

Somalia

1-30 September, 2018

The number of refugees and migrants dying while attempting to seek asylum and migrate in an irregular manner to Europe and elsewhere remains high. At least 1,000 people (including Somalis) have died this year on the Mediterranean Sea alone while thousands more have been rescued at sea.

To raise awareness on the dangers of these journeys, UNHCR in Somalia has launched a campaign dubbed "Telling the Real Story". The campaign is part of a UNHCR global initiative, which targets a diverse group of people, mainly the youth who may consider embarking on such a journey.

An estimated 63,000 individuals were internally displaced in Somalia in the month of September. The number is an increase compared to August and July. Overall, 760,000 individuals have been displaced in 2018. These displacements were mainly driven by conflict/ insecurity (78 %).

POPULATION OF CONCERN

2.8 M

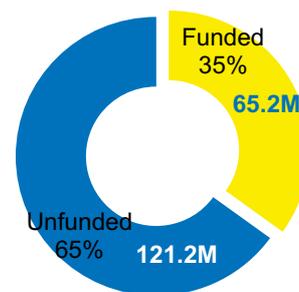


* Estimated internally displaced persons as of 28 February 2018
(Source: Information Management Working Group)

FUNDING (AS OF 5 NOVEMBER)

USD 186.4 M

requested for Somalia



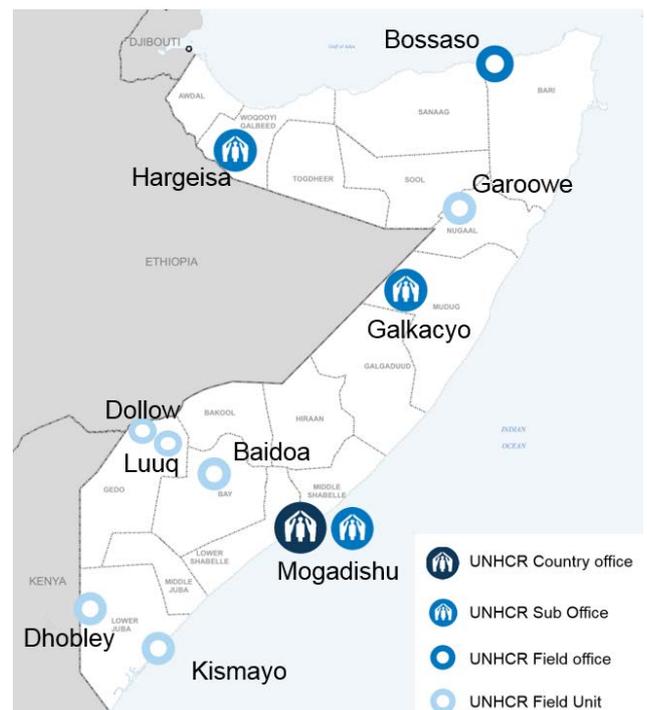
UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff

- 104 National Staff
- 34 International Staff
- 18 Affiliate Workforce

Offices

- 1 Country Office in Mogadishu
- 3 Sub-Offices in Galkacyo, Hargeysa and Mogadishu
- 1 Field Office in Bossaso
- 6 Field Units in Baidoa, Dhobley, Garoowe, Kismayo, Luuq and Dollow
- 1 Support Office in Nairobi



Main developments

Telling the Real Story (TRS)



UNHCR official talking to students at Faadumo Biixi Primary School in Hargeisa about the dangers of irregular journeys to Europe and elsewhere. © UNHCR

In September, UNHCR kicked off a campaign in Hargeisa to raise awareness on the dangers of irregular movements, especially to Europe. Unaware of the risks, young Somalis continue to attempt dangerous journeys to Europe and elsewhere, which is known in local circles as “Tahriib”. The campaign, dubbed “Telling the Real Story” (TRS), targets the youth, returnees, religious/community leaders, government officials as well as the general public.

As part of the campaign, UNHCR held a number of activities in September including an open information event, awareness sessions in learning institutions, dialogue with returnees and discussions with religious as well as community leaders.

- **Dialogue with Returnees:** UNHCR engaged 27 men who had attempted the journey to Europe, and had recently returned from Libya, and sought to hear their motivations to leave, intended destination as well as the challenges encountered on their journey. The participants were offered the opportunity to watch video testimonies of individuals who had taken “Tahriib” and the major risks associated with it.
- **Information event on “Tahriib”:** An information event targeting members of the public was held in Hargeisa on 28 September. At least 500 people, mainly the youth, attended the event. Returnees shared their stories on their journey and hazards faced in Libya. Video documentaries were also screened for public viewing.
- **Sessions in learning institutions:** UNHCR held multiple sessions in several learning institutions; primary and secondary schools as well as at the university. In total 2,950 students were reached with the TRS campaign in primary (1,500) and secondary (650) schools as well as universities (800). Another 120 youths were reached in another youth session held at a hotel. The youth session was also attended by Minister of Youth Affairs in Somaliland.

- **Discussions with Religious/Community leaders:** At least 40 community/ religious leaders were engaged as they play a significant role in Somali culture. The campaign aims for the leaders to raise the issue during Friday sermons, public gatherings and in, both, Islamic and secular schools.

Mixed migration taskforce meeting

A two day workshop on mixed migration was held on 12 and 13 September in Hargeisa in Somaliland. The Mixed Migration Task Force (MMFT) is a Government of Somaliland led platform of over 15 governmental and non-governmental entities and is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and co-chaired by UNHCR and IOM. The workshop held in Hargeisa brought together different government ministries, NGOs and international organisations in Somaliland that play a role in addressing mixed migration. The objective of the forum was to update the terms of reference and clarify roles and areas of collaboration.

New displacements

- An estimated 63,000 people were internally displaced in the month of September based on figures from the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network](#) (PRMN). The displacements were mainly driven by conflict/ insecurity (78 percent) as well as drought (17 per cent). September saw a slight increase in the number of people displaced compared to August (57,000) and July (40,000). Overall, 760,000 people were displaced from January to September 2018. The displacements were mainly driven by conflict/insecurity (78 percent).

Reason of displacement	1 January - 31 August 2018	1-30 September 2018	2018 cumulative
Flood	280,000	100	280,100
Drought-related	198,000	11,000	209,000
Conflict-related	208,000	49,000	257,000
Other reasons	11,000	3,000	14,000
Total	697,000	63,100	760,100

UNHCR operations in Somalia

UNHCR targets three main population groups in Somalia including: **Refugees/Asylum Seekers, Returnees and internally displaced persons (IDP)**. To ensure peaceful co-existence between the local population and target groups, UNHCR also aims to include vulnerable members of the host community in its interventions.

IDP Response through Clusters

Humanitarian assistance to approximately 4.2 million people in need including 2.6 million internally displaced people is coordinated through clusters. UNHCR leads the coordination of the Protection Cluster and the Shelter/ NFI Cluster. UNHCR also co-leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster.

Protection Cluster

The Protection Cluster reached a total of almost 60,000 individuals in September. This translates to 37 percent of the 2018 target. The protection cluster is divided into four sub-clusters: Child Protection, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and Explosive Hazard.

- Child Protection partners reached 59,144 drought affected/ displaced persons with various Prevention and Response interventions including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification, legal aid services, medical support for survivors, psychosocial services, interim care services, reintegration services and referrals to other sectors.
- 6,725 beneficiaries were reached by the GBV Sub Cluster partners with prevention, response and capacity building activities. GBV response interventions include lifesaving medical assistance such as the post rape treatment, temporary protection accommodation, legal, psychosocial, material and livelihood assistance. GBV cases are underreported in some communities, which is attributed to cultural norms and social stigma for survivors.

- The Housing, Land and Property sub-cluster reached a total of 716 persons through prevention of forced evictions, community dispute resolutions, advocacy, and counselling.
- The Explosive Hazards cluster reached 7,119 individuals including women and children. It also reached 10,789 individuals through general protection. In addition, the Protection Cluster conducted protection mainstreaming, Protection Information Management (PIM) and Centrality of Protection strategy trainings in Mogadishu and Dollow.

Shelter and NFI Cluster

The members of the Shelter and NFI Cluster assisted 11,100 people with Emergency Shelter Kits in September. Emergency shelter kits provides protection from extreme weather and consists of plastic sheets, supporting poles and a rope for tying down the structure. This provides the most basic shelter which can offer protection from extreme weather. In addition, 78 people were assisted with emergency non-food items (NFI) kits during the reporting period. Standard emergency non-food kits consists of core relief items for daily household use and include plastic sheets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and kitchen sets.

Gaps:

- Where land is provided by the government (e.g. in Baidoa, Kismayo and Galkacyo), the cluster lacks sufficient resources to support them to relocate.
- Low funding is an outstanding challenge to implementing shelter activities in Somalia.
- Timely response to displaced populations is hampered by lack of partners' capacity to use existing functioning markets to respond to emergencies.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)

The CCCM Cluster oversees the living conditions and protection of IDPs in sites and settlements. As of 30 September, the CCCM cluster had reached 665,804 IDPs, representing a 44 per cent total of the annual targeted 1.5 million IDPs. 715 (45 per cent) out of 1,600 sites were also established with CCCM mechanisms.

Gaps:

- Existing gaps in the CCCM Cluster include: living conditions of IDPs are limited by restricted humanitarian access in some parts of south and central Somalia, lack of information at site level, lack of land tenure and forced evictions and low levels of community participation.

UNHCR activities to assist IDPs

As part of the cluster response, UNHCR has provided support to IDPs specifically. This is in addition to multiple UNHCR activities that simultaneously target returnees, IDPs and members of the host communities. In September in lower Juba region, UNHCR Kismayo distributed 13 standard NFI kits to 13 newly displaced families from Bula Hajji due to the recent ongoing military operations in the region.

Livelihoods

260 IDPs (176 Female and 84 Male) took part in livelihood projects in Galkayo and Kismayo in September. The activities included vocational training skills such as tailoring, automotive mechanics, ICT, catering, beautician training and fishery.

SGBV prevention and response

In September, UNHCR reached 3,451 IDPs, Refugees and Asylum seekers with SGBV interventions. Across Kismayo, Dobley, Baidoa, Bossaso and Galkayo, 3,081 persons benefited from awareness-



UNHCR provided NFI kits to newly displaced families in the lower Juba region. © UNHCR

raising campaigns, 137 persons received health care services, 45 persons received material support, and 96 persons psycho-social counselling and 92 received legal assistance.

UNHCR support to Refugees and asylum-seekers

As of September 2018, there are 31,999 refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Somalia. UNHCR provides protection services as well as assistance to refugees and asylum seekers with special needs and vulnerabilities.

Protection

UNHCR conducted Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews for 22 Ethiopian national households (77 individuals) in Bari region. In addition, eight RSD cases (41 individuals) were conducted in Hargeisa, Somaliland.

As part of building capacity for the government, UNHCR provided a training for the Somaliland Police Force on its mandate, international protection as well as the rights of refugees and their obligations in the month of September. UNHCR provided training sessions on the UNHCR mandate, international protection as well as definition of refugee their rights and obligations. The training was organized and facilitated by the UNHCR partner, Legal Clinic, and took place at the Hargeisa University. 42 police officers from different police stations/detention centres of Hargeisa (2 female and 40 male) participated in the four day training.



Protection training for the Somaliland Police Force September 2018 © UNHCR

The Legal Clinic also conducted a one day consultation and a SGBV training. 41 persons of concern participated in the two days training and consultative session, including 22 refugees, 11 Asylum seekers, and 8 internally displaced persons. The main objectives of these two days sessions were to improve the access of legal assistance and legal remedies for survivors of SGBV and to inform them about the mechanisms for reporting SGBV incidents in a timely and efficient manner. The other objectives were to educate the community to their rights and to increase their awareness of the risk of SGBV.

Health

In total 2,932 refugees and asylum seekers were provided access to healthcare by UNHCR through several implementing partners in September.

In Woqoyi Galbeed region of Somaliland, UNHCR provided access to health care through its partner DRC, to 547 patients. The nationality of the patients assisted includes: 398 Ethiopians and 149 Yemenis. The majority of the patients accessed primary health care (502) while 45 patients were referred for secondary health care series. The patients suffered from chronic illnesses, difficult pregnancies, malnutrition and other medical conditions. 834 refugees and asylum-seekers benefited through Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali (GRT) in Bari region. In Banadir 1,544 also benefited through health implementing partner Hanano.

Cash assistance

In the month of September, UNHCR provided monthly subsistence allowance to 6,457 (2,011 households) refugees and asylum seekers, including 3,354 Ethiopians, 2,998 Yemenis, 58 Syrians, 32 Eritreans, 8 Palestinians and 7 Bangladeshis.

Livelihood

40 Yemeni refugees in Bari region were provided with business start-up grants worth USD 1,000 each after completing their training in tailoring, electrical and carpentry courses in September. Meanwhile, refugees continued with various vocational trainings across Hargeisa and Mogadishu.

Education

In Hargeisa, 73 refugee children were enrolled in primary and secondary school education through UNHCR funding in Hargeisa. In addition, 175 students received learning materials. Meanwhile across Puntland, school fees for 3,690 children were paid in Bosaso, Gardo and Garowe. 2,133 children were also provided with school materials (uniforms, exercise books, pencils, school bags and student geometric sets). To date, 1,993 refugee children students have been enrolled in school in 2018 with support from UNHCR.

UNHCR support to Somali refugee returnees

Over 800,000 Somalis are living outside their county as asylum-seekers and refugees. The majority (257,283) live in neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Yemen (256,733) and Kenya (256,326). In September, 702 Somali refugees repatriated from Kenya (354) and Yemen (420 including 130 assisted and 218 spontaneous returnees).

Country of Asylum	Before 1 Jan 2018	1-30 September 2018	2018	Cumulative
Kenya	75,297	354	7,102	82,399
Yemen (A) ¹	814	130	1,586	2,400
Other	626	0	295	921
Sub total	76,737	484	8,983	85,720
Yemen (S) ²	34,176	218	1,914	36,090
Grand total	110,913	702	10,897	121,810

Cash assistance

UNHCR supports access to basic needs and essential services through cash assistance. UNHCR provides two direct multipurpose cash grants to returnees to re-establish their livelihoods and accelerate their re-integration. Each returnee receives a one-time reinstallation grant of US\$ 200 shortly after arrival in Somalia. In addition, each returnee household receives a total subsistence allowance of US\$ 1,200 in six instalments (US\$ 200 per instalment) with first instalment released one month after their arrival.

Enhanced return assistance package

Upon arrival in Somalia, returnees are provided with an enhanced return package, which consists of:

A core relief items kit, an unconditional one-time reinstallation grant of US\$ 200 per person and an unconditional monthly subsistence allowance amounting to US\$ 200 per household for six months, an unconditional monthly grant for food rations for six months (provided by WFP), an education grant of up to US\$ 25 per school-going child per month for one school year, a conditional grant of up to US\$ 1,000 for shelter per household and conditional enrolment in self-reliance and livelihood projects based on a set of targeting criteria and availability of resources.

¹ Somali refugee returnees from Yemen who opt to voluntarily repatriate to Somalia under the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme.

² Spontaneous Somali returnees from Yemen, outside the ASR programme.

Reinstallation grants

In September, UNHCR provided reinstallation grants to 440 returnees (146 households) as follows: Returnees from Kenya (326), Yemen (109), Libya (2) and Angola (3). By the end of September, UNHCR had provided reinstallation grants to 8,444 returnees (2,938 households) since the beginning of the year.

Number of returnees who received reinstallation grant per country of asylum

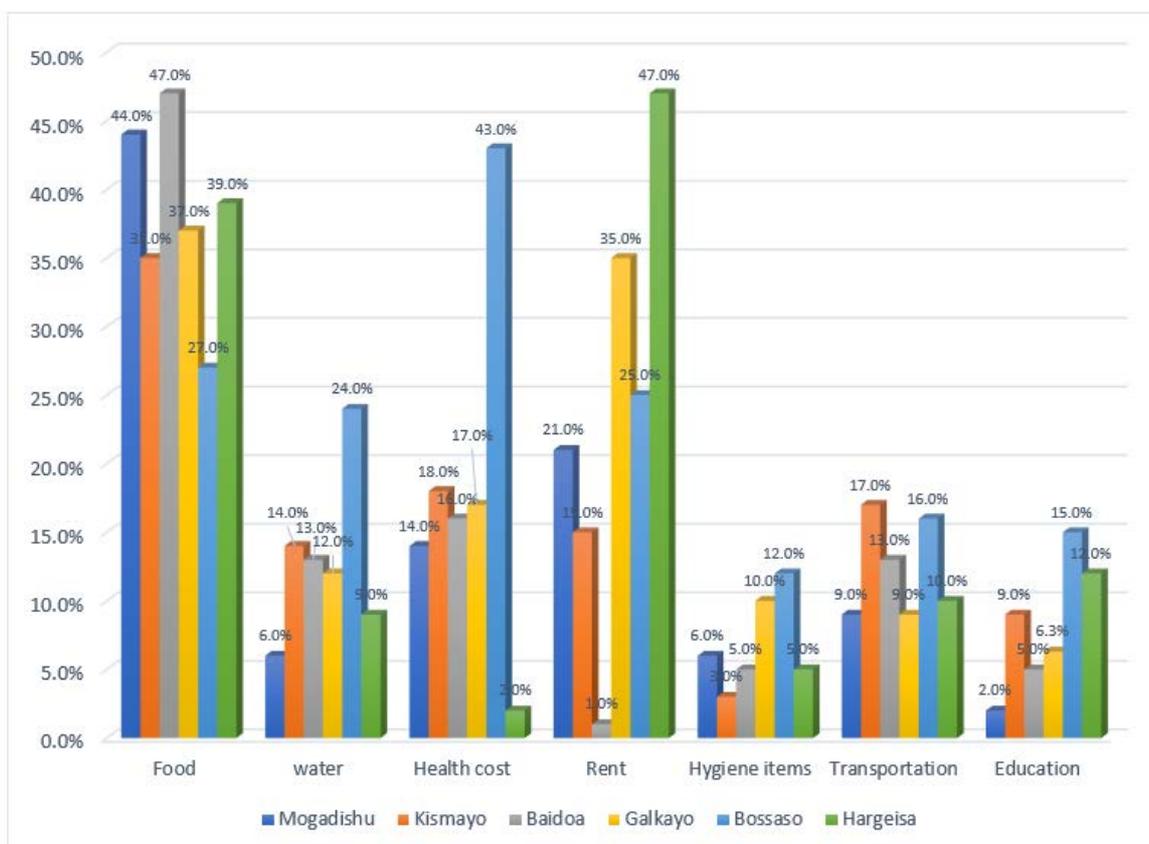
Country of asylum	1-30 September 2018		2018 cumulative	
	# of individuals	# of households	# of individuals	# of households
Kenya	326	89	6,755	2,029
Yemen	109	54	1,399	675
Other	5	3	290	234
Total	440	146	8,444	2,938



Somalis returning from Dadaab refugee camp disembarking from at Dhobley border waystation. September 2018. © UNHCR

Subsistence allowance

5,059 (1,719 households) returnees were assisted with subsistence allowance instalments in the month of September, including returnees from Kenya (4,042) Yemen (832), Libya (112), Djibouti (67), Gambia (2), Angola (3) and Ukraine (1). UNHCR distributed over US \$366,000 in subsistence allowances in September. In total, US \$4 million has been distributed since January 2018, supporting 8,444 individuals.



The post distribution monitoring exercise gives a good insight in the way returnees have utilized their subsistence allowance in different cities in 2018. Subsistence allowance is mostly used to meet basic needs mainly food, rent, health, water, education, transport and basic hygiene items; all are purchased from the local market and thereby supporting the local economy and benefiting the entire community and different players in the supply chain.

Core Relief Items (CRIs)

Upon arrival in Somalia, each returnee household receives from one to three core relief items (CRIs) kits depending on the size of household. One kit of CRIs consists of three blankets, two 10-litre jerry cans, seven boxes of BP-5, three soap bars, three sleeping mats, one plastic sheet, two cooking pots, one large spoon and kitchen knife, five table spoons, plates and metal cups. CRIs are provided in kind or as a cash grant to amount of US\$ 60 to 66, depending on local market prices.

In September, UNHCR distributed cash grants for non-food items to 83 households (267 individuals) in Kismayo, Baidoa and Garowe during the month of September.

Education

817 returnees' children were given access to primary and secondary education in Kismayo (636) and Mogadishu (181) in September. In total 4,756 were enrolled in primary and secondary education for 2018.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Support to returnees is provided through livelihood trainings and improvement of public infrastructure. UNHCR also targets members of the host community as well as IDPs in these activities. Livelihood activities offer returnees an opportunity to build their communities by rehabilitating or expanding public facilities such as schools, hospitals, roads or law enforcement premises.

In September, the rehabilitation of two peaceful co-existence police depots was completed in Bosaso. The construction of a market shelter was also completed.

- UNHCR in partnership with implementing partner American Refugee Committee (ARC) also created short term employment for 200 beneficiaries through a Cash for Work (CfW) program in Kismayo. Beneficiaries were drawn from returnees (100), internally displaced (60) and host community members (40).
- In Baidoa, 40 students drawn from returnees (20), internally displaced (16) and host community members (4) continued with their vocational training course in ICT implemented by Voluntary Organization for Rural Development-in-Action (AVORD)
- 400 students (229 returnees, 95 internally displaced persons and 76 members of the host community) continued their training in Mogadishu. The trainings include tailoring, automotive mechanic, ICT, catering, beauty salon, aluminium and glass works and fishery.



Tailoring class in Mogadishu; September 2018..© UNHCR

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some **US\$ 64.3 million** as of 5 November 2018.

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with broadly earmarked and un-earmarked funds.

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

United States of America 46.1 million

Qatar Charity 9.6 million

European Union 5.3 million

Japan 2.0 million

France 1.2 million

UN-Habitat 1.1 million

CERF 970,705

Sweden 634,518

UN Peace Building Fund 250,000

BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

United States of America 152.3 million | Private donors Australia 11.17 million | Germany 7.1 million | Canada 3.3 million | Private donors Republic Sweden 2.4 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 2.1 million

Japan | Malta | Norway | Sweden | private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 58.7 million | United Kingdom 45.3 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 28.5 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Japan 16.1 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | Private donors Italy 15.1 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Sweden 12.2 million | Italy 11.2 million

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