



Somalia

February 2026



Facts and Figures 2025

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization established in 1863 whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situation of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.

While the first interventions of the ICRC in Somalia date from 1942, it has had a permanent presence in the country since 1977, through a headquarters agreement. The ICRC operates in Somalia through a network of 12 offices in Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo, Dhusamareb,

Beletweyne, Jowhar, Xudur, Baidoa, Kismayo and Dhobley, with a back-office in Nairobi. It is active in the areas most affected by armed conflicts and violence, on the ground, in close proximity with the population. The ICRC team in Somalia consists of 334 staff, including 45 internationals.

The ICRC works in close partnership with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and other components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement present in Somalia. It engages with all parties to the conflict and coordinates closely and transparently with all authorities at local, regional, State and federal levels. Independent from the United Nations system, the ICRC closely coordinates its activities with other humanitarian organisations.



Abdikarim Mohamed/ICRC

The ICRC has been visiting people in places of detention in Somalia since 1977. These include prisons, police stations and state security agencies. The aim of these visits is to secure humane treatment and conditions of detention for all detainees, regardless of the reasons for their arrest and detention.

Improving living conditions and treatment of detainees

- **5,102 detainees** were monitored through **56 visits** to **20 places of detention**, aimed at improving conditions and treatment.
- **4,904 detainees** received food support during Ramadan to complement iftar in **15 places of detention**.
- **4,794 detainees** received hygiene items, while **4,625 detainees** were provided with basic personal items to improve daily living conditions.
- **3,761 detainees** benefitted from the rehabilitation of water supply systems, kitchen rehabilitation and outing areas in **8 places of detention**.
- **15,791 detainees** benefitted from the donations of essential medicines and wound dressing materials in clinics located in **5** places of detention. Additionally, **1,834 detainees** with severe and moderate acute malnutrition received treatment.



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Protection of civilian population

- **143 conflict-related events** were documented by the ICRC. As a result:
 - a. **102 people** received support to help them recover from the effects of armed conflict or violence.
 - b. **92 people** were referred to partners to receive needed services.
 - c. The ICRC raised **71 events** with **28 authorities** during **53 representations**, seeking clarifications on cases and events which were alleged violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and calling for improved protection of civilians. The purpose was to seek redress for victims and prevent future incidents.



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Protection of family links

- Together with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS), **47,408 Red Cross Messages** were exchanged, **138,216 free phone calls** were offered to separated families, and **1,170 new tracing requests** and allegations of arrest were opened.

2,656 members of the armed and security forces were instructed on international humanitarian law and international standards of policing in the use of force and firearms during **34** countrywide dissemination sessions, thus improving the protection of the civilian population.

Primary healthcare

353,851
patients

received primary health care services across **27** SRCS clinics. **2** of these health facilities were mobile clinics deployed in remote areas affected by conflict.

Malnutrition

53,216
patients

were cared for through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme at **11** SRCS clinics. **38,838** children under the age of five and **14,378** pregnant lactating women received plumpysup, a nutritious food supplement, and cereals to help stave off malnutrition.

Emergency care

19,675
consultations

were carried out in the emergency department in Madina Hospital, Keysaney Hospital and Kismayo General Hospital. All **3** hospitals are supported by the ICRC.

Stabilization centre

1,999
children

under the age of five who had severe acute malnutrition were admitted and treated at the Stabilization Centre in Kismayo.

Physical rehabilitation

9,754
consultations

were carried out across the **3** SRCS physical rehabilitation centres in Mogadishu, Galkayo and Hargeisa.

Medical supplies

24
hospitals

received support from the ICRC which included **47** weapon-wounded medical supplies, which enabled the treatment of **1,674** patients

First aid

10,338
people

including SRCS volunteers and community members received first aid training. **445** of them were weapon-bearers.

Rehabilitation

1
new clinic

was constructed for the SRCS in Iskushuban, while **3** other health facilities were rehabilitated in Mogadishu and Baidoa.



ICRC staff, Haretha Bulle, shares a light moment with Habiba Abdi at Ansaloti market in Mogadishu. Habiba runs a small business and received training on business skills from the ICRC as part of its micro-economic support to families affected by conflict.

Livelihoods and emergency relief

229,128 people affected by conflict were assisted with cash support. Additionally, **300 vulnerable people** received cash support as part of the protection of civilian population (PCP) programme.

1,093 women-headed households were assisted with cash to support their small businesses.

60 youth from vulnerable displaced households were included in vocational training on plumbing, carpentry and masonry.

26,976 farmers in riverine areas received cash grants to help revive their livelihoods.

195,608 people received donation of sandbags to help mitigate the impact of floods.

250 members of farming cooperatives received seeds for staple seeds production.

185 farmers we supported with the construction of **2** grain stores in Baarey and Doomacadde.

132,462 people in displacement camps received shelter kits including tarpaulin, mats, and mosquito nets, from the ICRC through the SRCS.

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Years of conflicts and climatic shocks in the country makes it difficult for families to access safe and clean water. The ICRC supports affected communities in Somalia by drilling boreholes and rehabilitating water supply systems.



Facilitating access to clean water and sanitation

632,781
people

accessed clean water from 74 water supply systems.

97,529
people

received hygiene kits that included soap, aqua tabs and jerrycans, and information on prevention as a response to outbreaks of acute water disease and cholera in 20 locations all around Somalia.

36,000
people

The ICRC constructed riverbanks to help mitigate the effects of flooding, benefitting 36,000 people, and dewatering activities that supported 34,800 people in 5 locations.

Rehabilitation works were carried out in the ICRC-supported hospitals:

Kismayo General Hospital, Keysaney Hospital and Madina Hospital to improve electrical and water supply.

Accountability to the affected population

- **18,092 cases** from affected people were received and processed through the toll-free line (373) from various locations in Somalia.
- Pre-assistance monitoring for **49,237 beneficiaries** registered for cash relief and livelihood support programmes in various regions of Somalia was implemented through the Call Centre, with **93% verified**.
- **2,657 beneficiaries** of multi-purpose cash grants and shelter kits were contacted in the post-assistance monitoring phase to verify their receipt of assistance, and **99%** confirmed receipt.



Conflict continues to be among the top driver of displacement in Somalia. Families flee their homes for camps on the outskirts of towns, hoping for humanitarian assistance. Today, around 3.5 million people, nearly a quarter of the population, live in displacement camps.

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