



Republic of Somaliland
8th High Level Aid Coordination Forum



*Responding to the impact of
Yemen Conflict on
Somaliland
& Drought crisis
Humanitarian Aspect*



OVERVIEW- MRR&R Background

- The Ministry of Resettlements, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (MRR&R) is a government ministry formed in 1991 to address the consequences of the civil destructions against the social basic needs, infrastructure and socio-economic opportunities.
- However the civil wars since 1988-1991 caused not only massive destruction to the physical infrastructures but forced a large number of people to abandon their homes and seek refuge in other places within Somaliland and the in the neighboring countries of Ethiopia, Djibouti, Yemen, Kenya and Uganda.



OVERVIEW- MRR&R Mandate

The important mandate of this ministry includes responsibilities of:

- The repatriation and resettlement of the Somaliland Refugees abroad and the restoration of their lives once back home;
- The reintegration and life restitution of all the Internally Displaced living in camps and in destitute conditions all over Somaliland;
- The rehabilitation & reconstruction of the social basic services disrupted by the war such as schools, health facilities, water and sewerage network;
- The enhancement of the socio-economic condition at large for an integrated and equal Somaliland community.



In order to achieve such ambitious yet needed goals, the Ministry works with all sectors of society, is constantly open to the suggestion and complaints from each community member and cooperate with all the International and local Organisations which fight every day for a better Somaliland.



Overview – Yemen crisis



Most of the New Arrivals from Yemen are Somali (South Central) refugees that resided in Yemen, Yemenis, Somaliland returnees, Ethiopians, as well as a small number of third country nationals.

It is believed that most Yemeni new arrivals will remain in Somaliland and move from Berbera to Hargeisa until the situation in Yemen stabilizes. All Yemeni Nationals who are Asylum seekers have been given prima facie recognition upon arrival by Somaliland Government. Most of those that have travelled to Somaliland come through Berbera (Port), but few have come through Zaylac and other coastal town.



Overview – Yemen crisis

As of 09 Sept 2015, the total number of individuals that have been registered at the Registration centres in Berbera are as follows:

Yemen			Ethiopia			Somaliland			Somalia			Other		
Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children	Male	Female	Children
344	372	662	27	29	52	568	526	1010	1494	1613	2868	5	6	9

***Total number of refugees/returnees from Yemen: 9,585
(including 408 from Bosaso)***



Overview - IDPs



Currently, one of the main driver for displacement of IDPs in Somaliland is Drought. Whenever there is drought at any part of SL, the number of IDPs increases. Below are the estimated numbers as per last UNHCR census (August 2015):

Maroodi-jeex	45,000
Togdheer	26,000
Awadal	8,000
Sanaag + Sahil	1, 000
Sool	5,000

Total 85,000



Achievements – Yemen Response



1. Main Reception center in Berbera is operating – MRR&R as the lead, UNHCR co-lead and other member organizations are available daily .
2. Set up New Arrival Taskforce
3. Food distributions – by Islamic Charities/Orgnizations
4. Monetary gifts for Eid El-Fitr Holiday – by Dahabshiil and Islamic Charity
5. NFI distribution – UNHCR and ARRAH
6. More and more Yemenis registering as Asylum Seekers by MRR&R
7. Some Yemenis already working and opened businesses (ie: cafe, bakery)



Food Distribution





Monetary distribution





Achievements

IDPs support and assistance

1. MRR&R and UNHCR conducted profiling of IDPs to get more information on IDPs' interests.
2. Under a pilot project, MRR&R, UNHabitat, and NRC built 1,770 permanent houses in Hargeisa, Borama, Berbera & Buroa.
3. 5,600 families were resettled in new areas (Hargeisa, Burao, & LasAnod), temporary shelters were built by NRC.
4. 1,180 families were relocated within Hargeisa in new resettlement areas (Digale and Ayaa 4).



Achievements Cont..

5. Provide livelihood, restocking, health care, education, and income generation skills in IDP camps.
6. Repatriation of IDPs to their places of origin by providing packages and restocking incentives. It was a pilot project where small groups of IDPs took advantage of.
7. 4,370 individuals were trained with skills to further their opportunities of finding employment.
8. IDP Policy is finalized and ready to be presented to cabinet on Thursday, 17th of September, 2015



Challenges- Yemeni Refugees

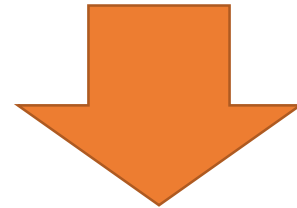


- Need adequate housing – number of families live together in small dwellings.
- Health care – need subsidized health care, relocation for families with terminally ill member(s) toward better or specialised health facilities.
- Food and water – once in a month food distribution is not adequate for families who fled a war. Sustainable food and water networks and hygiene services for basic survival are desperately needed.



Challenges Cont.

- Education – need more trained teachers, school supplies, and complete program (appropriate for the Yemenis)
- More capacity building to MRR&R in order to properly assist the refugees with their needs.
- Identification cards – all refugees/asylum seekers need IDs to clarify their legal status in Somaliland.



To properly provide adequate services to the Yemen refugees, it is imperative to set up camps



Challenges- Yemeni Refugees continues....



- **Registration** – limited capacity (Berbera) – we are currently in the process of recruiting more staff
- **Reception capacity** – another reception center is needed, especially if more arrivals are to come
- **Limitation of services outside of major cities** – as of now, most of the services are only available in Hargeisa
- **Limitation of return monitoring** - we have no way of monitoring if returnees (Somali refugees) are leaving Somaliland to their final destinations



Challenges- IDPs

- Lack of capacity in personnel/material to handle IDP's needs which sometimes limits the Ministry's role
- Lack of skills for IDPs to work in towns/cities to reconstruct their livelihood and achieve some sort of integration
- Limited access to basic services such as water, health and education.

Furthermore

- Somaliland government declared the country to be at development stage, therefore, emergency and relief funds were stopped which means no funds for emergencies
- SDF does not include basic services for IDPs in order to integrate with the community



Regardless of the many efforts made by the Ministry in addressing the IDPs situation, the problems will never be fully sorted unless the root causes of displacement are properly addressed or dealt with.



DROUGHT...YET ANOTHER ONE

