

Feb-2014 SOMALIA FACT SHEET



Population of concern:
1,119,466

Zone	Asylum Seekers	IDPs	Refugees
Puntland (PL)	3,764	129,000	405
Somaliland (SL)	7,329	84,000	1,905
South Central (SC)	0	893,000	63
Total	11,093	1,106,000	2,373

ACHIEVEMENTS

Number of IDPs assisted to return to their villages of origin in 2013

50,404

Total IDPs assisted with EAPs and NFIs in 2013

103,190

REPORTED MOVEMENTS



90,900 Other reasons
34,000 Cross-border
<http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/country.php?id=197>

MIXED MIGRATION

Year	Departures	Somalis	Non-Somalis
2010	53,487	18,873	34,614
2011	103,154	27,350	75,804
2012	107,532	23,086	84,446
2013	50,249	8,182	42,067

OPERATION

- One Branch Office located in Nairobi
- A Representation Office in Mogadishu
- Two Sub Offices in Hargeisa - Somaliland and Bossaso - Puntland
- Three Field Offices in Mogadishu, Garowe and Galkayo
- Two Field Units in Dollow and Dhobley
- One planned Field Office in Baidoa

STAFFING

UNHCR Somalia has a total of 103 staff members. Of these 14 are International, 64 National, 7 UN Volunteers and 18 Affiliates. A total of 75 staff members are field based.

2013 Budget Requirements (Millions in USD)

Pillar 1:	\$9,028,661.00
Pillar 4:	\$46,280,594.00
Total:	\$55,309,255.00

Operation Highlights

The number of refugees from Somalia – **over 1 million** – is the third highest in the world after Afghanistan and Syria

UNHCR leads protection and emergency relief interventions targeting 700,000 IDPs out of a total IDP population estimated at 1.1 million and over 2,300 refugees in Somalia.

As at February 10, 2013, there were **966, 398** Somali refugees in the region; mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda and over **1.1 million** Somalis internally displaced within the country, settled mainly in the South-Central region.

Over **26, 220** Somalis have sought refuge in neighboring countries throughout 2013. In the month of December, **8, 300** movements were reported in different areas in Somalia due to cross-border movements, IDP eviction, forced return, insecurity, lack of livelihood and clan conflict.

Assisted IDP Returns

In December 2013, an additional 647 IDP families were assisted to return to various locations of Lower Shebelle. They are part of the initial group supported in October and November, in a joint effort by UNHCR and Mercy Corps, but the movement was put on hold due to the inter-clan clashes going on in several areas of the region. The total number of IDP families assisted in 2013 was at **10,762**, mainly in the Bay and Shabelle regions. Of these, **1,745** families were those assisted in 2012. Following the plans by UNHCR and Return Consortium partners to assist about 5,000 IDPs, this number was surpassed by the significant work carried out in Deyr, late in 2013.

In line with providing durable solutions for returning IDPs, UNHCR together with the Somali National Federal Government has established the Somalia Solutions Platform. This Platform is aimed at defining a strategic solution-oriented strategy in support to the safe and sustainable return and reintegration of these people of concern. The Platform will also define its approach in the contribution to peacebuilding and conflict prevention through local integration initiatives and projects. The Somalia Solutions Platform is part of an umbrella strategy for refugee returns in the Horn of Africa Region.

Cross-Border Movements

Spontaneous movement of Somali refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen continue to be recorded with **1,800** people reported to have moved in December, 2013. This brings the total figure to over **34, 000** cross-border movements were recorded into Somalia in 2013.

So far, in January 2014, 2, 100 refugees have crossed into Somalia from Kenya and Ethiopia, largely due to the seasonal changes, and South Sudan, because of the civil strife.

Internal Displacement

In December, **7, 300** people moved internally, mainly due to **clan conflict (2, 900)**, **IDP return (1,500)**, **search for livelihood (1,100)**, **eviction (900)**, **reported flooding (420)**, **insecurity (330)** and **drought (160)**. They moved mainly to Shabelle Dhexe, Banadir, Bay, Woqooyi Galbeed, and Sanag regions. More than **80,000** people were been displaced between January and December, 2013.

Spontaneous IDP Returns

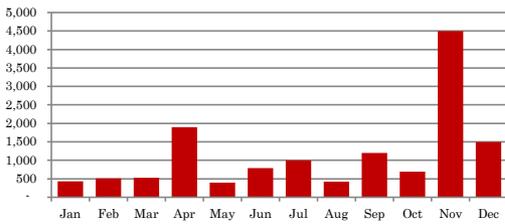
About **14, 000** IDPs spontaneously returned to their place of habitual residence in 2013, while so far in 2014, **6, 700** IDPs have spontaneously returned home, as the clan conflicts ceased.

Non-Food Items Distributed

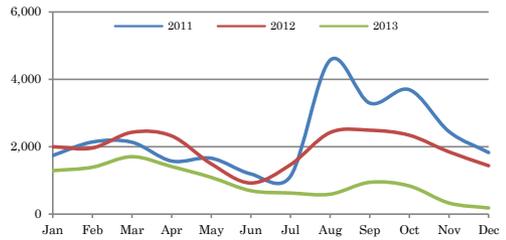
In 2013, UNHCR reached over **103, 190 people** in Somalia with non-food item kits that contain plastic sheeting, blankets and jerry cans. In the South-Central region, **69, 619 people** received 12, 346 varying kits, while in the Puntland area, **33, 571** individuals received a total of 5, 586 kits. Of these, 1, 000 were distributed in the Nugaal region, and another 1, 531 kits distributed in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council, to those affected by the cyclone that hit Puntland early in November.



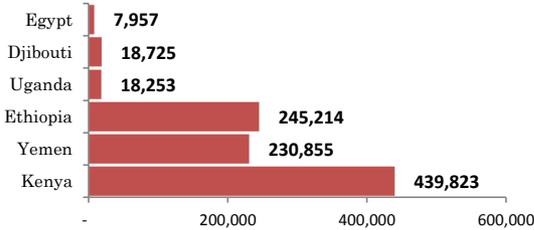
Spontaneous IDP Returns



Somali Arrivals in Yemen



SOMALI REFUGEES IN THE REGION (as of 10 Feb 2014.)



Protection

UNHCR continues to support the Protection and Shelter Cluster missions to Al Shabaab vacated areas such as Dhobley, Raskamboni, and Kismayo, in order to understand the refugee and IDP return dynamic and to assess possible protection needs. In 2013, UNHCR's mandate in the Shelter Cluster was funded for 38.7% of its activities.

This reached 358,000 people (47.7%) of the targeted 750,000 with emergency assistance packs, and 71,000 (23.6%) of the estimated 300,000 with transitional shelter. The proposed plan to reach 65,000 IDPs with permanent shelter solutions, was hardest hit by this funding gap, as only less than 10% of the anticipated IDPs received the said solutions. Another shortfall seen was the lack of capacity to improve accountability within the program. This will hinder the reach of the three-year strategy, without targeted funding to resilience-building projects.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Somalia hosts a total of **2,425 refugees including 63 Zanzibari refugees in Mogadishu**, and **9,876 registered asylum seekers**, mainly from Ethiopia. UNHCR's refugee operation is focused in the regions of Somaliland and Puntland, with the overwhelming majority of the refugees and asylum seekers being hosted in Somaliland and Puntland.

In the absence of a formal national asylum framework, the situation of refugees in Somaliland and Puntland is essentially insecure and the overall protection context remains weak. This is particularly highlighted by arbitrary detention of recognized refugees, as well as the hostility and discrimination towards "foreigners" which impedes access to the (limited) socio-economic opportunities available to the local population. Refugees do not have legal rights to work, and access to protection through law enforcement and justice mechanisms are limited. Puntland adopted IDP policy guidelines in December 2012.

UNHCR carries out refugee status determination (RSD) under its mandate and also provides health, education, shelter and legal assistance to all recognized refugees, in addition to targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable households of asylum seekers.

Mixed Migration

Thousands of people from the Horn of Africa, mainly from Ethiopia and Somalia, undertake a dangerous journey across the Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen and beyond. They risk their lives escaping conflict, poverty and recurrent drought, in search of asylum, better economic opportunities and a better life. Many die during the journey, while others are subjected to abuse and injury at the hands of unscrupulous smugglers.

In 2013, 65,319 people including 11,045 Somalis crossed the Gulf. Another **811 people** have crossed it in January 2014, 408 of whom are Somalis. This declining figure is mainly due to the crackdown in Saudi Arabia. Over 500,000 irregular Ethiopian, Yemeni and Somali migrants were deported in the last 6 months, particularly during the last two months of 2013. The protection threats and rape and extortion did little to deter them, but the crackdown has.

UNHCR Somalia, together with IOM, leads the Mixed Migration Task Force - a task force of humanitarian agencies in developing policies and coordinating responses to protect migrants and asylum seekers who could potentially be smuggled. All the activities implemented try to either prevent smuggling or respond to urgent needs. All the activities implemented try to either prevent smuggling or to respond to urgent needs of its victims.



One of the victims of human smuggling from Somalia to Yemen being buried on the Yemeni shore of the Gulf of Aden A. Webster/UNHCR

UNHCR tries to inform as many people as possible about the asylum procedures existing in the regions of Somaliland and Puntland, to make all potential refugees aware of the fact that there is an alternative to risking their lives trying to cross the Gulf of Aden.

The information campaign warns against the dangers of crossing and the limited opportunities available in Yemen, especially for Ethiopians, who are not recognized as prima facie refugees and, in some instances, are reportedly forcibly returned to their country of origin.

UNHCR also carefully registers all potential asylum seekers, and gives support items and shelter materials to all new mothers, expectant women, female headed families and elderly people. Psycho-social support and medical assistance is also provided to the vulnerable. In particular, HIV positive asylum seekers receive special attention at medical centers. In some cases, UNHCR provides subsistence allowances to vulnerable families in need.

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UNHCR Web Portal/Horn of Africa Crisis <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>

