



International Organization for Migration
Mission in Somalia

EMERGENCY APPEAL SOMALIA CRISIS

Assistance to Vulnerable Somali Migrants
from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



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IOM is appealing for

USD 2.8 MILLION

to provide humanitarian assistance

to 33,000

extremely vulnerable migrants
from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

RATIONALE

Due to the changes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's (KSA) foreign workers legislation and the subsequent crackdown on irregular migrants, more than 12,000 Somalis have been returned to Mogadishu over the period of 1 December 2013 to 14 January 2014, and more returnees are arriving every day. Many of these returned migrants are currently stranded in various districts of Mogadishu and cannot afford to continue their journey to reach their areas of origin in Somalia. Such influx of vulnerable migrants further increases the rates of poverty, food insecurity, and unemployment that were already extraordinarily high with 369,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in the city.

This also creates a large cadre of impoverished young men and women who may be easily recruited into militia groups or vulnerable to different kind of abuses. Heightened exposure to health risks particularly communicable diseases as well as sexual and gender-based violence including limited healthcare access or referral pathways are increasingly of concern among returning migrant women and young girls.

Table 1: Number of Somali returnees from Saudi Arabia between December 2013 and January 2014

Duration	Number of Returnees	Airlines
1-29 December 2013 (29 days)	6,481	Jubba and Daalo Airways
1-14 January 2014 (14 days)	6,336	Jubba and Daalo Airways
Total	12,817	

Many of these irregular migrants were arrested and held in detention centres in substandard conditions in Saudi Arabia prior to forced return. A significant number of them may have been subject to ill-treatment, including suspected cases of rape and other forms of gender-based violence. As a result, many return with severe health conditions which require treatment, care and support, including psychosocial first-aid. Victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors,

pregnant women, and disabled persons are particularly vulnerable, with increased risk of becoming victims of trafficking and re-trafficking.

All the migrants require food, water, clothing and other non-food items (NFIs) as well as access to adequate health care, hygiene and sanitation. There is an urgent need for immediate support to protect these vulnerable returnees.

PROPOSED RESPONSE

Project Activities

In order to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to an estimated 33,000 over three months (11,000 per month) vulnerable migrants, IOM has initiated a response through an emergency internal loan. The assistance includes:

3 months

Projected duration of response

- Reception and registration of the returnees and unaccompanied minors (UAMs)
- Basic healthcare services and health screening (including immunization, pre-departure fitness to travel health checks for the vulnerable and sick prior to their onward journeys)
- Psychosocial support (including psychosocial first-aid)
- Referral services, including medial escort
- Provision of food and non-food items (NFIs)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities
- Overnight accommodation for transiting and vulnerable migrants
- Onward transportation and travel allowance

Partnerships and Coordination

IOM works with stakeholders of the Federal Government of Somalia, such as:

Always in partnership

Local and international partners

- Ministry of Interior (general coordination of the operation)
- Ministry of National Security (provision of security services)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (communication with KSA)
- Ministry of Health (provision of healthcare services and referrals)
- Immigration Department (immigration services)
- Civil Aviation (information sharing on arriving planes)
- Airport Authority (allocation of operation site)
- Police (provision of free accommodation and security)

IOM also works closely with other United Nations (UN) agencies and local implementing partners (IPs) for their contribution such as:

- WFP (access to feeding centres)
- UNICEF (registration, tracing and reunification of UAMs, water and sanitation services on arrival, and provision of high energy biscuits)

- UNHCR (protection monitoring, identification and support of protection cases, and NFI support to protection and other extremely vulnerable cases)
- WHO (essential drugs, medical equipment, etc.)
- UNFPA (dignity kits including sanitary pads for women, etc.)
- Somali Women Development Centre (provision of psychosocial first-aid and support)

In addition, IOM works together with the donor community, implementing partners and third-party contractors to ensure a dynamic, responsive project strategy.

IOM RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION	DONOR	FUNDING REQUIREMENT (USD)
Operation costs (meals, water, transportation, medical support and other supplies)		2,150,400
Staff costs		300,000
Office costs		216,000
Admin costs (7%)		186,648
*IOM started its operation with internal emergency response loan (USD 200,000)	TOTAL FUNDING GAP	2,853,048

IOM CAPACITY IN SOMALIA

IOM has been implementing projects in Somalia since 2006 and has a long-standing global experience in providing emergency assistance to migrants.

In late December 2013 and early January 2014, IOM aided Somali evacuees from South Sudan. The Federal Government of Somalia requested IOM to support the evacuation of their nationals, which took place for the first time in three decades. Over 400 Somalis were evacuated from the city of Bor in the midst of the conflict. IOM provided accommodation, meals and onward transportation by government-chartered planes for over 36 Somalis upon their arrival in Mogadishu.

During the 2013 cyclone disaster in Puntland, IOM, in collaboration with the Puntland Ministry of Health, swiftly deployed its mobile clinic teams to provide basic healthcare services for 2,450 people in 15 villages within 30 days. In addition, a total of 490 households were reached for food distribution. IOM was one of the first to respond to the needs of the most-affected areas.

Also, during the worst drought in Somalia's history in 2011-2012, IOM provided urgently needed basic social services for a total of 26,379 drought-affected populations, mostly internally displaced persons (IDPs). The beneficiaries received various forms of assistance including health, water, sanitation, and livelihood.

IOM has an operational presence in all areas of Somalia, with four sub-offices in Bossaso and Garowe (Puntland), Hargeisa (Somaliland), and Mogadishu (South Central Somalia). There is also an IOM Somalia office in Nairobi for coordination and liaison purposes.

CHALLENGES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Preliminary Challenges

- Limited capacity of the authorities in Somalia to respond to the large number of returning Somalis
- Fragile and unpredictable security situation
- Limited access by humanitarian actors to migrants' final destination

Assumptions

- The number of migrants arriving from Saudi Arabia remains at the same level for next three months
- Consistent and reliable cooperation and coordination from the Government of Somalia and other implementing partners
- Sufficient financial support to maintain return operations in Somalia for the duration of the crisis

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