Dubey's sub-clans.

The effects of cutting and burning charcoals has caused deforestation, in the context of a broken down system of governance, trying to maintain law and order is hard as the timber and fuel war is an economic crisis.

Natural and physical assets are being destroyed as a feature because of the war – farmers' crops are destroyed by pastoralists' livestock, the rangeland is burnt to prevent grazing, crisis livelihood strategies have short-term horizons thus undermining the natural resource base, migration routes are blocked leading to overgrazing in areas where livestock are concentrated.

***Implementation Approach:*** The Elders of the two sub clans, and Puntland's vice president His Excellency Abdi Ali Shire requested DRC to intervene. The conflicting sub-clans were brought together to resolve their conflict. DRC Advocacy/ Protection Coordinator contacted the most

influential elders of the sub-clans who are fighting and had dialogue with them. The intervention saw a temporary ceasefire.

**The Achievements on Conflict Resolution:**

1. DRC has implemented several tours and visits to the both clans taking Peace messages to both regions and Sub-clans.
2. Dubay has formed strong traditional committee for peace talks from their side, and sent peace message to their counterpart, and also invited Nuur Ahmed to Dahar as peace talk's location.
3. Nuur Ahmed in Taleeh, Garoowe and Las-ano convinced to accept mediation.
4. Nuur Ahmed collected elders from the clans who lost their clansmen from all parts of Puntland.
5. Campaign to the clan pastoralist and nomadic people not to revenge but prepare for peace negotiations.
6. A cease fire reached and Nuur ahmed clan launched large scale campaign.

**General Protection of the IDPs.**

**Community based protection.**-this project is implemented through Horn peace. During this reporting period, a number of villages and their neighboring IDP settlements were trained on community based protection and set up taskforces committees. The trained villages are Hafatul Arab, Sanfarow, Girible Ubah, Wadajir, 1st July, 26 June, and Girible B.

**Community based Policing.**-Horn Peace has also conducted a Community based policing training in Bossaso. During this reporting period, the following communities received training; Hafatul Arab, Dayaha, Suweto, 1st July, Sanfarow, October, Gusore, 26 June and Girible A.

**Reported Violations**-During this reporting period a high number of violations were reported. DRC alongside the protection cluster managed to:

- Provide assistance in terms of food.
- Three rape cases were referred to the other agencies for assistance.
- Forced evictions - One IDP (10 bush) settlement was forcefully evicted by the landlord while Biyo kulule was partly evicted.
- DRC managed to advocate to the Ismis and nabdoons of the Bari region to come and resolve water issues whereby IDPs were denied access to latrines and water and exorbitant prices were tagged on water. The land lord therefore agreed to give more land for buiding latrines to the IDPs.

**Media and communication.**

There was mass information dissemination on cross cutting issues such as fire prevention, women rights, illegal migrations and refugee rights. The messages were aired/ broadcasted from the local media stations:

- Radio Dramas -five radio dramas were aired in Bossaso and Galkacyo.
- TV Dramas -four TV dramas were broadcasted in Galkacyo.
- Radio Messages on IDPs fire prevention.

**Coordination meeting:** A number of high profile meeting were organized by DRC Puntland during this reporting period, key among them was:-

- Puntland Protection Discussion forum
- SGBV meeting for all the protection actors.
- Mixed migration meeting.

**ECHO funded IDP Emergency (Cash for Work)**

DRC Galkayo office is implementing a livelihood project which based on cash intervention to improve the income generating activities among the internally displaced Galkayo.

***Achievements***

***Identification and selection of the camps:*** Six IDP settlements from north Galkayo were selected for the Cash for Work and Cash Relief Project in Galkayo that are Warshad Geley, Dayaha, Bulu control, Bulu bacley, Tawakal, Camp six (sinay/qoryooley/Mustaqbal IDPs camps).

***Selection and registration of beneficiaries:*** A clan matrix was developed after doing a survey of the number of clans living the above six settlements. The clans selected their clan representative in a public meeting and their names were submitted to DRC. The registration of the beneficiaries and household index survey was carried out, with the help of the DRC' CDWs and the casual enumerators.

***Identity Cards to the beneficiaries:*** The Beneficiaries were issued with the ID cards as planned and distributed.

***Selection, appointment and training of Supervisors:*** Community supervisors are selected from the communities to supervise the works done by the communities. The Livelihood team met with the Cash for work beneficiaries and prepared them for the works.

***Distribution of work tools:*** All materials have been distributed to facilitate the daily activities and the materials that were distributed was 200 wheel barrows, 200 forks and 40 shovels in all the settlements.

***Commencement of works:*** The works have started with collection of garbage from the IDP settlement areas and the areas in the town.

***Challenges:***

**Money transfer agreements:** Since this, project was the first of its kind implemented in Puntland by DRC; a long time was taken to come to an agreement.

**Dump trucks:** The project proposal did not include the provision of dump trucks to dispose the garbage collected. Assumptions were made that as the dumping of garbage was a responsibility of the Municipality, and they would provide. The municipality expressed their inability to do that and a considerable time was lost in the process of solving the issue.

**False claims:** When the registration process started, a lot of people pretended to be beneficiaries. This created a lot of confusion because the actual number of beneficiaries was less than the number that was showing up.

**The host communities protest:** When the registration process was going on, a part of host community pretended to be IDPs and tried get themselves registered. This has increased tension and expectation of host community to be part of the beneficiaries.

**Lessons learnt**

- a) This programme needed a considerable amount of time compared to time allocated in the planning.
- b) The IDP community is vulnerable to all sorts of rumours.
- c) Though adequate measures were taken to sensitize the community in time, a lot of effort was needed to be put in to get the people understand the project and convince them to be part of it.

**Recommendations**

- Although cash for work (CFW) and cash relief (CR) is a community based programme and has been received well by the community and contributing environmental hygiene, and rehabilitation of the water sources, it is to recommend that this programme be implemented in the future.
- All possible contingencies should be covered in the project plan so that the probability of change of plan/ course of action taking place due to known problems could be minimized.
- Time plan should be realistic and achievable.

**H. Progresses on Financial issues:**

**Introduction:**

In the Financial support, Puntland depends on twelve projects for releasing all the required payments for DRC's expenses. The Main mother project is Danida (507-528A), which DRC concentrate and rely on, and the other projects are WFP (508-612), World bank (507-609) & (508-

690), FOA (508-599), AINAS (508-544), EC (506-588), ECHO (509-551), SIDA (508-607A), AET (508-691), FCA (509-560).

There are some projects have been expired such as (508-599) & (506-588), and some other projects are over spent such as Danida (507-528A) but still been used since the head line budgets still have money, however, it is planned to send budget revision to Danida.

**Achievements:**

- 5 persons from Puntland finance team attended financial training in Hargeisa.
- Start using computerized petty cash template instead of the manual petty cash book.
- Concentrate on strongly maintaining all the payment vouchers and supporting documents.
- Undertook a budget review meeting in order to check the general status of all the budgets.
- Remote supervision of the field office's updating cash books, and counting of money.
- The major number of the new financial documents has been used successfully by all the staff after proper presentation of all the documents, in order to facilitate utilization of the financial documents to the staff.

**Logistic, Procurement and Security:**

**Procurement:** Procurement highlights during the reporting period include the introduction of the new procurement manual.

**Achievements:** In the last two months we got new procurement manual that was distributed to our offices and finally we implemented using all the new forms and in the same time we have shifted from the old forms.

**Challenges:** The most difficult task in procurement is the collecting quotations since our business people do not follow NGOs procedures. DRC tries to convince them to provide their quotes and submit their tender application. For quotation limits, DRC has adopted the new limit which is \$350 instead of \$150 in the former limit.

**Vehicles and Generators**

**Major services and repairs:**

The following service/repair was carried out during the reporting period;

- Mark II 047: being the oldest car in operation, this vehicle developed serious damage on the body caused by rusts. A service to remove the rust and as well repaint the whole body was carried out. This took a week to be completed.
- The landlord of DRC premises has allowed temporary use of his generator for the guest house during the night.

**I.2.2. Warehouse:**

The main items currently in the warehouse are canvas (tents). The total in the store is 885 pieces out of which 445 remained from the 700 shelters which were supposed to be constructed in Galkayo. That means 440 pieces are left in Bossaso which are not allocated.

**I.2.3. Security:**

The security situation in Puntland has been relatively calm during the reporting period. There were two separate incidents which involved staff members during the reporting period. The first one happened in Galkayo where one staff member received a phone call from a woman who works with the government who threatened to kill him. The staff member was relocated to Bossaso as the matter was attended to in Galkayo. It is now concluded and the staff member is back in Galkayo.

The other incident happened in Bossaso where one staff member's brother who was in the police force shot dead two of his colleagues. The perpetrator was immediately arrested by the police. Unfortunately, the two dead persons were from two clans who had a previous conflict with the perpetrator's (this time our staff member) clans. This led the relatives of the dead to hunt down relatives of our staff member leading to the shooting and wounding of our staff member. It was then realized that our staff member would be a target and was asked to stay at home as he would put other staff and organization at risk, our staff member requested for relocation but was unfortunately not accepted by the Regional Office and will be suspended in a month's time as the situation does not improve leading to further termination if the situation does not improve again.

	<p><b><i>1.2.4. Security Training</i></b>  During the reporting period, a security management workshop was conducted in Galkayo for field staff which took three days. A similar one is planned to be conducted in Bossaso soon</p> <p><b>Human Resources Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On April 2009, DRC hired expatriate area coordinator for Galkayo.</li> <li>▪ DRC hired 3 CDW who will supervise and run CDRD / CDD and will be based Bossaso.</li> <li>▪ DRC hired 2 Hygiene promoters, one will be based Bosaso and other will be in Qardho and will run WASH and Livelihood in Qardho IDPs.</li> <li>▪ There have been 2 national field Engineers interviewed but not yet finalized their recruitment; one will be based in Bossaso, while other will be in Galkayo.</li> <li>▪ One person was hired for IT, who started the work on June 2009.</li> <li>▪ The DPM attended Project Planning and Management Course in Arusha in April—May 2009.</li> <li>▪ The Protection officer of PL attended Complain Mechanism Training in Nairobi on April 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Main funding developments during the past quarter</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DRC received go ahead confirmation from UNHCR on their 2<sup>nd</sup> Contract given to DRC.</li> <li>2. During this quarter, there have been 3 contracts ended that are EC—Elders, FAO/HSTF-1 and WB—pilot project.</li> <li>3. DRC agreed with WFP to submit new proposal for GFD for IDPs that comprised registration and food distribution.</li> <li>4. DRC received in kind of food commodities, and cash contribution from WFP to carry out the General Food distribution in Bossaso;</li> <li>5. DRC implemented blanket registration in Bossaso IDPs and found 2988 increment when compared last registration occurred before one year.</li> </ol> <p><b>K. Organizational issues:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DRC conducted strategic planning workshop for Puntland on 18—20 May 2009, and attended by all Puntland staff and guests from Regional office.</li> <li>2. Puntland established Monthly Senior staff meeting, and the normal routine activity is to update monthly expenditure per activity as well as progresses.</li> <li>3. Puntland office developed an organogram that compose all operational offices such Bosaso, Qardho and Galkayo.</li> <li>4. On 16 June 2009, The Senior staff attended budget review meeting, with each section head understanding the contract and budget for their projects.</li> <li>5. On June 2009, DRC reviewed a format for sub-project application and ways to be prepared and checked.</li> <li>6. DRC got a new system for recruitment that national Snr staff encouraged to have more responsibility on preparation of JD and planning for recruitment.</li> <li>7. Puntland has review the support documents, and accepted to use new documents that will be effective on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009.</li> </ol>