



# **SOMALIA SITUATION**

## Supplementary Appeal

Protection and Assistance to Somali IDPs and Refugees  
in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti

2007 - 2008

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# Introduction

## Executive Summary

The continuous forced displacement of Somalis over the past 20 years has turned into a real exodus. In 1991 and 1992, three million people, approximately half of the country's population at the time, were displaced. Most sought asylum in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Djibouti and Yemen as a result of generalised armed conflict after the fall of the Siad Barre regime. More recently, severe drought, floods, famine and loss of access to traditional grazing grounds and water sources have severely disrupted the already precarious livelihoods of many Somalis, which in turn has exacerbated tribal conflicts over limited resources.

The humanitarian situation, mainly in south and central Somalia, deteriorated further during the first quarter of 2007. Fighting between the Islamist Court Union (ICU), a group of Sharia Courts in control of the capital, and the Transitional Federal Government resulted in additional displacement both internally to the relatively more stable north and externally to neighbouring countries and beyond. In March and April 2007, Mogadishu witnessed the worst fighting in almost two decades, which caused the displacement of nearly 400,000 people.

Against the backdrop of this humanitarian crisis in Somalia caused by severe drought, floods and armed conflict, the international community strives to assist an estimated 400,000 to 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as well as to reach thousands of newly displaced. The current conflict also affects neighbouring countries that have received thousands of new Somali refugees in addition to those longer staying refugees who had arrived in the past.

In 2007-2008, UNHCR will continue to search for durable solutions for Somali IDPs and refugees. Within this Supplementary Programme, UNHCR will assist the newly displaced population within

Somalia, including IDPs in Puntland and Somaliland, with shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs). Furthermore, UNHCR will assist new Somali refugees in neighbouring Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti through a multi-sectoral assistance programme. UNHCR is already assisting hundreds of thousands of Somali refugees in these countries within its Annual Programme. However, the operations in these countries will require additional support in order to continue to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals.

UNHCR also participates in joint interventions of the humanitarian community within the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) framework in Somalia. UNHCR activities include the leadership of the Protection Cluster and, with OCHA, the IDP Task Force; profiling of IDPs; establishment of a protection monitoring system; tracking of conflict, drought and flood-induced population movements and building the capacity of national partners. Moreover, UNHCR and UN Habitat jointly lead the Shelter Cluster, with UNHCR being the lead agency for emergency and temporary shelter and UN Habitat assuming responsibility for permanent shelter solutions.



*UNHCR staff distributing blankets, cooking utensils and tents to IDPs in Lafole, 21 kilometers south of Mogadishu, Somalia. /UNHCR/S. Abdulle*

## Working Environment

### The Context

As of January 2007, out of an estimated population of over seven million people some 450,000 Somalis were still living as refugees outside of the country. About 315,000 live in neighbouring countries (Djibouti 9,000, Ethiopia 16,400, Kenya 194,000 and Yemen 95,000) where they have been recognised on *prima facie* basis. The rest are scattered in several countries on the continent or elsewhere. Thousands continue to make the dangerous crossing from Puntland to Yemen every year often hoping to move further to neighbouring countries and beyond.

Some 400,000 Somalis are internally displaced and most of them live in and around the city of Mogadishu (250,000), in Puntland (70,000) and in Somaliland (40,000). Most of IDPs originate from rural areas of the south and central parts of the country and fled to Mogadishu after the fall of the government in 1991 in search of security, jobs and basic social services. Others fled to parts of the country they thought would offer them relative safety, such as Somaliland after the former had declared its independence in 1991. Puntland became another destination for thousands of IDPs after 1998. Internal displacement in Somalia is characterised by the incidence of rural to urban migration and loss of clan affiliation and traditional livelihoods.

A lack of security, absence of infrastructure and services, shortage of experienced local partners, multitude of local *de facto* authorities and disintegration of the traditional clan system are amongst the factors hampering humanitarian operations in south and central Somalia. It is expected that the security situation and humanitarian access will improve through an on-going negotiation process and involvement of the international community.

### The Needs

IDPs, particularly those in urban centres, have very limited access to human rights protection, security and basic services. In absence of livelihood opportunities many of them resort to manual labour and begging. The vast majority of IDPs live in temporary settlements on privately-owned lands. The population density in IDP settlements is very high and the living conditions are amongst the worst in Africa.

As a part of the international community's response to recent displacement of Somalis, UNHCR will provide protection and emergency assistance in domestic needs and emergency shelter to IDPs inside Somalia and protection and multi-sectoral assistance to new asylum-seekers in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti.



*Young Somali refugee girl in Dadaab, Kenya./UNHCR/B. Bannon*

## Main Objectives

The main UNHCR objectives for this Supplementary Programme are:

- Enhance the protection situation and improve the current living conditions of IDPs, refugees, returnees and other vulnerable populations;
- Promote and search for durable solutions for refugees, IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations;
- Assist the newly displaced population within Somalia with emergency relief items, including shelter materials and NFIs;
- Provide protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti.

With the successful implementation of the programme it is expected that:

- Protection initiatives, such as protection monitoring and population movement tracking, are established and functioning as part of an effective early warning system and lead to a greater predictability and improved humanitarian response;
- Durable solutions, including permanent settlement or return to the place of origin, begin to be implemented for IDPs and returnees;
- NFIs and emergency shelter are provided to the newly displaced in Somalia;
- New refugees in neighbouring countries covered by this Supplementary Appeal receive protection and multi-sectoral assistance.

## Planning Figures

New Somali IDPs and refugees assisted within this Supplementary Programme:

Type of population	Country	JUL 2007		DEC 2008	
		Total in country	To be assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	To be assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Kenya	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
	Ethiopia	20,000	20,000	26,000	26,000
	Yemen	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Djibouti	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
IDPs	Somalia	438,000	250,000	450,000	400,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>500,000</b>	<b>312,000</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>478,000</b>

Please note that these are planning figures reflecting the current phase of displacement. An extended profiling of the IDP population has been undertaken by UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council during the first half of 2007. Regular updates on population movements will be shared with donors and other concerned bodies. It is expected that the improvement of the security situation will facilitate access to IDPs, especially in south and central Somalia.

# Somalia

## Working Environment

The humanitarian situation in Somalia, mainly in the south and central areas of the country, further deteriorated in the first half of 2007. The devastation caused by the flooding at the end of 2006, was further compounded by the armed conflict between the TFG forces, supported by Ethiopian troops, and insurgents comprising the remnants of the ICU and Hawiye clans in early 2007. Mogadishu witnessed the worst fighting in almost two decades from March to April 2007.

As a result of this fighting and the insecurity that followed, more than 400,000 people were displaced from Mogadishu alone, with some 125,000 having returned by the end of June 2007. Thus, according to the UNHCR population movement tracking and protection monitoring, an estimated 279,000 people remain displaced from Mogadishu as of the end of June, with a vast majority of IDPs remaining in the Shabelles, with 68,000 now in Middle Shabelle and 84,000 in Lower Shabelle. As the areas nearest to Mogadishu such as Afgooye became increasingly crowded, IDPs have moved to regions further from the capital, including Somaliland and Puntland. Reports show that ongoing violence in July continues to produce displacement.

Against the backdrop of this humanitarian crisis, the international community strives to assist an estimated 400,000 IDPs as well as to reach thousands of newly displaced. IDPs, particularly in urban centres, have very limited access to human rights protection, security and basic services. In absence of livelihood opportunities, many resort to manual labour and begging. The vast majority live in temporary settlements on privately-owned land subject to abuse by landowners who frequently charge high rent forcing IDPs to settle in extreme densities. Conditions are amongst the worst in Africa.

Having lost their assets and livelihoods, the basic human security of IDPs is many times solely dependent on the support and social safety nets offered by their clans, which now in the most of cases is nonexistent. In addition, many IDPs who belong to weak ethnic groups are often subjected to clan-based discrimination and human rights violations in urban slums and shanty towns. A UNDP-led assessment of IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Bossaso (Puntland) reported that 39 per cent were survivors of armed robbery; 8 per cent of rape; 5 per cent of torture; while 48 per cent stated that members of their family had been killed.

As an emergency response to the most recent displacements in Afgooye and Balcad (close to Mogadishu), UNHCR funded from its operational reserve the airlift from its Dubai stockpile to Baidoa (Baydhaba) enough NFIs for 9,000 families. This is in addition to the already pre-positioned stocks of NFIs for 5,000 families in Mogadishu. Since late last year, NFIs packages have been distributed to 40,000 IDPs in Galkayo area. South and central Somalia remaining classified under UN Security Phase 4 or 5, the presence of UNHCR staff is limited.



*Some 41,000 Somalis fleeing fighting in Mogadishu have set up a make shift encampment in the town of Afgooye, 30 kilometers from the capital. /UNHCR/S. Abdul*

## Programme at a glance

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	438,000 IDPs
<b>Timeframe</b>	July 2007 - December 2008
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 22,558,652

## Main Objectives

In 2007, UNHCR will continue to search for durable solutions for IDPs and participate in the implementation of the joint UN IDP strategy for Somalia. The main UNHCR objectives in Somalia within this Supplementary Programme are:

- Assist the newly displaced population with emergency relief items, including shelter materials and NFIs.
- Enhance the protection situation and improve the current living conditions of

IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations.

- Promote and search for durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable populations.

To achieve these objectives, UNHCR and the UN Country Team will continue with the interventions initiated in 2006 in Somaliland and Puntland, while scaling up interventions in south and central Somalia when humanitarian access improves.

## Strategy and Activities

### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidation of UNHCR leadership and technical relevance within the Protection and Shelter Clusters.</li> <li>• Provision of support to protection activities of the "protection monitoring network".</li> <li>• Continuation of profiling of the IDP population.</li> <li>• Enhancement of effective strategic partnerships and achieve complementarities between UNHCR, UN agencies and NGOs as the essential platform for attaining the integration of returnees and IDPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHCR Somalia has capacity to provide effective leadership in both clusters.</li> <li>• Capacity building, including <i>on-the job</i> training, is provided to protection monitoring network partners.</li> <li>• Small grant funds are made available for protection monitoring network partners.</li> <li>• The IDP profiling field exercises are conducted in selected locations. Findings are used as baseline data and providing entry points for the design of assistance programmes.</li> </ul>

### Transport/Logistics

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation, warehousing and distribution of NFIs to newly displaced populations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFIs are made available in sufficient quantity for IDPs.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups are prioritized in the distribution of the relief items.</li> </ul>

### Domestic Needs/Household Support

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and distribution of NFIs, including plastic sheets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, blankets, sanitary materials and soap.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient quantities of NFIs are available for rapid deployment to the target populations.</li> </ul>

### Shelter/Other Infrastructure

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to newly displaced populations with emergency shelter.</li> <li>Provision of shelter and basic services in order to improve the living conditions in the existing IDP settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency shelter needs are met in selected sites and settlements.</li> <li>Selected sites in major urban centres are developed for IDPs.</li> <li>Shelter assistance is provided to the most vulnerable.</li> <li>Basic communal infrastructure is functional where feasible.</li> <li>Beneficiaries are involved in the construction of shelter.</li> </ul>

### Community Services

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fostering the reintegration of IDPs through community-based programmes focusing on improvement of protection conditions, the access to basic services (water, education, health and sanitation) and creation of livelihood opportunities through income generation activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDP communities enjoy basic human rights.</li> <li>Empowerment and self-reliance of IDPs, particularly women, female headed households and children are increasing.</li> <li>Community monitoring and mobilization are enhanced.</li> <li>Communities are ready to address identified protection concerns with the support of the international community.</li> </ul>

### Legal Assistance/Protection

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of awareness raising and training to all relevant actors such as national, local and traditional authorities, land owners and the affected populations on the rights of IDPs.</li> <li>Assistance to the reduction of crime and in the provision of adequate security conditions, especially for women, children and vulnerable groups, through community mobilization activities in the IDP settlements.</li> <li>Monitoring, in collaboration with other international actors, that durable solutions designed for the IDPs are consistent with international protection standards, including voluntariness, safety and dignity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDPs are provided legal assistance as necessary (i.e. on land issues).</li> <li>Law enforcement and judicial system staff are trained on the IDP Guiding Principles, women's and children's rights and other human rights issues.</li> <li>IDP communities are supported and trained to ensure the security in their settlements.</li> <li>IDP communities are empowered to participate in the local, regional and country-level peace and reconciliation processes.</li> <li>Through better understanding of the situation of IDPs after profiling of selected settlements, authorities and partners are supported and their capacity to deal with IDPs is enhanced. IDPs accorded same rights as other nationals in the design and implementation of durable solutions.</li> </ul>

## Agency Operational Support (to Implementing Partners)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of overall administrative and management support to IDPs and host communities.</li> <li>• Ensuring the adherence to the Somalia Minimum Operation Safety Standards.</li> <li>• Capacity building and institutional support provided to partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of all interventions are undertaken as appropriate.</li> <li>• Data management support for protection monitoring is provided through the establishment, maintenance and use of databases and other similar tools.</li> <li>• Data entry capacity is enhanced and community outreach is supported.</li> <li>• Security escorts and guard services are provided as needed.</li> <li>• Necessary office supplies and equipment are procured.</li> </ul>

## Challenges

The combination of insecurity and lack of access to south and central Somalia continues to pose a major challenge for the provision of protection and humanitarian assistance to the Somali displaced populations. In addition, the weak

capacity of the authorities and national partners as well as limited presence of international NGOs on the ground, poses a significant challenge to the implementation of planned activities.

## Partners

### Government Agencies:

Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction  
 Ministry of Interior, State Security and DDR  
 National Refugee Commission

### NGOs:

Agriculture Development Organization  
 Agrocare and School Aid Organization  
 Center for Education and Development  
 Community-Based Rehabilitation Services  
 Danish Refugee Council  
 Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development  
 Hijra Organisation for Welfare & Development  
 Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee  
 Islamic Relief  
 Norwegian Refugee Council  
 Puntland Development Research Center  
 Relief and Development Organisation  
 SAACID  
 Sahan Research and Development Organisation  
 Save Somali Women & Children

Somali Red Crescent Society  
 Somali Women Concern  
 Somali Minority Vision in Action and Relief Development Organisation  
 Somali Reunification Women Union

### Others:

FAO  
 OCHA  
 UNDP  
 UNFPA  
 UNHABITAT  
 UNICEF  
 WFP  
 WHO

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Somalia – Budget Requirements – July 2007-December 2008			
Sectors	Jul-Dec 2007	2008	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	2,839,689	3,221,406	6,061,095
Transport/Logistics	690,000	994,285	1,684,285
Domestic Needs/Household Support	2,096,700	2,907,429	5,004,129
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	2,893,720	1,277,143	4,170,863
Community Services	311,000	128,571	439,571
Legal Assistance/Protection	811,441	454,286	1,265,727
Agency Operational Support	324,679	162,857	487,536
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>9,967,229</b>	<b>9,145,977</b>	<b>19,113,206</b>
7% Indirect Costs	697,706	640,218	1,337,924
Programme Support	960,168	1,147,354	2,107,522
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,625,103</b>	<b>10,933,549</b>	<b>22,558,652</b>



*IDPs of minority Bantu clan living in difficult conditions in Bulu Jawanley settlement in Galkayo./UNHCR/S. Butscher*

# Kenya

## Working Environment

At the beginning of 2007, UNHCR was assisting over 170,000 Somali refugees, of which more than 30,000 had arrived Kenya by late October 2006 as a result of civil strife and drought in Somalia. This influx, which is continuing, has put a heavy strain on UNHCR's ability to provide protection and assistance to refugees in Dadaab camp which is already reaching its maximum absorption capacity. In fact, Kenyan Government has asked UNHCR to accommodate now on all new refugees to Kakuma camp.

In Kenya, it is expected that the current flow of Somali asylum-seekers managing to cross the border and arrive Dadaab will continue and reach 10,000 persons by the end of 2007. This is based

on the assumption that (i) the Government of Kenya will continue to maintain the border closed between Kenya and Somalia (since 3 January 2007) and (ii) it will allow UNHCR to register new Somali refugees on condition that UNHCR will transfer them, after initial registration in Dadaab, to Kakuma refugee camp. By the end of June 2007, an estimated 10,000 new arrivals had reached Dadaab.

In 2008, it is likely that similar rate of new Somali arrivals will continue totalling 10,000 persons by the end of year.

### Programme at a glance

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 new Somali refugees (10,000 in 2007 and 10,000 in 2008)
<b>Timeframe</b>	July 2007- December 2008
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD. 7,475,555

## Main Objectives

UNHCR's objectives in Kenya within this Supplementary Programme are:

- Provide new Somali arrivals protection and initial emergency assistance in Dadaab camp pending their transfer to Kakuma.
- Transfer up to 20,000 new Somali arrivals to Kakuma refugee camp where they will be accommodated pending a durable solution, in keeping with the policy of the Government of Kenya.

*UNHCR and NGO staff loading relief items on a truck in Liboi, Kenya, to assist Somali refugees./UNHCR/S. Marotic*



## Strategy and Activities

### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of UNHCR's capacity for border monitoring.</li> <li>Reinforcement of coordination mechanism with other actors such as UN agencies and NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to protection improved due to UNHCR's enhanced border monitoring capacity.</li> <li>Coordination on protection issues improved with all relevant actors.</li> </ul>

### Food

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of food for new arrivals in Dadaab, while in transit and upon arrival to Kakuma refugee camp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some 20,000 refugees are provided with hot meals while in transit to Kakuma refugee camp.</li> <li>All refugees are provided food in Kakuma prior to the provision of food by the WFP.</li> </ul>

### Transport/Logistics

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation of refugees to Kakuma camp from Dadaab camp.</li> <li>Transportation of project material to Kakuma camp.</li> <li>Purchase of additional fuel for camp security vehicles and generator for water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some 20,000 refugees are transferred from Dadaab to Kakuma refugee camp safely.</li> <li>NFIs and shelter material purchased in Nairobi and Lodwar are transported to Kakuma camp.</li> <li>Additional fuel is purchased.</li> </ul>

### Domestic Needs/Household Support

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of assorted NFIs to refugees.</li> <li>Provision of energy saving stoves and devices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some 20,000 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans, 5,000 tarpaulins, 5,000 kitchen sets, 10,000 sleeping mats, 120 MT of soap and 14,600 MT of firewood are provided for new arrivals.</li> <li>5,000 'maendeleo stoves' and mud-stoves are provided.</li> </ul>

### Water Supply

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extension of water reticulation system.</li> <li>Provision of additional tap-stands.</li> <li>Purchase of generators for additional water supply.</li> <li>Provision of additional chemicals for water purification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new arrivals receive 20 litres of water per person per day.</li> <li>Total of 333 additional tap stands are in place (one water point for 80 persons).</li> <li>Four generators and spare parts are purchased to provide water to new arrivals.</li> <li>All refugees have access to potable water.</li> </ul>

### Sanitation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of additional latrines.</li> <li>Increase in dump sites within the camps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 1,333 latrines are constructed (one latrine per 15 persons).</li> <li>Some 40 dump sites are built around the camp to reduce vector-borne diseases.</li> </ul>

## Health/Nutrition

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reparation of existing health facilities.</li> <li>• Recruitment of additional health workers from the community as well as qualified medical personnel.</li> <li>• Purchase of additional drugs and medical supplies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health post is repaired and equipped to ensure adequate service delivery.</li> <li>• One Doctor, two Clinical Officers, six Community Nurses/Midwives, ten Traditional Birth Attendants and 20 Community Health Workers are hired to provide medical services to the refugees.</li> <li>• All refugees have access to medical treatment thus ensuring that morbidity and mortality rates are kept well within the minimum standards.</li> </ul>

## Shelter/Other Infrastructure

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 5,000 shelters.</li> <li>• Site preparation, plot demarcation and fencing of new blocks.</li> <li>• Recruitment of additional staff.</li> <li>• Reparation of reception centres in Kakuma.</li> <li>• Provision of temporary shelter.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All refugee families among the new arrivals are assisted to complete construction of appropriate shelter.</li> <li>• Site preparation takes into account clan and ethnic issues as well as providing adequate surface area as per minimum standards.</li> <li>• Staff is hired to ensure that the implementation of activities is undertaken expeditiously (two foremen and twenty carpenters and masons.)</li> <li>• On arrival to Kakuma, refugees are accommodated at the reception centres, which will provide adequate security particularly to women and children.</li> <li>• Pending the construction of shelters, refugees are provided with necessary materials (poles/sticks/nails) to construct temporary shelters.</li> </ul>

## Community Services

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sanitary materials.</li> <li>• Recruitment of additional counsellors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All women and girls of reproductive age receive sanitary materials.</li> <li>• Victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) are provided with counselling.</li> </ul>

## Crop Production

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of agricultural kits and technical advice to new Somali refugees upon arrival to Kakuma camp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The food security and income generation of refugees improve through agricultural activities.</li> </ul>

## Education

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refurbishment of existing educational facilities.</li> <li>• Purchase of additional educational materials and supplies.</li> <li>• Recruitment of additional national teachers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two schools are equipped and repaired to accommodate the new students.</li> <li>• All new arrivals are sending their children to school where they are provided with adequate learning materials.</li> <li>• Additional national teachers are hired, particularly in the primary schools, to meet the needs of the new students.</li> </ul>

## Legal Assistance/ Protection

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of additional staff and purchase of registration materials and equipment for the screening and registration of the new arrivals.</li> <li>• Enhancement of security through the construction of an additional police post.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Dadaab all new arrivals undergo screening and registration by UNHCR and Government authorities to ensure that refugees with specific needs are identified and provided with appropriate documentation to decrease risks of detention or <i>refoulement</i>.</li> <li>• Refugees are provided with physical protection while in transit and upon settling in the Kakuma camp.</li> </ul>

## Agency Operational Support (to Implementing Partners)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of necessary training and support to all implementing partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing partners are fully involved in the implementation of sectoral activities to ensure that all new arrivals are provided with the necessary services and assistance.</li> </ul>

## Challenges

It is expected that the Government of Kenya will facilitate timely registration of refugees and ensure their security during transportation and settlement in Kakuma camp. The logistical operation of moving large numbers of refugees

from Dadaab to Kakuma camp is complex and expensive and will need to be managed during the dry seasons by an experienced implementing partner.

## Partners

### Government Agencies:

The Refugee Affairs Department of the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons

### NGOs:

International Rescue Committee  
Lutheran World Federation

### Others:

*Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ)  
International Organisation for Migration

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Kenya – Budget Requirements – July 2007- December 2008			
Sectors	Jul-Dec 2007	2008	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	65,000	111,500	176,500
Food	102,000	284,000	386,000
Transport/Logistics	1,835,000	343,000	2,178,000
Domestic Needs/Household Support	216,300	432,000	648,300
Water Supply	43,800	306,000	349,800
Sanitation	160,500	169,000	329,500
Health/Nutrition	10,000	597,000	607,000
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	525,000	350,000	875,000
Community Services	0	143,000	143,000
Education	0	266,000	266,000
Crop Production	0	20,000	20,000
Legal Assistance/Protection	60,000	148,000	208,000
Agency Operational Support	452,400	347,000	799,400
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>3,470,000</b>	<b>3,516,500</b>	<b>6,986,500</b>
7% Indirect Costs	242,900	246,155	489,055
Programme Support	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,712,900</b>	<b>3,762,655</b>	<b>7,475,555</b>



*Somali refugee girl in Dadaab camp, Kenya./UNHCR/B. Bannon*

# Ethiopia

## Working Environment

At the peak of the Somali refugee crisis in the early 1990's, the Somali region of Ethiopia hosted nearly 630,000 Somali refugees in eight camps. The majority were repatriated between 1997 and 2005 and all camps were closed except one camp in Kebribeyah, which still hosts some 16,500 refugees. Furthermore, due to renewed fighting, 4,000 new refugees have recently arrived in Ethiopia from south and central Somalia via Somaliland. These Somalis have now been granted refugee status by the Ethiopian Government. UNHCR has started to relocate the refugees from Kebribeyah area to a reopened camp at Teferi Ber. In Teferi Ber camp refugees will receive food, NFIs, shelter materials and will benefit from a temporary health centre. In other parts of Ethiopia, mainly in Dolo and Gode area, there are some additional 16,000 Somalis who also claim to have fled fighting and insecurity in south and central Somalia and are currently undergoing screening procedure. Additional resources are needed in order to continue providing protection and assistance to new arrivals.

There has been a marked decline in security conditions in eastern Ethiopia. In the Somali region humanitarian workers have become targets as the conflict between the Ogaden National Liberation Front and Ethiopian Federal Government has intensified. This has reduced the humanitarian access of UN agencies and their NGO partners to key areas along the Somali border in eastern Ethiopia. UNHCR's Emergency Response Team is currently based in Gode to collect accurate population data and prepare for the delivery of community based assistance.



### Programme at a glance

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 new Somali refugees
<b>Timeframe</b>	July 2007 - December 2008
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 12,545,215

## Main Objectives

The main UNHCR objectives in Ethiopia within this supplementary programme are:

- Ensure physical safety of refugees through enhanced presence of UNHCR and its partners.
- Establish a new camp site in Teferi Ber in north-east Ethiopia to relocate refugees, as well as to receive new arrivals.

- Provide community-based assistance to an estimated 16,000 new arrivals in Gode/Dolo area in south-east Ethiopia where the asylum-seekers are being hosted within the local communities, whose limited resources are already over-stretched.

*Photo above: Local residents in Teferi Ber in eastern Ethiopia draw water from well repaired by UNHCR to ensure water supply in this refugee hosting area. /UNHCR/M. Mutuli*

## Strategy and Activities

### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce UNHCR presence in border area in eastern Ethiopia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Somali refugees are identified, registered and relocated to safe places further from the frontier.</li> </ul>

### Transport/Logistics

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of adequate supply of goods and services to the refugees.</li> <li>Transportation of refugees from Kebribeyah site to Teferi Ber camp.</li> <li>Establish an adequate storage system for NFIs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient amount of NFIs are received on time.</li> <li>Access roads are well maintained.</li> <li>More than 4,000 refugees are moved to Teferi Ber camp.</li> <li>New warehouses are set up.</li> </ul>

### Domestic Needs/Household Support

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of NFIs to new refugees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some 20,000 refugees are provided with NFIs.</li> </ul>

### Water Supply

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and rehabilitation of shallow wells in Teferi Ber, Dolo Ado, Bare, Suftu and Dolo Bay, and drilling of boreholes in Teferi Ber.</li> <li>Water management training and water purification activities in communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee population is provided with adequate quantities of water including for sanitation (15 litres of water per person per day).</li> <li>Fifteen shallow wells and two boreholes are constructed.</li> </ul>

### Sanitation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of family pit latrines.</li> <li>Construction of communal and public latrines.</li> <li>Construction of waste disposal pits.</li> <li>Promotion of community hygienic programmes through training and awareness raising.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees have access to adequate latrine facilities and garbage disposal areas.</li> <li>Some 30 blocks of gender-segregated communal latrines are constructed.</li> <li>Fifteen waste disposal pits are constructed.</li> </ul>

### Community Services

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of self sufficiency of women through vocational skills training.</li> <li>Building of leadership capacity of the members of the Refugee Central Committee, youth association and women's association to enhance their ability to represent their community and peers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thirty female head of families have attained self reliance.</li> <li>Goat rearing and donkey cart project are implemented in Dolo and Bare.</li> <li>Women representation accounts for 50 per cent in the established committees.</li> <li>Community based Sexual and Gender-Based Violence prevention and response programmes are in place.</li> </ul>

## Shelter

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of plastic sheeting and shelter construction materials to new arrivals.</li><li>• Undertaking of a topographic survey to demarcate the refugee settlements and infrastructure, including drainage systems, in the camps.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refugees are provided with adequate shelter materials to construct dwellings.</li><li>• Refugees are living in a planned camp settlement.</li></ul>

## Health/Nutrition

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Construction of a health centre to provide basic health services in Teferi Ber camp.</li><li>• Rehabilitation of existing health centres in Gode.</li><li>• Provision of drugs and medical equipments.</li><li>• Provision of community training to combat Female Genital Mutilation and HIV and AIDS.</li><li>• Provision of nutrition programme in Teferi Ber and therapeutic feeding programme in Gode.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refugees are enjoying universal access to primary health care (preventive and curative).</li><li>• Malnourished refugee children benefit from nutrition programme.</li></ul>

## Education

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assistance to local schools in Teferi Ber and Gode areas.</li><li>• Provision of furniture and teaching materials.</li><li>• Training of school teachers.</li><li>• Construction of preschool and non formal education learning centres.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refugee community has access to quality basic education.</li><li>• At least 60 per cent of refugee children have access to schools.</li></ul>

## Crop Production

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide technical advice seeds and tools to refugees at Teferi Ber.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The food security of refugees is improved through small scale gardening.</li></ul>

## Forestry (Environment)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment of environmental protection programme.</li><li>• Provision of alternative fuel supply to preserve already fragile environment in Teferi Ber.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nursery sites are established.</li><li>• Environmental task force is in place.</li><li>• Ethanol and kerosene stoves are provided for refugee households.</li></ul>

## Legal Assistance/Protection

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organization of screening and registration of new refugees at border crossing points.</li><li>• Sensitization of refugees and surrounding populations.</li><li>• Facilitation of adequate camp security.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All new Somali refugees find protection in Ethiopian and are safely settled in refugee camps.</li><li>• Security concerns are coordinated with the UN and Ethiopian Government.</li></ul>

## Agency Operational Support (for Implementing Partners)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of material and technical support to UNHCR's partners, and especially local NGOs, to perform their duties in their area of operation.</li> <li>Provision of information, training material and technical counseling for implementing partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance of implementing partners is improved.</li> <li>Protection and relief assistance is delivered in timely manner to new refugees.</li> </ul>

## Challenges

The complex political situation in Ethiopia's Somali region poses significant challenges for the humanitarian operations. Furthermore, the bad

road conditions in Gode area renders it difficult to access refugees living in remote communities.

## Partners

### Government Agencies:

Refugee and Returnee Arrairs (ARRA)

Lutheran World Federation

International Medical Corps

International Rescue Committee

Mother and Child Development Organization

Save the Rural Society

### NGOs:

Community Habitat and Finance

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Ethiopia – Budget Requirements – July 2007-December 2008			
Sectors	Jul-Dec 2007	2008	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	1,032,725	1,909,025	2,941,750
Transport/Logistics	561,971	963,378	1,525,349
Domestic Needs/Household Support	102,684	176,030	278,714
Water Supply	385,400	660,686	1,046,086
Sanitation	91,519	156,890	248,409
Health/Nutrition	414,588	710,722	1,125,310
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	149,859	256,901	406,760
Community Services	255,121	437,350	692,471
Education	259,980	445,680	705,660
Crop Production	40,724	69,813	110,537
Forestry (Environment)	134,310	230,246	364,556
Legal Assistance/Protection	147,202	252,346	399,548
Agency Operational Support	665,003	1,140,005	1,805,008
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>4,241,086</b>	<b>7,409,072</b>	<b>11,650,158</b>
7% Indirect Costs	296,876	518,635	815,511
Programme Support	24,908	54,638	79,546
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,562,870</b>	<b>7,982,345</b>	<b>12,545,215</b>

# Yemen

## Working Environment

At the end of 2006, Yemen hosted more than 63,500 Somali refugees of which more than 13,000 had arrived in 2006. So far in 2007, some 4,000 new Somalis have made their way to the country. Close to 80 per cent of Somali refugees in Yemen originate from the chronically unstable regions of southern and central Somalia. The remaining 20 per cent originate from the north-west (Somaliland) and north-east (Puntland) regions. Only 16 per cent of registered Somali refugees live in Kharaz refugee camp, located in the Lahj Governorate. The remainder are scattered in the major urban centres in 11 of the 18 governorates, especially Aden, Taiz and Sana'a. It is estimated that 17,000 refugees are settled in Sana'a and about 16,000 in Basateen, a district of Aden. A significant number of them are scattered in extremely remote and inaccessible parts of the country.

Most asylum-seekers and other migrants arrive in Yemen by sea, many resorting to the services of human traffickers to make the dangerous journey from the Somali port of Bossasso to vicinity of Yemeni village of Bir Ali. The flow of people seeking to enter Yemen has been increasing steadily in recent years and currently some 12,000 to 14,000 persons arrive each year. Pending their onward movement, the majority of the new arrivals tend to stay in the urban centres, particularly in the poor squatter community of Bassatine. It is likely that a growing number of new arrivals and their greater visibility in the communities may be contributing to the change in public opinion towards refugees. Recent local media reports have displayed refugees in increasingly negative context.

Yemen is party to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol and the government recognizes

Somalis as refugees on prima facie basis, in accordance with the definition contained in the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on Refugees. However, the steady increase in the number of new arrivals over recent years, combined with pressure from its rich neighbours to better control its borders, is leading to perceptible reversal in the Yemeni Government's approach towards refugees. The Government's generous attitude has, to date, meant that refugees are allowed freedom of movement, children are allowed to attend to local schools and, although formal work permits has not been issued, the manual labour has been well tolerated. However, for those in Kharaz camp, due to its isolated location, the income generation opportunities are limited.

It is evident that activities and services in refugee-affected areas which benefit both Yemeni and refugee communities are essential as a tangible demonstration of burden sharing. The authorities are counting on the assistance of the international community in facing this challenge. Unless such assistance is forthcoming, a more restrictive approach on the part of the authorities should be anticipated.



*Somali refugees at Mayfa'a reception centre./UNHCR/J. Björgvinsson*

## Programme at a glance

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 30,000 new Somali refugees
<b>Timeframe</b>	July 2007 - December 2008
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 4,048,297

## Main Objectives

UNHCR's main objective in Yemen within this Supplementary Programme is to provide protection and emergency relief assistance to

newly arrived Somali refugees pending their settlement in existing refugee camp.

## Strategy and Activities

### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance UNHCR protection monitoring capacity along the coast to identify, register and assist new asylum seekers from Somalia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Somali asylum seekers have improved access to UNHCR and protection.</li> </ul>

### Transport/Logistics

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of two new vehicles for implementing partners operating in the coastal area in order to enhance protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficient amount of NFIs are received on time.</li> <li>Two vehicles are procured for the use of implementing partners (coastal area).</li> <li>Vehicles rented to transport new arrivals.</li> </ul>

### Domestic/Household Support

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of NFIs (blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, soap, kitchen sets and sleeping mats) to new refugees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some 10,000 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans, 5,000 plastic sheets, 20 MT of soap, 5,000 kitchen sets and 5,000 sleeping mats are procured and distributed to new refugees.</li> </ul>

### Water Supply

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading of existing equipments in order to provide water (20 litres per person per day).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipment and existing water systems are functioning well and are regularly maintained.</li> </ul>

### Sanitation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading of existing facilities in Kharaz refugee camp in order to respond to the needs of the new refugees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional latrines are constructed for new refugees (one for each 20 persons).</li> </ul>

## Health/Nutrition

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of hot meals for the new arrivals.</li> <li>• Delivery of preventive and curative health services for refugees and asylum-seekers in the transit centre.</li> <li>• Improvement of primary health and reproductive health services for refugees and the local population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New refugees receive hot meals at transit centre.</li> <li>• 100 per cent of refugees have access to primary health care services.</li> <li>• Crude (male/female) mortality rate is less than 1/10,000/day.</li> <li>• Availability of adequate equipment for health centres.</li> <li>• &lt;5 per cent malnourished children.</li> <li>• &lt;15 per cent newborn children with low birth weight.</li> </ul>

## Shelter/Other Infrastructure

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of accommodation or shelter materials to the newly arrived refugees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some 200 refugee families living in rural area are provided with shelter or construction materials.</li> </ul>

## Community Services

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth groups established and supported in their activities.</li> <li>• Counselling provided to survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, victims of trauma as well other persons with special needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 200 boys and girls are mobilised to take part in youth clubs/committees.</li> <li>• Team sport activities are organised for girls and boys.</li> <li>• Counselling sessions are conducted on regular basis.</li> </ul>

## Education

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of the enrolment of new refugee children in existing education programmes with special attention for girls.</li> <li>• Reinforcement of capacity of schools to facilitate the integration of refugee children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 per cent of children are enrolled in school.</li> <li>• One new school is constructed for grades 1-6 (7-12 years old).</li> <li>• An additional ten teachers are recruited and trained.</li> </ul>

## Income Generation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of targeted income generation activities for the new refugees especially for those with special needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New refugees have access to income generating opportunities.</li> </ul>

## Legal Assistance/Protection

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening the protection capacity of Government in refugee registration.</li> <li>• Provision of refugee protection training for Yemeni officials responsible for reception and security of refugees and asylum-seekers.</li> <li>• Improvement and expansion of registration programme.</li> <li>• Facilitation of registration and issuance of refugee identity cards.</li> <li>• Construction of two registration facilities in Mayfa'a and Attaq/Shabwa camps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some 5,000 ration cards, data processing equipments and registration materials are procured.</li> <li>• Training is provided to Government officials on refugee law and protection issues.</li> <li>• Two additional reception centres are constructed and equipped with necessary facilities.</li> <li>• Officials from the Regional Committee for Refugee Affairs in Aden are trained to undertake their roles in the protection of urban and camp based refugees.</li> </ul>

## Agency Operational Support (to Implementing Partners)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of overall administrative and management support to implementing partners in all sectors.</li> <li>• Ensuring that Yemen's Minimum Operation Safety Standards are adhered to.</li> <li>• Covering the costs of implementing partner staff engaged in the reception, registration and assistance of new refugee arrivals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifty new staff are hired for a limited period to assist in this operation.</li> <li>• Implementing partners operating in the coastal areas and camp and urban settlements are provided with adequate communication equipment and access to existing UNHCR communication network.</li> </ul>

## Challenges

Yemen continues to be one of the least developed countries in the world. It lacks the economic resources and depends on outside assistance to cope with its large and growing refugee population. During 2006 there were more than 25,000 new arrivals, mainly Somalis and Ethiopians. Currently Yemen is hosting more than

95,000 refugees which have put tremendous pressure on its limited resources.

Often both Somali refugees and migrants put their lives in great danger trying to cross the sea in overcrowded and makeshift vessels to arrive Yemen through its vast coastline. This has resulted in deaths of hundreds of Somalis.

## Partners

### NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency Charitable Society for Social Welfare  
 Interaction Health and Development  
 Marie Stopes International  
 Radda Barnen  
 Society for Humanitarian Solidarity

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Yemen – Budget Requirements – July 2007-December 2008			
Sectors	Jul-Dec 2007	2008	Total
Protection, Monitoring & Coordination	94,224	195,826	290,050
Transport/Logistics	140,000	200,000	340,000
Domestic/Household Support	150,000	300,000	450,000
Water Supply	40,000	90,000	130,000
Sanitation	60,000	110,000	170,000
Health/Nutrition	155,000	330,000	485,000
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	55,000	180,000	235,000
Community Services	30,000	90,000	120,000
Education	100,000	200,000	300,000
Income Generation	45,000	65,000	110,000
Legal Assistance/Protection	60,000	140,000	200,000
Agency Operational Support	65,000	185,000	250,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>994,224</b>	<b>2,085,826</b>	<b>3,080,050</b>
7% Indirect Costs	69,596	146,008	215,604
Programme Support	243,993	508,650	752,643
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,307,813</b>	<b>2,740,484</b>	<b>4,048,297</b>



*UNHCR's implementing agency distributing food to newly arrived Somalis before transporting them to the Mayfa'a reception center./UNHCR/J. Björgvinsson*

# Djibouti

## Working Environment

Since January 2007, asylum-seekers originating from south and central Somalia started arriving Djibouti. According to the "Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés" (ONARS), UNHCR's national counterpart in Djibouti, some 500 Somalis have been registered as new asylum-seekers by the end of June 2007 after having left the recent conflict in Mogadishu and its surroundings. Hundreds more are reported to have arrived in Djibouti but have not yet presented themselves to ONARS. Often new asylum-seekers try to seek assistance from the local population before contacting the government for protection and assistance.

Asylum-seekers from Somalia are in need of urgent assistance. Upon arrival their needs are first and foremost food, medical care and shelter. Djibouti has no reception facilities or assistance programme for new arrivals thus have no option but to live on the streets pending the completion of screening process and their subsequent transfer to the refugee camp. UNHCR is currently assisting ONARS to meet the needs of the new arrivals. However, with a projected number of 2,000 new arrivals by the end of 2007, UNHCR will also require additional support in order to provide adequate protection and to cover the immediate basic assistance needs of the new arrivals.



*Somali refugee in Djibouti./UNHCR/R. Chalasani*

### Programme at a glance

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 new Somali refugees
<b>Timeframe</b>	July 2007 - December 2008
<b>Total requirements</b>	USD 775,750

## Main Objectives

The main UNHCR objectives in Djibouti within this Supplementary Programme are to provide adequate protection and life-saving assistance to newly arrived refugees from south and central Somalia.

## Strategy and Activities

### Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of border monitoring capacity in order to provide protection to asylum-seekers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Somali arrivals have better access to UNHCR and protection.</li> </ul>

### Food

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of vegetables, fruit, animal protein and therapeutic milk to the malnourished.</li> <li>Eradication of malnutrition through community education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity of the nutritional centre of Ali-Addeh is reinforced.</li> <li>The number of malnourished among new arrivals is decreased.</li> </ul>

### Transport/Logistics

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring adequate transport to new arrivals from reception areas to the camp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new arrivals are transported to camps on timely manner.</li> </ul>

### Domestic Needs/Household Support

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and distribution of NFIs.</li> <li>Distribution of kerosene for cooking (one litre per person per month).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic needs of refugees ensured regarding household items and fuel.</li> </ul>

### Water Supply

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carrying out repairs and maintenance of boreholes.</li> <li>Hooking boreholes up to existing water supply system.</li> <li>Training refugees to handle and service water supply facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water system is working properly and newly arrived refugees receive 20 litres of water per person per day in the camp.</li> </ul>

### Sanitation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforcement of existing programme of camp cleaning programme through a community based approach.</li> <li>Distribution of impregnated mosquitoes nets to refugee households and provision of information on prevention of malaria.</li> <li>Building more latrines for new arrivals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanitary programme is strengthening in the camp to accommodate new arrivals.</li> <li>Malaria cases are reduced significantly.</li> </ul>

### Health/Nutrition

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of existing medical infrastructure.</li> <li>Increase preventive health measures in the camp.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health services are strengthened in the refugee camp to provide adequate service also to new arrivals.</li> </ul>

### Shelter/Other Infrastructure

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improvement of the quality of community based activities and services.</li><li>• Distribution of tents and plastic sheeting for new arrivals.</li><li>• Provision of shelters to all new arrivals in Ali-Addeh camp.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Living conditions are improved for new refugees.</li></ul>

### Community Services

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Empowerment of refugee communities in order to enhance self sufficiency and autonomy.</li><li>• Provision of social assistance and care to refugees with specific needs.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community services are strengthened and vulnerable groups are identified and assisted among new arrivals.</li></ul>

### Education

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Building new classrooms, more latrines for boys and girls and installing a water outlet at the school.</li><li>• Making parents aware of the need to ensure that all children are enrolled and attending school.</li><li>• Recruitment of teachers depending on enrolment of new arrivals.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Existing education infrastructure is improved in Ali-Addeh camp in order to provide education for all new arrivals.</li></ul>

### Crop Production

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Involving refugee women in crop production.</li><li>• Engagement of 10 female environmental mobilizers among refugees to provide informal environmental education.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refugee women are increasingly involved in crop production.</li><li>• Environmental protection in Ali-Addeh camp and in its vicinity is enhanced.</li></ul>

### Income Generation

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training of refugee women in the management of income generation projects.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women are actively involved in the management of income generation projects.</li></ul>

### Legal Assistance/Protection

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sensitization of border and migration officials on rights of refugees and procedure for new asylum-seekers from south and central Somalia.</li><li>• Organising monitoring missions to various border posts.</li><li>• Dissemination of information on procedures to seek asylum in Djibouti.</li><li>• Coaching and provision of <i>on-the-job</i> training to national eligibility officers.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reception mechanism for asylum-seekers is improved.</li><li>• Asylum claims of new arrivals from south and central Somalia are processed efficiently.</li></ul>

## Agency Operational Support (to Implementing Partners)

Activities	Key targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of regular training to implementing partners.</li> <li>• Provision of support to implementing partners on programme management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of implementing partners to manage refugee programme is enhanced.</li> </ul>

## Challenges

The current challenges include lack of assistance and reception facilities in Djibouti Town for newly arrived asylum-seekers awaiting the outcome of their asylum claims; lack of implementing partners with adequate expertise and resources

in reception and assistance of newly-arrived asylum-seekers from south and central Somalia; and a limited number of protection staff to cover protection needs of new asylum-seekers from southern Somalia.

## Partners

### Government Agencies:

*Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés (ONARS)*

*Association pour la Protection et l'Epanouissement de la Famille*

### NGOs:

Association of Medical Doctors of Asia

### Others:

UNESCO

WFP

## Total Requirements (in USD)

Djibouti – Budget Requirements – July 2007-December 2008			
Sectors	Jul-Dec 2007	2008	Total
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	35,000	60,000	95,000
Food	40,000	40,000	80,000
Transport/Logistics	37,000	37,000	74,000
Domestic Needs/Household Support	102,000	102,000	204,000
Water Supply	28,000	28,000	56,000
Sanitation	7,000	7,000	14,000
Health/Nutrition	20,000	20,000	40,000
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	20,000	20,000	40,000
Community Services	8,000	8,000	16,000
Education	18,000	18,000	36,000
Crop Production	5,000	5,000	10,000
Income Generation	3,000	3,000	6,000
Legal Assistance/Protection	6,000	6,000	12,000
Agency Operational Support	21,000	21,000	42,000
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>725,000</b>
7% Indirect Costs	24,500	26,250	50,750
Programme Support	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>374,500</b>	<b>401,250</b>	<b>775,750</b>

## Coordination and Operation Support at Headquarters

In order to ensure proper support and follow up for the operation, the Desk for East and Horn of Africa will be reinforced with a Senior Desk Officer and a Programme Assistant. The desk will

strengthen the coordination with UN and other international agencies, provide updated information for management and provide support to initiatives and activities in the field.



*Arrival of 15 tons of relief items in Baidoa, Somalia, to assist thousands of IDPs in south and central Somalia /UNHCR/A. Tyler*

## Total Requirements (in USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN		SOMALIA SITUATION BUDGET – PERIOD July 2007-December 2008					
Sectors	SOMALIA	KENYA	ETHIOPIA	YEMEN	DJIBOUTI	HQ- Geneva	GRAND TOTAL
Protection, Monitoring & Coordination	6,061,095	176,500	2,941,750	290,050	95,000	0	9,564,395
Food	0	386,000	0	0	80,000	0	466,000
Transport/Logistics	1,684,285	2,178,000	1,525,349	340,000	74,000	0	5,801,634
Domestic Needs/Household Support	5,004,129	648,300	278,714	450,000	204,000	0	6,585,143
Water Supply	0	349,800	1,046,086	130,000	56,000	0	1,581,886
Sanitation	0	329,500	248,409	170,000	14,000	0	761,909
Health/Nutrition	0	607,000	1,125,310	485,000	40,000	0	2,257,310
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	4,170,863	875,000	406,760	235,000	40,000	0	5,727,623
Community Services	439,571	143,000	692,471	120,000	16,000	0	1,411,042
Education	0	266,000	705,660	300,000	36,000	0	1,307,660
Crop Production	0	20,000	110,537	0	10,000	0	140,537
Environment	0	0	364,556	0	0	0	364,556
Income Generation	0	0	0	110,000	6,000	0	116,000
Legal Assistance/Protection	1,265,727	208,000	399,548	200,000	12,000	0	2,085,275
Agency Operational Support	487,536	799,400	1,805,008	250,000	42,000	0	3,383,944
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>19,113,206</b>	<b>6,986,500</b>	<b>11,650,158</b>	<b>3,080,050</b>	<b>725,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,554,914</b>
7% Indirect Costs*	1,337,924	489,055	815,511	215,604	50,750	0	2,908,844
Programme Support	2,107,522	0	79,546	752,643	0	441,366	3,381,077
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>22,558,652</b>	<b>7,475,555</b>	<b>12,545,215</b>	<b>4,048,297</b>	<b>775,750</b>	<b>441,366</b>	<b>47,844,835</b>

\*A seven per cent costs has been added to the total operational requirements to meet the indirect support costs in UNHCR

## Funding Overview (in USD)

	SOMALIA	KENYA	ETHIOPIA	YEMEN	DJIBOUTI	HQ-Geneva	GRAND TOTAL
<b>Budget 2007 - 2008</b>	<b>22,558,652</b>	<b>7,475,555</b>	<b>12,545,215</b>	<b>4,048,297</b>	<b>775,750</b>	<b>441,366</b>	<b>47,844,835</b>
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS*</b>							
CERF	1,000,000	-	1,100,730	-	-	-	2,100,730
Germany	333,333	-	-	-	-	-	333,333
France	103,762	-	-	-	-	-	103,762
Netherlands	388,800	-	-	-	-	-	388,800
New Zealand	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Norway	822,368	-	-	-	-	-	822,368
Sweden	716,332	-	-	-	-	-	716,332
USA	-	-	850,000	-	-	-	850,000
España con ACNUR	18,023	-	-	-	-	-	18,023
Australia for UNHCR	34,662	-	-	-	-	-	34,662
<b>Total Contributions</b>	<b>3,667,280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,950,730</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,618,010</b>
Carry Over 2006**	2,515,172	-	-	-	-	-	2,515,172
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6,182,452</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,950,730</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,133,182</b>
<b>% of budget</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Shortfall</b>	<b>16,376,200</b>	<b>7,475,555</b>	<b>10,594,485</b>	<b>4,048,297</b>	<b>775,750</b>	<b>441,366</b>	<b>39,711,653</b>

\*As of 19 July 2007

\*\* Somalia Supplementary Appeal for IDPs in 2006

# Regional Map



## Somali displacements in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Yemen As of July 2007

**FICSS in DOS**  
Field Information and Coordination Support Centre  
Directorate of Operational Services  
[Email: unhcr@dos.gov.ye](mailto:unhcr@dos.gov.ye)



Sources of the population figures: UNHCR