

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

1-30 November 2023



The distribution of core relief item kits at the Bula-Bartira IDP site in Luglow, Kismayo district, in the Lower Juba region helped vulnerable households cope against the negative impact of the rain and flooding. © UNHCR

OVERVIEW

In November, the humanitarian crisis in Somalia continued, with millions of Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance. The [Protection and Returns Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, recorded some 1.18 million internal displacements in November, primarily due to floods, bringing the total number of internal displacements in 2023 to 2.86 million. Somalia is facing the brunt of climate change, despite its low greenhouse gas emissions. Since the start of the *Deyr* rainy season, different parts of the country, mainly areas lying next to the Shabelle and Juba Rivers, have experienced severe flooding. The security situation in the country remained tense, although the ongoing military operations to reclaim territory from the Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), and indiscriminate attacks by the NSAG somewhat slowed, most likely due to flooding and inclement weather.

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 November are listed below:

- For the flood response, UNHCR, through its partner, handed over 198 transitional shelters, reaching 1,188 individuals, and assisted 65 girls and women with hygiene and sanitary items in Dollow; distributed core relief item kits to meet the basic needs of 600 IDPs in Kismayo; prepositioned 2,000 plastic sheets and 2,000 mosquito nets for coordinated response with other agencies in Baidoa; and disbursed one-time emergency cash assistance to 48 vulnerable IDPs in Dhusamareeb, among others.
- UNHCR, authorities, and partners received 571 Somali refugee returnees under the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme. The returnees have been biometrically registered and are receiving assistance to make a dignified return and reintegrate into their communities.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed core relief items to 2,855 conflict-and-drought-affected IDP HHs (19,644 individuals).

KEY FIGURES

PERSONS OF CONCERN

3.9M # of persons of concern to UNHCR Somalia

IDPs		3,864,000
Refugee Returnees (Jan 2020 - Nov 2023)		8,811
Refugees and Asylum Seeker		37,348

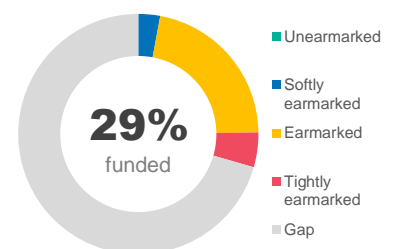
PARTNERS

31 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2023

Government		12
NGO		10
INGO		9

FUNDING

174.2M Funding required for 2023 (as of 15 December)



POPULATION DATA

 **37,348**

Refugees and asylum-seekers,
as of November 2023

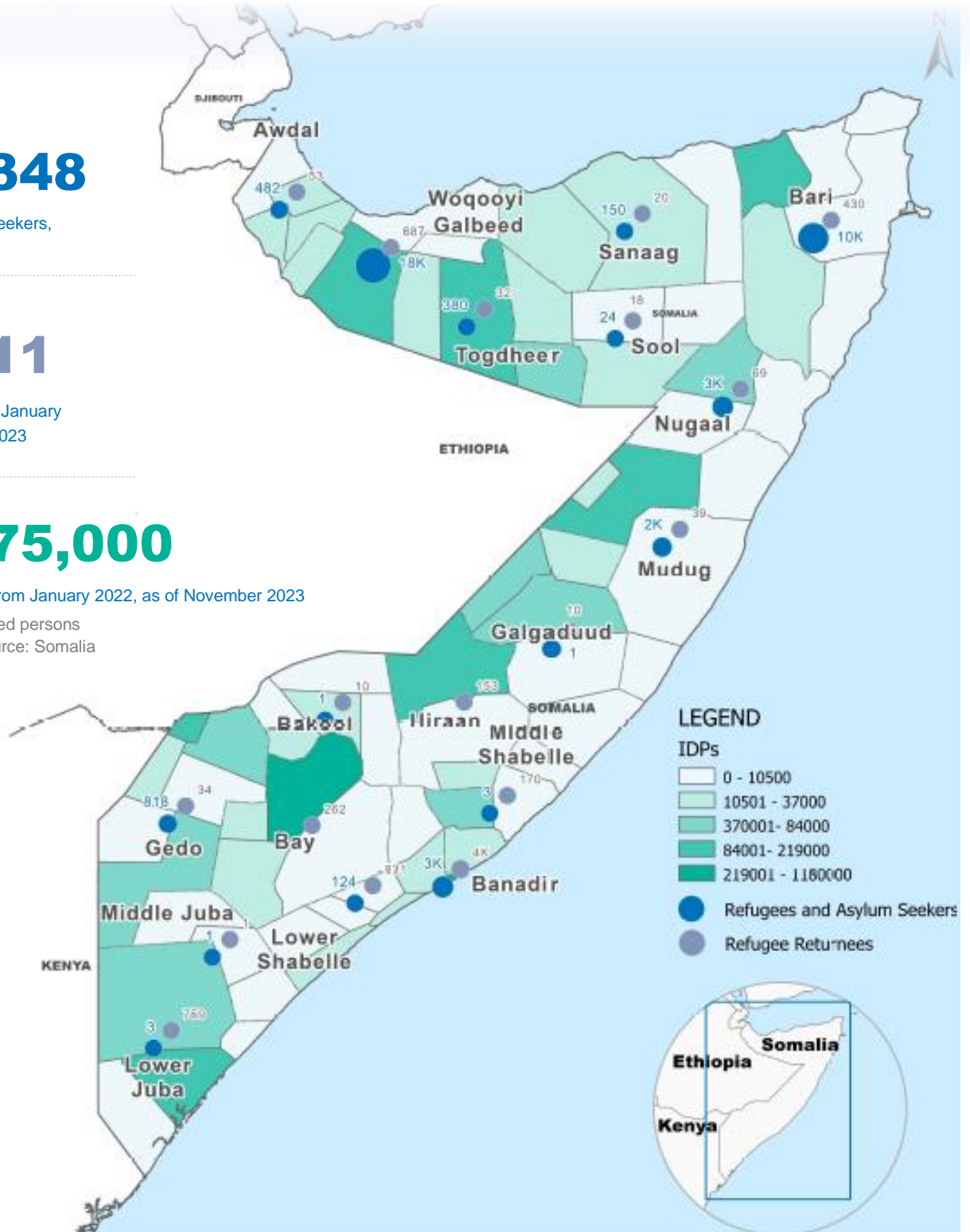
 **8,811**

Refugee returnees from January
2020, as of November 2023

 **4,675,000**

Internal displacements from January 2022, as of November 2023

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



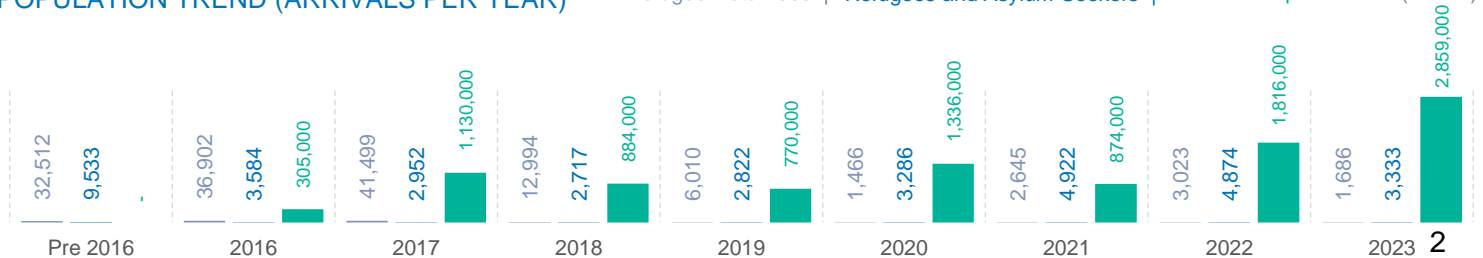
Sources of Data:
UNHCR, HDX

Feedback:
sommopmn@unhcr.org

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. 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for Somalia estimates that 8.3 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, another climate shock has hit numerous parts of the country, especially in the South West, Galmudug, Puntland, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland states, and the Banadir region. By the end of November, about 2 million people had been affected by severe rains and floods since the start of the *Deyr* rainy season in October, with 750,000 displaced and almost 100 deaths. Heavy rains and floods, exacerbated by El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole, are projected to flood 1.5 million hectares of agriculture by December. Thousands are trapped in remote communities without supplies or markets. Airstrips, bridges, and roads are severely damaged. Vital facilities such as schools and hospitals have been shut down in some areas, and the risk of cholera has increased.² Emergency needs include shelter and non-food items, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene services, and the rescue and relocation of affected people.³

Rates of internal displacement owing to climate change and insecurity remain high. According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), more than 1.18 million displacements within Somalia were recorded in November. Out of the total displacements during the reporting month, almost 1.14 million, or 96%, were attributed to flooding, 25,000, or 2%, to conflict or insecurity, and the remaining, or 4%, to drought or other reasons. Food, shelter, livelihood support, and protection were the top needs of the displaced families on arrival at the place of displacement. The top three regions that received the greatest number of new displacements in November were Gedo, followed by Hiran and Mudug. 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/>.

Insecurity and conflict continued to contribute to an unpredictable and difficult operational setting. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)-led military operations against the non-state armed group (NASG) and reprisal attacks by NASG slowed down in November; nonetheless, the threat of violence and sporadic incidents of armed conflict continued to displace civilians and hinder access to humanitarian aid. The situation in Oog, Sool region, remained tense, with both Somaliland and Sool, Sanaag, and Cayn (SSC)-Khatumo authorities mobilizing their troops and reports of intermittent clashes between the two.

Somalia became the eighth member state to be included in the East African Community (EAC), which is seen as a major opportunity to facilitate trade and movement of people in the region. On the domestic front, political tension between the ruling party and the opposition party continued over the disputed election schedule in Puntland.

Somalia also hosts some 37,348 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 (75%) 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, 8,811 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, 3,494 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 | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](#)

² [Somalia in the midst of disaster as devastating rains and floods spread | OCHA \(unocha.org\)](#)

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

Update on Achievements



Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partner, identified and/or supported more than 68 new and existing GBV cases in November. 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.
- In Dhobely, UNHCR, through its protection partner, conducted four GBV-focused trainings for the IDP community, with 80 female participants. The initiative aimed to promote community-led self-reliance mechanisms that address protection risks and concerns in their communities, as well as develop long-term strategies to mitigate such risks. The trainees will also identify individuals or households (HHs) in need of referrals or assistance.
- UNHCR observed the start of 16 Days of Activism against GBV under this year's theme, "Invest to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls." The annual event saw individuals, organizations, and communities come together to promote gender equality, challenge harmful gender norms, support survivors, and call for an end to all forms of violence and discrimination. In Dhobely, Dollow, Kismayo, and Mogadishu, 260 IDPs and host community members attended awareness-raising events and/or received t-shirts, scarfs, and caps commemorating the event.

Community engagement and awareness raising

- In Kismayo, UNHCR placed 100 anti-fraud stickers in public areas of IDP sites to raise community awareness of proper reporting of fraudulent cases they may encounter while receiving assistance, and, through its partner, it conducted awareness-raising and sensitization events in IDP sites, sharing protection messages and reaching over 200 people.
- Across 15 IDP sites in Somaliland, information sessions were held to raise awareness on how to report complaints through the available channels.
- In Baidoa, Mogadishu, and Dhobely, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted community awareness campaigns with the IDP community on topics such as GBV root causes, harmful GBV practices, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child protection, and minority inclusion, among others, reaching 540 individuals (383 females and 117 males). These awareness-raising sessions enabled the communities to come up with positive response strategies to address the root causes of GBV. A toll-free hotline number (332) for complaints and feedback was also shared with the participants.
- In Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, identified 62 female forcefully displaced persons who are in need of psychological support. They were offered counseling to help them cope with trauma, build resilience, strengthen coping mechanisms, and improve their mental and emotional well-being.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through counselors and psychosocial workers from its partner, supported 58 individuals (50 females and 8 males) with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.
- In Mogadishu, two sessions were conducted with 40 participants (19 females and 21 males) from refugee and asylum-seeker communities to discuss challenges faced by the group while living with the host communities. The top challenges included discrimination, violence, language barrier, cultural differences, and a lack of social support networks, resulting in social and psychological trauma. The group recommended pursuing durable solutions, including voluntary return to the country of origin and third country resettlement, promoting the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, improving social cohesion and integration with the host community, generating employment opportunities, and strengthening social support networks, among others.
- Through its partner, UNHCR conducted 51 vulnerability reassessments in Hargeisa (15 females and 36 males). The assessed refugees and asylum-seekers revealed economic difficulties that resulted in their inability to pay rent and being at risk of eviction, triggering negative methods of coping such as sending their young children to work.
- UNHCR, through its partner in Somaliland, supported 494 individuals with a range of services, including counseling via help desks, joint counseling desks, and hotlines, assistance to persons with specific needs, and community outreach. During counseling, most of the advice sought was for concerns about financial insecurity, followed by



UNHCR's partner staff conducting vulnerability reassessment in Hargeisa. © Diversity Action Network (DAN)

queries about refugee status determination (RSD) and resettlement. Outreach activities included identifying persons with specific needs and providing counseling. Where appropriate, cases were also referred to relevant partners for further assistance.

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance to 342 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, marriage certificate issuance, emergency shelter support to cushion against eviction, and referral to other service providers.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR's legal partner monitored 34 police stations and temporary detention centers in Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions and facilitated the release of seven asylum-seekers through mediation with police. They also identified three additional asylum-seekers who will appear before the court, with UNHCR providing support through lawyers from its partner.
- In Hargeisa, UNHCR, through its legal aid partner, intervened in the arrests, detentions, and removals of at least 25 refugees by the Somaliland Immigration authorities. The arrests have spiraled in recent weeks and are partly attributed to refugees holding expired identity documents, an issue that UNHCR has advocated with its partner and local authority, National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA), requesting to scale up document renewal.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Berbera, Somaliland, under the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme, UNHCR, its partners, and Somaliland authorities received four boats carrying 571 Somali refugee-returnees (246 females and 325 males) 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, 81 individuals opted to stay in Somaliland, 33 individuals proceeded to Puntland, and 437 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 a commercial boat carrying a new refugee and eight unassisted 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 Somaliland, UNHCR and partners received 54 Somali refugee returnees as well as 13 refugee HHs (22 individuals) from Libya who were registered by NDRA. UNHCR will assess and further support the returnees with reinstallation cash grants to help them meet their basic needs and facilitate dignified reintegration. UNHCR evaluated the recently arrived refugees in order to provide assistance or a referral. During the reporting period, the UNHCR Sub-Office in Hargeisa disbursed reinstallation grants for 47 Somali refugee returnees from Libya.



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

Cash assistance

- In Somaliland, UNHCR assisted 10 refugee and asylum-seeker HHs (43 individuals) with one-time emergency assistance to cover burial costs or rent.
- Under the UNHCR-WFP agreement, WFP concluded the disbursement of cash assistance and reached 1,889 individuals, representing 89% of the initial target of supporting 2,095 refugees, asylum-seekers, and returnees in Somaliland with food assistance. Everyone received a six-months' food voucher amounting to USD 90 (USD 15 per month per individual).

Child Protection

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, with the support of its partner, conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for three refugee children, assessing their living conditions and protection concerns for appropriate interventions. Likewise, UNHCR completed a review of the Best Interest Determination (BID) procedure for a girl-child to facilitate a durable solution.
- In close coordination with the refugee committee, UNHCR helped two minors, who were arrested and moved to Wajaale at the Somaliland-Ethiopia border, reunite with their families in Hargeisa.



Education

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided school supplies to 400 (217 girls and 183 boys) newly enrolled students in primary schools and 17 students (11 girls and 6 boys) enrolled in secondary schools. This support played a vital role in ensuring that these young learners have access to essential educational materials necessary for their academic growth and success.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, paid school fees for 500 primary school (245 girls and 255 boys) and 226 secondary school (102 girls and 124 boys) refugee and asylum-seeker students.
- UNHCR, through its partner, conducted induction and orientation sessions in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe, Bossaso, and Hargeisa for the 30 new students who were selected for the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative, or DAFI scholarship programme.



Induction of students who qualified for DAFI scholarship in Garowe, Puntland. © Windle Int.



Health

- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, tertiary, or maternal and child health care services to 2,953 refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee-returnees, IDPs, and host community members. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, medical treatments, ambulance services, and referrals to specialized hospitals.
- In Puntland, health services were available to a limited number of refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily those living with chronic diseases and emergency cases, owing to a lack of resources. UNHCR, its partners, and the Puntland Ministry of Health organized community meetings in Bossaso, Galkayo, and Gardo to discuss the reduction of medical services due to funding constraints.



Flood Response

- In Somaliland, UNHCR participated in the 2023 Somaliland Climate Change Conference. The discussion centered around initiatives to mitigate the environmental and climate impacts on IDPs, such as promoting sustainable energy sources, conserving water resources, conducting awareness-raising programs on the impact of climate change on IDPs, and developing long-term strategies to address the underlying causes of IDP migration to cities, especially due to environmental challenges. During the panel discussions, the participants from UNHCR stressed the impact of environmental and climate challenges on forcibly displaced persons, particularly IDPs.
- In Dollow, UNHCR handed over 198 completed shelters with 18 latrines to the most vulnerable HHs living in the Ladan IDP site. The handover came just in time because the families needed stronger shelters to protect themselves from the heavy rains.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR, in coordination with its partners, distributed core relief item kits to 100 IDP HHs (600 individuals) who were initially displaced by drought or insecurity and were affected by the ongoing rains/floods. Each kit contained blankets, mattresses, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and kitchen sets, among other basic household items.
- In Baidoa, UNHCR received a delivery of 2,000 plastic sheets and 2,000 mosquito nets as part of the flood response. Upon receiving the items, UNHCR convened a meeting with WFP and UNICEF and agreed on an integrated response to ensure appropriate beneficiary selection and promote the centrality of protection.
- In Guriceel district of Galgaduud region in Galmudug State, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted awareness sessions with messages on GBV and female genital mutilation (FGM) prevention and response, including the referral



UNHCR staff conducting door-to-door awareness campaign after heavy rains in Kismayo. © Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs (JUCRI)

pathways, in nine IDP sites. An estimated 2,540 individuals (1,430 women, 380 men, and 730 children) were reached through the outreach efforts, which also included sensitizing community members on the risks and precautionary measures associated with heavy rains and flooding.

- In Dollow, Jubaland State, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed hygiene and sanitary materials, which contained items such as soap, undergarments, a bucket, and a towel, among others, to 90 adolescent girls and women of reproductive age to enhance their hygiene, health, and dignity. Out of the total recipients, 65 were flood-affected women and girls (20 asylum seekers and 45 IDPs).
- In Dhusamareeb, where some 370 HHs were displaced due to the inclement weather and flooding, UNHCR, through its partner, helped the affected families, especially those who had family members with specific needs, such as pregnant and lactating women, people living with disabilities, or the elderly, relocate to safer grounds and distributed one-time emergency cash assistance to eight vulnerable IDP HHs (48 individuals).
- An estimated 9,000 individuals displaced by floods from Jamaame and Jilib districts in the Lower Juba region arrived and relocated next to the Istanbul IDP site in North Luglow in Kismayo district. The newly arrived IDPs were received by UNHCR's CCCM partner, and 20 wheelchairs were allocated to be distributed amongst the most vulnerable newly arrived. WASH, hygiene kits, and emergency shelter are some of the immediate needs of the new arrivals.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its CCCM partner, continued awareness-raising activities in flood-prone regions to sensitize the residents living across 15 IDP sites about flooding hazards and how to prepare for and respond to flooding.



Shelter and NFI

- In the Shabelle site, Gardo, Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, started the construction of 78 permanent shelters with 78 ventilated improvised latrines (VIPs). 51 HHs from vulnerable IDP and host communities and 27 HHs from refugee and asylum-seeker communities will benefit from the shelter project.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed CRI kits, comprised of blankets, mattresses, jerry cans, and kitchen sets, among other basic household items, to 2,855 IDP HHs (19,644 individuals) in IDP sites located in Sanaag, Sool, and Togdheer regions. The assistance's primary goal was to meet the needs of vulnerable IDPs, the majority of whom were suffering from drought and conflict.



Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- Through its partner, UNHCR delivered business management skills training for 193 refugees and asylum-seekers in Gardo, Garowe, and Galkayo to improve their ability to manage their income-generating businesses, which will also receive USD 1,000 in cash grants from UNHCR. The training course addressed themes such as entrepreneurship, business planning, marketing, record-keeping, and financial management.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted weekly and monthly monitoring for Technical and Vocational Education and Trainings (TVETs) centers, where students from forcibly displaced communities were being equipped with different vocational skills, including tailoring, aluminum work, and cookery, with UNHCR's support. The aim of the trainings was to empower communities by scaling up the self-reliance of individuals and families. The monitoring kept UNHCR, partners, and persons with and for whom UNHCR works abreast of the course of the project, including the quality of instruction, student class attendance, and feedback. At the time of reporting, 140 individuals were on track in their courses of choice, with most demonstrating optimism for skill development.
- In Mogadishu, 90 individuals (40 females and 50 males) completed their vocational skills training: 10 in plumbing, 30 in carpentry, 25 in beauty salon operation, 15 in tailoring, and 10 in mobile phone repair. All participants also received a start-up kit to help them start their businesses. Likewise, 40 individuals (37 females and 3 males) also completed vocational skills training on tailoring in Beletweyne, Hishabelle State, and 15 individuals (10 females and 5 males) completed their training in Baidoa, South West State: 10 in beauty salon operation and 5 in mobile phone repair. The



Participants of the business management skills training in Galkayo. © Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development (GECPD)

vocational skills provide sustainable solutions, helping to build the resilience of forcefully displaced people, returnees, and vulnerable host community members.



Cluster Coordination and Leadership



2.9M

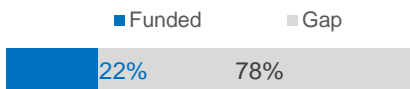
of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster and the AoRs



5 M People in need

3.2 M People targeted

211 M Funding required



706K

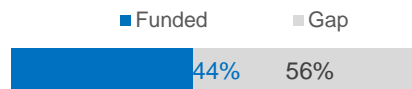
of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster



4.9 M People in need

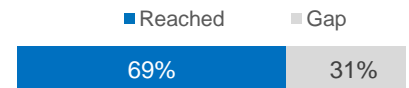
1.4 M People targeted

85 M Funding required



1.7M

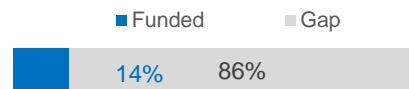
of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster



2.8 M People in need

2.45 M People targeted

66 M Funding required



Protection Cluster

- The Protection Cluster has undertaken numerous steps to strengthen sub-national coordination capacity with the goal of streamlining flood response in line with mitigation measures to combat post-distribution relief diversion. In Beletweyne and Jowhar, the national NGO Marginalized Communities Advocacy Network (MCAN) is now the co-chair and chair of the subnational Protection Cluster, respectively. Similarly, a local NGO, Agency for Minority Rights and Development (AMARD), has been named the co-chair of the South-West State's subnational Protection Cluster. A national Protection Coordinator devoted to enhancing sub-national coordination capacities has been brought on board. A national Information Management specialist has also been assigned to Hirshabelle to help the subnational Protection Cluster.
- For the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP), the Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) in Somalia have defined an overarching protection severity targeting priority districts, 10 of which are categorized as Severity Level 5 and 19 as Severity Level 4. These 29 districts are primary conflict-affected districts where the population is facing a higher level of protection risks, and the cluster has identified bigger protection response gaps. Protection Cluster and its partners will prioritize the 29 districts to carry out each of the four pillars of the response strategy: protecting civilians, setting priorities, integrating approaches across sectors, and making frontline protection responses operational.
- The Protection Cluster is following up with key stakeholders on the next steps of the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) drawdown in 2024, following the recent United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution and the International Security Conference on Somalia, to be held in New York on 12 December. The focus, as in the previous drawdown phases, will be on analyzing and advising UN leadership on the implications of the drawdown on the protection of civilians.

Shelter Cluster

- In response to the flooding and heavy rainfall in November, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 38,212 individuals with NFI kits and 41,966 individuals with shelter assistance.

- Cumulatively, in 2023, the Shelter Cluster partners have reached 706,884 individuals affected by conflict, disasters, and evictions with shelter support and 705,418 individuals with NFI assistance. Shelter and NFI continue to be among the top needs of the displaced population, according to the PRMN.
- In terms of the contingency stock, the cluster common pipeline has prepositioned over 150,000 tarpaulins in the field, with a new shipment of 50,000 expected soon.
- The Shelter Cluster finalized the shelter and NFI needs severity classification based on the data collected for the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) and using the Shelter Severity Classification methodology for this analysis.
- Additionally, as part of the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) process, the Shelter Cluster initiated the calculation of the sectoral target and financial request based on an Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) agreed approach.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- Site verification assessments, in coordination with partners, local authorities, and other stakeholders, were conducted at 57 IDP sites in four districts, namely Bossaso, Garowe, Burtinle, and Gardo. A total of 29,853 HHs (178,743 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 1,369 IDP sites, covering 32 districts, under the administration of 14 partners. Overall, 65% of the sites had access to water; 49% of the sites had primary education facilities within the site; 57% had access to health facilities within walking distance; and 70% had nutrition facilities. Moreover, 91% 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 November, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) stood at 1,867. Most of the complaints raised in November were attributed to shelter/NFI (870), followed by food security (755), and WASH (149). Only 29.10% of the referred cases were reported as resolved; 14.7% could not be resolved due to a lack of funds or resources; and 10.26% were closed as there was no response from the responsible agency.
- The CCCM partners conducted 25 site-level coordination meetings and coordination meetings with the local authorities in Bossaso, Dayniile, and Kismayo. In Dayniile, the discussions focused on improving camp conditions, which were affected by the heavy, ensuring the provision of essential services, and enhancing coordination among different actors. Additionally, the meetings facilitated the exchange of information, best practices, and lessons learned among the participants. In Bossaso, the CCCM partner held meetings with the new camp management committee appointed in November. They were provided with in-person CCCM induction and site maintenance trainings, as well as a comprehensive session on leadership, site maintenance, and coordination. The training program will equip them with useful skills that will enable them to better serve their community.
- Targeting newly displaced IDPs in Baidoa, Dayniile, Khada, and Kismayo, the CCCM partners conducted orientation sessions on available humanitarian services. The CCCM partners also carried out door-to-door sessions and public awareness-raising campaigns in IDP sites, coupled with the distribution of posters and erecting billboards in several sites, with the intention of providing reliable information on available services. There were a total of 110 activities, with 36,648 participants attending these sessions. In Deyniille, the CCCM team conducted an awareness-raising campaign at several sites on flood risks and prevention measures.
- The CCCM 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 52 site improvement activities, including regular site cleanup campaigns to collect garbage/wastes using disaster risk reduction (DRR) tools in an incentivized cash-for-work approach by engaging site maintenance committees and community volunteers, benefiting 1,174 men and 1,224 women. The average monthly stipend provided to these beneficiaries was USD 29. 36 drainages were constructed or rehabilitated.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2023 amount to **USD 51.3 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** 8.2 million | **Japan** 3.1 million | **Germany** 1.9 million | **World Food Programme** 0.5 million

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

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CONTACTS

Magatte Guisse, Representative, UNHCR Somalia

guisse@unhcr.org, Cell: +252 611 634 665 (Somalia)

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