

Somalia

1-31 August 2022

In August, the operational environment for Somalia remained fluid. The security situation deteriorated, and the political differences between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) showed little signs


of reconciliation. The current drought has displaced more than a million people, mostly women, children, and elderly. In close collaboration with the authorities and through its leadership in Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters, UNHCR with

partners continued to deliver lifesaving assistance to the vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities affected by the drought. The operation also prioritizes durable solutions for refugees and protracted IDPs.

KEY INDICATORS



2.97 million IDPs



15,385 registered refugees
18,285 registered asylum-seekers



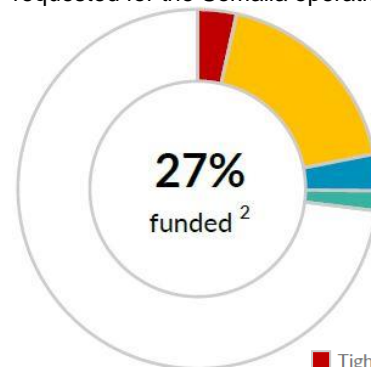
135,873 refugee returnees

FUNDING (AS OF 30 AUGUST 2020)

USD 157.5 M

requested for the Somalia operation

Funded 27%
42.43 M



- Tightly earmarked
- Earmarked
- Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
- Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
- Funding gap (indicative)



A UNHCR staff receiving a female headed family who had arrived at an IDP site in Luglow, Kismayo district, Jubaland. The family was initially displaced to another location because of drought but had to flee again when Al-Shabab overran the settlement after a skirmish with ATMIS forces.

©Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs (JUCRI) / Mohamed Hussein

Update on Achievements

Operational Context

For the reporting period, the operational context in Somalia remained complex and characterized by risk of famine, insecurity due to the increased frequency of armed conflict, and fragile political situation.

According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), some 1.2 million individuals have been displaced internally within Somalia in 2022. In August, 299,000 new displacements were recorded, among which 197,000 were triggered by conflict and 99,000 by the drought. The displaced families faced multiple protection risks and identified food, shelter, and livelihood support as priority needs.

Nearly half of the country's estimated population or more than 7.8 million are impacted by the ongoing severe drought. More than 1 million people have been displaced since the beginning of the drought in 2021. The humanitarian situation, particularly in Bay region, has been deteriorating in recent months. In the absence of significant humanitarian assistance reaching the people in need, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is being projected in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and among displaced people in Baidoa town between October and December 2022. The coping capacity of the most vulnerable has vastly reduced due to impact of four consecutive seasons of poor rainfall, sharp increases in food prices, and conflict.¹

In August, Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre unveiled the 75-member Federal Council of Ministers, comprising of 26 ministers, 24 state ministers, and 25 deputies. Ten of the 75 members were women, three cabinet ministers, five state ministers, and two deputies. Prime Minister Barre's nomination of ministers drew criticism from several state-level politicians as well as senior clan figures, who cited a lack of clan representation in the new cabinet and a failure to observe the 4.5 provision within the power sharing arrangement.

The security situation in the country remained tense, particularly in central and south-central Somalia, where Al-Shabab attacks against the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), Somali security forces, and government officials went unabated. As a result, there was a significant rise in the number of conflict induced IDPs in August.

Somalia also hosts some 33,670 refugees and asylum-seekers, among which 70 percent are women and children. The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (68 percent) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (28 percent) and Syria (3 percent). Most refugees and asylum-seekers reside in urban or peri-urban settings across Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, 135,873 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their country of asylum, mostly from Kenya followed by Yemen.

¹ [Multi-Partner-Technical-Release-on-Famine-Projection-in-Bay-Region-of-Somalia-5-Sep-2022.pdf \(fsnau.org\)](#)

Achievements



PROTECTION

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR through its partner identified and/or supported 55 new and existing GBV cases in August across the country. Services to the survivors included safe house support, psychosocial counselling, relocation support, medical and legal referrals, and provision of dignity kits, among others.
- UNHCR through its partner conducted an awareness session against female genital mutilation (FGM) and on rights of a young girl child in Kulmiye IDP site of Adado town in Galmudug, reaching 25 women.
- In Baidoa, South-West State, UNHCR through its partner conducted GBV prevention and response training session, reaching 50 IDPs, including camp leaders, members from youth and religious groups, and members of different camp committees such as GBV and WASH.

Capacity Building

- UNHCR in collaboration with the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) and Immigration and Border Control, organized a protection training for Immigration and Border officials. The training aimed to sensitize front-line immigration officials on the government's treaty obligations and UNHCR's international protection mandate to ensure protection sensitive entry conditions and access to asylum. Covered topics included UNHCR's mandate, foundation of international refugee law, principle of non-refoulement, mixed movements, and protection of vulnerable groups. The 38 participants included officials from land, air, and seaports of entry from across Somalia.

Community engagement and awareness raising

- At the Peaceful Coexistence Center in Hargeisa, a total of 277 refugees, asylum seekers, and refugee-returnees received counselling and case referrals. Most of the advice sought was for financial concerns followed by refugee status determination (RSD) issues and subsistence allowance related concerns. Cases were referred to appropriate partner for further assistance. In addition, beneficiaries received information about the services provided by UNHCR and partners.
- In Hargeisa, UNHCR through partner provided psychosocial counselling to 97 individuals, most refugees and some refugee-returnees.

Legal assistance

- In Hargeisa, UNHCR through its partner provided legal assistance to 343 refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host community members. Assistance included legal counselling, police reporting and release from police custody, court-related services, medical aid, birth certificate issuance, and shelter assistance.
- In Baidoa, South-West State, UNHCR through its partner identified and peacefully resolved 26 housing, land, and property (HLP) disputes, using a collaborative dispute resolution approach or CDR. The resolved cases included disputes over land ownership between spouses and regarding land encroachment allegations in IDP sites.

Registration and reception

■ The Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme from Yemen to Somalia is set to continue after being suspended since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Established in 2017, the ASR is a joint collaboration between IOM and UNHCR to facilitate return of Somali refugees from Yemen. Approximately 800 Somali refugees have signed the Voluntary Repatriation Form (VRF), and the first batch is due to arrive in Somalia in September.



UNHCR partner staff receiving a woman arriving from Yemen in Berbera Port. ©UNHCR

■ UNHCR in coordination with partners received 20 HHs (33 individual refugee-returnees) in Kismayo, Jubaland, from Dadaab, Kenya. The returnees were given one-night accommodation with hot meals, a sim card, and a standard NFI kit. They were informed of the services available and hotline number to direct their complaints and feedback.

■ In Berbera, Somaliland, UNHCR and partners received eight boats from Yemen, carrying 121 refugees and 93 spontaneous refugee-returnees. From the total 214 arrivals, 53 opted to receive assistance from UNHCR and partners and thus were relocated to the reception center, where they received food, accommodation, documentation, health, and onward transportation services.

Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and Resettlement

■ In August, 23 interviews were conducted, reaching 52 individuals; 33 RSD assessments for 89 individuals were submitted, and 21 cases consisting of 56 individuals were reviewed or finalized.

Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus

■ UNHCR participated a consultation with other UN agencies on nexus programming and was part of a series of consultations with UN, security, and government stakeholders as part of a strategic review of United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). UNHCR and other participants cited examples of well-developed frameworks for nexus programming, good practices of UN agencies working across the nexus, as well as efforts to build government capacity on inter-ministerial coordination, federalism, and legislative processes. The objective of the strategic review is to provide recommendations to ensure UNSOM is best configured and positioned to support the new administration to advance the key national priorities as well as to inform the overall UN strategy in Somalia (current UNSOM mandate ends on 31 October 2022). A final report is being submitted to the UN Secretary-General in September.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partners delivered primary and secondary health care services in Mogadishu and Puntland, including maternal and child health care, to 1,872 refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities. Furthermore, 87 referrals were made to specialized hospitals.
- In Puntland, 27 under five-year old children received routine vaccination in Ministry of Health (MoH) health facilities.
- In Puntland, doctors shared information and helped raise awareness on COVID-19 prevention, breastfeeding, immunization of young children, hygiene promotion, and dietary advice for patients with chronic diseases, reaching 280 individuals, mostly refugees and asylum seekers.

COVID-19 prevention and response

- UNHCR dispatched 216 oxygen cylinders and 12,000 COVID-19 rapid tests that will be distributed across hospitals and health posts in Puntland and Galmudug.
- In Hanano Hospital, Mogadishu, COVID-19 personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face mask, hand sanitizer, and gloves were distributed to 1,146 patients. Moreover, hand washing facilities inside the hospital premises were maintained to contain the spread of the pandemic.



UNHCR and partner handing over oxygen cylinder to Garowe Hospital, Puntland. ©UNHCR

- UNHCR through its partner, conducted COVID-19 prevention awareness across 71 IDP sites in Baidoa, Dinsoor, and Hudur districts in South-West State, reaching 486 HHs (2,868 individuals).



EDUCATION

- On 28 August, UNHCR partner Windle International Somalia organized an induction and orientation session in Mogadishu for 25 refugee learners included in the 2022 session intake of the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) programme. The session was attended by different stakeholders such as university representatives, representatives from the Ministry of Education, culture, and higher education, DAFI alumni and current DAFI scholars. Students had an interactive question and answer sessions with representatives from the different universities. The scholars were advised to consider job opportunities, course duration, passion for the course, and practicability of the course in their home country and the country of asylum. DAFI alumni and current DAFI scholars also narrated to them their academic journey and challenges.

In the induction session, Windle encouraged the students to maximize the opportunities for better outcomes and emphasised on performance and regular attendance.

- In August, UNHCR supported 1,653 primary school children and 255 secondary school children from refugee and asylum seeker communities with school fees in Gardo, Garowe, and Galkayo districts in Puntland. Likewise in Mogadishu, UNHCR reached 804 students with various education support.



UNHCR partner staff interacting with students from grade 5 in Galkayo. ©Tadamun Social Society (TASS)



DROUGHT (RISK OF FAMINE) RESPONSE

- The UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) data continues to provide up-to-date information on internal displacement caused by drought, which informs the humanitarian response of the UN and partners.

- On 16-18 August, following the declaration of L3 Emergency for Somalia, UNHCR undertook an emergency mission to Dollow, Jubaland. At the time of the mission, the displaced population in Dollow had grown to 23,536 HHs (94,790 individuals) across five IDP sites. Consultation meetings held with key stakeholders including the local authorities, partners, staff, and displaced persons confirmed the dire situation of the displaced populations, particularly in three newly established IDP sites- Ladan, Kaharey, and Qurdubay. Key priority recommendations included deployment of additional protection staff to support the sub-national protection cluster and UNHCR protection operations, immediate dispatch of NFIs, establishment of protection desks, and training on CCCM, protection mainstreaming, Code of Conduct, and PSEA targeting community leaders, partners, and local authorities.

- In response to the drought, in North Galkayo, Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner conducted protection monitoring, counselling, and awareness on mitigation of sexual abuse and gender-based violence for 88 women and girls from drought affected IDP and refugee and asylum seeker communities.



Distribution of NFIs to drought affected population in Haadoole IDP site in Bossaso, Puntland. ©Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA)

- In Bossaso, Puntland, 544 drought affected HHs (3,264 individuals) received NFI kits comprised of blankets, kitchen set, plastic sheet, jerrycans, and

mosquito nets. The recipients were selected on the basis of vulnerability markers such as GBV survivor, female headed household, and large family size.

- UNHCR through its partner distributed NFIs to 1,650 drought affected HHs (10,170 individuals) in Luglow area in Kismayo, Jubaland; Kapasa IDP site in Dollow, Jubaland; and Baidoa, South-West State. The NFIs were aimed at providing shelter and basic need items to the targeted population.



SHELTER, INFRASTRUCTURE AND NFIS

- In South Galkayo, Galmudug, UNHCR successfully advocated with the Galmudug State Government to build 100 permanent shelters with the aim of providing local integration to some of the long settled IDPs. UNHCR's partner has completed land demarcation and levelling works. Moreover, the construction of the first 88 out of 100 shelters has also begun.
- In North Galkayo, Puntland, UNHCR through partner distributed NFI kits comprised of mats, mosquito nets, pants, soap, and solar lantern to 700 vulnerable IDPs.
- In Hargeisa, after a needs assessment, UNHCR through partner distributed NFIs to 445 IDP HHs (2,776 individuals) living in Nasahablood B IDP site. Earlier in July, the beneficiaries were evicted from private lands, where they had originally settled, and resettled at their current location.
- In Mogadishu and Baidoa, South-West State, UNHCR through its partner distributed sanitary materials to 60 women and girls of reproductive age. Majority of the recipients were IDPs, although a handful of vulnerable refugees, refugee-returnees, and host community members were also received the targeted assistance.
- In Dollow, Jubaland, UNHCR through its partner started the construction of a reception center in Ladan IDP site. The foundation was laid for the registration rooms while the meeting hall construction was partially completed.



Construction of the meeting hall in the reception center in Ladan IDP site. Dollow, Jubaland. ©AVORD



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Dhobley, Jubaland, UNHCR through its partner provided business cash grants to 20 individuals from vulnerable refugee-returnee, IDP, and host community, with each recipient getting USD 500 as the first installment while the second installment of USD 400 will be transferred later and subject to satisfactory performance. The grant recipients will operate shops and small businesses. Five additional beneficiaries also received one-off in-kind support- refrigerators and milk canisters. Similarly, in Dollow, Jubaland, business skills training was conducted for 25 individuals from IDP, refugee-returnee, and host community.

The trainees also received USD 400 each as the first installment of cash grant, while the second tranche will be disbursed after three months, subject to satisfactory progress of their businesses.

- In Hargeisa, UNHCR through its partner conducted trainings on life skill, financial management, and entrepreneurship for 34 refugees, who lost their businesses during the Waahen fire in April. The fire affected refugees also received cash grant to support their businesses.

- UNHCR through its partner in Dhobley, Jubaland, completed Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) training for 25 individuals from IDP, refugee-returnee, and host community to support recovery of rural agro-pastoral livelihoods and create alternative sustainable livelihood opportunities. The trainees also received farm inputs, after completing the training.



A female beneficiary trained to run a beauty salon receives her certificate in Mogadishu. ©COOPI

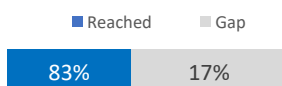


CLUSTER COORDINATION AND LEADERSHIP



2.5M

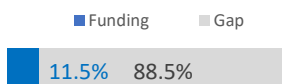
of beneficiaries reached by Protection Cluster



4 M People in need

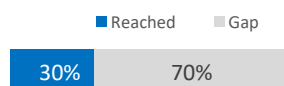
3 M People targeted

128 M Funding required



370K

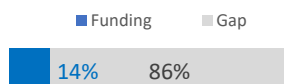
of beneficiaries reached by Shelter Cluster



3.6 M People in need

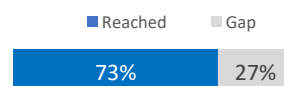
1.2 M People targeted

57 M Funding required



1.32M

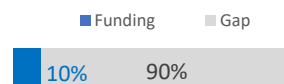
of beneficiaries reached by CCCM



2.2 M People in need

1.8 M People targeted

28.4 M Funding required



Protection Cluster

A total of 314,128 individuals were reached through **protection monitoring**.

Community based **mental health and psychosocial support** services were provided to 23,298 individuals.

A total of 9,614 individuals were reached with **capacity-building training** for duty bearers and community members with a particular focus on minority communities on protection and awareness of rights initiatives.

To ensure the access to **complaint and feedback mechanisms**, the Protection Cluster partners on the ground received and responded to feedback and complaint mechanisms from 611 individuals.

A total of 1,616 individuals were reached with **specialized protection assistance**, including victim assistance services.

A total of 16,359 individuals were provided with **Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE)**. The Protection Cluster through Explosive Hazard AoR partners found and destroyed a total of 64 explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines, clearing 193,456 square meters of land.

The Protection Cluster participated in a caravan mission to Kismayo in Jubaland. During the visit, the cluster coordinator visited a one-stop GBV center and met with the State Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. Guidance was provided to the sub-national Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) to include minority-led organizations in monthly meetings, in addition to holding separate meetings with them to ensure inclusion of minorities in the drought response. After the mission, recommendation was also made to the GBV AoR to strengthen GBV presence in Kismayo.

Shelter Cluster

Shelter Cluster partners reached 79,599 individuals with **NFI kits** and 37,679 individuals with **shelter assistance**. Cumulatively in 2022, the Shelter Cluster partners have reached 247,203 individuals (31%) of 803,800 targeted with NFI assistance, and 125,254 individuals (29%) of the 430,000 targeted with shelter assistance.

Shelter remains one of the top priority needs of the displaced population. Around 3.6 million people need shelter and NFI assistance in Somalia.

CCCM Cluster

Service monitoring activities were held in 1,176 IDP sites covering 30 districts to coordinate humanitarian services, avoid overlaps, and address sectoral gaps by referring them to relevant service providers. Of the sites monitored, it was noted that only 453 received new arrivals in August.

August recorded the highest number of complaints through the CCCM **complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM)**, since its inception in July 2020. There were of 7,726 complaints in August, which is an increase by 35% against complaints received in July. The sharp increase in the number of complaints could be attributed to the scaling up of CFM activities in the drought response.

More than 469 community leaders from IDP sites in Beletweyne, Daynile, Galkayo, Garowe, and Kahda districts attended **capacity building** trainings on topics such as site planning, role and responsibilities of camp management committee, Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights, and code of conduct to name a few.

Site maintenance and site improvement activities such as rehabilitation of communal infrastructures and drainage systems were implemented in multiple IDP sites. Site maintenance toolkits were distributed to site maintenance committees in Hargeisa, Baidoa, and Kismayo to name a few.

The CCCM partners together with camp management committees and local authorities, conducted site-level **community mobilization and community engagement** sessions. In Baidoa, Belethawa, and Beletweyne districts, the partners held information sessions, targeting new arrivals, on service provision, referral pathways, and CFM . Furthermore, the CCCM partners worked with nutrition partners to screen and record malnourished children among the new arrivals.

Through **cash for work** scheme, in Bossaso, Puntland, CCCM partners engaged 192 community members to rehabilitate non-functional latrines. South-West State Commission for Refugees and IDPs (SWSCRI) engaged 70 site maintenance committees, including people living with disabilities, in cash-for-work activities.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2022 amount to some **US\$ 42.43 million**. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have already contributed to the Somalia Operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

External / Donors Relations

Thanks to the donors of earmarked contributions to Somalia Operation in 2022 | USD

United States of America (USA) 33 million | **CERF** 2 million | **Japan** 1.1 million | **Sheikh Eid Bin Mohammad Al Thani Charitable Foundation** 1 million | **UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe** 1 million | **European Union** 0.8 million

Republic of Korea | Denmark | Norway | Other private donors

Thanks to the donors of softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2022 | USD

USA 28.8 million | **Canada** 7.8 million | **Private donors Australia** 7.4 million | **Private donors USA** 6.2 million | **Private donors Germany** 3.9 million

Japan | Norway | Private donors

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted funds to UNHCR in 2022 | USD

Sweden 99.3 million | **Norway** 72.5 million | **Private donors Spain** 45 million | **United Kingdom** 40.1 | **Netherlands** 37.2 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **Private donors Japan** 31.7 | **Germany** 27 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 22.6 million | **Japan** 21.7 million | **Private donors USA** 19.5 million | **France** 18.5 million | **Switzerland** 18.4 million | **Private donors Italy** 12.9 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Ireland** 11.8 million | **Private donors Canada** 10.5 million | **Italy** 10 million

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Azerbaijan | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors

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