

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

1-31 October 2023



UNHCR, through its partner, completed the construction of 192 transitional shelters (the dark blue houses in the foreground) and 18 latrines at the Ladan IDP Site in Dollow. © AVORD

OVERVIEW

In October, the humanitarian crisis in Somalia remained serious, with millions of Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance. According to the [Protection and Returns Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, 124,000 internal displacements were recorded in October, primarily due to floods, drought, and conflict/insecurity, bringing the total number of internal displacements in 2023 to more than 1.6 million. Somalia faced the brunt of climate change despite little greenhouse gas emissions. Until recently, the country experienced a severe drought that threatened famine, and the start of the Deyr rainy season has overwhelmed several regions of Somalia with flooding. The security situation in the country continued to remain tense with the ongoing military operations to reclaim territory from the Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), violent clan conflicts, and indiscriminate attacks by the NSAG, resulting in the deaths, injuries, and displacement of civilians.

Finding durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), and development and humanitarian partners remains one of UNHCR's top priorities in Somalia. Moreover, UNHCR, in collaboration with authorities and partners, continued to provide vital protection assistance to vulnerable IDPs and host communities affected by conflict, flooding, and drought. In Somalia, UNHCR leads/co-leads the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters for the IDP response.

UNHCR's key achievements for the month of October are listed below:

- UNHCR, through its partner, as a part of its durable solutions initiative, completed the construction of 150 permanent shelters with an equal number of latrines at the Grible 2 IDP site in Bossaso. Furthermore, in Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, completed and handed over 194 transitional shelters at the Ladan IDP site to drought-induced IDP households (HHs).
- In Baidoa, Bardale, and Burhakaba in the South West State, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to 3,710 drought-affected vulnerable IDP HHs (22,000 individuals) to help them meet their basic needs.
- In Dollow, Jubaland, and Sool, Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partners, distributed core relief item kits to meet the basic needs of 1,577 vulnerable IDP HHs (9,993 individuals) affected by the drought and conflict.

KEY FIGURES

PERSONS OF CONCERN

3.9M # of persons of concern to UNHCR Somalia

IDPs	3,864,000
Refugee Returnees (Jan 2020 - Oct 2023)	7,885
Refugees and Asylum Seeker	37,551

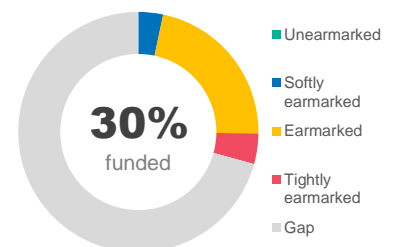
PARTNERS

31 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2023

Government	12
NGO	10
INGO	9

FUNDING

174.2M Funding required for 2023 (as of 31 October)



POPULATION DATA

 **37,551**

Refugees and asylum-seekers,
as of October 2023

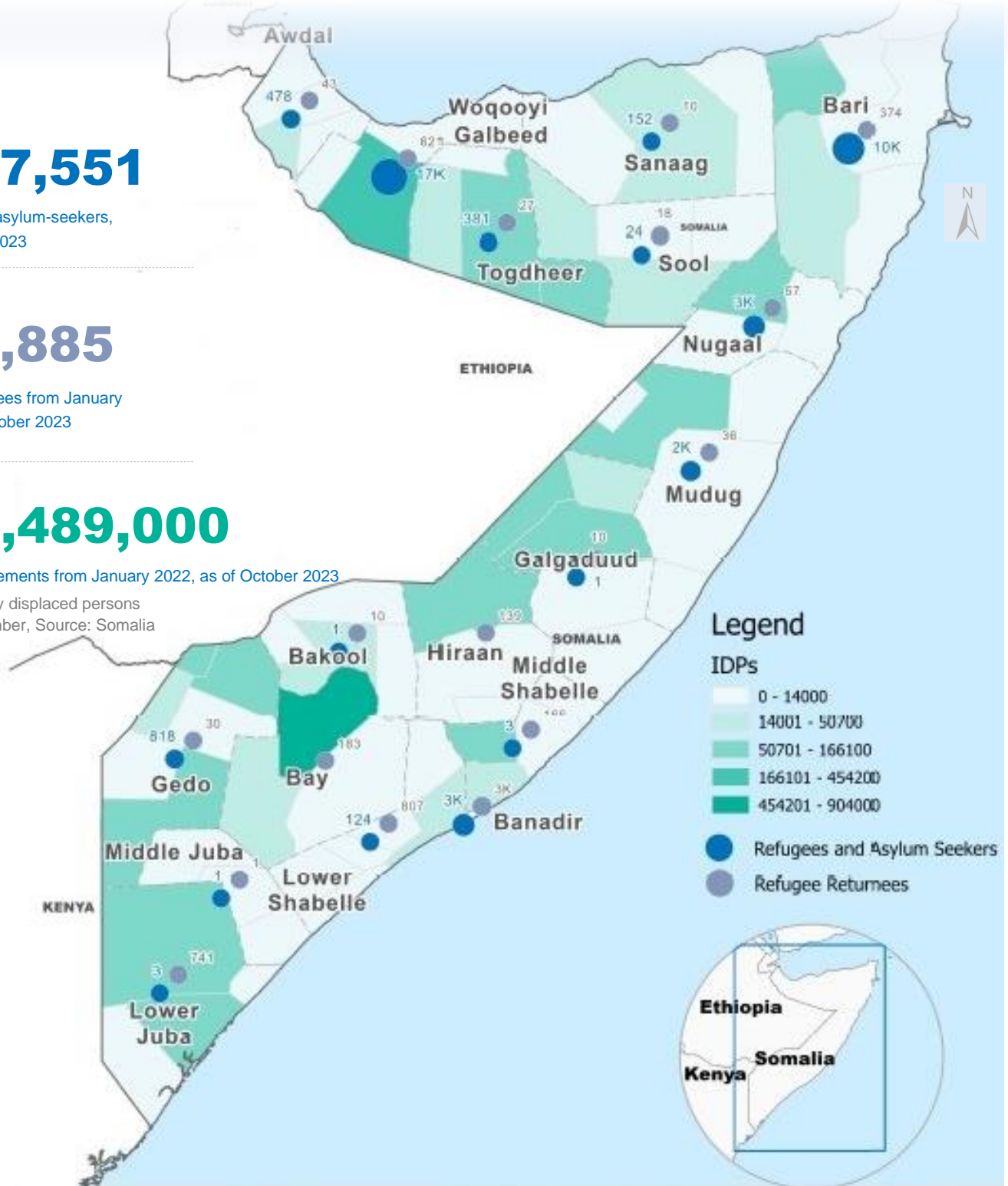
 **7,885**

Refugee returnees from January
2020, as of October 2023

 **3,489,000**

Internal displacements from January 2022, as of October 2023

3.86M Internally displaced persons
(Stock IDP number, Source: Somalia
IDP WG)



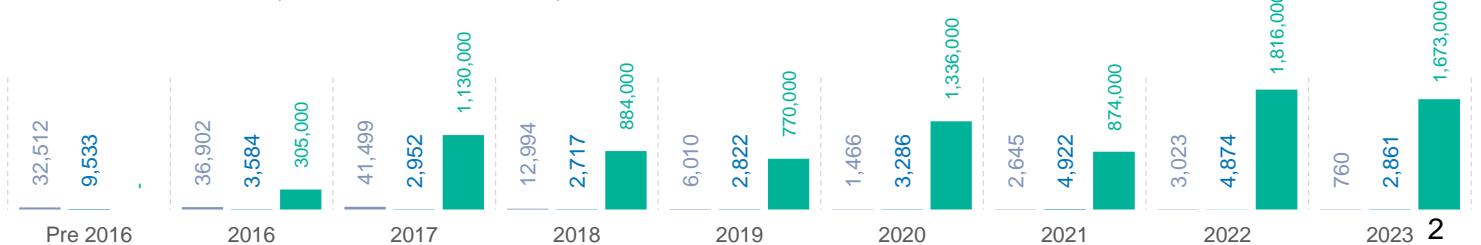
Sources of Data:
UNHCR, HDX

Feedback:
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Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

POPULATION TREND (ARRIVALS PER YEAR)

Refugee Returnees | Refugees and Asylum-Seekers | Internal Displacements (PRMN)



Operational Context

UNHCR continued to operate in an extremely challenging context in Somalia due to insecurity and climate change. It is estimated that 8.25 million people require humanitarian assistance.¹

In recent decades, Somalia has been caught in cyclical climate disasters of recurrent droughts and floods. After the longest drought in the last 40 years, global climate models have suggested that El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole will result in increased rainfall and flooding in most parts of the country.² According to rapid assessments conducted by humanitarian partners and local authorities, about 278,000 people, mostly those who are already internally displaced, were affected by the impact of the seasonal *Deyr* rains and related flash flooding between October 4 and 25, in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, and South West states. Emergency needs include shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and the relocation of people who are vulnerable to repeated flooding. Over 83% of the affected homes are reportedly female-led households, and women, especially pregnant and lactating mothers, are highly vulnerable in the event of continued rains, displacement, and disease outbreaks. Although most of the affected people have reportedly returned to their normal lives after the flash floods subsided, they are susceptible to subsequent flooding if the rains continue.³

Insecurity and conflict continued to contribute to an unpredictable and difficult operational setting. Current military operations, primarily in Galmudug and South West State, as well as the threat and attacks by the non-state armed group (NASG), not only caused civilian displacement but also made it more difficult for those in need to access humanitarian aid. The NSAG has increased the use of 107mm rockets, particularly in Mogadishu. It has also conducted targeted attacks on high-profile Somali politicians. Conflicts in Somalia continue to take a heavy toll on civilians. The reported number of civilian casualties last year was the highest since 2017. Early data indicate a similar trend in 2023, with 1,289 civilian casualties recorded so far.⁴

Following the Secretary-General's strategic review of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the Security Council has extended the Mission's mandate and tasks until 31 October 2024. Unanimously adopting resolution 2705 (2023), the Council requested UNSOM to maintain and strengthen its presence across Somalia in consultation with the Federal Government and Somalia's Federal Member States and continue to strengthen its cooperation with the country and the African Union.⁵

Rates of internal displacement owing climate change and insecurity remain high. According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), 124,000 displacements within Somalia were recorded in October. Out of the total displacements during the reporting month, 57,000, or 46%, were attributed to floods, 43,000, or 35%, to drought, 19,000, or 15% to conflict or insecurity, and 5,000, or 4%, to other reasons. Food, shelter, health, and water were the top needs of the displaced families on arrival to the place of displacement. The top three regions that received the greatest number of new displacements in October were Bay, followed by Gedo and Middle Juba. More up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of the IDPs can be found at the new PRMN online interactive dashboard: <http://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/>.

Somalia hosts some 37,551 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 68% are women and children; 31% are school-age children (6-17 years); and 26% are women and girls of reproductive age (13-49 years). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (66%) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (29%), Syria (4%), and other countries (1%). Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers (74%) reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, both of which are in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, since January 2020, 7,885 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, 2,652 individuals have been directly assisted by UNHCR, mainly through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

¹ Somalia: The Cost of Inaction, July 2023 - Somalia | ReliefWeb

² Somalia: Flood situation snapshot (As of 6 November 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb

³ Somalia: Deyr rainy season 2023 Flash Update No. 3 (28 October 2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb

⁴ Statement by Special Representative of the Secretary-General Catriona Laing to the Security Council on the situation in Somalia - Somalia | ReliefWeb

⁵ Security Council Extends Mandate of United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2705 (2023) - Somalia | ReliefWeb

Update on Achievements



Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partner, identified and/or supported more than 36 new and existing GBV cases in October. Services to the survivors included case management support, safe house and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical and legal referrals, and the provision of one-time protection cash support, among others.
- Across four IDP sites in Abudwak, Galmudug State, UNHCR, through its partner, supported 50 women facing various protection risks and survivors of violations with literacy, numeracy, and basic business skills to enhance functional literacy. The empowerment sessions run five days a week, with each session lasting for two hours. Additionally, beneficiaries are educated on GBV referral pathways and are empowered to assist fellow women experiencing violence within their communities. The program is implemented in collaboration with a local women support group.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR-supported protection and GBV desks, hotlines, partner referrals, women's safe centers, community committees, and self-referrals and supported 118 individuals, mainly refugees and asylum-seekers and some IDPs, with a range of other services, including psychosocial counseling and therapy, case referral and management, as well as information about available humanitarian services.
- In Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted community dialogue sessions for 80 individuals (51 female and 29 male), covering basic concepts and understanding of GBV, including harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and child protection (CP).

Community engagement, trainings, and awareness raising

- In Baidoa, UNHCR-supported protection desks shared information, offered psychosocial counseling, and collected the protection concerns of 4,010 IDPs.
- In Baidoa and Dhobley, UNHCR and a partner provided protection training to 50 IDP community leaders and members of the community (26 women and 24 men). The goal was to improve the trainees' abilities to deal with protection issues, as well as gender-based violence prevention, identification, and response, working closely with the established protection desks. The leaders and members of the community will act as focal points for their communities in providing services and referrals through the protection desks.
- In Bossaso, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted outreach awareness sessions in two IDP sites to create awareness among community members about existing services and referral mechanisms. The outreach team engaged with 30 people with specific needs and community leaders, including 22 females and 8 males.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted a capacity-building session for 30 community leaders from IDP sites in Fanole. The training focused on the role and responsibilities of leaders and the reporting of fraud, corruption, and GBV cases.
- In Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, established a community-based self-help group comprised of 20 females identified from the IDP sites. The initiative aimed to promote community-led self-reliance mechanisms that addressed the protection risks and concerns in their communities, as well as develop long-term strategies to mitigate the identified protection risks. The committee will also assist in identifying individuals with protection risks who will then receive assistance from UNHCR or be referred to an appropriate partner.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR, through its partner, held a camp committee election for a section of the Istanbul IDP site in Luglow, North Kismayo. The elected committee members will represent the community and work closely with camp coordination and camp management and protection partners to manage the affairs of the IDP sites and their residents.
- In October, UNHCR, through its partner, profiled 33 migrants who arrived in Bossaso with the intention of embarking on mixed migration, bringing the total number of migrants interviewed in 2023 to 464 individuals. Among those surveyed, 70% expressed their intention to continue their journey towards their intended destinations. Approximately



Raising awareness against fraud and corruption and on the availability of free services in Bossaso. © Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA)

19% of the respondents reported facing negative experiences, including exploitative practices, separation from families, language barriers, and a lack of access to job opportunities. The primary reasons cited by the migrants for leaving their place of origin were economic factors, accounting for 57%, followed by armed conflict, which was mentioned by 13% of respondents. Political persecution and natural disasters were also mentioned as other reasons for leaving their place of origin.

- UNHCR, through its partner and in collaboration with officials from the Puntland Ministry of Education, organized a school outreach program at Omar-Samatar Secondary School in Galkayo. The initiative targeted 85 grade 12 students with the aim of discouraging them from engaging in mixed movements and promoting safe alternatives. The program featured interactive sessions, testimonial screenings, and the provision of crucial information about migration risks. UNHCR's community outreach volunteers, in partnership with Galkayo's Youth Association, also conducted community outreach activities focusing on mixed migration. The activities included providing career counseling, reaching a total of 23 individuals.
- At the Peaceful Coexistence Center (PCC), supported through UNHCR in Hargeisa, 227 individuals received counseling and case referral support. Most of the advice sought was for concerns about financial insecurity, followed by queries about refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement. Where appropriate, cases were referred to relevant partners for further assistance.

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance to 350 individuals, mainly refugees and asylum-seekers, along with a handful of IDPs and the host community members. Services included legal counseling, mediation, legal advocacy for release from custody, legal representation and other court-related services, marriage certificate issuance, emergency shelter support to cushion against eviction, medical assistance, and referral to other service providers.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR's legal partner monitored 36 police stations and temporary detention centers in Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions and assisted 12 asylum-seekers through advocacy with police, mediation, and legal representation.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, organized an information session about access to justice and compliance with national laws targeting the forcibly displaced populations and host communities. The 74 participants, comprising host community members, IDPs, refugees, and returnees, gained a better understanding of their legal rights, obligations, and available legal aid services.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Berbera, Somaliland, under the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme, UNHCR, its partners, and Somaliland authorities received two boats carrying 283 Somali refugee returnees (112 female and 171 male) from Yemen. The returnees were biometrically registered and provided with basic needs like food, temporary accommodation, health care, and psychosocial support. Of the total number of returnees, 12 individuals opted to stay in Somaliland, 32 individuals proceeded to Puntland, and 239 individuals traveled onward to the south and central parts of Somalia. The refugee returnees received hot meals and accommodation upon arrival, as well as cash and in-kind assistance to help reintegrate in the areas of return. Additionally, UNHCR and partners also received six commercial boats carrying 78 new refugees and 14 spontaneous Somali refugee-returnees, all of whom were transferred to the UNHCR Reception Center for temporary accommodation, registration, food, health screening, and counseling support.
- In Bossaso, Puntland, UNHCR and partners received two boats carrying a total of 49 individuals, including 23 spontaneous Somali refugee returnees and 26 refugees, who were registered in UNHCR's registration database, proGres. Out of the total arrivals, 39 individuals were accommodated at the Reception Center, before onward travel.
- In Hargeisa, Somaliland, UNHCR and partners received 47 Somali returnees from Libya who arrived by air. UNHCR provided phones with SIM cards and conducted an information session regarding services and available assistance. Upon registration, UNHCR will further support them with reinstallation cash assistance.
- UNHCR in Mogadishu, Galkayo, and Hargeisa distributed reinstallation cash assistance for 321 Somali refugee returnee HHs (537 individuals) from Yemen, Libya, Pakistan, Kenya, China, and India to help them meet their basic needs and facilitate dignified reintegration.
- In Somaliland, the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) registered 10 new Sudanese arrivals, bringing the total number of arrivals from Sudan registered since the start of the year to 113 individuals. The refugees



UNHCR and partners receive Somali refugee returnees from Yemen in Berbera Port. © UNHCR

arrive in Somaliland via air and road via the Wajaale and Borama border crossings with Ethiopia. UNHCR assessed the new arrivals for assistance or referral.

Cash assistance

- In Somaliland, UNHCR distributed two months' subsistence allowance covering September and October 2023 to 861 vulnerable refugee HHs (4,246 individuals) to cover their basic needs, primarily rent and food. Apart from UNHCR, its partners and refugee community committees were present to monitor the distribution exercise and to counsel and support individual cases.
- UNHCR in Galkayo distributed one-time multipurpose cash assistance to 20 refugees to meet their basic needs.
- In Hargeisa, UNHCR attended a meeting to discuss the ongoing food distribution by WFP to 856 refugees, asylum-seekers, and returnee HHs. WFP's partner reported that some 534 out of 856 HHs have been given cards to purchase food items, cash has been transferred, and registration is ongoing for the remaining HHs.

Mixed Migration

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, in its capacity as co-chair of the mixed migration task force (MMTF), participated in a workshop to validate the recently drafted Terms of Reference (ToR) for the MMTF work streams on data and communication, countertrafficking, and legal provision. The approved TOR describes the objective, chair, and co-chair agencies along with members of each work stream, duties, and responsibilities of all members, and aims at enhancing the protection and assistance of individuals in mixed movements.



Education

- Through its partners, UNHCR continued to support 4,241 primary school children (2,088 girls and 2,153 boys) in Mogadishu and Puntland, as well as 1,195 secondary school students (546 girls and 649 boys) in Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland. The bulk of UNHCR-supported refugee and asylum-seeker pupils were in Bossaso, Puntland.
- UNHCR, through its partner, conducted a rapid needs assessment to gather education needs and challenges across 42 primary schools in Hargeisa, Burco, Borama, and Erigavo in Somaliland. The assessment was triggered by the increased dismissal of refugee and asylum-seeker children from primary schools over unpaid tuition fees and the schools' need to cover remuneration for teachers who are not on the government payroll. The assessment report will guide possible interventions but also inform ongoing discussions with Somaliland authorities and other education stakeholders about realizing inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeker children in the national education system and access to free primary education.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided counseling to the parents of 24 refugee and asylum-seeker children (15 girls and 9 boys) expelled from schools over an outstanding community contribution towards tuition fees and referred them for specific intervention.



UNHCR's partner conducting physical verification of refugee and asylum-seeker students in Jilab Primary School, Garowe, Puntland © Tadamun Social Society (TASS)



Health

- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, and maternal and child health care services to 2,536 refugees, asylum-seekers, and refugee-returnees. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, medical treatments, and referrals to specialized hospitals. In Somaliland, two primary health care facilities started providing services to refugees and asylum-seekers, easing the burden at Hargeisa Group Hospital, the sole provider of free healthcare to refugees and asylum-seekers.



Drought and Flood Response

- In Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, completed and handed over transitional shelters at the Ladan IDP site to 194 drought-induced IDP HHs. Besides the new shelters, the drainage system was also improved at the site to mitigate flooding risks. The construction exercise created short-term employment for more than 150 IDPs who worked as casual laborers.
- In Ladan IDP site, Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed core relief item kits (CRIs), which are basic household items comprised of blankets, mattresses, jerry cans, mosquito nets, a plastic tarpaulin, a portable solar light, and a kitchen set, to 500 IDP HHs (3,000 individuals). The IDPs who received the assistance were part of the drought-affected population and were prioritized based on the results of a vulnerability assessment exercise.
- In Baidoa, Bardale, and Burhakaba in the South West State, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to 3,710 IDP HHs (22,000 individuals) to help them meet their basic needs.
- In Bardale, Baidoa, and Burhakaba districts, UNHCR, through its partner, reached 26,000 IDP individuals with GBV prevention, response, and mitigation awareness-raising activities. The awareness-raising sessions also included psychosocial support services and the dissemination of flood-preparedness messages.
- In Abudwaq, Adado, and South Galkayo districts, Galmudug State, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted outreach awareness sessions about GBV, including female genital mutilation (FGM) and the existing referral pathway for GBV response, in 27 IDP sites. The awareness campaign also sensitized the residents to take precautionary measures to avert disasters caused by the anticipated heavy rains and flooding. A total of 2,747 individuals (1,353 women, 947 children, and 447 men) were reached through the outreach effort.
- With the start of the *Deyr* rainy season, which is expected to bring above-average rainfall, all clusters led or co-led by UNHCR conducted coordination meetings at the sub-national level to prepare for and respond to flooding and other effects of heavy rains. In Somaliland, non-food items and shelter were identified as the most pressing needs. In Baidoa, Protection Cluster partners noted limited funding for flood emergency response.
- UNHCR, through its partner, across 15 IDP sites in Somaliland, conducted service monitoring to ensure better tailored humanitarian responses across sectors and raised awareness about flood hazards as well as the importance of good hygiene practices in the aftermath of floods. Moreover, complaint and feedback mechanism posters were posted at all 15 sites, and information sessions were held to raise awareness on how to report complaints through the available channels.
- Across six IDP sites in Bossaso and Garowe, Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted awareness-raising activities to sensitize the community on the dangers of heavy rains and flooding.
- In Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed hygiene kits, which contain items such as soap, undergarments, a bucket, and a towel, among others, to 26 persons with specific needs (24 female and 2 male), including the elderly and persons living with disabilities.



Distribution of core relief item kits to drought affected IDPs in Dollow. © UNHCR/Daud Abdi Ibrahim



Shelter and NFI

- In pursuit of durable solutions for IDPs in Bossaso, Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, has completed the construction of 150 permanent shelters with an equal number of latrines at the Grible 2 IDP site. The construction approach was based on the owner-driver model, in which beneficiaries actively participated in the construction process and UNHCR's partner's technical team provided guidance to ensure quality requirements.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed CRI kits, comprised of blankets, mattresses, jerry cans, and kitchen sets, among other basic household items, to 1,077 IDP HHs (6,993 individuals) in five locations of the Sool region. The assistance aimed to fulfill the basic needs of vulnerable IDPs, most of whom were affected by conflicts in the Sool region. In November, UNHCR in Somaliland is planning to distribute an additional 1,778 CRIs to vulnerable IDP HHs.



Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Galkayo, UNHCR and its partners have finalized the selection of 46 refugees and asylum-seekers, who will receive USD 1,000 in cash grants to strengthen their businesses. The selected individuals are developing their business plan and will receive business management training before the disbursement of cash support. Similar livelihood support for 147 refugees and asylum-seekers is also being finalized in Gardo and Garowe, Puntland.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner and the Ministry of Education and Science's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Department, conducted monitoring of the five TVET centers, where UNHCR is supporting forcefully displaced persons to attain various skills such as household electrical wiring systems, cooking courses, and aluminum works, to verify attendance as well as the quality and overall progress of the training.



Cluster Coordination and Leadership



2.5M

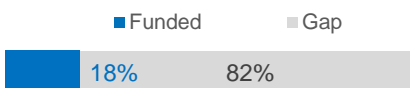
of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster and the AoRs



5 M People in need

3.2 M People targeted

211 M Funding required



857K

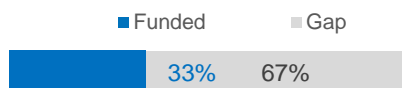
of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster



4.9 M People in need

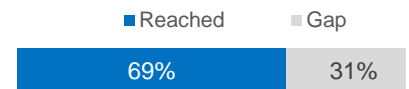
1.4 M People targeted

85 M Funding required



1.7M

of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster



2.8 M People in need

2.45 M People targeted

66 M Funding required



Protection Cluster

- In Kismayo, Jubaland, 25 participants from the sub-national Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibility (AoR) participated in the first district-level joint protection analysis workshop. The analysis defined four priority protection risks: discrimination, association of children in armed groups, gender-based violence, and family separation. In the coming days, the Protection Cluster in Somalia will be publishing a Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for Kismayo district, including an analysis of these four priority risks as well as strategic and operational recommendations for addressing them.
- The Somalia Protection Cluster and Explosive Hazards AoR participated in the regional workshop on protection in armed conflict and humanitarian negotiation for protection outcomes held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 23-27 October. This regional workshop for the Eastern and Horn of Africa Region operations such as Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Somalia provided participants with legal,



Participants of the protection analysis workshop in Kismayo pose for a group photo. © UNHCR

practical knowledge and tools to manage the protection of civilians, including humanitarian negotiation for protection outcomes in conflict-affected areas.

- As part of the response to the El Niño-induced flooding in multiple districts across Somalia, the National Protection Cluster, together with Beletweyne, Baidoa, and Kismayo sub-national teams, has established an “El Niño Response Emergency Cell.” This cell meets every two days with the objective of reinforcing the protection response, facilitating coordination with partners and the communication flow with UNOCHA, and identifying priority needs and response gaps.

Shelter Cluster

- In October, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 61,217 people with non-food item (NFI) kits and 192,632 people with shelter assistance. Cumulatively, in 2023, the cluster partners have reached 829,060 individuals with NFI assistance and 555,472 individuals with shelter assistance.
- The Shelter Cluster has been awarded USD 4.8 million in emergency reserve funding under the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to respond to floods in Baidoa, Luuq, Dollow, Baardere, Jowhar, Balcad, and Beletweyne. More than 25,000 HHs will be assisted with emergency shelter, NFIs, and plastic sheets.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- Site verification assessments, in coordination with partners, local authorities, and other stakeholders, were conducted at 115 IDP sites in six districts, namely Dhobley, Baraawe, Wanla Weyn, Marka, Afgooye, and Belet Xaawo. A total of 36,660 HHs (217,558 individuals) were verified to be living at the assessed sites. In Dhobley, the verification exercise was conducted using door-to-door household data collection, and in other sites, key informants were used to verify the authenticity and population of the sites.
- Service monitoring activities were conducted across 1,483 IDP sites, covering 33 districts, under the administration of 16 partners. Overall, 66% of the sites had access to water; 43% of the sites had primary education facilities within the site; 56% had access to health facilities within walking distance; and 68% had nutrition facilities. Moreover, 88% of the sites were made up of emergency shelters, and only 9% of households claimed to have received cash or food assistance within the last 6 months.
- In October, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) stood at 2,815, which represented a drop of 11% in complaints when compared with September. Most of the complaints raised in October were attributed to food security (1,381), which made up 49% of the total issues recorded, followed by shelter/NFI (759), and WASH (403), which made up 27% and 14% of the total issues recorded, respectively.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted 29 coordination meetings at the site level and with local authorities from Dayniile, Khada, and Kismayo. In Khada, camp leaders provided updates on the situation, reporting a significant increase in the number of households seeking shelter due to the recent floods. They highlighted the urgent need for basic necessities such as food, clean water, shelter, and medical assistance. The camp leaders emphasized the importance of collaborating with partner organizations and local authorities to effectively respond to the crisis. Partner organizations shared their available resources and ongoing relief efforts. The organizations expressed their commitment to working together with camp leaders and local authorities to ensure a coordinated and efficient response. improved coordination meetings at both site-level organization and coordination.
- In Bossaso, the CCCM Cluster partner conducted communication with communities (CwC) to ensure persons of concern (PoCs) have access to humanitarian information at the site level as part of improving site management and site-level coordination. The partners conducted an awareness campaign on aid diversion in the Dayniile district, reaching a total of 1,997 women and 871 men. During the awareness session, the methods of reporting aid diversion were discussed with the beneficiaries. Specifically, they highlighted the importance of utilizing CFM desks and the hotline for reporting any incidents of aid diversion.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted site decongestion activities to improve access and mitigate the risk of fire at congested sites, waste disposal management, and drainage systems. Partners carried out a total of 95 site improvement activities, including regular site cleanup campaigns to collect garbage, disaster risk reduction (DRR) tools, the Cash for Work approach, and engaging site maintenance committees and community volunteers.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2023 amount to **USD 51.85 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 2023 | USD

United States of America 32.3 million | **CERF** 6.2 million | **Japan** 3.1 million | **Germany** 1.9 million | **World Food Programme** 0.5 million

Denmark | Other private donors

Thanks to the donors of softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2023 | USD

United States of America 51 million | **Italy** 8.8 million | **Private donors Australia** 8.6 million | **Private donors Germany** 4.8 million | **Australia** 3.9 million | **Canada** 3.9 million | **Private donors USA** 3.4 million | **Finland** 3.1 million | **Private donors United Kingdom** 2.8 million

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Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted funds to UNHCR in 2023 | USD

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