The **Zara Care Foundation** seeks to promote and alleviate the general wellbeing of vulnerable and homeless kids, orphans, children born with deformities (like down syndrome, imbecility, and intellectual disorder, etc.) and the old in Somalia .

The **Zara Care Foundation** enhances the quality of life of the homeless, orphaned, old, and deformed (**H.O.O.D.**) by providing Integrated Care and Community Based Services to enable them become socially and economically productive members of the society.

**Objectives:**

1. To provide holistic care and protection services (safe, stable and suitable home-based placement) to the *H.O.O.D.* in Somalia, within a supportive shelter-care system by establishing and providing effective and reliable shelter-care services in the project communities.
2. To mobilize material and logistical resources through fund raising to support project plans and activities.
3. To recruit, assess, and train volunteers and public health and social workers to support and manage *H.O.O.D.* care. The training will include education on health, nutrition, hygiene etc.
4. To access government and social protection intervention (financial or in-kind benefits) to *H.O.O.D.’s* orphan homes, elderly homes and other **Zara Care Foundation** facilities; and other expenses necessary for the care of *H.O.O.D.*
5. To facilitate sustainable livelihood and income generation. **Zara Care Foundation** will provide skills empowerment training (vocational and technical) for young adults in the foundation.
6. To establish a Community Micro-Credit Schemes (small loans) to increase income levels for the foundation.

To end poverty and save the people of Somalia would not be possible without the communities’ collective participation and personal investments.

The process demands a mutual investment of time and trust from all involved to achieve a sustained action and personal success.

Our commitment comes from our belief that our work together would bring about a more embracing and loving environment for tomorrows future.

**HELP SAVE THE UNDERPRIVILEDGED IN SOMALIA**

Somalia is one of the most dangerous places on earth to live in. it is ranked third most dangerous conflict affected country (below Syria and Afghanistan) due to the Somali Civil War which has been raging since 2009.

Years of civil war have left the country in a severe state of poverty, destitution and underdevelopment. Somalia has maintained an informal economy based on livestock, remittance from Somalis working abroad, and telecommunications.

On October 3, 2020, a UN human rights investigator raised concerns over Somali government’s backtracking of human rights commitments. According to information collected by the investigator, Somali authorities were regressing on commitments to protect peoples’ economic, social and cultural rights.

**WHAT’S HAPPENING IN SOMALIA RIGHT NOW?**

Due to ongoing conflict, insecurity, lack of state protection, and recurring humanitarian crisis has exposed Somalian civilians to serious abuse. There are an estimated 2.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs), many living unassisted and vulnerable to abuse.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) recorded a total of 1,154 civilian casualties as at September. Sixty-seven percent of this figure is due to indiscriminate and targeted attacks, attacks by the Islamist armed group Al-Shabab. Inter-clan and intra-security force violence, led to civilian deaths, injuries, and displacement, as did sporadic military operations, against Al-Shabab by Somali government forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troops, and other foreign forces.

Federal and regional authorities, particularly in Somaliland, continued to restrict free expression and media freedoms, including by harassing and arbitrarily detaining journalists and perceived critics, and temporarily shutting down media outlets.

All Somali parties to the conflict commited serious abuses against children, including killings, maiming, and the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

In 2018, the UN documented more cases of children recruited and used as soldiers in Somalia than in any other country in the world. This trend continued in 2019 as Al-Shabab pursued an aggressive child recruitment campaign with retaliation against communities refusing to hand over children. Also, internally displaced women and girls remain at particular risk of sexual and gender-based violence by armed men and civilians.

The UN documented over 100 incidents of sexual violence against girls. Aisha Ilyas Adan, 12, went missing on February 24, and her body was discovered the next day near her home in North Galkayo, Puntland. According to multiple media reports, Aisha was raped, mutilated, and strangled to death. Three men were sentenced to death under Puntland’s 2016 Sexual Offences Act, which includes death penalty sentences for “aggravated” cases of rape. Human Rights Watch opposes the death penalty in all cases.

The Somali penal code, currently being revised, classifies sexual violence as an “offence against modesty and sexual honor” rather than as a violation of bodily integrity.

**THE CHALLENGES FOR PEOPLE IN SOMALIA**

The humanitarian crisis in the country continued due to the ongoing conflict, violence, and increasingly frequent drought. The UN explicitly linked the humanitarian situation to climate change, among other factors. It declared that 2.1 million Somalis face acute food insecurity, as of late September, many of them children and internally displaced.

The UN and Norwegian Refugee Council also reported that over 300,000 people had been newly displaced as of September. These individuals faced serious abuses, including sexual violence, forced evictions, and limited access to basic needs such as food and water.

Humanitarian agencies also face serious access challenges due to insecurity, targeted attacks on aid workers, generalized violence, and restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict. Al-Shabab continues to prohibit many nongovernmental organizations and all UN agencies from working in areas under its control, blockading some government-controlled towns.

According to the WHO, the average life expectancy of a Somali individual is 53 years. The average expectancy of an individual to live a healthy life is only 45 years. Due to a lack of access to health care services and adequate sanitation, most adults die of infectious disease. Upon birth, only 9 percent of women are attended by a health professional. Maternal, neonatal and nutritional deaths account for approximately 18,000 deaths across both genders.

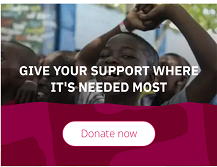
Around 2.1 million people have been displaced internally in refugee camps. The surrounding countries have placed sanctions on incoming peoples seeking asylum due to limited resources. Those seeking asylum are also unable to travel across the disputed borders of Somaliland and Puntland because of convoys along them. With large numbers of people moving around so sporadically, it is also hard to create a consistent source of nutrition.

Poverty and civil war are rampant issues that result in many consequences for Somalia. Humanitarian aid is the main source of help in improving living conditions for over 5.4 million people that are in desperate need. Between the assistance of these organizations and the growing effectiveness of the federal government, the people of Somalia may have a decent chance to live in a comfortable environment.

**HOW TO HELP PEOPLE IN SOMALIA**

As Somalia faces a number of emergencies due to the impact of the war, the number of orphaned and homeless persons are increasing. Now more people need life-saving assistance. To meet this growing need, Zara Care Foundation requires additional resources and funding from all who can help, so every donation count. Please help us save the lives, and futures, of people in Somalia with a donation to our Zara Care Somalia Fund.

**SHOW YOUR SUPPORT**



The above pictures are examples of how the link to the donation page would look like. It’s also part of the homepage contents.