

# FROM A COMPLEX EMERGENCY TO RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS SOMALIA

## SOMALIA'S THREE ZONES AND THEIR DIFFERENT STAGES OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECOVERY

### ***Somaliland: Early Stages of Development***

Somaliland has experienced relative stability with functioning regional institutions and is in the early stages of development. With an estimated population of 2–3 million, Somaliland broke away from Somalia in 1991 declaring 'independence' which to date has not been recognized by the international community. Somaliland did not participate in the recent peace process (2003/4) initiated in neighboring Kenya and has continued to reiterate its sovereignty. Meanwhile, a nascent democratic system has been put in place as ongoing political development and economic recovery materialize. Key humanitarian issues revolve around disruption to livelihoods due to an extended period of drought and the challenging living conditions of the internally displaced. Of the 1.2 million refugees that fled Somalia's conflict in 1991, 700,000 have returned back to Somaliland, attracted by the dynamic urban areas and relative peace and stability of the region.

### ***Puntland: Early Stages of Recovery***

Puntland is situated in the north east of Somalia, centered around the administrative capital of Garowe and is in the early stages of recovery. In the past three years, this area has also experienced relative stability with a functioning regional administration. In 1998, political leaders declared Puntland an autonomous region which in future they hope will be part of a federal united Somalia. In the past, conflict, drought, poor road infrastructure and out migration of people (especially prior to the civil war in the early 1990s) paralyzed the region's infrastructures and economic resources. The last major conflict took place in 2002 when two rival factions fought for authority and power. In the last three years, and attracted by Puntland's relative stability, the number of people spontaneously moving into the region has risen (400,000) - fleeing the south for security and economic reasons. IDPs and returnees occupy the major towns, particularly Bossaso, Galkayo, Garowe and Gardho.

### ***South/Central: A Complex Emergency***

South/Central remains a complex emergency and continues to experience little authoritative government, sporadic armed conflict, widespread human rights abuses, lack of economic recovery, endemic humanitarian needs, minimal access to social services, flooding, drought and displacement. Lower/Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Hiran, Mudug and Galgaduud regions are beset by localized recurrent conflicts characterized by inter and intra clan rivalry, militia roadblocks/checkpoints, and random banditry with major flashpoints over power and resources, particularly land and water. Against this unpredictability, UN agencies, INGOs and local partners focus to the greatest extent possible on meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and food insecure, the displaced, returnees and minority groups through a diverse mix of programmatic approaches. Meanwhile, chronic food insecurity and unacceptably high malnutrition levels persist in the south. In 2005, around a quarter of the under five population experienced levels of acute malnutrition exceeding the internationally accepted rate (15%). In parts of Gedo and Juba regions, malnutrition is above 20%. The region also faces the challenge of recurrent flooding (seen along the Juba Valley in May 2005 due to heavy rainfall in the Ethiopian highlands). The lack of sustained humanitarian access and reduced operational capacity is a major factor affecting human survival.

## FRAMEWORKS OPERATIONAL IN SOMALIA IN 2006 TO MEET THE VARYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF SOMALIA

### ***Consolidated Appeal Process 2006 (CAP)***

Coordinated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Somalia, the CAP is a yearly humanitarian coordinating, planning, advocacy and fundraising tool to fund projects addressing urgent humanitarian needs.

***In the past, the CAP was one of few mechanisms through which funds could be channeled to support a diverse range of activities, including recovery and development programmes. With the development of the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) in 2005 (a process to provide a framework for a five year recovery and reconstruction plan), the 2006 CAP has been able to focus on urgent humanitarian activities alone.*** In 2006, the CAP is highly focused with a targeted identified group of almost one million people through which aid agencies aim to meet basic humanitarian needs. The CAP process was highly participatory with three in-country mini workshops held for the first time in Hargeisa, Garowe and Jowhar with more than 250 participants including representatives from UN agencies, international and local NGOs, local authorities and the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) consulted. In consolidating the Appeal, all projects were thoroughly scrutinized by sector focal points using criteria for project prioritization and selection. Projects had to target the identified vulnerable groups, clearly support sectoral goals, be complementary (avoid duplication), be based on demonstrable needs assessments, incorporate 'do no harm' principles, be developed and implemented alongside local counterparts and consider thematic issues such as gender and protection.

### ***Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)***

**The JNA is an inclusive planning process for development stakeholders in Somalia, coordinated by the TFG, the UN and the World Bank. Its immediate aim is to kick start the recovery process in Somalia consequent upon the successful conclusion of the Somalia Peace and Reconciliation process in 2004.** This will be done through an in-depth assessment of needs and the subsequent elaboration of a framework for assistance to Somalia (known as the Reconstruction and Development Plan/RDP), which will include an estimate of financial resources required for long-term reconstruction in Somalia in the period 2006-2010. The RDP will be presented at a donor conference in the first half of 2006. The JNA is currently in the assessment phase and completion of the process is scheduled for the end of March 2006. During this time, the JNA will build upon the CAP findings to avoid duplication and ensure linkages between humanitarian activities and longer-term reconstruction. Indeed, **the 2006 CAP addresses the urgent humanitarian needs but also provides the foundations from which the JNA can develop and grow stronger. There will always be overlap between humanitarian emergency and transition so to avoid duplication COORDINATION is essential.**

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## Somalia UN Transition Plan 2005

The Transition Plan is a UN joint strategic planning and advocacy document produced by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNDP), which provides an outline of development outputs to be facilitated by the UN in 2005 required to achieve broader long-term aims for the end of 2009. The purpose of the Plan is to ensure that programmes launched in the next twelve months form part of a longer-term process oriented toward sustainable recovery and development and **aims to bring strategic coherence to the UN system's short/medium/long-term development efforts in Somalia**. As such, it provides an improvised UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Somalia. Strategic frameworks for eight priority sectors are established in governance, security, livelihoods, reintegration, water and sanitation, education, health, and HIV/AIDS. Each sector is coordinated by one UN specialized agency and each framework provides a five-year aim for the sector with outputs at the end of each year. The Transition Plan, its purpose and content, will be revised on an annual basis. In time, the contents of the UN's annual joint strategic plan will be amended to more closely resemble an UNDAF and dovetail with the outputs of the JNA.

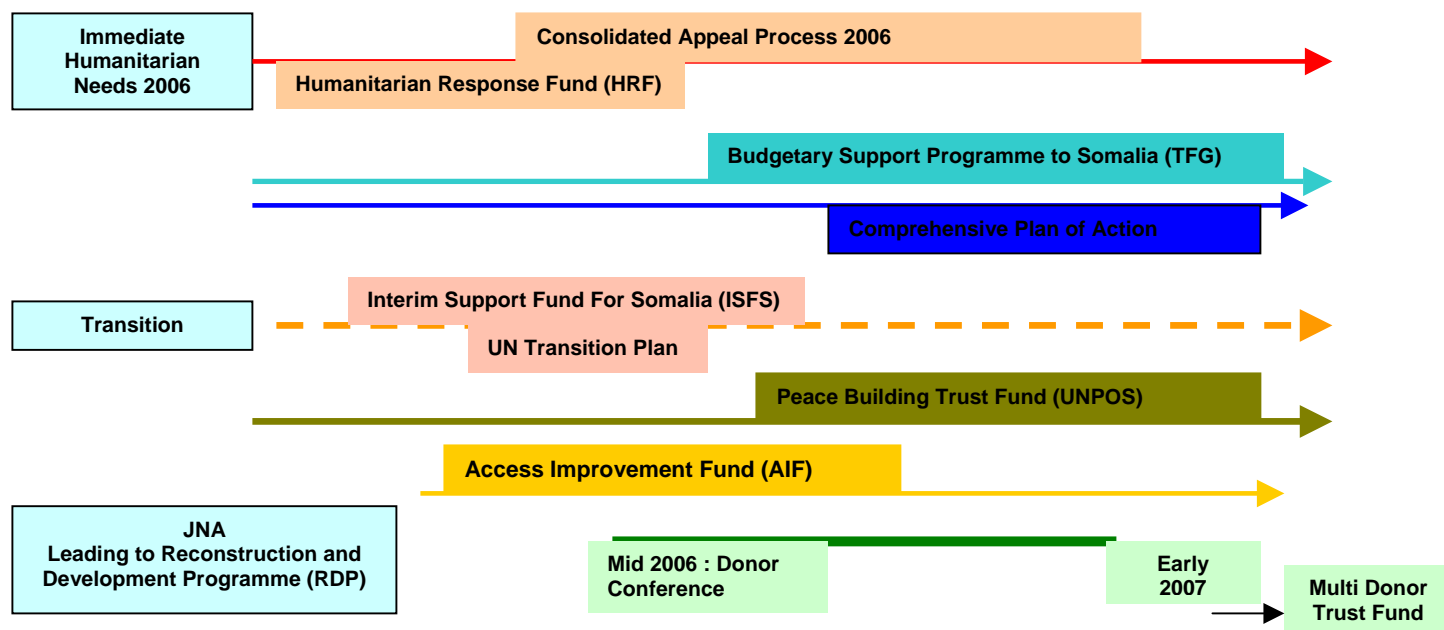
### The Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA).

The CPA (an advocacy and fund-raising document which reflects the section on integration and displaced populations in the UN Transition Plan) seeks to provide assistance to Somali refugees by defining durable solutions to issues **affecting refugees living outside the country** as well as making the option of voluntary return more attractive. The CPA also seeks to ensure reintegration in Somalia by providing access to protection, basic services and improved income generation opportunities for returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations. The CPA complements the UN Joint IDP Strategy for Somalia which outlines immediate, medium and longer term interventions to IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

**One of the challenges facing any post conflict situation - which is presenting itself in northern Somalia, particularly Somaliland - is how to fund recovery and rehabilitation projects when no funding mechanisms exist for such work, while immediate funds are channeled to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs through the CAP. The funding mechanisms outlined below have been set up to address this very issue and the various different stages of recovery within Somalia, until the Multi Donor Trust Fund comes into being in 2006.**

ADDITIONAL FUNDING MECHANISMS	
Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)	A fund for rapid response projects that are developed during the first phase of an emergency and before mainstream responses come into play administered by OCHA
Access Improvement Fund (AIF)	A fund to provide money for local reconciliation efforts facilitated and/or led by community elders administered by OCHA
Budgetary Support Fund to Somalia	A fund that provides logistical support to the TFG enhancing their governmental capacity administered by UNDP
Interim Support Fund For Somalia (ISFS)	In the absence of a multi donor trust fund - a fund to facilitate coordinated, flexible and rapid donor response for financing Somali declared priorities, which are part of transition and reconciliation plans and formulated in consultation with Somalis, donors and other partners coordinated administered by UNDP
Peace Building Trust Fund	A fund in support of peace building and national reconciliation projects administered by UN Political Office Somalia
Multi Donor Trust Fund	The Multi Donor Trust Fund is expected to come into being in 2006 in support of Somalia. A donor conference is due to be held in Rome in 2006 to initiate this.

## From Emergency To Recovery : Planning and Fundraising Tools



### Funding pledged to Somalia in 2006 will positively impact the JNA and its objectives

Commitment to funding urgent humanitarian needs in 2006 will create strong foundations and be critical to ensuring Somalia's transition from emergency to recovery is a success. This said, it is essential that financial support also goes to projects in those geographical areas in the early stages of recovery when the environment allows, without waiting for the outcome of the JNA, as this will further help strengthen reconstruction and development efforts.

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