

SOMALIA FACT SHEET



Population of concern:
1,365,778

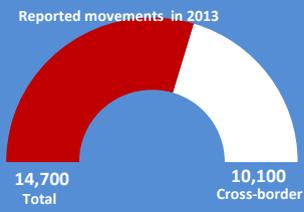
Zone	Asylum Seekers	IDPs	Refugees
Puntland (PL)	3,662	142,000	368
Somaliland (SL)	4,807	84,000	1,867
South Central (SC)	0	1,129,000	74
Total	8,469	1,355,000	2,309

ACHIEVEMENTS

Total IDP families supported to return in 2012
1,700

Pre-determined IDP families to be returned in March - April, 2013
2,500

Total IDPs assisted with EAPs and NFIs in 2013
24,960



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	7,518	1,286	6,232

OPERATION

- One Branch Office located in Nairobi.
- 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 20 International and 68 National staff, 10 Affiliates and 10 UN Volunteers (34 Nairobi, 74 Field)

2013 Budget Requirements (Millions in USD)

Pillar 1:	\$9,028,661.00
Pillar 4:	\$46,278,094.00
Total:	\$55,306,755.00

UNHCR Operation highlights

Somalia is the country generating the third highest number of refugees in the world, after Afghanistan and Iraq.

Somali people are facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world today. One in three Somalis is in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and one in every three children living in the South-Central region is malnourished.

UNHCR leads protection and emergency relief interventions targeting 700,000 IDPs out of a total IDP population estimated between 1.1 and 1.36 million and over 2,300 refugees in Somalia.

General Situation

Somalia generates the third highest number of refugees in the world (after Afghanistan and Iraq). As at 19th February 2013, there were **1,025,346 Somali refugees** in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda and almost **1.36 million** Somalis internally displaced within the country, settled mainly in the South-Central region.

5,613 Somalis have so far sought refuge in neighboring countries in 2013. As of 26th February 2013, **4,700** people were displaced while in January 2013 alone, another **10,000** were displaced, mainly in South Central Somalia.

Between 1st Nov and 1st Feb 2013, displacements were mainly recorded in South Central with approximately 17,000 out of a total 19,000 displacements recorded in all three zones, citing cross border movement, IDP temporary return and insecurity as their major reasons for displacement.

1 million Somalis still remain food insecure, unable to meet basic food needs without assistance, according to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). Another 1.7 million people are at risk of falling back into crisis without continued support to meet basic needs and build up their livelihoods.

With an elected president, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, and a 275-member parliament, Somalia is set to re-establish government functions and institutions, with numerous reports of its diaspora population coming back home to contribute to similar activities. Somalia fell into the hands of armed opposition groups after the fall of the Siad Barre regime, and was divided along clan lines.

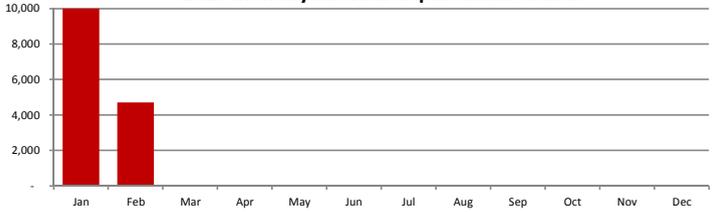
Most of Somalia continues to be in security level 5 (high), with some parts of Mogadishu and other areas on level 6 (extreme). Humanitarian access still remains a challenge in certain pockets especially in the South Central Zone and hampers delivery of life-saving activities. Distribution of emergency / temporary shelter materials and other relief items and protection through livelihood interventions are among the activities carried out by UNHCR to support IDPs.

In January 2013, **UNHCR distributed 4,160 emergency assistance packages (EAPs) to 24,960 individuals in Mogadishu and other districts within southern Somalia as well as 27 non-food items (NFI) kits to households affected by a fire outbreak in Bosaso.** These EAPs include kitchen sets, sleeping mats and plastic sheeting that would aid these vulnerable populations in their time of need.

IDPs

In 2013, the number of IDPs in Somalia is estimated to be between **1.1 and 1.36 million** most of whom fled Mogadishu in 2007 and 2008, due to increased military activities between pro and anti-government forces. Up to 100,000 of them now live in makeshift shelters along the road linking Mogadishu to Afgooye, some few kilometres to the west of the capital.

2013 monthly internal displacement trends

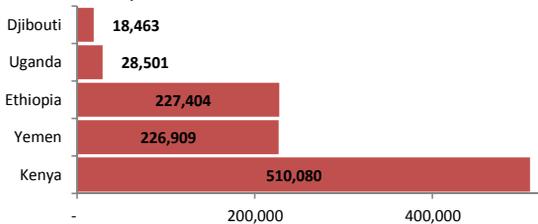


The top three regions receiving an increasing number of IDPs are Juba Hoose, Gedo and Bay, in the south central zone. Food, shelter and livelihood support remain key priority needs for internally displaced persons in Somalia. UNHCR collects displacement data through its Population Monitoring Network designed to capture population movement trends in the country.

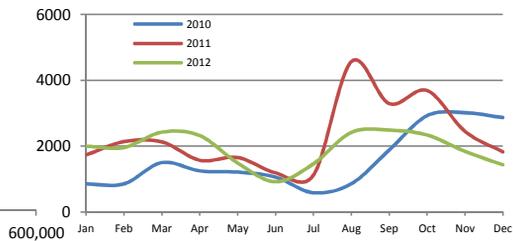


SOMALI REFUGEES IN THE REGION

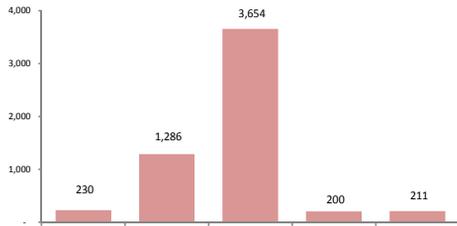
As of 27 February 2013



Somali Arrivals in Yemen



ARRIVALS IN 2013



Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Somalia hosts a total of **2,309** refugees including **74** Zanzibari refugees in Mogadishu and **8,469** 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 respectively.

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.



Ethiopian women in Bosasso, Northern Somalia, waiting on the shores of the Gulf of Aden for a boat that will transport them to Yemen. A. Webster/UNHCR

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.

The rates of human smuggling have almost doubled, since 2010 where 53,000 migrants embarked on the same precarious journey across the Gulf. In **January 2013, 7,518 people including 1,286 Somalis crossed the Gulf**. 2012 saw the highest number of people undertaking this journey since 2010, with over 107,000 people crossing the Gulf.

UNHCR Somalia, together with IOM, leads the Mixed Migration Task Force (MMTF); 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 either to 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

To improve the protection of the migrating population, local authorities are trained and sensitized to respect their (migrants) rights. Through radio messages and leaflets, 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 also 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. All new mothers and expectant women, as well as all female headed families and elderly people, receive special items and shelter material. Psycho-social support and medical assistance is also provided to the vulnerable. In particular, HIV positive asylum seekers receive special attention and assistance in medical centers. In some cases, UNHCR

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

