

Apr-2014 SOMALIA FACT SHEET



Population of concern:
1,118,976

Zone	Asylum Seekers	IDPs	Refugees
Puntland (PL)	3,658	129,000	426
Somaliland (SL)	6,848	84,000	1,980
South Central (SC)	0	893,000	64
Total	10,506	1,106,000	2,470

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



46,120

Other reasons

5,280 Cross-border

<http://data.unhcr.org/hom-of-africa/country.php?id=197>

MIXED MIGRATION

Year	Departures	Somalis	Non-Somalis
2011	103,154	27,350	75,804
2012	107,532	23,086	84,446
2013	50,249	8,182	42,067
2014	8,148	1,861	6,287

OPERATION

- A Support Hub 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 101 staff members. Of these 15 are International, 61 National, 7 UN Volunteers and 18 Affiliates. 73 of these staff members are field based.

2014 Budget Requirements (Millions in USD)

Pillar 1:	\$23,920,901.00
Pillar 3:	\$11,401,251.00
Pillar 4:	\$34,308,286.00
Total:	\$69,630,438.00

Operation Highlights

The number of refugees from Somalia – **about 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 April 9, 2014 there were **956, 066** 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 **5,200** Somalis have sought refuge in neighboring countries since the start of 2014. In the month of March, **28,000** movements were reported in different areas in Somalia due to cross-border movements, IDP eviction, forced return, insecurity, lack of livelihood and clan conflict. The major cause of displacement is the ongoing military offensive.

Assisted IDP Returns

In 2014, the Durable Solutions Unit intends to assist approximately 15, 000 voluntarily returning ID households to either undertake the journey back to their areas of origin or integrate with their local host communities. This is a higher figure than those assisted in 2013, which totalled about 11, 000 households. The main areas of return are Bay, Lower Shabelle, Gedo Middle Shabelle and Hiran, with the moves scheduled to take place between March and December 2014. The ongoing military offensive may impact the IDP returns process.

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 and Ethiopia continue to be recorded with **1,500** people reported to have moved in March 2014. This brings the total figure to over **5,000** cross-border movements recorded into Somalia in 2014.

Internal Displacement

In March, **22, 000** people moved internally, due to **insecurity (19,000), IDP return (1, 800), eviction (520) lack of livelihood (440) and clan conflict (250)**. They moved mainly to Banadir, Shabelle Hoose, Bakool, Bay and Juba Hoose regions.

Spontaneous IDP Returns

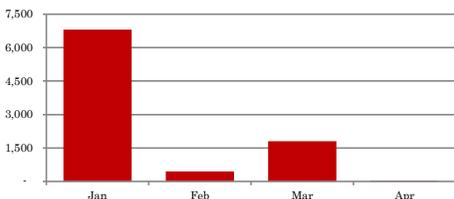
About **14, 000** IDPs spontaneously returned to their place of habitual residence in 2013, while so far in 2014, **9, 070** IDPs have spontaneously returned home.

Non-Food Items Distributed

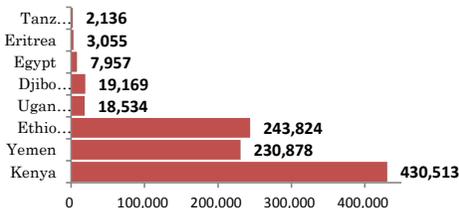
In 2014, UNHCR started carrying out targeted distribution of NFI kits, to ensure the most vulnerable persons of concern receive packs befitting their needs. As a result, 23 kits have been distributed in Puntland (17) and Somaliland (6) since January. These contain items such as plastic sheets, blankets and jerry cans.



Spontaneous IDP Returns



SOMALI REFUGEES IN THE REGION (On 09 April 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 **2,470 refugees including 64 Zanzibari refugees in Mogadishu, and 10,506 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.

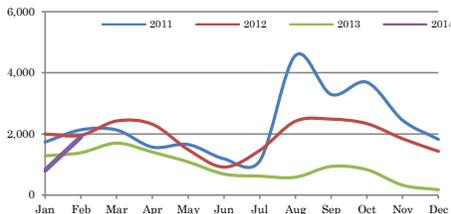
For more information, contact:

Andy Needham,
Public Information Officer
needham@unhcr.org,
+254 20 422 3103; +254 733 120 931

Olive Thiongo
Senior Public Information Assistant
thiongo@unhcr.org,
+254 20 422 3106; +254 733 121 141

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

Somali Arrivals in Yemen



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.

So far in 2014, 8,148 people including 1,861 Somalis crossed the Gulf. There were 5,431 new arrivals in March 2014, a significant (185%) increase from February (1,906) and, month-on-month, the Somali new arrival figures have doubled and non-Somali figures (primarily Ethiopians) have tripled. In March, a boat ferrying migrants/refugees capsized off the coast of Beer Ali, in the southern Shabwa province at the beginning. The boat was reportedly ferrying 77 people, 31 who were Somalis. The boat was moving from Bosasso, Puntland.

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 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

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.

