

Somalia

1-30 November 2017

Somalia continues to face **political instability, humanitarian crisis and clan conflicts**.

Due to ongoing conflicts, drought and food insecurity more than **one million people** have been **newly displaced** in 2017.

Monitoring agencies expecting that humanitarian **situation will continue to deteriorate**.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

1.69 M

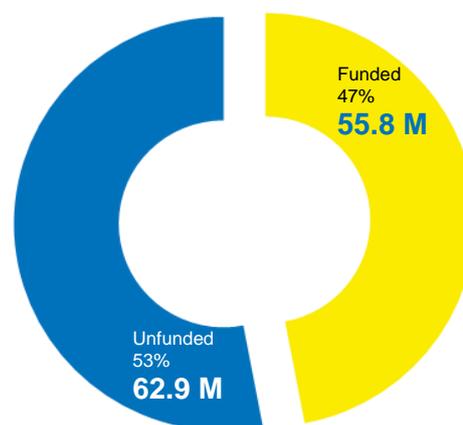


* Estimated internally displaced persons (IDP) as of 31 December 2016. The current IDP population is estimated at over two million.

FUNDING (AS OF 28 NOVEMBER)

USD 118.7 M

requested for Somalia



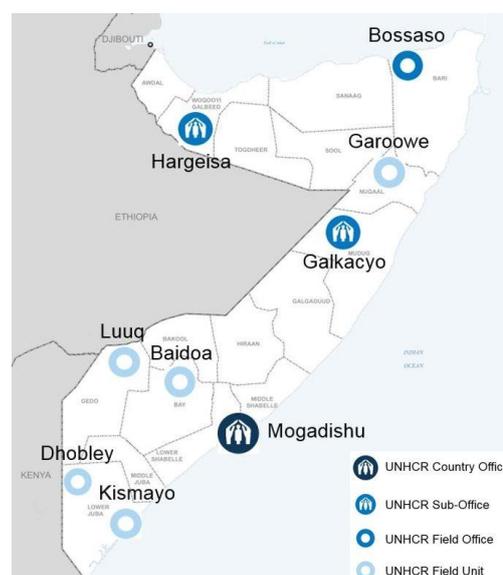
UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff

- 96 National Staff
- 40 International Staff
- 13 Affiliate Workforce
- 8 IUNVs

Offices

- 1 Branch Office in Mogadishu
- 3 Sub-Offices in Galkacyo, Hargeisa and Mogadishu
- 1 Field Office in Bossaso
- 5 Field Units in Baidoa, Dhobley, Garowe, Kismayo and Luuq
- 1 Support Office in Nairobi



Major Developments

2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview

On 29 November, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Somalia released the **2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview**. The Humanitarian Needs Overview predicts that in 2018, over 6.2 million people, half of the population of Somalia, will need humanitarian assistance and protection due to the ongoing drought and conflict. Over two million IDPs are among those who are in urgent need of assistance.¹ Several reports by the monitoring agencies indicated that in a scenario of continued assistance at current levels, Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains possible. Large-scale assistance is needed through 2018 to prevent the loss of lives and collapse of livelihoods.²

16 Days of Activism against Sexual and Gender-based Violence

On 25 November, on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, UNHCR across the country launched the 16 days of activism against Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) campaign. In the 16 days several activities were carried out by UNHCR and partners with the theme “Leave no one behind – working together to end sexual and gender-based violence”.

Floods affected people of concern and destroyed their shelters

UNHCR field units (FU) in Dhobley and Baidoa reported that *Deyr* rain has affected IDPs in various IDP settlements. The issues identified were collapsed latrines which pose health risks (waterborne diseases) and destroyed shelters. Affected people are in need of hygiene kits, shelters, awareness on best hygienic practices and improving the drainage system. UNHCR has assisted 9,866 people affected by rains: 7,266 persons benefited from kits, which consist of core relief items (CRIs), 1,400 benefited from hygiene kits and 1,200 benefited from awareness raising session on hygiene. In Dhobley FU also advocated for alternative land for relocation of IDPs.



UNHCR making a vulnerable assessment of IDPs in an IDP settlement in Dhobley. Their homes have been damaged by rains. © UNHCR/Dhobley, November 2017

¹ See “2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview”, November 2017, the Humanitarian Country Team: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/20172911_somalia_humanitarian_needs_overview_2018.pdf, 24.12.2017.

² See “Somalia, Food Security Outlook, October 2017 to May 2018”, FEWS NET: <http://www.fews.net/east-africa/somalia>, 24.12.2017 and “Below-average Deyr harvest remains likely, despite heavy rainfall in early November”: <http://www.fews.net/east-africa/somalia/key-message-update/november-2017>, 24.12.2017.

Emergency Response

Since the beginning of drought in November 2016 to November 2017, UNHCR has supported to **805,885 drought affected people** (458,808 with water, 258,974 benefited from CRIs, 42,113 with health, sanitation and hygiene activities, 30,344 with SGBV and other protection interventions, 15,646 with cash assistance).

- In November, UNHCR assisted to 57,293 persons: 40,740 with water, 9,483 were reached with SGBV interventions and 7,070 with CRIs.³ UNHCR has also enhanced protection of IDPs and reduced SGBV risks for around 64,140 persons (10,690 households) in four IDP sites by constructing of a police post (Aqil-yare IDP site) and 83 latrines (Ali Hussein, Aqibo, Airport and Adam Saleban IDP sites) in Hargeysa.



UNHCR staff conducting a participatory assessment for teenage girls in Mogor and Mayow IDP sites in Baidoa. © UNHCR/Baidoa, November 2017

New Displacements

The UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) has monitored **approximately 1.1 million new internal displacements** since 1 January 2017 (1.2 million since 1 November 2016) adding to a UNHCR-estimated existing caseload of 1.5 million at the beginning of the year.⁴

- The primary reason given for new displacements during 2017 has been drought-related for 874,000 individuals and conflict or insecurity related for 188,000. However, it should be noted that the underlying causes of displacement in Somalia are complex and intertwined - since November 2016, the effects of prolonged drought, associated lack of livelihoods, lack of access for humanitarian support combined with and exacerbated by the ongoing conflict and insecurity in much of the country have led to the massive increase in forced internal displacements, primarily from rural

³ From 1 to 30 November, UNHCR provided water to 40,740 persons (24,000 in Lower Juba region, 15,300 in Togdheer region and 1,440 in Woqooyi Galbeed region), 7,070 persons benefited from CRIs (5,370 persons (895 households) benefited from 895 CRI kits in Bay region, 1,550 persons benefited from conditional cash grants in the amount of the US\$ 100 per households to purchase kit of CRI (1225 persons (200 households) in Mudug region and 325 persons (50 households) in Galgaduud region) and 150 persons benefited from 150 dignity kits in Gedo region), and 9,483 were reached with GBV interventions (7,227 in Mudug region, 1,203 in Bay region, 753 in Banadir region and 300 in Galgaduud region).

⁴ See for more details the report "UNHCR PRMN - Somalia internal displacements dashboard 30 November 2017": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61309m> 24.12.2017

villages to informal IDP sites in urban and peri-urban locations. Not all new displacements increase the estimated total population of IDPs since some may be secondary or tertiary displacements.

Protection

Protection Cluster

Protection Cluster reached a total of 46,494 individuals in the month of November (Child protection sub-cluster: 7,943 persons, SGBV sub-cluster 11,736 beneficiaries, Housing, land and property sub-cluster: 4,284 persons, Explosive hazard sub-cluster: 21,144 persons and 1,387 through general protection).

- Adherence to obligations of parties to the conflict under International Humanitarian Law remains low, with key principles in relation to the protection of civilians in relation to conflict remaining disrespected, impacting on civilian life and in hampering the humanitarian response.

Refugees and asylum-seekers

Registration

As of 30 November, UNHCR registered 28,764 refugees and asylum-seekers, 14,515 asylum-seekers and 14,248 refugees: 62 per cent represents Ethiopians, 37 per cent Yemenis and one percent others. Majority of refugees and asylum-seekers are residing in north part of Somalia and in capital, namely: 58 per cent (16,687 persons) in Qoqooyi Galbeed region, 23 per cent (6,687 persons) in Bari region and 10 per cent (2,986 persons) in Banadir region. During November UNHCR has newly registered 307 refugees and asylum-seekers: 179 Yemenis, 93 Ethiopians and three Pakistani refugees and asylum-seekers.⁵

- On 12 November, the Field Unit in Mogadishu has resumed with the registration activities. The activities were temporarily suspended after the incident on 14 October which has damaged the premises of the Registration Centre.
- On 29 November, UNHCR in Galkacyo started with the new Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) registration for refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR is planning to enrol more than 500 refugees and asylum-seekers aiming to collect all biometric data. The biometric registration will allow UNHCR to get accurate data of asylum-seekers and refugees and will facilitate the protection and assistance delivery to persons of concern, mitigate risks of multiple registrations, and build trust with donors and partners on refugee data collected by UNHCR.

New Arrivals

- In November, 246 new arrivals reached Somalia by sea (156 spontaneous returnees, 86 Yemenis and four others). Since the beginning of crisis in Yemen in March 2015, 40,290 new arrivals (34,085 Somalis (33,667 spontaneous and 418 assisted), 5,841 Yemenis and 364 third country nationals) arrived to Somalia (5,530 in 2017, including 4,610 Somalis (4,192 spontaneous and 418 assisted), 869 Yemenis and 51 others).⁶

⁵ See for more details the report "Somalia Statistical Report on Active Registered Refugees and Asylum Seekers – November 2017": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61137>, 24.12.2017.

⁶ See for more details on new arrivals "Arrivals from Yemen at 30 November 2017": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61307>, 24.12.2017.

Refugee Status Determination

- In November, UNHCR conducted Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews for 40 households (162 persons); 38 Ethiopian households (160 persons), one Eritrean households (one person) and one Cameroonian households (one person).

Returnees

Return figures

Since 2014, a total of 109,317 Somalis returned to Somalia; 74,606 from Kenya, 34,077 from Yemen (33,667 spontaneous and 418 assisted) and 626 from other countries of asylum (589 from Djibouti, 34 from Eritrea, two from Tunisia, and one from Pakistan).

- From 1 to 30 November, 819 Somalis returned home, 663 from Kenya and 156 spontaneous returnees from Yemen.⁷

Internally displaced persons

- UNHCR reached 14,086 persons with various SGBV interventions (6,000 members of host community and 8,086 IDPs); 13,901 persons were reached with awareness raising campaigns (open presentation forums, inter-school drama and arts competitions, youth soccer tournament, media campaign and other activities) and provided support (medical, psychosocial, material, legal and health) to around 185 SGBV survivors were provided with support.

Education

Refugees and asylum-seekers

- UNHCR newly enrolled 142 refugees and asylum-seekers in primary education (137) and secondary education (five) in November.

Returnees

- In November, UNHCR newly enrolled 3,371 students: 2,455 in lower primary, 730 in upper primary and 185 in secondary education. This brings the total of 14,584 students enrolled in school year 2017/2018: 10,661 in lower primary; 2,820 in upper primary and 1,105 in secondary education.

Health

Refugees and asylum-seekers

- Throughout November, UNHCR provided access to health care services to 2,496 persons (1,876 refugees and asylum-seekers and 620 members of host community), including 2,447 to primary health care services and referrals to secondary and tertiary health care to 49 persons.

Internally displaced persons

- Throughout November, UNHCR provided access to primary health care services to 183 IDPs.

⁷ See for more details the "Somali Refugee, asylum-seekers and returnees November 2017": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61306>, 24.12.2017.

Cash Assistance

Refugees and asylum-seekers

- UNHCR provided cash assistance to 2,418 refugee and asylum-seekers households (6,725 persons): 2,375 households (6,591 persons) received subsistence allowance to cover their basic needs and 43 households (134 persons) received one time emergency cash assistance.

Returnees

- In November, UNHCR provided reinstallation grants to 286 refugee returnees (112 households); 137 persons (70 households) from Yemen and 149 persons (42 households) from Kenya.
- In November, 5,717 refugee returnee households (26,348 persons) received their subsistence allowance: 5,102 households (22,722 persons) from Kenya, 488 households (2,902 persons) and 127 households (724 persons) from Djibouti.

Shelter and NFIs

Shelter and NFI Cluster reached 26,400 persons (21,600 with emergency shelter kits and 4,800 with CRIs) bringing a total number to 617,754 since January 2017.

- Shelter and NFI Cluster faces several challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance, such as: constraints due to government policies on construction sector; a limited number of dedicated staff to coordinate cluster activities; lack of land to relocate the new IDPs to reduce secondary displacements; limited funding and logistical constraints (high costs of transport, inaccessible roads, and insecurity).

Returnees

- In November, UNHCR provided 225 CRI kits to 177 returnee households (708 persons) from Kenya.
- In November UNHCR constructed 34 permanent shelters and 11 latrines. This brings a total number to 1,306 shelters and 409 latrines that has been built between January and November 2017.

Internally displaced persons

- In November, UNHCR distributed 1,402 dignity kits to 1,402 IDP women and girls of reproductive age.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) have continued to assess service delivery and their quality at the 1,816 IDP settlements in fourteen regions (Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed) so far reaching around 1.5 million IDPs.

- This provides CCCM Cluster with baseline information aiming at enhancing multi-sectoral integrated humanitarian aid delivery together with IDP communities towards active participation, self-reliance and governance.

Community Empowerment and Self-reliance

Refugees and asylum-seekers

- A total of 293 persons have been provided livelihood opportunities in November, 145 benefited from entrepreneurship programmes, 108 were assisted with access to self-employment opportunities and 40 were part of technical and vocational skill training.

Returnees

- A total of 2,354 persons were part of livelihood activities: 1,322 were part of a cash for work programme, 296 were enrolled in vocational and education skills training, 535 in small-business programme and 201 were assisted with self-employment opportunities.

Internally displaced persons

- UNHCR supported 769 persons (625 IDPs and 144 members of the host community) with livelihood activities. Completed with rehabilitation of three schools and one community centre (Mudug region) and continued to rehabilitate four schools and three community centre (Mudug region). In addition, 500 continued with vocational skills training (in beauty salon, carpentry, cooking, masonry, solar power system and tailoring in Banadir, Galgaduud and Banadir regions) and 269 IDPs were in entrepreneurship programmes (100 IDPs in Banadir and 169 in Mudug regions).



IDPs during the class in tailoring in Mogadishu. © UNHCR/November 2017

External / Donors Relations

Donors who have contributed to the operation in 2017

United States of America | Japan | European Union | CERF | Saudi Arabia | Germany | France | Belgium | Austria | Italy | Sweden | Priv Donors Germany | Sheikh Thani Bin Abdullah Foundation | MBC Al Amal | Canada | UN Peacebuilding Fund | Jassim and Hamad Bin Jassim Charit Found | GSK | Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints | Priv Donors Switzerland | UNIQLO Co., Ltd | Priv Donors USA | Priv Donors Italy

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