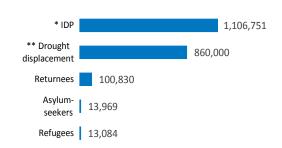


# **Somalia**

## 1-31 July 2017

- Humanitarian situation remains to be fragile; severe food consumption gaps, ongoing conflict, insecurity and loss of livelihood remain the main contributing factors.
- Internal displacement continues to be a key driver of humanitarian and protection needs. Newly-displaced people faced heightened protection risks.
- Until the beginning of the Deyr rain (October), severe drought is expected to deepen that may increase vulnerability of the persons of concern.

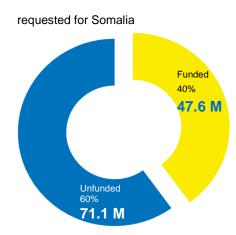
#### **POPULATION OF CONCERN**



- \* IDP living in protracted displacements
- \*\* People displaced due to the drought since November 2016 to 31 July 2017

## **FUNDING (AS OF 31 JULY)**

# **USD 118.7 M**



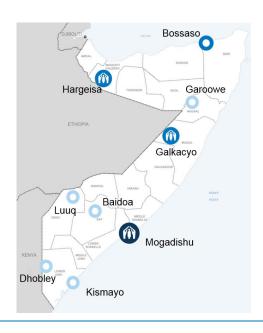
#### **UNHCR PRESENCE**

#### Staff:

- 90 National Staff
- 28 International Staff
- 20 Affiliate Workforce (IUNVs: 06, Secondee:01, UNOPS National:12, UNOPS International: 01)

## Offices:

- 1 Branch Office in Mogadishu
- 5 Field Units (Baidoa, Dhobley, Garoowe, Kismayo and Luuq)
- 1 Field Office in Bossaso
- 3 Sub-Offices (Galkacyo, Hargeysa and Mogadishu)
- 1 Support Office in Nairobi





# Working with Partners

- As part of the UN integrated mission to Somalia, UNHCR maintains close collaboration with UN agencies, national and international NGOs.
- UNHCR has strategic links with key Government Ministries/Departments at the federal and local level in a joint effort to provide assistance and durable solutions.
- UNHCR spearheads productive partnerships with governmental counterparts and national and international NGOs, leading the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters and co-leading the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster with IOM. It also implements the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).
- Likewise, UNHCR Somalia works closely with UNHCR offices in Kenya and Yemen towards the implementation of a regional approach for the attainment of durable solutions to the long-standing Somali refugee problem.
- UNHCR is also an active member of the UNCT, HCT and the Drought Operations Coordination Centre (DOCC).

# Main Activities

## Drought response

- Drought response: In July, UNHCR provided assistance to 67,095¹ individuals affected by drought; 53,150 individuals provided safe drinking water (25,950 in Lower Juba region; 23,910 in Togdheer region; 2,400 in Sanaag region and 890 in Sool region), 6,600 individuals benefited from core relief items², 600 HHs (3,600 individuals) received emergency shelter kits in Nugaal region and 500 Hhs (3,000 individuals) in Bari region, 950 HHs (5,700 individuals) reached through mosquito nets in Bay region, 1,645 individuals (1,177 in Bay region and 468 in Banadir region) reached with gender-based violence (GBV) interventions.
- Drought displacements: From 1 to 31 July, the UNHCR-led PRMN recorded 65,000 people that have been displaced by drought bringing the total number of drought displaced persons since November 2016 to 860,000. The number of newly displaced by the drought has increased by 25 per cent compared to June (52,000). Baidoa remains to be the most affected with 25,000 new arrivals and 3,000 returns recorded primarily from IDP sites in Baidoa town to home locations within Baidoa district and elsewhere in Bay region compared to 14,000 in June.
- Needs Assessments: UNHCR conducted a needs assessment in Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool region to identify needs of people affected by the drought. An estimated 500

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In cases where the exact number of individuals is not known the figure is based on the standard of one household consisting of six individuals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Emergency shelter kits were distributed as core relief items. Core relief items are provided depending on the needs of people of concern.



- households (HHs) returned to their previous areas of residence and are in need of water assistance and core relief items.
- UNHCR conducted a need assessment in Awdal region (Zeylac district) to assess the living conditions of a community living on the border with Djibouti. Around 250 HHs reportedly crossed the border and joined IDP camps in Djibouti due to the food insecurity, depletion of water resources and protection concerns. Around 360 households are in immediate need of food and core relief items.

## **Protection**

#### **Protection Cluster**

- Response: The Protection Cluster, reached some 121,348 beneficiaries (58.3 per cent children) with direct service provision as well as activities where communities / individuals / duty bearers are engaged with sensitization / advocacy on their rights.
- Needs and Gaps: Capacity to implement protection specific support services targeting drought- and conflict-affected populations remain low due to financial constraints. The Protection Cluster would benefit from enhanced information management capacity, with a potential for identification of protection needs through data-analysis and by stimulating protection informed system-wide responses. Further, cluster member organizations in Somalia are in need of capacity building on humanitarian coordination and discussions are ongoing with OCHA on this.

#### Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

- New arrivals from Yemen: In July, 598 new arrivals reached Somalia from Yemen, among them were 540 Somalis, 57 Yemenis and one Ethiopian. In 2017, 3,428 new arrivals have been recorded (2,888 Somalis, 520 Yemenis and 20 third country nationals) making the total arrivals between 2014 and 2017 as of 188 individuals (32,363 Somalis, 5,492 Yemenis and 333 third country nationals).
- Refugee status determination: UNHCR conducted 18 first-instance interviews (95 Ethiopians), 15 assessments (76 Ethiopians), received two appeals (02 Ethiopians), delivered 22 first-instance and 13 second instance decisions, received six cases (29 Ethiopians) for a review, prepared three Note for Files for three family re-unification cases, conducted a derivate interview for five asylum-seekers and inactivated one case (one asylum-seeker) during July.
- Registration: In July, UNHCR registered 800 persons of concern (463 Ethiopians, 195 Yemenis, 135 Somalis, 04 Eritreans, 02 Syrians and 01 Sudanese). Registration in Mogadishu resumed on 17 July after it was suspended from 14 June due to a vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) incident near the registration centre.
- Legal assistance: UNHCR provided legal assistance to 201 RAS (171 in Woqooyi Galbeed region, 22 in Bari region, six in Nugaal region and two in Mudug region).
- GBV intervention: In July, UNHCR reached 295 individuals with GBV interventions. In Woqoyi Galbeed region, 175 individuals were provided with psychosocial counselling and in Mudug region 58 individuals participated in awareness raising sessions, 39 received dignity kits and 21 individuals (16 refugees, four host community members and one government official) attended a GBV refresher training.
- Persons with specific needs: In Woqooyi Gableed region, UNHCR provided support to 56 RAS with specific needs.



#### Returnees

In July 1,970 Somali refugees were repatriated (1,430 from Kenya and 540 from Yemen) making a total of 33,335 Somalis in 2017 from Kenya, 2,888 from Yemen, 258 from Djibouti and two from Tunisia while cumulatively of a 102,800 between 2014 and 2017 (70,075 from Kenya, 32,363 from Yemen and 362 from other countries of asylum; 326 from Djibouti, 33 from Eritrea, two from Tunisia and one from Pakistan).

## **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**

- GBV: In July, UNHCR reached 5,739 individuals with GBV interventions; 5,377 through awareness raising activities (189 GBV survivors (74 in Banadir region, 53 in Bari region, 28 in Woqooyi Galbeed region, 27 in Nugaal region and seven in Mudug region) and 100 individuals through counselling.
- UNHCR also distributed 600 information education communication materials with contextualized advocacy on GBV messages to IDPs, government officials, NGOs and partners in Nugaal and Bari regions
- Psychosocial counselling: In Bari, 100 individuals received psychosocial counselling.
- Capacity building: UNHCR reached 73 individuals through capacity building programs (GBV sanitation, forced and early marriage and female genital mutilation and speaking out against GBV abuses).

## **Education**

#### Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

- In Woqooyi Galbeed region, UNHCR enrolled 140 Yemeni refugee students in schools;
  125 in primary and 15 in secondary education.
- Most of the schools in July remained closed due to summer break. New enrolments in other regions will resume in August with the new school year.

## Returnees

In the 2016/2017 school year, 10,815 students were enrolled by UNHCR. This figure consisted of 10,227 learners in primary and 588 in secondary education..

## Health

#### Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

- UNHCR provided access to primary health care services to 2,449 RAS (1,469 in Banadir region, 491 in Woqooyi Gableed region, 322 in Bari region, 102 in Nugaal region and 65 in Mudug region).
- UNHCR also held a meeting with 40 RAS in Mudug region to discuss their concerns over access to health services.

#### Returnees

In Bay region, UNHCR provided medical supplies to the Mother Child Hospital in Baidoa and Diinsoor districts, 50 mosquito nets and two delivery beds.

#### **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**

In Banadir region, UNHCR provided access to primary health care to 778 IDPs and 535 members of host community.



## **Cash Assistance**

### Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

During the reporting period, UNHCR provided cash assistance to 1,411 HHs (4,487 individuals) in Woqooyi Gableed region. 19 persons with specific needs were also provided with emergency subsistence allowance to cover basic needs and one time emergency assistance provided to six RAS HHs (06 individuals).

1,386 households (4,462 individuals) were provided with blanket subsistence allowance in Mudug region.

#### Returnees

■ In July, UNHCR provided a one-time reinstallation grant in the amount of US\$ 200 per person to 1,876 individuals (Kenya-1,541 individuals and Yemen-335 individuals.

## **Shelter and NFIs**

#### **Shelter Cluster**

- Response: UNHCR provided assistance to 28,548 individuals; 11,148 through emergency shelter kits and 17,400 through core relief item (CRI) kits.
- Needs and Gaps: Limited funding and logistical constraints, including high costs of transport, inaccessible roads, and insecurity affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

## Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

In Wogooyi Galbeed region, 60 CRI kits were distributed to 60 HHs (99 individuals).

## Returnees

- In July, UNHCR provided 429 CRIs to 392 HHs -1,282 individuals (283 CRIs to 250 HHs -998 individuals from Kenya and 146 CRIs to 142 HHs-284 individuals from Yemen
- UNHCR finished the construction of an additional 184 shelters and 65 latrines in Lower Juba region.

# **Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance**

#### Refugees and Asylum-Seekers (RAS)

■ In total 1,775 RAS were assisted through community empowerment and self-reliance projects in July. In Woqooyi Galbeed region, 1,352 RAS accessed the Peaceful Coexistence Centre (PCC), one PCC forum was held with 35 RAS, 160 RAS (30 in Nugaal region and 130 in Bari region) established their business (117 shops and 43 restaurants), 90 returnees from Yemen enrolled in various technical vocational training classes while 96 returnees completed their trainings. In Bari region, 40 refugees that were part of technical vocational training classes established their business after they received small-business grants (US\$ 500 per person).³

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The amount of small-business grants is determined by local market assessments conducted by UNHCR and partners.



#### Returnees

- In July, 2,031 beneficiaries were enrolled in community-based self-reliance projects. In Woqooyi Galbeed region, 418 individuals accessed the Peaceful Co-existence Centre (PCC) and 595 beneficiaries (462 returnees, 12 IDPs and 111 host members) were part of small-business enterprise projects.
- 987 beneficiaries (526 returnees, 177 IDPs and 284 members of host community) were part of vocational trainings (carpentry, plumbing, tailoring, beauty therapy, hair dressing, fabric dying, soap production, cooking and poultry farming).

## **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**

In Mudug region, 34 IDPs completed vocational training in tailoring, mobile repair, cooking and henna decoration.

## **Camp coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

- Response: The CCCM Cluster, co-led by UNHCR with IOM, is launching a multisector assessment of IDP sites in 30 districts across Somalia.
- Needs and Gaps: Basic needs of IDPs in settlements, especially in sanitation and shelter, are not being met, while most services are not consistent or reliable increasing the vulnerability of IDPs. Overcrowded sites, poor sanitation, health and protection risks dramatically increase the vulnerability of IDPs during the upcoming rainy season (October-December) unless actions are taken. Due to the issues of private land and gatekeepers there are significant challenges to upgrading IDP sites. The CCCM cluster is looking for funding opportunities including its submission to the HRP for 20 million (IOM and UNHCR).

## **Durable Solutions**

• UNHCR continued to implement a range of activities across Somalia to support durable solutions for returning refugees and IDPs. In particular, with the support of the European Union's REINTEG initiative, UNHCR and partners have continued to contribute to the rehabilitation of hospitals and schools that serve displaced populations and the host community. Additionally, a range of livelihood support has been provided in locations across South-Central Somalia to improve access to economic markets and opportunities for returning refugees, including access to microfinance, business training, small-scale agriculture assistance, job placement schemes and vocational skills training.

## **Government Support/Capacity Building**

UNHCR donated two vehicles to the Ministry of Interior through the Jubaland Refugee and IDP Affairs Commission (JRIA). This was done to empower the Ministry and help them to use the vehicles during their activities and services provided to returnees and IDPs and to support the voluntary repatriation programme.



## External / Donors Relations

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have directly contributed to the UNHCR Somalia operation in 2017

































## Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2017

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#### Special thanks to our partners

Action Semi-Arid Land, African Volunteers for Relief and Development, African Action Help-International, American Refugee Committee, Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland, Cooperazione Internazionale, Danish Refugee Council, Galkacyo Education Centre for Peace and Development, Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali, Hanano Medical Center, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, InterSOS, Jubaland Refugee and IDPs Agency KAALO Aid and Development, Legal Clinic, Mercy Corps, Ministry for Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs in South West State, Ministry for Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Somaliland, Ministry of Interior in Puntland, National Commission for Refugees and IDPs, Norwegian Refugee Council, Relief International, Save the Children International, Somali Women Development Centre, and Women Initiative for Society Empowerment

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#### **LINKS**

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