

REPORT ON UNHCR ACTIVITIES IN SOMALIA -- 1979

I. GENERAL :

1. Somalia during 1979 experienced a dramatic increase in the number of refugees, thus the vast majority of whom came from Ethiopian region of Sidamo, Bale and Harar. Thus the number of refugees in camps grew from 122,000 at the beginning of the year to 474,000 at 31 December 1979. Parallel to this increase the Government reported a continued dramatic increase in the number of refugees outside camps from about 400,000 at the beginning of the year to 700,000 as reported to the United Nations mission in December 1979.

2. This influx reflects the continuous fighting in Ethiopia between the liberation fronts, notably Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) and the Ethiopian Government forces. This fighting reportedly escalated during certain periods in 1979. The influx, however, according to the Somali Government also is caused by a conscious effort on the part of the Ethiopian authorities to "push out" the ethnic Somali population from Ethiopia as well as part of the OROMO (Galla) population referred to in Somalia as "Abbo" and resettle persons from drought afflicted areas especially Wollo in the regions vacated by the persons fleeing. These new settlers are mostly of Anharic background, and the resettlement programme in Ethiopia is therefore looked upon in Somalia in a political context.

3. During the latter half of 1979 the influx of refugees became one of the major issues of concern of the Somali Government. This is reflected in its declaration of State of Emergency on 11 September 1979 followed by an appeal to governments and international organisations on 10 October 1979.

The President on a number of occasions made references to this serious situation both in speeches in Somalia and discussions during visits abroad.

4. During 1979 a consolidation took place of the political system. Thus the new constitution was approved in national referendum in August followed by a parliamentary election on 30 December. All persons nominated for the Parliament were included on one national list by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP). The 117 persons on this list were elected with 99.9% voting Yes.

II. PROTECTION

1. Granting of Asylum and Prevention of Refoulement Expulsion

Granting of asylum has so far not been much of an issue in Somalia. Most of the asylum seekers are either ethnically Somalis or belong to ethnic groups (primarily the Oromo) who are welcomed as brothers and sisters.

The Oromo people in fact are referred as Abo (brother), earlier even as Somali Abo. Only in one case was the office asked to give clarification on an Ethiopian refugee that reportedly had first been recognized in Kenya.

No cases of refoulement of expulsion were reported to the office.

2. Prevention of Abusive Prevention

In 1979 fewer reports were received of detention of Ethiopian refugees of Amhara background, than in 1978. As in 1978 it was impossible to obtain any further information on these cases as the Government declined cooperation. On the other hand reports were received of refugees being released. In general Ethiopians of non Somali ethnic background are easily suspected as spies.

3. Determination of Refugee Status

The eligibility question is only an issue for part of the relatively small group (\pm 200) of urban refugees, mainly young literate refugees.

The very large majority of rural refugees is screened in a very simple way upon arrival in the refugee camps.

Of the urban refugees none were explicitly recognized in 1979. Implicitly, by issuing UN Convention Travel Documents 21 refugees were recognized. For 5 of these their 'recognition' had earlier been accompanied by a request to find countries of resettlement for the ICs.

Although a beginning has been made with the establishment of national refugee laws, (see relevant paragraph), there is not yet any formal procedure for the determination of refugee status. The present practice is that upon requests of recognition the National Refugee Office, contacts the National Security Service which considers and decides upon the requests.

4. Issuance of Identity and Travel Documents

4.1 Identity cards

In spite of numerous requests and several vague promises the Government has as yet declined to seriously consider the issue.

4.2 UNCTDS

The Government has become more recipient to requests by the office for the issuance of travel documents. 21 CTDs were issued in 1979, 16 to students who had been awarded scholarships and 5 to cases of family reunification abroad.

It now seems that where a scholarship abroad or a country of resettlement has been identified, a Travel Document is issued, although again no legal basis exists for this practice except the Government's acceptance of the 1951 Convention.

5. Facilitation of Voluntary Repatriation

In March 1979 the Government declared a six months General Amnesty for Somalis living abroad for whatever reason. The Amnesty was later extended to the end of the year.

UNHCR was intermediate in 2 cases of repatriation. A large number of other cases were reported but came about without the involvement of the office. Of the two cases one was without problems. The IC has after an absence of many years from Somalia taken up his old Government job.

The other case was less fortunate. IC's repatriation was formally agreed to by the Government, but he was detained upon arrival at the airport. After the intervention of the office the IC was released and was given a Government job as a teacher. One month later, however, he reported with a request for asylum at the UNHCR office in Djibouti, reporting harassment by security officials.

6. Facilitation of Family Reunification

The Government has been very cooperative in facilitating family reunification both in and outside Somalia.

UNHCR provided funds for in country travel for this purpose in about 50 instances and paid international travel costs in four cases.

7. Ensuring Access to Educational Institutions

7.1 Primary education

The Government has established almost 500 classes for primary education in the camps and has made teachers available for these classes without requesting UNHCR's assistance.

Access to these schools is open and free to all children in the relevant age group. The only limitation is the number of classes and teachers.

7.2 Secondary education

The Government was equally liberal in accepting refugees in secondary education in the first half of 1979. In the second half, or rather in the school year 79-80, access became much more difficult because of the large increase in the number of eligible students. Recently, however, the Government has agreed to accept upto 90 refugees in a newly established boarding school near Coriolei Refugee Camp, which will greatly alleviate the need for places.

7.3 Vocational training

So far only very few refugees have requested placement in institutions of vocational training. Discussions with the Government are going to establish the need for vocational training in and outside the refugee camps, and it has been accepted that a number of refugees that have so far thought to pursue their secondary education should rather be guided towards vocational training schools.

7.4 Higher education

No statistics are available on the number of refugees in universities and higher technical schools. Their number is estimated at around 200, for which no assistance has so far been asked by the Government.

There is no limitation, other than academic merit, for the acceptance of refugees.

8. Work Permits and Other Economic and Social Rights

In theory all refugees have equal social rights and right to seek employment as nationals or almost all refugees are considered as Somalis or Abos (brothers). In practice only few problems were encountered in assisting refugees to find a job. A practical problem of importance is the fact that the refugees have no identity papers as mentioned above.

9. Facilitation of Naturalisation

Legal naturalisation has not been a matter of importance to the office as most refugees can 'de facto' claim the right to be considered as nationals, that is: all ethnic Somalis as Abo (brother peoples, mainly Oromos).

None of the refugees not belonging to the above mentioned groups have requested naturalisation.

10. Enforcement of Existing National Laws and Regulations

The only active national law with a bearing to the situation of refugees in 1979 was the law declaring the general Amnesty for Somali offenders abroad, of which mention was made under 5) above.

For the Presidential Decree pertaining to the Status of Refugees, see under 11) hereunder.

11. Development of National Laws and Regulations Related to Refugees

In March 1979 the office presented examples of national refugee legislation to the Government. These were subsequently discussed. During the Arusha Conference in May the Government announced that it would establish national legislation as required by the 1951 convention. In July, a presidential Decree was issued, relating to the Status of Refugees. The decree which is very brief announced a.o. the formation of a national committee to deal with request for recognition (with observer status for UNHCR), and certain economic and social rights. The decree does not include the majority of the rules of the 1951 convention. The Decree announced (by - laws) further regulations on the workings of the national Eligibility Committee to be established by the Committee and the office is again presenting examples of such rules to the Government. Since July, however, the Government has not taken any clear action in this respect. The main reasons given were the Constitutional Referendum, the 10 year Revolution celebrations in October and the parliamentary elections in December. The office will only be able to pursue these matters more actively, when the staff of the office has been expanded.

12. Accession to Existing International Legal Instruments

After its accession to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol in October 1978, the Government announced its active support for the OAU convention related to the Status of Refugees in Africa during the Arusha Conference in May 1979. In spite of a number of requests for clarification on this issue, the Government has not confirmed the accession to the OAU convention. The office provided the Government with ample information on the OAU Convention both in writing and verbally, and the Government on several occasions made reference to it, also in the National Decree on the Status of Refugees, as if it had acceded.

In its Accession to the subject instruments as well as during the Arusha Conference, the Government has maintained its reservations regarding a number of issues raised in the instruments, such as the proximity of refugees to border areas.

13. Institutional Instruments of Protection

Until the actual establishment of a National Committee on the Status of Refugees in Somalia and till today in practice, there is no institution formally assigned to deal with protection matters.

In practice the National Refugee Office under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is requested by the office to give refugee status to persons the office recognizes as refugees. The National Refugee Office then takes the matter up with the National Security Service, which considers and implicitly decides upon the request.

III ASSISTANCE

Overall Evaluation

1. As a result of the still on-going hostility between the Ethiopian Government and the ethnic Somalis and Oromo (Abbo), and the bombardment of water points by the Ethiopian troops, refugees kept pouring en masse to the Somali Democratic Republic, at the rate of 1,000 person per day.
2. During the latter part of 1979, as a result of the above refugee influx, the Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency for the refugee situation in September 1979. The above emergency was declared when Somalia with its limited financial resources was unable to shoulder the responsibility of providing the basic needs of the refugees in the country and considering also the limited international attention the problem in Somalia was given.
3. The Government of Somalia subsequently issued an appeal for assistance in October 1979, estimated at \$71.6 million

for 350,000 persons during the period from 1.10.1979 to 31.12.1980.

4. The UNHCR programme alone in 1979 amounted to US \$7 million. A number of other international agencies and humanitarian organisations contributed their assistance both in cash and in kind to the refugees in the 21 camps in Somalia either directly or through UNHCR.
5. In addition to the above assistance some humanitarian organisations have sent their personnel to Somalia to assist the refugees in the fields of health and agriculture. So far OXFAM, Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR), Medicines Sans Frontieres (MSF) and Federazione Organismi Volontario (FOCSIV) have sent their staff comprising doctors and nurses to the camps. A list of the staff is found in Annex III.

Original objectives

6. The objective of the UNHCR assistance programme in Somalia was to provide relief assistance to the refugees and to establish temporary settlements adjacent to some of the camps. In this respect agricultural projects were established in 1979 in the camps and State farms in Hiran region and Tug-Wajale in the North-West were transferred to the refugees.
7. At the beginning of 1979, the number of refugees in camps was 122,000 but this figure increased tremendously in a trend which brought the figures at 474,000 at the end of the year. A statistical analysis is found in Annex I.
8. The UNHCR programme assistance was not conceived to lower all the needs for the refugees already in the camps and the continuous influx of the new arrivals but part of the needs.
9. The financial budget for the programme in 1979 was US \$7,376,000 of which US \$1.8 million was the balance allocated for Somalia from the Horn of Africa appeal in 1978. US \$2,025,000 was originally allocated within the Annual Programme increased in October 1979 to \$4.6 million. (Ref. Annex VI).
10. During August and September, the Ethiopian troops bombed the water points in the disputed regions preventing the people and their livestock to use them and started bombing rural settlements in retaliation of the hit and run actions of the Western Somalia Liberation and Abbo Fronts.

11. This caused a new influx of refugees from the Ethiopian regions of Harar, Bale and Sidamo, which compelled the Somali Government to declare a state of emergency to deal with this serious situation and to appeal for immediate emergency relief and international assistance.

12. In response to the above appeal, some governments, International and Voluntary Organisations Committed assistance towards refugees in the camps. But few supplies arrived before the end of the year, and the rest has started to arrive in the first quarter of 1980. With regard to some of the food supplies arriving in 1980, these will be considered as replenishments to Government stocks for advances made by the Government in 1979.

Progress Achieved During 1979

Food

13. The official food distribution ration scale established by the National Refugee Committee in May 1978 was in effect throughout 1979. The WFP member in the UN Inter-agency Mission in December proposed a new reduced ration scale for the refugees which took effect from 1 January 1980 as per Government decision and instruction.
14. The food rations in 1979 were as follows:
- | | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 200g | maize |
| 100g | rice |
| 100g | wheat flour |
| 60g | edible oil |
| 60g | dried skin milk |
| 60g | sugar |
| 3g | tea |
| 36g | meat (250g per week). |
15. There was an understanding between UNHCR and all concerned Somali Government authorities that all food for refugees should be handed to the Food Aid Department of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. The Food Aid Department should then transfer most of these commodities to the national agencies for trading commodities such as National Agency for Trading (ENC) and for Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) for distribution.
16. The branches of the above national agencies in the regions distribute it to the refugees in the camps in their respective regions, and therefore any commodities they receive from the Food Aid Department would be reimbursable for the food they distributed to the camps.

17. Imported commodities, such as rice, wheat flour, sugar, tea and edible oil are handled by the ENC. Maize and Sorghum should go to ADC, whereas Dried Skimmed Milk (DSM) was distributed directly by the Food Aid Department.
18. Furthermore the Food Aid Department is responsible for the distribution of supplementary food for vulnerable groups among the refugees. WFP is responsible for the Supplementary Feeding Programme for the vulnerable groups among the refugees in the camps taken as 10% of the total population in the camps during 1979.
19. In the camps, medical staff are responsible for the selection of the vulnerable groups and distribution of the supplementary food. The implementation of this Supplementary Feeding Programme has not been successful in 1979.
20. The failure of the Supplementary Feeding Programme was mainly due to unavailability of sufficient supplementary food in some of the camps and irregular supplies in the others.
21. In September 1979, 765m tons of sugar arrived which was purchased by UNHCR under the Project 79/AP/SOM/LIA/4/FOD amounting to US \$250,000. The sugar was handed over to ENC.
22. Another shipment of 400m tons arrived in November 1979 purchased by UNHCR from funds in trust from the German Federal Republic of US \$135,000 under the project 79/CF/SOM/FD/1.
23. 79/TF/SOM/FD/2/K -- 3,106 Kg. of oil were donated by the Greek Government. This shipment has not yet arrived.

24. 79/TF/SOM/FD/3 -- An amount of US \$409,000 was contributed in cash by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through UNHCR for local procurement of canned fresh meat. US \$250,000 of the allocation was utilized in 1979 and the remaining balance will be utilized in 1980.

25. 79/AP/SOM/IIA/2/FOD -- Local Procurement of canned/fresh meat. The above project was established by Headquarters for the local Procurement of canned/fresh meat for refugees in the camps. An amount of US \$740,000 was allocated for the project but nothing has been utilized so far. Extension has been requested for the project so that the funds would be utilized when canned/fresh meat is available. An order for canned meat has been placed.

26. The Somali Government provided the basic food for the refugees in camps. Major contributions were received from USAID and the EEC. World Food Programme was providing food for the supplementary feeding programme in the camps.

Health and Sanitation

27. The Health situation in the camps has been deteriorating seriously in the latter half of 1979, due to malnutrition and poor sanitation. Diseases prevail among the refugees are TB, bilharziasis, gastro-intestinal diseases, respiratory infections and malaria.
28. Health teams were sent to refugees camps by non-governmental voluntary organizations such as Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), OXFAM and Federazione Volontario (FOCSIV) under UNHCR auspices and the latter under the Catholic Church.
29. OXFAM teams were operating in the camps in Gedo Region from January to December 1979 together with Somali Doctors and nurses. The OXFAM teams were partially financed by UNHCR under project 79/HA/SOM/MD/1 to the amount of US \$10,000.
30. Medecines Sans Frontieres (MSF) medical teams were operating in refugee camps in the Hiran Region. They expanded their activities in the Gedo Region when the OXFAM team left in December 1979. UNHCR provided funds to MSF under projects 79/AP/SOM/HA/1/MED (US \$71,000) and 79/AP/SOM/HA/3/MED (US \$30,000) for medical supplies, equipment and personnel. UNHCR also procured medicines under Project 78/HA/SOM/MD/1 and five shipments arrived in 1979. The remaining two shipments are expected in early 1980. An amount of US \$60,000 was spent in local procurement of medicines under the project 78/HA/SOM/MD/3.
31. At the end of the year Project 79/AP/SOM/HA/7/MED was established for the continuation of the MSF operation in the camps in 1980. An allocation of US \$365,000 was earmarked together with the balance from the previous projects.

32. An Italian team (FOCSIV) of one doctor and two nurses arrived in October 1979 under the auspices of the Catholic Church and started their health operation in Qorioley camps, assisting the Somali doctor and nurses already stationed there.
33. The Government of India contributed a shipment of medicines to the refugees in Somalia. The cost of the above shipment was estimated at US \$5,700 and the medicines were distributed to the camps.
34. Some vaccinations of measles, polio, DPT and TB (BCG) have been done in the Gedo region. Preparations were made for vaccination campaigns in all camps.
35. In all camps, the teams started training auxiliaries from the refugees themselves ^{to} assist running health services in the camps and in particular initially providing greater assistance to the expatriate doctors and nurses. Training courses for the auxiliaries have so far been oriented to curative medicines only, but preventive oriented courses are also planned.
36. Supplementary Feeding Programmes were hampered to unavailability of supplementary food in some of the camps and irregular supplies in the others.

Domestic Needs

79/HA/SOM/CG/1 Procurement of cloth -- US \$200,000.

37. An allocation of US \$200,000 was used locally to procure 210,000 yards of white cotton cloth and has been distributed to the regions as follows:

Gedo refugee camps	80,400 yds
Hiran " "	57,600 "
North West " "	36,000 "
Bakol " "	9,000 "
Lower Shabelle " "	27,000 "
Total	<u>210,000 yds</u>

79/HA/SOM/DM/1 Soap/Detergent -- US \$30,000.

38. An allocation was made for the procurement of soap and detergents. 716 cartons of soap, each containing 103 pieces were purchased locally and distributed to the camps as follows:

Hiran region	22,032 pieces of soap
Gedo	29,916 " "
North West	11,232 " "
L. Shabelle (Qorioley)	11,232 " "
Bakol (Shimbirale)	2,916 " "
	<u>77,328 pieces of soap</u>

79/HA/SOM/DM/2 Various Domestic Needs -- US \$10,000.

39. So far US \$3,356 of the project funds have been utilized for the procurement of 300 cooking pots, 20 thermo flasks, 100 drinking cups, 20 lanterns several buckets and other items by the National Refugee Office to improve their operations in the camps. The project has been extended upto 31 March 1980.

Headquarters Projects

40. 19,500 sets of kitchen utensils and 13,000 plastic buckets were purchased under the project 79/HA/SOM/DM/4. The plastic buckets were received on 26 December 1979 and distributed immediately to the camps in the regions as follows:

North West Region	3,360 pieces
Gedo	6,504 "
Hiran	5,136 "
L. Shabelle	2,112 "
Bakol	888 "
Total	13,000 "

The 19,500 sets of the kitchen utensils are in Mogadishu port and being cleared and distributed to the camps.

79/TF/SOM/HA/1/K

41. 10,000 blankets were purchased by UNHCR Headquarters from a Caritas contribution of US \$33,000. The shipment of the blankets was received on 1st July 1979 and distributed to refugees in the camps as follows:

North West	5,000 pieces
Bakol (Shinbirale)	500 "
L. Shabelle (Qorioley)	1,500 "
Hiran	1,500 "
Gedo	1,500 "
Total	<u>10,000 pieces</u> =====

42. A Lufhanza Cargo Charter Flight of 3 October 1979 brought the following items under domestic needs:

- 10 tons of clothing contributed by the Danish Refugee Council through the Danish Salvation Army.
- 500 blankets contributed by the Save the Children Fund of UK.
- 9,500 blankets and 1,000 kgs of soap contributed by Caritas, the Federal Rep. of Germany.

The above items were distributed to the camps according to the ratio of their populations in the five regions.

Shelter/Construction

General

43. Delays in decisions and inability of the National Refugee Office to present detailed requests for Shelter and Construction materials, such as wood, cement and corrugated iron sheets caused some detrimental effects in the camps. Also lack of co-ordination and constant communication between the Head Office and camp commanders created delays and sometimes Stagnation of construction activities. Camp commanders purchased construction and shelter materials at prevailing local prices without following the sub-agreements of the projects signed between UNHCR Branch Office and the National Refugee Office.

78/HA/SOM/SH/1 Local Procurement of hardboard and corrugated iron sheets - US \$50,000.

44. This project was established for procurement of hardboard and corrugated iron sheets in order to build temporary communal facilities in the camps together with local construction materials. Due to the difficulties mentioned in Para 43 above, the project funds were utilized only in 1979 although the project was established in 1978. 2,120 corrugated iron sheets and 5,060 hardboards sheets were purchased under this project. As the allocation of the project was not sufficient to cover the cost of the above quantities, the project balance was paid from funds of 79/HA/SOM/SH/1.

79/HA/SOM/SH/1 Local construction - US \$200,000.

45. The allocation of this project was partially utilized for hardboard and corrugated iron sheets purchased under project

78/HA/SOM/SH/1 and partially for other miscellaneous construction materials, such as timber, nails, hinges and others. The project was extended upto 31 March 1980.

79/HA/SOM/SH/2 Tarpaulin Sheets (Headquarters)

46. 11,950 tarpaulin sheets were procured by Headquarters and 9,000 were received so far. The remaining 2,950 sheets are expected mid-February. The 9,000 tarpaulin sheets were distributed to the regions as listed below:

North West Region	1,620 sheets
Hiran	2,628 "
Gedo	3,240 "
L. Shabelle	1,080 "
Bakol	432 "
Total	<u>9,000 sheets</u> =====

79/AP/SOM/LS/7/CON - Construction

47. An allocation of US \$150,000 was made by Headquarters late 1979 to construct communal facilities in the camps, such as dispensaries, classrooms and houses for medical teams. The above amount was paid in advance to the Government. The constructions are still going on.

Tents

48. Caritas, Federal Rep. of Germany brought 100 family size tents together with their shipment of 10,000 blankets mentioned in para 41 above. The tents were sent to the Qorioley camps in the lower Shabelle Region.
49. With the Lufhanza Cargo Charter Flight of which the costs were born by Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,

the following tents arrived in October 1979:

- 50 large tents and 120 small tents contributed by Caritas of Federal Rep. of Germany.
- 32 tents contributed by Christian Aid, UK.
- 48 tents, donated by OXFAM, UK.
- All the above tents were distributed to the camps in the five regions according to their needs.

Transportation

General

50. Lack of sufficient means of transport and the bad condition of most of the feeder roads to the camps, and of large trucks of mainroads, particularly in the Gedo region caused shortages of food and other supplies in many of the camps.

Particularly in the rainy seasons the roads were often impassible and discussion were held in possible spot improvements and major road works during the Goundry mission in December.

51. In addition to the five 10 ton trucks delivered and five water-tankers procured in 1978 by UNHCR, 10 20tons trucks and trailers and 9 four wheel-drive vehicles were delivered by UNHCR in 1979.

Headquarters projects

79/HA/SOM/VH/2 -- one trailer.

52. UNHCR purchased one trailer from the funds of this project for one of the trucks bought in 1978.

79/HA/SOM/VH/3 -- 9 Toyotas.

53. An allocation of US \$102,500 was established by UNHCR Headquarters for procurement of nine toyotas for the use of expatriate staff assisting the Somali Government in the refugees camps and for the UNHCR local field officers.

79/AP/SOM/LS/1/VEH - 10 trucks and 10 trailers

54. UNHCR purchased 10 trucks and 10 trailers for the transportation of relief supplies and food to camps here in December 1979. A purchase order has been placed for seven more trucks and trailers and delivery is expected in the first quarter of 1980.

79/HA/SOM/TX/1 -- Local transportation

55. As transportation of relief supplies, of refugees/displaced persons arriving Somalia or being transferred between camps and of local construction materials became a grave problem, UNHCR relieved the Government by paying the running costs of rental trucks. Originally an amount of US \$200,000 was allocated for the above purpose, later increased to US \$320,000. This project was extended to 31 March 1980.

79/AP/SOM/HA/6/TX -- Local transportation.

56. A similar project was established by UNHCR to cover the huge transport running costs incurred by the Government in using rental private trucks for supplying food and other relief items to the camps. An amount of US \$260,000 was utilized under this project.

79/HA/SOM/VH/1 -- P.O.L.

57. An amount of US \$40,000 was allocated for the procurement of petrol and oil used by UNHCR procured vehicles. But when the Government was unable to provide separate bills for the above vehicles and other vehicles, UNHCR paid 50% of all petrol and oil charges of both UNHCR procured vehicles and Government trucks running under auspices of National Refugee Office.
58. Under the above projects, payments were made when invoices were submitted to this office, all the costs of petrol and oil were at duty-paid prices.

Water SupplyGeneral

59. The improvement of existing facilities was a matter of first priority for the 1979, as the cause of most prevalent diseases in the camps is the unclean water refugees are getting directly from all rivers. Most of the refugee camps in the southern part of Somalia are located along the rivers Jubba and Shabelle and refugees use their river waters. for all purposes.
60. In the North West most of the camps are located along 'tugs' (seasonal rivers) where there is possibility of digging shallow wells, Danka, Tug-Wajale and the newly established camp of Saba'ad very critical water shortages occurred and water was brought to the camps.
61. In Agabar refugees get water from streams which are fairly clean, but pumps and piping to the camps still need to be installed. All other camps in the North West Region need wells to be dug for the source of water. Some efforts were made in this regard during 1979.
62. A project for water supply was established in the amount of US \$183,000 (79/AP/SOM/LS/2/MAT). The Water Development Agency which falls under the Ministry of Mineral, and Water Resources was acting as implementing agency of this project through National Refugee Office. So far only two wells were dug in Jalalagse. From the above allocation, an amount of US \$137,000 was advanced to the WDA through National Refugee Office for this purpose.

79/HA/SOM/LS/1/HAT -- Qorioley Water Supply.

63. A project was established for the improvement of water supply system in Qorioley camps. An amount of US \$35,000 was allocated for procurement of water facilities and UNICEF undertook the implementation and procurement of the necessary equipment for the Qorioley Water Supply System. Unfortunately, serious delays ⁱⁿ delivery of the materials from Kenya prevented timely implementation of the project.
64. A WHO Water/Sanitary engineer assisted in preparing designs for the above mentioned project.

EducationGeneral

65. Primary education in Somalia is compulsory and free for all children in the relevant age group (6-15). The Somali Government has made considerable efforts to extend these facilities to the children in refugee camps and has been providing hundreds of primary teachers as well as substantial quantities of educational materials. The Ministry of Education made available the above teachers and materials practically from the outset of the programme of assistance to the refugees.
66. Classes were often taught in the open under shade providing trees teaching mainly first -- fourth grades. Some students were commuting to nearby towns for Intermediate schools, and the Ministry of Education has placed more than 2,000 pupils at Intermediate and Secondary schools in Mogadishu and elsewhere.
67. When the Government was unable to meet all the costs of educational materials, particularly in view of the large influx of refugees in 1979 requested UNHCR assistance in this field.

79/AP/SOM/LS/2/ED -- Procurement of Educational Supplies.

68. A project was approved for the local procurement of educational supplies for 30,000 primary school pupils in the camps. The allocation of the project was US \$235,000 which were fully utilized.

69. The Ministry of Education report^{ed} the following expenses for the procurement of the above supplies for the school year 1979-80. Under a 1980 AP project UNHCR will contribute another US \$256,000 to these costs.

<u>Region</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>	<u>Amount (So.Sh.)</u>
North West	7,304	1,549,094.00
Hiran	3,440	1,675,340.00
Bakol (Shimbirale)	6,998	1,339,103.00
Gedo	3,165	1,620,752.50
L.Shabelle(Qorioley)	2,500	496,250.00
Total	<u>33,907</u>	<u>6,730,539.50</u>
Chalks for camps		<u>35,000.00</u>
Grand Total (US \$1,093,937.1)=		<u>6,815,539.50</u>

79/AP/SOM/HA/S/ED -- Scholarships.

70. An allocation of US \$33,900 was established for material assistance upto 120 refugee students in lower secondary (academic or vocational/technical) education.

AgricultureGeneral

71. As the refugees/displaced persons are considered to be temporarily in Somalia, no permanent settlement programme will be undertaken. Some self help programmes were initiated in the field of agriculture for the assistance towards durable solutions and self-sufficiency among the refugees themselves.
72. In the Hiran Region all camps except Jalalagse are established close to Government farms near the Shabelle river which were formally transferred to the refugees in 1979. All the farms were under cultivation by the refugees but the production was still very low. Near Qorioley a few hundred hectares of maize have been cultivated and further development is planned. In Gedo the camps are established along the Jubba river and there is potential for developing agricultural schemes and expanding the existing farms. In the North West Region, the Tug-Wajale State farm was transferred to the refugees and part of it was cultivated by refugees. There is great potential for dryland farming and possibility of expanding the area presently under cultivation. In the other camps there are also possibilities of initiating dryland farming agricultural schemes, particularly in Agabar.

78/HA/SOM/AG/1 -- Assistance for Agriculture.

73. This project was established in 1978 with an allocation of US \$119,000, but could then not be implemented. Activities were initiated in 1979 in the Hiran region. The Government reported that an area of 1,000 hectares was prepared of which 750 hectares were cultivated in 1979 with the following crop results:

Sorghum and maize	200 quintals
Sesame	10 "
Beans	10 "
Groundnuts	5 "

In addition to this 20,000 paw-paw trees were planted and some vegetables were grown.

79/HA/SOM/AG/2 -- Agricultural tools.

74. Over US \$1,000 were spent on the local procurement of agricultural tools under the above project.
75. Two more projects, 79/AP/SOM/LS/4/AG (Agricultural Machinery) and 79/AP/SOM/LS/6/AGR (Assistance to agricultural activities) were approved under the latter project an amount of US \$150,000 was paid to the Government in advance to initiate agricultural activities in the camps, particularly in Hiran and Qorioley.

Supplementary Aid
(Individual Refugees)

General

76. The number of individual refugees seeking material assistance increased steadily during the first half of the year and rapidly during the second semester. Although the majority of the refugees were Ethiopians, the events in Uganda brought around 50 Ugandans of Somali ethnic origin to the office with requests for financial assistance.

Whereas in 1978 and in the first half of 1979 most Ethiopian refugees in secondary schools in Somalia had been taken care of by the Government in the last months of 1979 a large number of IC's reported that the Government had stopped helping them. In December upto 250 Ethiopians of which the majority had already found places in schools requested financial assistance. A solution was found in placing ^{some} of them in a boarding school in Qorioley where they receive the same type of assistance as refugees in camps.

In view of the ever increasing number of assistance seekers numbering sometimes over one hundred per visiting day and the lack of sufficient personnel in the office it was necessary to close the counselling service for some weeks in December.

The appointment of a part-time counsellor in the National Refugee Office in September 1979 contributed to a better cooperation with the Government regarding supplementary aid

79/AP/SOM/SA/1/OV - Supplementary Aid (Individual refugees).

77. The project was established with an allocation of US \$5,000, but due to continuous increases in the numbers of refugees three increases proved necessary bringing the total to US \$19,000.

The office provided supplementary aid to over 200 individual destitute refugees who came to this office for assistance when they could not receive assistance from any other source. The refugees came from Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa.

78. Most assistance was provided in the form of short term allowances, medicines and local travel costs for family reunifications.

79/AP/SOM/1/OV/SA(A) - Refugees in Nova Somalia College.

79. An amount of US \$5,000 was taken from the above funds to assist individual destitute refugees (mostly students) residing in the boarding facilities of Nova Somalia College in Mogadishu, pending their durable solution. The number who benefitted from this supplementary aid was 28 persons in 1979. The main categories of assistance were medical care, clothing and pocketmoney. The Government paid for boarding and lodging.

Government and other ContributionsGeneral

80. The Somali Government has recently established a separate Agency for refugees affairs. The Agency is still understaffed, with low key personnel but improvements are expected in the near future. In addition to that, the Government has placed more than 2,000 Government employees in full time basis in the refugees camps in different fields, such as health, education and administration. In general it must be said that the country's Land and meagre resources available are generously shared with the refugees.
81. The flow of refugees into the Somali Democratic Republic started immediately after the withdrawal from Ogaden of the Somali troops in March 1978 and the influx is still continuing at the rate of 1,000 persons per day. A statistical information regarding the number of refugees in the camps since February 1978 are attached as Annex I and statistics for camp, compiled through UNHCR field missions in the beginning of January 1980 appear as Annex II.
82. Food is largely contributed by USAID, EEC and by WFP in the form of the supplementary feeding programme. WFP also expanded its project 2349, Feeding of Vulnerable Groups, upto 50,000 beneficiaries in the Qorioley settlements at the cost of US \$2.5 million for one year. The project will continue for three years and the above beneficiaries will receive food valued at US \$7.5 million for this period. As mentioned already in the above paragraphs, UNHCR provided 1,165 m. tons of sugar to the refugees in 1979.

33. The system of food distribution established in the last quarter of 1979 is that regional branches of Government Commercial food agencies, such as ENC and ADC provide their commodities directly to the camps on a regular basis from their regional stores and when food donations are received, they are transferred to those agencies as reimbursement for the food already given to the refugees. If the balance is negative, it is paid by the Government as explained roughly in the attached table (Annex V).
34. The existing problem on food distribution is that there are no storage facilities in the camps and in some of the neighbouring towns, such as Lugh for the above commercial agencies. Priority is given now to construction of stores & constructions started end 1979. They would be completed early 1980.
35. All the camp areas have been visited repeatedly by UNHCR to monitor the situation and identify problems in the camps and design solutions in collaboration with the Government. To be able to perform these tasks more efficiently local field officers were recruited.
36. A summary table of UNHCR Assistance in 1979 to refugees in Somalia is found in Annex III.

- Annex I Refugee population statistics by region.
- Annex II Population statistics by camp and region.
- Annex III Financial summary of projects.
- Annex IV List of non-Governmental Organisations & Personnel.
- Annex V Staff list UNHCR office.

IV. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS :

1. The Government of Somalia remained strongly committed to assisting the refugees and carried the main administrative burden in the assistance programme primarily through its existing national, regional and local authorities. The National Commissioner for Refugees functioned throughout the year within the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development but only had a small staff at his disposal. In November it was officially confirmed that a special National Refugee Agency would be created but as at the end of the year its organisation had not yet been approved.

2. Since many food contributions for refugees in 1979 arrived late, sometimes not until the beginning of 1980, food had to be distributed from government stocks. An analysis how much of these stocks were or will be reimbursed by the food aid contributions is still to be done, but it is clear that the Government of Somalia made substantial contributions from its own food stocks.

3. During July and August when the refugees influx started to be more than 1,000 persons per day, the Government of Somalia considered that the refugee problem in the country was not understood adequately by the international community. The offices of USAID, EEC, WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR fully concurred in this judgement and therefore fully supported and to an extent prompted the Government's emergency declaration in September.

4. Following the Government appeal in October substantial bilateral contributions of non-food aid items have also been forthcoming primarily from USAID and EEC although no deliveries of these contributions took place in 1979. Thus USAID made a pledge of 2.5 million US dollars plus 1.3 million dollars for air transportation and EEC transferred an old allocation of

US \$ 3.4 million to be used in assistance to refugees. The Government of Kuwait following a direct request from the President of Somalia contributed food and other supplies which arrived in September.

5. A number of other Governments, notably Italy, Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden chose to respond to the Government's appeal by making special cash contributions to the UNHCR assistance programme and primarily within the annual programme.

External Relations :

6. The relationship with the Government of Somalia continued to be excellent during the year and the UNHCR very often was de facto given the authority on specific issues to speak on behalf of the Government. On the other hand, the scarcity of Government staff within the National Refugee Office made effective cooperation difficult/ specially during the latter part of the year.

7. Cooperation continued with the other UN Agencies, and in particular WFP and UNICEF although the UNICEF office in Somalia did not receive funding approvals from its Headquarters on a number of occasions. Cooperation was more sporadic with WHO which had no officer assigned to the refugee programme. WFP throughout the year took full responsibility for coordination and monitoring of food aid contributions.

8. Four non-governmental organisations worked in the refugee camps during 1979 primarily in the health programme. A list of organisations and personnel is attached (Annex IV).

Public Information :

9. The Government's declaration of the State of Emergency and the Government appeal which took place just before the 10th anniversary celebrations of the 1969 revolution resulted in a number of news media visiting refugee camps and reporting on the situation of refugees as follows :

- TV : German TV 2
 French TV 1
 Belgian, French Programme (interviewed UNHCR)
 Dutch TV (interviewed UNHCR)
 Swiss TV, French programme (interviewed UNHCR)
- Radio :
 Swedish Radio (interviewed UNHCR)
 Voice of America (met UNHCR)
- Newspapers : All of whom met and were briefed by
 the UNHCR Office :
 Newsweek
 New York Times
 Dr. Kevin Cahill (wrote in New York Daily
 News) etc.
 Aften-posten, Norway
 Svenska Dagbladet Sweden
 Der Bund, Switzerland
 The Times, UK (during its period of non-
 publication).
 Georgia Anne Geyer, Los Angeles
 Times Syndicate
 Aschi Shinbun (Japan)
 Reuters (twice)

10. It should also be noted that the refugee situation in other countries such as Asia and Southern Africa was well

publicised by the Somali National News Agency (SONNA).

Fund Raising :

11. The Government of Somalia made a token contribution of So. Shs. 7,000 for the 1979 UNHCR general assistance programme. The contribution had not yet been paid as at the end of the year.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT :

12. The UNHCR Office in Somalia grew from five persons at the beginning of 1979 to 18.5 at the end of the year. This increase, however, fell short of the approved number of twentyfive persons, particularly with regard to expatriate staff and the office was therefore not equipped to adequately handle the needs as the situation developed during the year.

21. It was therefore fortunate that USAID and EEC chose to make substantial bilateral contributions at the end of the year, thus relieving the UNHCR Office from a direct responsibility of implementing these contributions.

3. On the other hand, the office endeavoured throughout the year to coordinate all aspects of international assistance to refugees in camps in Somalia in 1979.

UNHCR Mogadishu
February 1980

REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN SOMALIA
REGIONAL STATISTICS

Date	North West	Gedo	Lower Shebelle	Hiran	Bakool	Total
February	3 000	7 000	20 000	-	2 000	32 000*
March	14 000	17 000	25 000	2 000	2 000	60 000*
15.7.1978	15 893	21 612	26 130	9 494	2 756	75 885
5.10.78	21 942	22 222	26 130	11 094	-	81 388
6.11.78	22 321	22 462	26 020	13 073	1 700	85 576
15.12.78	24 539	37 467	26 500	14 653	-	103 159
15.1.1979	30 000	41 000	26 000	25 000	-	122 000
5.5.79	23 903	50 184	34 445	49 439	7 957	165 928
5.6.79	41 475	66 574	38 574	55 497	7 957	210 191
9.8.79	41 866	111 574	45 667	63 672	7 960	270 738
23.8.79	45 612	113 374	45 667	70 672	7 960	283 285
10.9.79	84 050	122 544	45 667	85 770	7 960	309 991
30.9.79	48 420	123 204	46 117	106 193	7 996	331 930
30.10.79	58 697	123 845	49 521	117 123	8 152	357 338
27.11.79	70 276	124 648	51 067	119 231	15 682	380 904
9.12.79	82 816	159 017	51 067	126 132	22 019	441 853
31.12.79	91 665	170 123	51 875	126 998	33 625	474 286
31.1.1980	110 351	201 193	51 892	144 624	31 000	539 060

* Approximate un official figures based on field visits

Note: The above is compiled from the official statistics of the National
Refugee Office

UNHCR, Mogadishu
January 1980

REFUGEES STATISTICS PER CAMP COMPILED BY UNHCR BASED ON FIELD MISSION
BEGINNING OF JANUARY 1980

Date	Names of the Camps	Distance & Direction From:	CHILDREN		ADULTS		TOTAL
			0 - 6	7 - 15	Male	Female	
9.1	<u>TERRITORIES:</u>		<u>MARGEISLA:</u>				
	Demka	7km east	19,190	15,608	4,967	8,150	37,925
	Agabau	53km north	13,655	10,874	7,000	9,531	41,110
	Arabsio	64km west	642	783	211	635	2,221
	Tugumajale	96km west	250	250	200	390	1,100
	Sabatad	35km W-East	5,619	8,197	3,282	4,987	23,035
	<u>TOTAL</u>		40,356	35,722	15,560	23,803	105,441
31.1	UNO Official Statistics		40,412	33,404	10,440	25,195	110,351
31.12	<u>HIMAL:</u>		<u>B/STAN:</u>				
	Orash Programme	12km north	1,302	1,641	1,023	2,163	6,534
	Lugh-Jellou	25km south	9,230	8,912	4,438	11,734	34,314
	Sigelow	2km north	2,423	2,791	1,455	2,740	9,410
	Kokeme	15km north	10,998	9,112	3,745	9,505	33,462
	Guri-Tyl	120km N-east	1,921	1,710	1,422	2,023	7,075
	Jelalagse:	Jelalagse:					
Jemp I	1km north	12,904	12,594	1,220	9,054	35,872	
Camp II							
	<u>TOTAL</u>		39,273	36,860	13,310	37,320	126,768
31.1	UNO Official Statistics		44,974	42,113	14,124	43,413	144,624

Date	Notes of the Camps	Distance & Direction From:	CHILDREN		ADULTS		TOTAL
			0...6	7...15	Male	Females	
6.1	<u>L/JHABILLER:</u> Camp I Camp II Camp III	<u>CORIOLEY:</u> 10km east 5km east 5km east	21,619	15,427	3,489	11,844	52,379 ²⁾
31.1	NRO Official Statistics		19,306	16,986	3,390	12,210	51,392
14.1	<u>BALCOOL:</u> Shimbirale	<u>HUDUR:</u> 90km north	10,473	10,046	3,186	10,262	33,967
31.1	NRO Official Statistics		9,530	8,968	3,153	9,349	31,000
14.1	<u>WEDO:</u> Ali Mutam Helgam Horseel Helba	<u>JUGH:</u> 11km south 9km s. west 2km west 15km north <u>Garba-Herey:</u>	8,229 4,979 9,023 13,463	6,405 3,956 5,129 15,321	2,183 1,493 2,155 4,315	5,357 9,367 9,823 6,501	23,175 19,795 26,130 40,200
	<u>TOTAL</u>		67,226	58,830	17,364	46,243	188,663
31.1	NRO Official Statistics		60,826	58,132	11,694	70,489	201,193
Jam.	Grand Total per field mission		178,952	146,885	53,009	129,472	507,218
31.1	NRO Official Statistics		175,050	159,553	42,801	161,656	539,060

1) National Refugee Office.
 2) Inter camp statistics of Jalalagse and Corioley not available. The above information is given by camp, UNHCR and regional officials.
 Note: In addition there are 4-6 transit camps in the Balcool and North-West Region.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF UNHCR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN SOMALIA, 1979

(in US \$)

Sector	Project Symbol	Project Title	Committed by		Distributed by		Remarks
			UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	
FOOD	79/AP/SOM/HA/2/FOD	Canned/Fresh meat	740,000		540,000		Extension requested
	79/TF/SOM/3/FOD	" "	409,011		250,000		Extended to 31.3.80
		Sub-Total, . . .		1,149,011		790,000	
HEALTH	78/HA/SOM/HD/3	Medicines	60,000		60,000		Expired 31.12.79
	79/AP/SOM/HD/3(B)	" "	40,000		40,000		" "
		Sub-Total, . . .		100,000		100,000	
DOMESTIC NEEDS	79/HA/SOM/DH/1	Soap/detergent	30,000		29,284		Expired 31.10.79
	79/HA/SOM/DH/2	Various Domestic needs	10,000		8,858		(Balance cancelled) Extended to 31.3.80
	79/HA/SOM/CG/1	Cloth	200,000		200,000		Expired 31.12.79
		Sub-Total, . . .		240,000		238,142	
SHELTER	78/HA/SOM/SH/1	Local purchase of corrugated iron sheets & Handboards	50,000		50,000		Expired 31.12.79
	79/HA/SOM/SH/1	Local purchase of construction materials	200,000		200,000		Extended to 31.3.80
	79/AP/SOM/LS/7/CON	Construction	150,000		150,000		(NRO not yet accounted for)
		Sub-Total	400,000		400,000		

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Project Symbol</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Committed by</u> UNHCR	<u>Disbursed by</u> UNHCR	<u>Remarks</u>
TRANSPORTATION	79/HA/SOM/VH/1	P.O.L. for UNHCR Purchased vehicles	40,000	40,000	Expired 31.12.79
	79/HA/SOM/TX/1	Local transportation	320,000	200,000	Extended to 31.3.80
	79/AP/SOM/HA/6/TX	" "	260,000	260,000	Expired 31.12.79
		Sub-Total	<u>620,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	
WATER	79/HA/SOM/LS/1/HAAT	Qorioley water supply	35,000	-	Extended to 31.3.80
	79/HA/SOM/LS/2/HAAT	Water supply for all camps	133,000	137,000	on-going project
		Sub-Total	<u>218,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>	
EDUCATION	79/AP/SOM/LS/2/ED	Educational supplies	235,000	235,000	Expired 31.12.79
	80-79/AP/SOM/HA/5/ED	Scholarships	33,900	33,900	continuation in 80 with additional 524,900
		Sub-Total	<u>268,900</u>	<u>268,900</u>	
AGRICULTURE	78/HA/SOM/AG/1	Assistance for Agr.	119,000	117,055	Expired 31.12.79 (Balance cancelled)
	79/AP/SOM/LS/6/AGR	" "	225,000	170,000	on-going project
		Sub-Total	<u>344,000</u>	<u>287,055</u>	
SUPPLEMENTARY AID	79/AP/SOM/SA/1/OU(A)	Supplementary aid to refugees in Nova Somalia College	5,000	5,000	Expired 31.12.79
		TOTAL	<u>3,344,911</u>	<u>2,726,097</u>	

of which 1978 - US \$229,000.
of which 1979 - US \$3,115,911.

Annex IV

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS & PERSONNEL

<u>MSF . PERSONNEL</u>	<u>date of arrival</u>	<u>date of departure</u>
1. Dr Benoit Tallec (coordinator)	10-05-79	10-11-79
Monique Gauthier (Belet-Weyne)	10-05-79	10-11-79
Anne Cabaniols (Belet-Weyne)	10-05-79	10-10-79
Maryvonne Billet (Belet-Weyne)	10-09-79	10-10-79
2. Dr Alain Froger (Jalalagsi)	10-06-79	10-12-79
Anne-Marie Dehan (Jalalagsi)	10-06-79	10-12-79
Marie-Christine Brossel (Lug-Jelow)	10-06-79	10-12-79
3. Dr Roberto Bertucci (Belet-Weyne)	10-03-79	10-02-80
Chantal Triquet (Jalalagsi)	10-03-79	10-02-80
Riene Tournois (Belet-Weyne)	10-03-79	10-02-80
4. Dr Bruno Barbier Bouvet (Lug-Jelow)	10-11-79	10-05-80
Marie-Pierre Atlan (Belet-Weyne)	10-10-79	10-05-80
Edith Suire (Lug-Jelow)	10-11-79	10-05-80
Dr Bruno Allecune (Coordinator)	10-11-79	10-11-80
5. Dr Henri Cot (Jalalagsi)	10-12-79	10-06-80
Edith Weber (Jalalagsi)	10-12-79	10-06-80
Anne Bouchez (Lug?Jelow)	10-12-79	10-06-80
6. Myria-la Lanvin (Belet-Weyne)	10-01-80	10-07-80
Dr Jeanne Luce-Garnier (Belet-Weyne)	10-01-80	10-07-80
7. Dr Florence Egal (Gedo)	10-01-80	10-06-80
Max d'Auriol (Gedo)	10-01-80	10-06-80

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<u>OXFAM - PERSONNEL</u>	<u>date of arrival</u>	<u>date of departure</u>
1. Dr W.H. Watson	28-01-79	04-03-79
Dr Wyn Watson	28-01-79	04-03-79
Miss Stephanie Simmonds	30-01-79	11-03-79
Miss Pam Nicholl	30-01-79	11-03-79
2. Dr P. Anderson	03-03-79	08-04-79
Miss Joan Neale	03-03-79	08-04-79
Miss Mary Moore	08-03-79	12-04-79
Miss Pat Strong	08-03-79	12-04-79
3. Mrs Annette Kerr	10-04-79	20-05-79
Mrs Barbara Holmes-Brown	10-04-79	20-05-79
Dr John Thone	08-09-79	11-11-79
4. Diana Jackson	18-07-79	25-11-79
Eileen Everson	18-07-79	end Aug 79
5. John Dickinson with spouse	04-11-79	1981
Christopher John West (Hydrologist)	15-11-79	May 1980
Robert Fraser (Water & Sanitation Technician)	03-01-80	?

Annex IV, Page 3

Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR)
(British Volunteers Programme)

	<u>date of</u> <u>arrival</u>	<u>date of</u> <u>departure</u>
1. Dr Marylin Black	09-09-79	1980
Miss Cecilie Liddle	09-09-79	1980
Miss Linda Humphrays	09-09-79	03-11-79

Italian Team FOCSIV/AUCI

(Federazione Organismi Cristiani di Servizio Internazionale
Volontario/Associazione Universario Cooperazione Inter-
nazionale)

1. Dr Antonio G. Lucia	15.10.79	12.04.80
Gioffo Renata	15.10.79	12.04.80
Maria Luisa Vagnoni	15.10.79	12.04.80

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE COUNTRIES IN COLUMN B

Number and movement of refugees of concern to UNHCR in 1979

Country:

	Country of origin	Number on 1.1.79	Increase in 1979		Decrease in 1979		Number on 31.12.79	Number receiving rations on 31.12.79	Remarks
			Number	Nature	Number	Nature			
I. Settlements									
II. All others		1,1,79					31,12,79	31,12,79	
I. Refugee camps not settlements	Ethiopia	122 000	352 286	New arrivals	--	--	474 286	474 286	Influx of refugees continuing at the rate of 1 000 persons per day.
II. Individual cases in Mogadishu	Ethiopia Uganda Kenya	40	200	New arrivals	5	Resettlement abroad	190	n.a.	
					15	Scholarship resettlement.			
					20	resettlement within country			
Total		122 040	352 486	--	50		474 476	474 236	

a/ Specify whether new arrivals from abroad, movements within country (indicate settlement of origin if applicable) or births.

b/ Specify whether through repatriation*, naturalization*, resettlement* abroad or within country, or deaths.

c/ From any source. Any variations during the year in the number in receipt of rations should be mentioned in the narrative report.

* Please give separately the number of those repatriated, naturalized and resettled without UNHCR assistance.

N.B. Estimated figures should be marked with an asterisk (*).

ANNEX VI

UNHCR ASSISTANCE IN 1979, TO REFUGEES IN SOMALIA

(In U.S. \$ 1,000) (Provisional Status)

Sub-Programme	Annual Programme				Horn of Africa Funds	Special Trust Funds	Grand Total
	MA	LS	Other	Total			
Food	990	-	-	990		712	1,702
Health	1,016	-	-	1,016	10	6	1,032
Domestic Needs	-	-	-	-	485	72	557
Shelter Construction	-	150	-	150	550	102	802
Transportation	260	1,149	-	1,409	480	69	1,958
Water	-	100	-	100	218	-	318
Agriculture	-	407	-	407	1	-	408
Education	34	235	-	269	-	-	269
Supplementary Aid	-	-	19	19	-	-	19
Administration	-	58	228	286	25	-	311
Grand Total	2,300	2,099	247	4,646	1,769	961	7,376

1/ This is original allocations. Utilization is lower.

UNHCR, Mogadiscio
10 January 1980