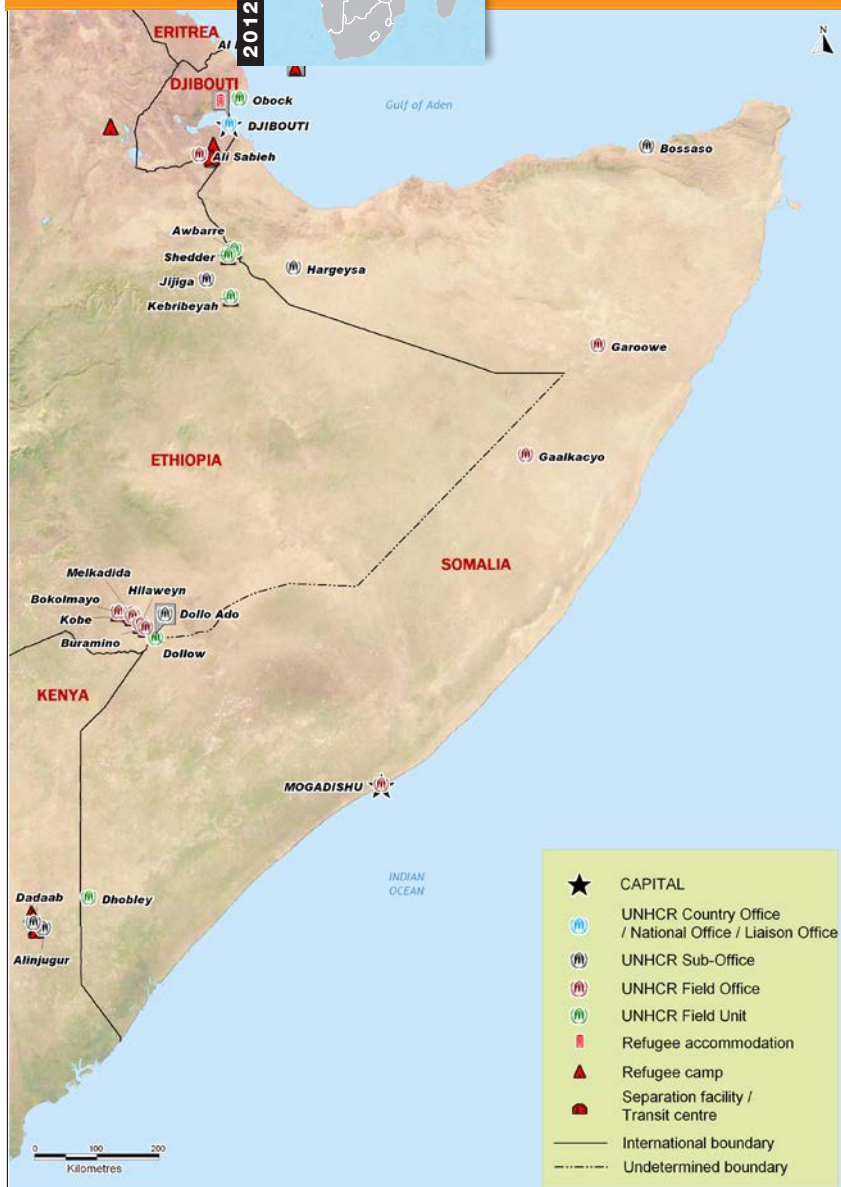


# SOMALIA



## UNHCR's presence in 2012

<b>Number of offices</b>	8
<b>Total staff</b>	108
International staff	20
National staff	68
JPO staff	0
UNVs	10
Others	10

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Resettlement and Rehabilitation; Directorate of Refugee Reintegration and Internally Displaced People; Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Local and Rural Development

#### NGOs:

Access Aid and Development, Action in Semi-Arid Lands, Advancement for Small Enterprise, Agricultural and Rural Development Organization, Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Danish Refugee Council, Galckayo Education Center for Peace and Development, Galckayo Medical Foundation, *Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali*, Hargeisa Voluntary Youth Committee, Intersom Relief and Development,

INTERSOS, Kaalo Relief and Development, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Puntland Center for Human Rights and Democracy, Puntland Development Research Center, Relief International, Save the Children, Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization, *Solidarit s International*, Somali Minority Rights and Aid Forum, Somali Rehabilitation and Development Agency, Somaliland People's Development Organisation, Taakulo Community Development Volunteers, United Nations Volunteers, University of Hargeisa Legal Clinic, Vetaid Somaliland Organization, We are Women

### Operational partners

#### Others:

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

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- UNHCR helped the Somali Federal Government in Mogadishu and regional governments in *Puntland* and *Somaliland* to draft IDP policies.
- Some 46,700 emergency assistance packages were distributed across Somalia, benefiting more than 213,000 individuals.
- More than 21,000 emergency shelters, 700 transitional shelters and 300 permanent shelters were provided for some 115,000 individuals.
- Interventions to combat sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and assist its victims benefited some 32,900 individuals.
- UNHCR, through its partners, distributed more than 55,000 packages of sanitary materials to women of reproductive age.
- More than 6,500 IDPs returned to their areas of origin.

## People of concern

The main populations of concern to UNHCR in Somalia were: Somali IDPs, most of whom fled Mogadishu between 2007 and 2008 following clashes between pro- and anti-government forces, the majority of whom are displaced in South-Central Somalia; and Ethiopian refugees in *Somaliland* and in *Puntland*.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Ethiopia	2,200	2,200	50	53
	Various	90	90	44	39
People in a refugee-like situation	Various	50	50	73	71
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	8,400	8,400	47	45
	Various	60	60	40	31
IDPs	Somalia	1,133,000	427,000	51	58
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Somalia	10,200	10,200	-	-
Others of concern	Various	50	50	59	49
Returnees (refugees)	Various	50	40	-	-
	Various	30	30	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,154,130</b>	<b>448,120</b>		

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- UNHCR provided technical assistance to the Federal Government in Mogadishu and the regional governments of *Somaliland* and *Puntland* to draft IDP policies. UNHCR encouraged the collaborative participation of stakeholders and partners in the process in *Puntland* and of other members of the Protection Cluster in *Somaliland*.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- The installation of some 70 solar lighting units in IDP settlements in *Puntland* and *Somaliland* resulted in an improvement in security and a decline in the number of SGBV incidents.
- Some 140 fuel-efficient stoves were constructed in *Puntland* to reduce the need for women and girls to gather firewood, thereby reducing their vulnerability to sexual violence.
- UNHCR supported a cash-for-work project to construct a fence in Badbado IDP settlement in Mogadishu, which hosts approximately 3,000 families. Since the fence was constructed, there has been a decline in the number of SGBV incidents in the settlement.
- UNHCR supported SGBV public awareness campaigns through radio programmes which were aired twice a month on Radio Mogadishu and Radio Kulmiye. Influential people from the community, including district authority representatives, lawyers, IDP committee leaders, religious leaders, health

personnel and activists participated in the programmes. As a result, awareness of SGBV increased among the target population in Somalia.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- UNHCR-provided shelters directly benefited more than 115,000 individuals (over 19,000 families), improving their living conditions, security and dignity.
- Approximately 150 low-income IDP and host-community households benefited from UNHCR's provision of some 25 water pumps, 2,000 metres of irrigation pipe, 50 kg of vegetable seeds and 10 beehives for honey production. In addition, UNHCR constructed three subsurface dams and conducted five farmer-training workshops, helping to increase farm productivity as well as household income and food security.
- Through a cash-for-work programme, nine berkads (below-ground reservoirs) for the collection of rainwater runoff were constructed in the Marrodijeh, Sool and Awdal regions, benefiting some 9,400 people.

#### Community empowerment and self-reliance

- IDP women produced nearly 67,000 reusable sanitary kits, which were distributed to IDP and host-community women and girls of reproductive age. This project improved the livelihoods of the women producing the kits, allowing them to acquire tailoring skills and cash, while also improving health and hygiene for the beneficiaries.

- More than 2,000 IDPs benefited from livelihood activities, including the distribution of dairy goats and donkey carts, the provision of unconditional cash relief and small-business grants.
- Some 40 IDP beneficiaries received 11 tuk-tuk transport vehicles and were provided access to garages for mechanical servicing.

### Durable solutions

- Following UNHCR intentions surveys and seven “go-and-see” visits involving some 80 IDP delegates, more than 6,500 IDPs returned to their areas of origin.
- Some 10,000 individuals, including approximately 200 vulnerable families, were assisted to return to their places of origin.
- UNHCR and partners assisted more than 1,000 households (over 5,000 individuals) to return to Bay and Lower Shabelle from Mogadishu. In addition, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of some 150 IDP households from the Riga IDP settlements in Garowe to their places of origin in Lower Shabelle and Bakool.
- More than 2,700 returning IDPs received support in the form of agro-inputs, cash for work and limited livestock distribution directly from UNHCR, while the remaining beneficiaries were assisted by FAO.

## Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR continued to deliver services to people of concern in Somalia. Key achievements were in assisting IDPs who were willing to return to their areas of origin and in supporting them with agro-inputs, cash for work and some livestock distribution. UNHCR assisted in the drafting of IDP policies for the Federal Government of Somalia, *Puntland* and *Somaliland*.

The implementation of self-reliance and livelihood activities, even though limited in scope, provided people of concern with employment, a means of earning a living and saving money. UNHCR conducted post-distribution monitoring exercises in various IDP settlements; the results indicated that 93 per cent of items successfully reached the population of concern.

## Constraints

In *Somaliland*, difficulties with interpretation resulted in IDPs from other regions in Somalia being incorrectly considered as foreigners or, in some cases, refugees. As a consequence,

UNHCR encountered challenges in consistently maintaining international standards of protection for IDPs. Another important challenge facing UNHCR was to work in an environment with distinct and separate legal systems across regions.

The poor infrastructure, basic services and livelihood opportunities, including scarcity of water, education and health facilities, presented major constraints for IDP and refugee returnees’ access to essential services. Insecure conditions in areas of return were another concern.

## Unmet needs

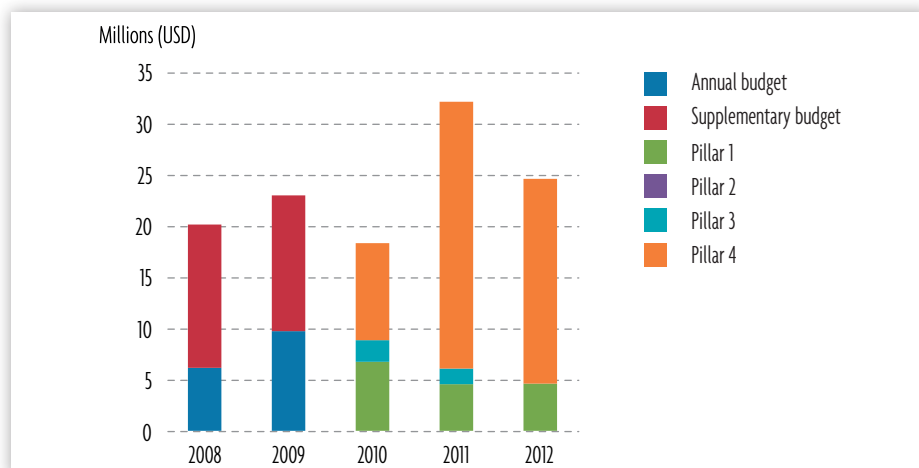
- Projects to improve the self-reliance of women, including livelihood activities, were not fully implemented.
- Approximately 70 per cent of women and girls of reproductive age did not receive sanitary materials on a regular basis.
- The majority of the 85,000 IDPs in *Somaliland* could not be supported by UNHCR.
- Some 280,000 persons of concern did not receive shelter assistance.
- Nearly 300,000 persons of concern could not be provided with UNHCR’s core relief items.
- Only 20 per cent of planned SGBV interventions, including an increase in legal remedies, material assistance and means of reporting, was achieved.
- Some 150,000 people did not benefit from livelihood interventions.
- The number of IDPs in vocational training dropped drastically, from some 2,000 to some 325 people.

## Working with others

In 2012, UNHCR worked with 42 implementing partners on IDP projects and 12 implementing partners on refugee projects. The large number of partnerships was necessary since NGOs were able to access people of concern as they are known and accepted by the communities in which they work. The number of stakeholders increased drastically in 2012, especially in Mogadishu, making coordination cumbersome and leading to the perception that the response was not effective in some aspects. UNHCR has strengthened its partnership with some entities, particularly the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Turkish Red Crescent. Constructive relationships with the authorities allowed UNHCR to enhance the protection space for refugees and IDPs.

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Somalia amounted to USD 48.7 million in 2012, lower than the USD 77.6 million budget of the previous year when the famine situation increased needs. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 24.7 million, corresponding to just 50 per cent of the requirements and leaving a number of unmet needs. Additional support is needed from the international community to allow UNHCR to keep pace with rapid changes in Somalia. Community-based rehabilitation programmes and quick-impact projects may support the first phase of the reintegration programme, but early recovery and development actors are needed to support reintegration efforts in the longer term.

## Expenditures for Somalia | 2008 to 2012



## Budget, income and expenditure in Somalia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>9,594,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,124,368</b>	<b>48,719,031</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	3,553,491	0	21,234,418	<b>24,787,909</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	1,079,390	258	190,781	<b>1,270,429</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>4,632,881</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>21,425,199</b>	<b>26,058,338</b>

### EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

#### Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	65,425	0	318,717	<b>384,142</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	70,521	0	0	<b>70,521</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	94,304	0	77,417	<b>171,721</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	117,417	0	159,279	<b>276,696</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	66,012	0	175,692	<b>241,704</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>413,679</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>731,106</b>	<b>1,144,785</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Registration and profiling	532,526	0	85,126	<b>617,652</b>
Status determination procedures	237,247	0	1,020	<b>238,267</b>
Individual documentation	77,175	0	0	<b>77,175</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	43,616	0	0	<b>43,616</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>890,564</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,146</b>	<b>976,710</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	43,617	0	0	<b>43,617</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	1,116,410	<b>1,116,410</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	133,090	0	1,727,052	<b>1,860,142</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	43,617	0	232,270	<b>275,887</b>
Protection of children	21,808	0	0	<b>21,808</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>242,131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,075,732</b>	<b>3,317,863</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	319,094	0	0	<b>319,094</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	87,829	0	395,053	<b>482,883</b>
Nutrition	0	0	300,028	<b>300,028</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	89,668	0	244,569	<b>334,238</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	0	0	762,167	<b>762,167</b>
Basic and domestic items	22,168	0	2,017,521	<b>2,039,689</b>
Services for people with specific needs	367,281	0	258,247	<b>625,527</b>
Education	246,568	0	0	<b>246,568</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,132,608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,977,585</b>	<b>5,110,194</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	49,841	0	238,785	<b>288,625</b>
Coexistence with local communities	83,176	0	266,621	<b>349,797</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	221,824	0	2,386,598	<b>2,608,422</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>354,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,892,004</b>	<b>3,246,845</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	139,286	0	0	<b>139,286</b>
Voluntary return	43,617	0	654,040	<b>697,657</b>
Resettlement	131,824	0	0	<b>131,824</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>314,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>654,040</b>	<b>968,766</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	684,388	<b>684,388</b>
Emergency management	0	0	77,417	<b>77,417</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	16,986	0	677,429	<b>694,415</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,439,234</b>	<b>1,456,220</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	168,612	0	875,214	<b>1,043,826</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	358,314	0	795,389	<b>1,153,703</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>526,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,670,602</b>	<b>2,197,529</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	740,414	0	5,570,104	<b>6,310,518</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,632,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,096,553</b>	<b>24,729,431</b>

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