

Somalia

1-31 January 2018

Small-scale attacks by non-state armed actors, **political tensions** and **clan conflicts** were the main elements that marked the operational context in January.

In some areas, the continuation of **small-scale incidents** and **political standoffs** impacted persons of concerns by limiting access to humanitarian assistance.

In spite of slight overall improvement of food security, it is expected that ongoing **conflict** and **drought** will continue to impact people's well-being.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

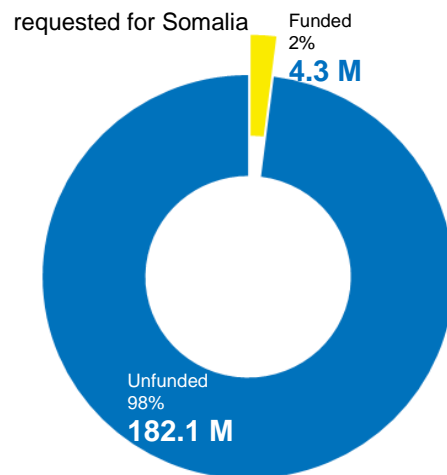
2.24 M



* Estimated internally displaced persons as of 31 October 2017 (source: 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan).

FUNDING (AS OF 29 JANUARY)

USD 186.4 M



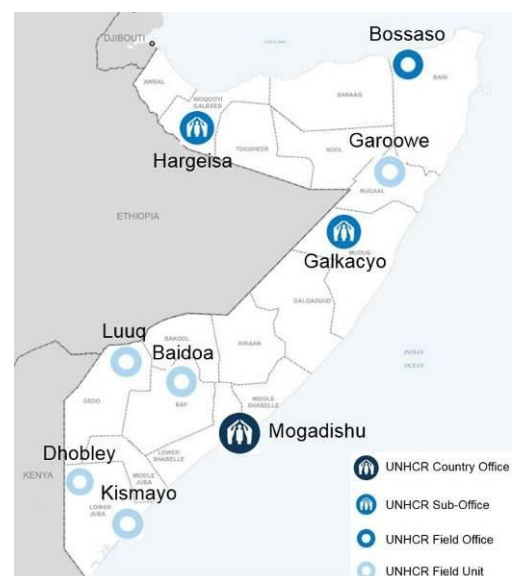
UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff

- 97 National Staff
- 36 International Staff
- 13 Affiliate Workforce
- 8 International UN Volunteers

Offices

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



Major developments

Appreciation to UNHCR for support

UNHCR received a certificate of appreciation from the Mayor of South Galkacyo, the State of Galmudug, in recognition of UNHCR contribution for drought response and support to local authorities.



UNHCR staff members receiving a certificate of appreciation from the Mayor of South Galkacyo. © UNHCR/January 2018

2018 UNHCR Planning Overview

In 2018 UNHCR will continue delivering on its mandate by ensuring the provision of protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and IDPs. UNHCR will continue working with UN agencies, state government institutions, regional administrations and NGO partners, and will further strengthen engagement with development actors and regional government institutions to advocate for increased long-term development projects in key sectors such as infrastructure, education, housing, livelihood and employment and institution-building for sustainable return and reintegration of refugee returnees and IDPs.¹

At the end of 2017 UNHCR recorded 2.24 M population of concern, 2.1 M IDP, over 110,500 refugee returnees and around 29,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, representing a 51 per cent increase in 2017 compared to 2014 (1.16 M) and 28 per cent compared to 2016 (1.62 M).

For the operation in 2018, UNHCR requested US\$ 186.4 M; US\$ 76.8 M for refugee programming, US\$ 59.7 M for reintegration projects and US\$ 49.9 M for IDP projects.

	Refugee programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	Total
2018 Original Budget	US\$ 76,790,400	US\$ 59,707,514	US\$ 49,886,360	US\$ 186,384,275

More about the 2018 plan is available on [2018 Planning summary](#) and [Global Focus](#) website.

¹ See UNHCR "2018 Planning summary, Operation: Somalia", available at: <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/pdfsummaries/GA2018-Somalia-eng.pdf>, 11.3.2018.

Emergency response

UNHCR continued to provide life-saving protection to persons in emergency due to the ongoing drought and conflict. In January, 33,790 persons were supported; 26,400 with water, 4,626 with protection activities and 2,764 benefited from core relief items.² This brings the total number of persons assisted to 916,839 since November 2016 when the drought was declared.

Sector	Assistance	Before 2018	1-31 Jan '18	Cumulatively
Protection	# of persons reached with protection assistance	34,752	4,626	39,378
Water	# of persons provided with water	511,608	26,400	538,008
Core relief items	# of persons benefited from CRI	277,730	2,764	280,494
Health and sanitation	# of persons benefited from health and sanitation	43,313	-	43,313
Cash assistance	# of persons benefited from CBI	15,646	-	15,646
		883,049	33,790	916,839



People affected by the drought receiving water from the borehole in Dhobley. © UNHCR/January 2018

New displacements

Provisional figures from the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) indicate that some 49,000 individuals have been newly internally displaced countrywide during January 2018. Main reasons given were drought-related (24,000), conflict or insecurity (16,000) and other reasons (9,000) — almost double the 25,000 recorded as newly internally displaced during December 2017.

More detailed trends on internal displacements are available on online dashboard the [Somalia Internal Displacement](#)

Conflict-related displacements continue to arise in January as a result of ongoing operations between Somali national forces against al-Shabaab (AS), particularly in Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions (11,000 persons), between the State of Puntland and “Somaliland” (3,000 persons) and increased pressure from AS on local communities in Xudur and surrounding districts (2,000 persons). New evictions of IDPs have been reported in January in Mogadishu (3,000 persons) and Galkayo (1,440 persons).

² From 1 to 31 January, UNHCR provided water to 26,400 persons in Lower Juba region; 1,182 persons were reached with Sexual and Gender-based violence interventions (3,765 in Baidoa, 861 in Mogadishu, 230 Galkacyo and 91 in Hargeysa) and 2,764 persons benefited from kits of core relief items (2,760 persons benefited from kit of CRIs in Baidoa and four persons from a blanket in Hargeysa).

Cluster approach

Under the cluster approach for the Somalia operation, UNHCR leads the Protection (PC) and Shelter and NFI Cluster (SC) and co-leads the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster to plan and implement humanitarian assistance together with UN agencies, government counterparts and other partners.³

Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster

In 2018, the CCCM Cluster plans to reach 1.5 M persons, out of 2.1 M in need, and requires US\$ 41.7 M for response. This year's strategy focuses on three main objectives: a) strengthening multi-sectoral interventions; b) improving community participation, living conditions and safe access to services and assistance; and c) strengthening community self-management to promote durable solutions.

Since its activation in May 2017, the CCCM Cluster established CCCM mechanisms in 439 IDP sites (27 per cent of target) in eight regions, reaching over 488,000 IDPs (30 per cent of target). The CCCM Cluster partners have also conducted Detailed Site Assessments (DSA) in 24 districts across Somalia and reached 1.6 M IDPs. The CCCM Cluster also launched the [Online Site Profiles](#), a tool linked to the DSA, allowing users to visualize essential inter-sectoral information about IDP sites in Somalia.

Protection Cluster

The PC targets 1.8 M individuals out of 3.6 M estimated in need in 2018 and aims to focus on a) protection-informed assessments, analysis, coordination, and advocacy; b) addressing immediate consequences of protection violations and mitigating risks; c) restoring and upholding the rights, dignity and well-being of individuals affected by protection violations; and d) creating a protection conducive environment. The PC requires US\$ 98 M for its planned response, with 67 organisations participating in the protection appeal.

In January 2018, the PC reached 67,297 persons: 12,622 girls and 10,280 boys, 30,955 women and 13,440 men with service delivery and community-based protection activities. Continuing and evolving security constraints, both within and outside of urban areas, remain of concern limiting the ability of protection partners to ensure effective protection monitoring and responses. Remoteness, ad-hoc checkpoints and general inaccessibility of conflict-affected areas remain further challenges. Financial constraints prevent the PC from scaling up activities concomitant with existing needs.

Shelter and NFI Cluster

In 2018, the SC targets 1.3 M out of 1.5 M persons in need and requires US\$ 70 M to provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance. Throughout the year, the SC will focus on a) contributing to the protection of newly displaced people, IDP/refugee returns and those affected by natural hazards; b) improving the living conditions of internally displaced persons; and c) contributing to durable solutions for IDPs that have opportunities to locally integrate and IDPs/refugees returning to their places of origin.

In January, the SC reached a total of 45,045 persons in need; 27,924 with non-food items, and 16,581 with emergency shelter kits, and 540 with transitional shelters. The SC also continues to face several challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance in 2018, such as the lack of secure land for the settlement of new or protracted IDPs. Most IDPs cannot afford the rent demanded by private land owners and have to use part of the humanitarian assistance received as payment for rent.

³ See Humanitarian Country Team for Somalia, "2018 Humanitarian Response Plan", available at: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/20180206_somalia_humanitarian_response_plan.pdf, 11.3.2018.

Refugees and asylum-seekers

Sector	Assistance	1-31 January 2018
Protection	# of persons registered	319
	# of persons considered for RSD	86
	# of new arrivals from Yemen	715
	# of persons provided with legal assistance	181
Education	# of persons newly enrolled	43
Core relief items	# of persons benefited from CRI	102
Health	# of persons accessed health care services	2,672
Cash assistance	# of persons benefited from cash assistance	4,513
Livelihood	# of persons provided with livelihood opportunities	439

Protection

- As of 31 January, 29,591 refugees and asylum-seekers have been registered; 62 per cent Ethiopians, 37 per cent Yemenis and one percent others.⁴ In January, 349 refugees and asylum-seekers were newly registered; 273 refugees and 76 asylum-seekers.
- During January, 21 Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews were conducted for 21 Ethiopian families (86 persons). In January, two families were granted refugee status, while two cases were rejected.
- Since the beginning of the crisis in Yemen in March 2015, a total of 42,055 persons arrived to Somalia from Yemen. Out of 42,055 persons, 35,529 were Somalis, 6,155 Yemenis and 371 others.⁵ In the month of January, 715 persons arrived by boat from Yemen to Somalia. Among them were 539 Somalis (407 spontaneously and 132 assisted), 169 Yemenis and seven third country nationals.
- In January, UNHCR provided legal assistance to 181 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Education

- In January, 43 refugees and asylum-seekers were newly enrolled, 39 in primary and four in secondary education.

Core relief items

- In January, 102 blankets and mats were distributed to 102 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Health

- In January, UNHCR supported access to health care services for 2,672 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 2,618 to primary health care services and 54 referrals to secondary and tertiary health care.

Cash assistance

- Monthly subsistence allowance was provided to 1,377 households (4,513 refugees and asylum-seekers).

Livelihood

- In January, 439 refugees and asylum-seekers were provided with livelihood opportunities; 86 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in a technical and vocational education and training (TVET), while 353 were facilitated to access self-employment opportunities with attending language (128), literacy (60) and computer (77) classes. While parents attended training, 88 children attended play groups in place at the training centres.

⁴ See UNHCR "UNHCR Somalia – Refugee, asylum-seekers and returnees at 31 January 2018": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61933> 11.3.2018.

⁵ See UNHCR "UNHCR Somalia – Arrivals from Yemen at 31 January 2018": <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/62259>, 11.3.2018.

Returnees

Sector	Assistance	1-31 January 2018
Protection	# of Somali refugees that were assisted with repatriation	1,424
Education	# of returnees enrolled in education	731
Core relief items	# of returnees benefited from core relief items	1,245
Cash assistance	# of returnees received reinstallation grants	389
Livelihood	# of persons provided with livelihood opportunities	1,847

Protection and return support

In January, UNHCR Somalia facilitated:

- a “Go and See” visit for 37 Somali refugee representatives from Refugee Camps in Dadaab (Kenya);
- participated in a cross-border meeting in Kenya with counterparts and partners to review return movements; and
- shared the country of origin information for the month of December with the Return Help Desks in Kenya and Yemen.

Return figures

- Since the beginning of the voluntary repatriation from Kenya in December 2014, a total of 78,162 Somali refugees have repatriated; 76,589 from Kenya, 946 from Yemen and 627 from other countries of asylum. During the same period, UNHCR recorded 34,583 Somalis who have returned from Yemen spontaneously. In January, UNHCR supported the voluntary repatriation 1,424 Somali refugees; 1,292 from Kenya, 132 from Yemen and one from Tunisia. UNHCR also recorded 407 Somalis who returned from Yemen unsupported in January.

Education

- From 1 to 31 January, 731 Somali returnee students have been enrolled in school for the first time. Out of 731 returnees, 698 were from Kenya and 34 from Djibouti.

Core relief items

- A total of 687 kits of core relief items have been distributed to 346 households (1,245 returnees); 622 kits to 285 households (1,119 persons) from Kenya, 64 kits to 60 households (125 persons) from Yemen and one kit to one households (one person) from Tunisia.

Cash assistance

- In January, UNHCR provided reinstallation grants to 389 refugee returnees (99 households); 360 returnees (87 families) from Kenya, 28 returnees (11 families) from Yemen and one person from Tunisia. While 13 households (28 returnees) from Yemen received their subsistence allowance.

Livelihood

- In January, 1,847 persons (1,121 returnees, 389 IDPs and 337 host community) were engaged in livelihood programmes. Out of 1,847 persons, 1,300 were part of a cash-for-work programme, 194 were enrolled in technical and educational vocational training and 353 were assisted with self-employment opportunities.

More detailed information on repatriation are available in [Repatriation Update](#) report for January⁶.

⁶ See UNHCR “Repatriation Update, 1-31 January 2018”, available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/62411>, 11.3.2018.

Internally displaced persons

Sector	Assistance	1-31 January 2018
Protection	# of IDPs reached with SGBV interventions	73
Core relief items	# of IDPs benefited from core relief items	12,596
Health	# of IDPs provided with access to health	274
Livelihood	# of IDPs provided with livelihood opportunities	200

SGBV

- In January, UNHCR conducted an awareness-raising session on sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response for 73 IDPs in Hargeysa.

Core relief items

- In January, UNHCR distributed 2,596 kits of CRIs to 2,300 families (12,596 persons): 1,500 kits of core relief items were distributed to 1,500 households (7,500 persons) affected by the forced eviction in the IDP settlement Km13 in Mogadishu, 800 kits were provided to 800 families (4,800 persons) in Baidoa and 296 mats and blankets to 296 persons in Harygesa and Burco.

Health

- In January, UNHCR supported access to health care services for 274 IDPs in Hargeysa.

Livelihood

- UNHCR also registered 200 IDPs in Dhobley for technical and vocational education and training (TVET).



UNHCR partner enrolling beneficiary in a learning program at the Peaceful co-existence centre in Hargeysa. © UNHCR-I/January 2018

External / Donors relations

Donors who have contributed to the operation in 2018



Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2018

Sweden (98 M) | Norway (43 M) | Netherlands (39 M) | United Kingdom (32 M) | Denmark (25 M) | Australia (19 M) | Switzerland (15 M)

Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2018

Algeria | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Canada | China | Estonia | Finland | Indonesia | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | UN Peacebuilding Fund | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private Donors

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