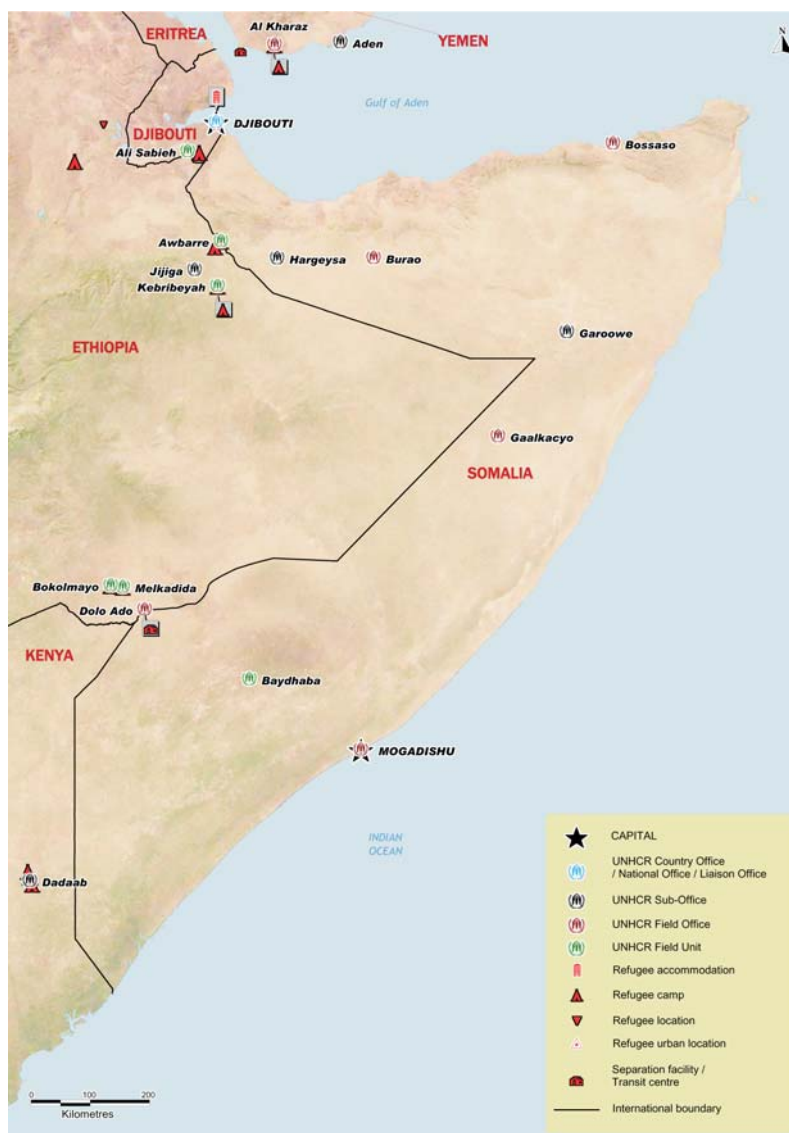


SOMALIA

Operational highlights

- UNHCR re-established its presence in Mogadishu after a two-year absence.
- UNHCR distributed 32,000 non-food items (NFIs) to cover the needs of 192,000 people and 4,000 emergency fire-retardant tents to house 24,000 people. Some 300 transitional shelter units were also erected to help 1,800 people.
- Post-distribution monitoring was conducted seven times.
- More than 13,200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) benefited from UNHCR protection risk mitigation (livelihoods) projects and gained access to safer and more sustainable sources of income.
- Some 65 per cent of women of reproductive age received sanitary kits, including the host community.
- Some 250 IDP households in Galckayo were relocated to Halobokad with the assistance of the municipal authorities, other UN agencies and NGOs, resulting in improved living conditions for approximately 1,500 people.
- An updated estimate, based on satellite imagery, of the IDP population around Mogadishu, as well as in Galckayo, Bossaso and Juba Dhexe, was provided by UNHCR to humanitarian agencies contributing to more precise planning and coordination.
- An “elders” house was established in Goroowe to bring local and IDP communities together to resolve complaints and incidents in a peaceful manner.
- UNHCR constructed a community centre in north Galckayo to improve the relationship between IDPs and host community.
- A regular telephone conference with a mixed migration taskforce was established with external partners to facilitate information flow and a regional approach to the problem.



- Under UNHCR’s initiative, a humanitarian gap analysis was completed in Bossaso.
- The Kampala Convention on internally displaced persons (IDPs) was translated into the Somali language and shared with the Transitional Parliament for deliberation. UNHCR is hopeful for its eventual ratification.
- Transitional Federal Government (TFG) officials were trained on humanitarian and human rights laws.

Persons of concern

| Type of Population | Origin | Total | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
|---|----------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Refugees | Ethiopia | 1,900 | 1,900 | 49 | 50 |
| | Various | 60 | 60 | 47 | 45 |
| Asylum-seekers | Ethiopia | 24,100 | 24,100 | 56 | - |
| | Various | 60 | 60 | 41 | 37 |
| IDPs | Somalia | 1,463,800 | 290,100 | 51 | 58 |
| Returnees (refugees)¹ | Various | 30 | 20 | 47 | 47 |
| Total | | 1,489,950 | 316,240 | | |

¹ Demographic breakdown refers to assisted returnees.

| Working environment |

The security situation throughout Somalia remains fragile, particularly in the South-Central region. Continuous fighting between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and insurgent groups resulted in the displacement of thousands of people during 2010. While quarterly displacement figures declined from 179,000 at the beginning of 2010 to 65,000 at the end of the year, nearly 2 million Somalis remained in need of humanitarian assistance.

Dry weather conditions have increased the number of people of concern. UNHCR estimates that in December and the first weeks of 2011 some 14,000 people were displaced, particularly in the South-Central region, because of drought and conflict.

At the end of the year, the two main insurgent groups, *Al-Shabaab* and *Hizbul-Islam*, announced that they were joining forces. More displacement is expected as a result of conflict between the insurgents and the TFG. Humanitarian access to areas in the South-Central region remains limited because of security concerns.

In Puntland, the local authorities have enforced a crackdown on smuggling and human trafficking across the Gulf of Aden. While the tighter security measures appear to have reduced the number of crossings to Yemen, they have also resulted in returns to the South-Central region and the opening up of new smuggling routes through Djibouti. The situation has remained calmer in Somaliland, where a new government has shown interest in working with UNHCR on asylum-seekers, refugees, returnees and IDPs.

| Achievements and impact |

UNHCR aimed at creating a favourable protection environment for the people of concern in an environment marred by continuing conflict. The Office explored avenues in which it could expand the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and the internally displaced. Increased advocacy for the respect of the principle of *non-refoulement* was pursued in Puntland and Somaliland. UNHCR resumed refugee status determination and resettlement in Puntland and Somaliland. Measures to mitigate mixed migratory flows towards the Gulf of Aden and beyond were put in place. The monitoring of violations of human rights and refugee law resulted in stakeholders better adhering to basic protection principles on behalf of vulnerable and displaced communities. Basic needs and services were delivered in an improved operational environment through UNHCR's reinforcing post-distribution monitoring. Community-based self reliance and livelihood interventions targeting women and other vulnerable groups were initiated. Some 65 per cent of IDP women and girls received sanitary materials. The organization of crop production and livestock development contributed to alleviating the impact of the food crisis and mixed migratory movements.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR increased advocacy for the respect of the principle of *non-refoulement* and measures to reduce mixed-migration movements towards the Gulf of Aden while strengthening protection in Puntland and

Somaliland. UNHCR endeavoured also to identify and implement durable solutions for refugees and returnees through the promotion of resettlement and local integration. Throughout the year it worked with partners to rejuvenate the mixed migration task force by helping it to formulate a clear strategy and plan of action.

- UNHCR also made substantial progress in negotiating the resumption of registration by the authorities in Somaliland, with whom an agreement was reached at the end of 2010. In Puntland, however, the unstable political environment and concerns about public order hindered efforts to create a better protection environment for people of concern. The AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa, the "Kampala Convention", was translated into Somali. UNHCR has been lobbying for its ratification by the Transitional Parliament.
- UNHCR constructed a community centre in north Galckayo to improve relations between IDPs and the host community. It also constructed police and immigration offices at Galckayo to monitor *refoulement* and admission of people of concern.

Fair protection processes

- In Galckayo, population movement tracking and protection monitoring network partners were given support in gathering data on population movement and tracking of incidents of violations.

Basic needs and services

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR held a dialogue with refugees on the phasing out of a monthly subsistence allowance. Refugees were encouraged to participate in livelihood projects to improve their self-sufficiency.
- In Somalia, UNHCR promoted livelihood activities as a means of improving the living and security conditions of people of concern. These activities included efforts to integrate and prevent the further displacement of individuals from Somaliland repatriated from Djibouti and Ethiopia. Some 700 returnees benefited from reintegration projects that improved access to water, livestock, agriculture and vocational training.
- Furthermore, UNHCR has lobbied development partners such as FAO and ILO to gradually integrate returnees into their programming. Meanwhile, more than 13,000 IDPs, approximately half of them women, benefited from alternative livelihood activities and protection-risk mitigation projects.
- UNHCR provided 29,000 NFI kits to approximately 175,000 people in 2010. Post-distribution monitoring was conducted at seven locations to determine if NFIs were the appropriate form of assistance, if alternatives could be considered, and if any diversion occurred. In addition, 24,000 people benefited from 4,000 fire-retardant emergency tents and 300 families were provided with transitional shelter units. Some 250 IDP households were assisted with voluntary relocation in Galkayo as part of the inter-agency effort to find durable solutions for IDPs.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR monitored violations of human rights and persuaded all actors to adhere to basic protection principles. Data and analysis derived from the population movement tracking tool and the protection monitoring network highlighted civilian casualties caused by military actions against insurgents.

Community participation and self-management

- People of concern to UNHCR took part in participatory assessment and community mobilization, and were represented in leadership management structures. They also participated in programme monitoring and evaluation. Community self-management and equal representation still needs to be strengthened.

Durable solutions

- In the absence of local integration and prospects for voluntary repatriation, resettlement remains the only durable solution. Despite difficulties in undertaking resettlement interviews, as travelling to Somalia is

limited due to security reasons, 190 households were resettled in 2010.

Logistics and operations support

- A warehouse with the capacity of 10,000 NFI kits was maintained in Galckayo.

| Constraints |

The difficult funding environment left a great number of needs unmet, especially in shelter, NFIs, and support to livelihoods. UNHCR was unable to reach agreement with the authorities on a framework for the resumption of registration in Somaliland. Initially, refugees did not respond positively to plans to increase livelihood opportunities and discontinue their monthly allowances, despite outreach and dialogue. A number of refugees believed that participating in livelihood activities would hamper their efforts to be resettled; however, explanations about the resettlement process and the benefits of the projects allayed most fears.

Humanitarian access, particularly in the South-Central region, continued to be a major constraint. The security situation prevented implementation, monitoring and



UNHCR distributes non-food items in Hala Bokhad IDP camp in Galckayo.

evaluation of UNHCR projects in the Field. Access to Mogadishu and other areas in the South-Central region remained extremely limited, while movement within Somaliland and Puntland is more feasible but requires special security measures. UNHCR was able to re-establish its presence in Mogadishu in September, although national staff mobility remained limited. Some staff members in areas controlled by insurgents in the South-Central region were relocated due to security concerns.

Financial information

Funds received by the operation were insufficient to address all identified needs. While humanitarian access was restricted in several parts of the country, the demand for improved accountability and risk management increased. Self-reliance and livelihood efforts suffered most from inadequate funding. The targets could not be reached. The greatest impact was felt by populations with specific needs, especially IDP women. The lack of alternative livelihood activities exposed this group to additional protection risks during firewood collection and other activities. Low funding levels resulted in inadequate staffing for refugee status determination (RSD) and a backlog of cases in Somaliland. Insufficient staffing also prevented UNHCR from providing comprehensive individual counselling.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR re-established its presence in Mogadishu in September 2010, after a two-year absence.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| □ Number of offices | 6 |
| □ Total staff | 90 |
| International | 19 |
| National | 57 |
| JPOs | 2 |
| UNVs | 10 |
| Others | 2 |

Working with others

UNHCR worked with 31 implementing partners in Somalia in 2010 and led the protection and the emergency shelter/NFI clusters as part of the coordinated approach to IDPs in Somalia. It also participated in the establishment of the Common Humanitarian Fund. In late 2010 the Humanitarian Coordinator established a Nairobi-based Puntland IDP task force to devise an overall strategy to improve the situation of IDPs in Puntland. UNHCR played a lead role in the task force, together with OCHA.

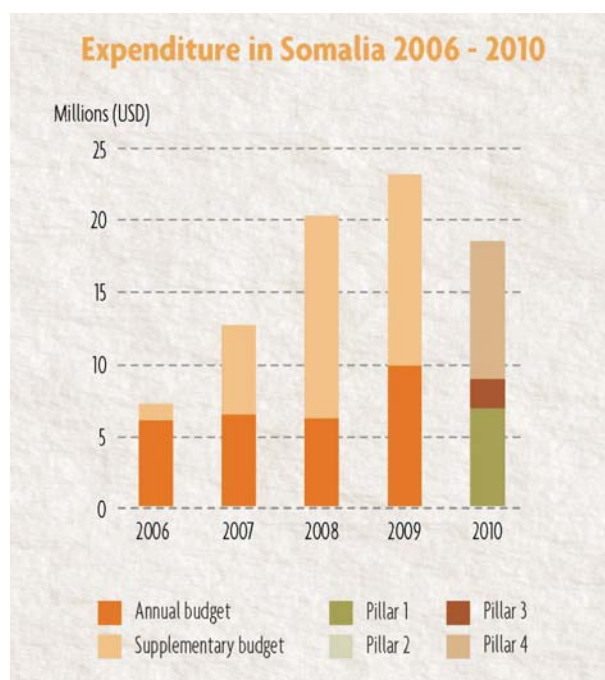
Overall assessment

Despite the limits on access and lack of security, UNHCR continued to provide emergency humanitarian support to populations in need. In the South-Central region, the Office worked closely with national and international NGOs to ensure the delivery of aid. Moreover, UNHCR has increased

its accountability to donors and the international community through post-distribution monitoring of NFI delivery.

UNHCR strengthened IDPs' skills and enhanced their livelihood opportunities. Protection-risk mitigation projects targeted women and youth. UNHCR also coordinated the provision of humanitarian aid in the field, providing valuable tools for monitoring, planning and evaluation. Through these tools, other UN agencies and humanitarian actors in Somalia have access to vital information on displacement and violations of human rights, information that is instrumental in planning interventions and developing a coordinated response.

| Partners | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Implementing partners | |
| Government: | Ministry of Resettlement/Rehabilitation |
| NGOs: | Access Aid and Development, Action in Semi-Arid Lands, Agricultural and Rural Development Organization, Bay Women Development Network, Center For Development And Child Rights, Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation In Somaliland, Galckayo Education Center For Peace and Development , Galckayo Medical Foundation, Hargeisa Voluntary Youth Committee, Hiran Women Action on Advocacy for Peace and Human Rights, Intersom Relief and Development Organization, KAALO Relief and Development, Puntland Center for Human Rights and Democracy (PUNCHAD), Sean Deverux Human Rights Organization, Somali Association for Rehabilitation and Development, Somali Human Rights Association, Somali Minority Rights And Aid Forum, Somali Social Development Organisation, Somaliland People's Development Organisation, TAAKULO Community Development Volunteers, University of Hargeisa, We Are Women Activists (WAWA), <i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i> , Danish Refugee Council, Intersos, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International, Save the Children Fund UK, <i>Gruppo Per Le Relazioni Transculturali</i> , Veterinary Aid UK |
| Others: | UNV |
| Operational partners | |
| Government: | Ministries of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; the Interior; State Security and Disarmament; the National Refugee Commission in Somaliland; and the Ministries of Security and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration; the Interior; Planning and International Cooperation; and Information in Puntland |
| Others: | FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WFP, WHO |



Budget, income and expenditure in Somalia | USD

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| FINAL BUDGET | 17,407,488 | 2,117,000 | 47,782,485 | 67,306,973 |
| Income from contributions ¹ | 4,044,087 | 288,900 | 9,154,656 | 13,487,642 |
| Other funds available | 2,736,872 | 1,825,298 | 1,787,349 | 6,349,519 |
| TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE | 6,780,958 | 2,114,198 | 10,942,004 | 19,837,161 |

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

| <i>Favourable protection environment</i> | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| International and regional instruments | 19,889 | 0 | 0 | 19,889 |
| National legal framework | 97,974 | 0 | 32,682 | 130,655 |
| National administrative framework | 19,889 | 0 | 35,414 | 55,303 |
| National and regional migration policy | 50,037 | 0 | 45,875 | 95,911 |
| Prevention of displacement | 0 | 0 | 35,536 | 35,536 |
| Prevention of statelessness | 19,889 | 0 | 0 | 19,889 |
| Co-operation with partners | 19,921 | 0 | 612,843 | 632,764 |
| Public attitudes towards persons of concern | 48,892 | 0 | 37,315 | 86,207 |
| Access to territory | 0 | 0 | 35,414 | 35,414 |
| <i>Non-refoulement</i> | 55,267 | 0 | 32,682 | 87,949 |
| Environmental protection | 0 | 169,410 | 0 | 169,410 |
| Subtotal | 331,756 | 169,410 | 867,761 | 1,368,927 |
| <i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i> | | | | |
| Reception conditions | 36,281 | 0 | 111,178 | 147,459 |
| Registration and profiling | 288,777 | 0 | 243,176 | 531,953 |
| Access to asylum procedures | 110,145 | 0 | 0 | 110,145 |
| Refugee and stateless definitions | 32,651 | 0 | 0 | 32,651 |
| Fair and efficient status determination | 206,887 | 0 | 0 | 206,887 |
| Family reunification | 32,651 | 0 | 0 | 32,651 |
| Individual documentation | 32,651 | 0 | 0 | 32,651 |
| Civil status documentation | 34,466 | 0 | 0 | 34,466 |
| Subtotal | 774,507 | 0 | 354,354 | 1,128,861 |
| <i>Security from violence and exploitation</i> | | | | |
| Impact on host communities | 307,240 | 0 | 79,692 | 386,933 |
| Effects of armed conflict | 0 | 0 | 66,150 | 66,150 |
| Law enforcement | 45,209 | 0 | 0 | 45,209 |
| Community security management system | 0 | 0 | 43,424 | 43,424 |
| Gender-based violence | 104,782 | 0 | 346,241 | 451,024 |
| Protection of children | 48,688 | 0 | 85,046 | 133,734 |
| Non-arbitrary detention | 0 | 0 | 118,572 | 118,572 |
| Access to legal remedies | 65,618 | 0 | 40,691 | 106,309 |
| Subtotal | 571,538 | 0 | 779,816 | 1,351,354 |

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Basic needs and essential services</i> | | | | |
| Shelter and other infrastructure | 154,337 | 72,990 | 604,206 | 831,533 |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items | 340,903 | 415,311 | 988,104 | 1,744,318 |
| Primary health care | 420,298 | 0 | 0 | 420,298 |
| HIV and AIDS | 307,327 | 0 | 94,843 | 402,170 |
| Education | 221,524 | 0 | 0 | 221,524 |
| Services for groups with specific needs | 255,169 | 0 | 138 | 255,307 |
| Subtotal | 1,699,558 | 488,300 | 1,687,290 | 3,875,149 |
| <i>Community participation and self-management</i> | | | | |
| Participatory assessment and community mobilisation | 88,661 | 144,771 | 141,610 | 375,043 |
| Community self-management and equal representation | 98,189 | 0 | 148,862 | 247,051 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 234,570 | 455,105 | 1,023,445 | 1,713,120 |
| Subtotal | 421,420 | 599,876 | 1,313,917 | 2,335,214 |
| <i>Durable solutions</i> | | | | |
| Voluntary return | 0 | 141,206 | 0 | 141,206 |
| Resettlement | 302,973 | 0 | 0 | 302,973 |
| Subtotal | 302,973 | 141,206 | 0 | 444,179 |
| <i>External relations</i> | | | | |
| Public information | 0 | 0 | 169 | 169 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 169 | 169 |
| <i>Logistics and operations support</i> | | | | |
| Supply chain and logistics | 636,068 | 242,144 | 1,201,284 | 2,079,496 |
| Programme management, coordination and support | 1,062,892 | 223,039 | 1,331,014 | 2,616,946 |
| Subtotal | 1,698,961 | 465,184 | 2,532,298 | 4,696,442 |
| Instalments to implementing partners | 980,245 | 250,221 | 1,995,216 | 3,225,681 |
| Total | 6,780,958 | 2,114,198 | 9,530,820 | 18,425,977 |

¹ 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.