

Basic Info:



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS, UNDP, UNHCR.
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Jun 2011.

Established:	2004
Country Office:	Mogadishu
Field offices:	Mogadishu, Dollow, Dhoble, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo, Bossaso, Galkaiyo, Garowe
Budget 2015:	640 Million NOK
Budget 2014:	615 Million NOK
Country Director:	Abdelgadir Ahmed
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International staff:	15
National staff:	300

Core Activities:



Donors:

Main Donors NMFA, SIDA, UNHCR, ECHO, EuropAid, DFID, OCHA
Other Donors WFP, Unicef

Humanitarian and political context :

It is estimated that a total of 3.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance across Somalia, including 1.1 million people who are internally displaced by recurrent droughts, floods and conflict (893,000 in the South-Central region, 130,000 in Puntland, and 85,000 in Somaliland). According to an OCHA report released in December 2014, over 80,000 people were displaced in 2014 following the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) military offensive in Southern and Central Somalia against Al-Shabaab.

Access remains difficult, given that high levels of insecurity prevail in most districts of southern and central Somalia. According to the Aid Worker Security Database report, as of September 2014, 32 aid workers had been attacked while four humanitarian workers had been killed in Somalia in 2014. Withdrawal of al-Shabaab from key towns in the south has improved humanitarian presence in some instances; however, al-Shabaab maintains control over some key supply routes, hampering commercial activities and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The restriction of supply routes stemming from inter-clan conflict and Al-Shabaab blockages in rural areas has disrupted trade flows and cause market blockages, leading to an increase in food prices and reduced food access to populations in these areas.

The food security situation in Somalia is worsening with an estimated 1,25 million people in Crisis and Emergency equalling to level 3 and 4 on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) ¹ with the majority (62%) of those affected being IDPs. The food security situation of an additional 2.1 million people will remain fragile and will be classified as Stressed (IPC2) (FSNAU, Dec 2014). Factors attributed to the worsening situation entail drought (especially in Southern, Central

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), also known as IPC scale, is a tool for improving food security analysis and decision-making. It is a standardised scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response where ranging from 1 (Generally Food Secure) to 5 (Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe).

and North-Eastern Somalia from July), flash floods, continued conflict, the restricted flow of commercial goods and surging food prices. This is coupled with an increase in acute malnutrition levels particularly in parts of the North-West, Southern and Central regions. Recent surveys indicate that 756,000 people are in need of quality nutrition in Somalia while more than 218,000 children are acutely malnourished, of whom 44,000 are severely malnourished and at risk of death. The most alarming malnutrition rates have been observed among displaced communities, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates up to 18.9 per cent in seven urban displacement settlements: Dhoobley, Doolow, Dhuusamarreeb, Garoowe, Gaalkacyo, Kismaayo and Mogadishu.

In the midst of the precarious humanitarian situation, Somalia is gradually making significant strides towards improving the rights of its citizens. On 20 January 2015 the Government of Somalia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child becoming the 194th state party to ratify the Convention. The ratification process is expected to be finalized once the Government of Somalia submits the instruments of ratification to the United Nations in New York. Somalia's political situation remains fragile as disagreements with the Prime Minister and the former President continue, although some progress is made especially with the recent advances in the creation of regional administrations. However there are still disagreements between the president and the parliament on the approval of a cabinet.

NRC in Somalia:

NRC has been active in Somalia since 2004 and has continuously grown in coverage and scope. NRC now has coordination field offices in South Central Somalia (Baidoa, Dolow, Dhoobley, Kismayo and Banadir); Somaliland (Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo) and Puntland (Garowe, Galkayo, Bossaso). In Somalia NRC implements activities within all 5 core competencies: Shelter, WASH (Water Sanitation Hygiene), Education, Food Security and ICLA (Information counselling and legal assistance). The interventions in Somalia are broad, covering emergency lifesaving interventions to community resilience and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees. NRC especially responds to displacements due to the AMISOM/SNF offensive, droughts, flooding and evictions. This covers activities such as emergency and transitional shelter, WASH infrastructure, distribution of kits and scholastic materials, school constructions, and Housing Land and Property rights. NRC has integrated resilience and durable solutions in its overall objective for Somalia in 2015 and is the lead agency in the Building Resilience in Communities in Somalia consortia. NRC especially focuses on food security interventions in this response, supporting communities to build resilience through agriculture and non -agriculture trainings, livestock inputs and cash transfers.

Update from ED/N:

As of 13 February, four experts are deployed to Somalia, providing support to AMISOM, UNHCR and IOM in the fields of peacekeeping, shelter and livelihoods.

Challenges and opportunities (for internal use only)

Challenges in Somalia include the continuing conflict and related insecurities which this hampers access and continues to cause temporarily or longer term displacement. The disagreements between the Prime Minister and the President ended in dissolution of the cabinet in December 2014. A new cabinet was formed but dissolved shortly after. As of 28 January 2015 another cabinet is in place, and it remains to be seen whether this will have any significant impact on the needs of displaced population and the political and humanitarian situation in Somalia as a whole. Changes in administration, and levels of disagreement between the federal and regional level can have great effects on access, such as provision of land for permanent shelter. Climatic challenges such as floods and droughts can cause population movements and extra shocks to people already living in harsh conditions.

Securing funding is becoming increasingly challenging as Somalia is in heavy competition with crisis like Iraq and Syria, while needs are prevailing and likely to increase. There is an increasing donor interest in Food Security and Resilience Programming which could be an opportunity to access funding, as NRC is one of the lead agencies in resilience programming in Somalia. Another opportunity that is emerging is Core competency integration and innovation - NRC is increasingly focusing on a more holistically in programming, integrating core competencies and bringing in innovative methodologies, using Monitoring and Evaluation to improve continuous learning. It is believed that this will lead to increased programmatic impact.