

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

April 2024



UNHCR and partners staff preparing to distribute core relief items to flood affected IDPs in Luglow, near Kismayo town in Jubaland. © UNHCR

OVERVIEW

As the first quarter of 2024 draws to a close, Somalia's humanitarian situation remains dire, with **over six million** Somalis reported to be 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 52,000 internal displacements in April, primarily due to flooding. Climate change is expected to impact Somalia for the foreseeable future.

The overall security situation in Somalia remained volatile and unpredictable. Military operations to reclaim territory from the Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), continued. The NSAG remained the main security threat and was responsible for multiple indiscriminate attacks in April, often causing harm to ordinary Somalis.

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. Finding durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in collaboration with the FGS, Federal Member States (FMS), and development and humanitarian partners remains one of UNHCR's top priorities in Somalia. In Somalia, UNHCR leads/co-leads the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters for the IDP response.

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

- At the Barwaqo-2, Durable Solution Site in Baidoa, UNHCR successfully completed the construction of 70 semi-permanent shelters and 18 latrines.
- Protection Help Desks in Puntland and Galmudug states helped to enhance communication with communities and referral services for persons with specific needs. The desks reached more than 850 IDPs and made some 220 referrals to specialized services, such as psychosocial support, cash assistance, and medical assistance.
- Following successful enrolment of flood affected IDPs into UNHCR's Biometric and Identity Management System (BIMS), 3,000 HHs (13,329 individuals) received core relief items in Luglow, which is located north of Kismayo town in Jubaland.
- In Mogadishu, the first phase of UNHCR supported vocational skills training targeting 100 forcefully displaced persons and host community members started. Likewise, in Somaliland, vocational skills training in electrical installation and tailoring commenced for 55 individuals.

KEY FIGURES

DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

3.9M # of people with and for whom UNHCR works

IDPs	3,864,000
Refugee Returnees (Jan 2020 - Mar 2024)	9,095
Refugees and Asylum Seeker	39,025

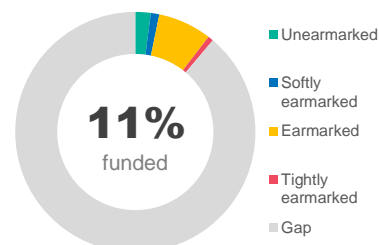
PARTNERS

29 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024

Government	12
L/N NGO	9
INGO	8

FUNDING

177 M Funding required for 2024 (as of 30 April)



POPULATION DATA

39,025

Refugees and asylum-seekers

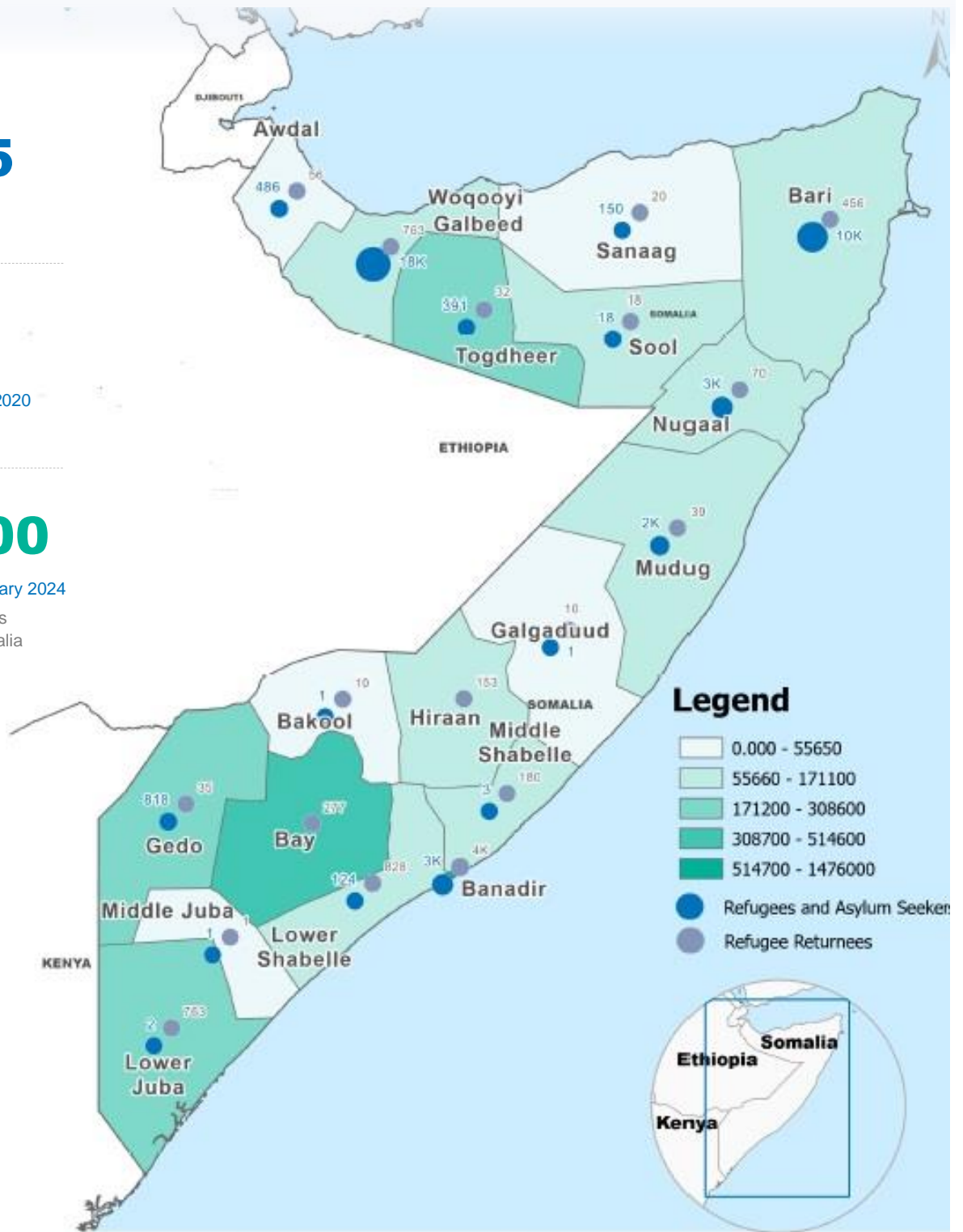
9,095

Refugee returnees from January 2020

140,000

Internal displacements since January 2024

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



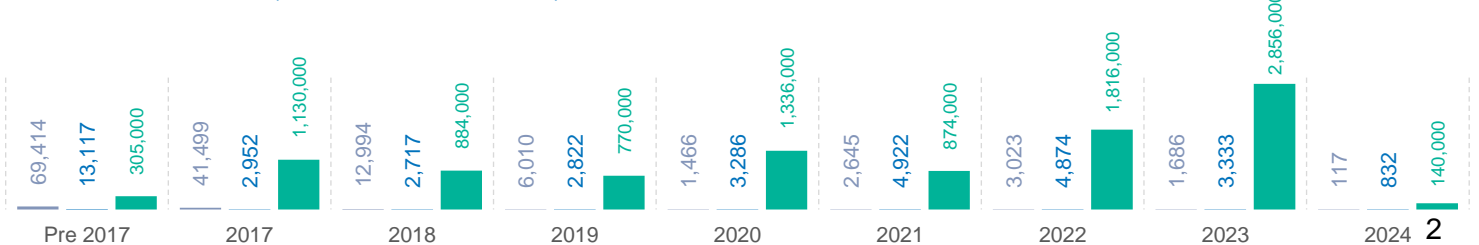
Sources of Data: UNHCR, HDX,

Feedback: sommapmn@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 in Somalia continued to operate in a highly complex environment characterized by insecurity, political tension, and climate change. The humanitarian crisis in Somalia is severe. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 6.9 million people in Somalia will need humanitarian assistance in 2024. Recurrent shocks, including climatic events, conflict, insecurity, and disease outbreaks, continue to exacerbate needs. About 4.3 million people remain acutely food insecure, and malnutrition rates among children under five remain high.¹

Rates of internal displacement owing to climate change and insecurity remained high. According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), 52,000 displacements within Somalia were recorded in April, primarily because of floods (63%), insecurity (27%), and others (10%). Food, shelter, and water were the top needs of the newly displaced families. Lower Juba was the most affected region accounting for 63 % of the total displacement. PRMN has recorded 140,000 displacements overall in 2024, with the Bay region recording the highest numbers due to inflows of displaced populations into the Gedo region and its districts within the last quarter. Women and children, who face heightened protection risk, make up 80% of the displaced population.² 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/>.

Heavy rains triggered by the El-Nino phenomenon caused localized flooding, impacting Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and South West states the most, with seven children deceased and thousands internally displaced as of April 28.³ According to the Seasonal Climate Forecast issued by IGAD's Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), there is a 55% likelihood of above normal rainfall during the 2024 "Gu" rainy season, which is expected to run from April to June, posing a risk to agro-pastoral livelihood.⁴ In April, UNHCR/PRMN disseminated two flash alerts following the displacement of 31,000 individuals in [Dhobley and Afmadow](#), Lower Juba region, as well as [Beletweyne](#), Hiran region.

Ongoing insecurity and conflict contributed to a volatile operating environment for humanitarian actors and resulted in the displacement, injuries, and deaths of many ordinary Somalis. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)-led military operations against the non-state armed group (NASG) continued but slowed down a notch with the onset of rains. Armed conflict affected the Bakool, Bay, Hiran, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, and South Mudug regions. The NASG conducted reprisal attacks and continued to engage in asymmetrical attacks against civilians and government institutions across multiple locations in south and central Somalia, in particular Lower Shabelle and Banadir. Similarly, the situation in and around Laascaanood continues to be tense, with reports of mobilization of troops by both the Somaliland authorities and the Sool, Sanaag, and Cyan (SCC)-Khatumo in Buqdharkayn, Oog, and other nearby areas in the Sool region.

On the political front, the recently completed review of the first four chapters of the Provisional Federal Constitution has widened the rift between the FGS and Puntland. The constitutional amendment addressed key issues such as the electoral framework, universal suffrage, women's representation, and freedom of expression, among others. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland on 1 January continued to be another source of political tension. The agreement grants Ethiopia, a landlocked country, access to the sea in exchange for Somaliland's recognition as an independent country. The majority of international reactions to the MoU have been supportive of Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Somalia also hosts more than 39,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 66% are women and children; 30% 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 (65%) 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, 9,095 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, 3,672 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 <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrc-summary>

² [Somalia Factsheet - Key Figures \(As of 29 Feb 2024\) - Somalia | ReliefWeb](#)

³ [Somalia: 2024 Gu Season Heavy Rains and Floods Flash Update No. 2 \(As of 28 April 2024\) \[EN/SO\] - Somalia | ReliefWeb](#)

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-climate-outlook-2024-gu-long-rains-season-issued-7th-march-2024>

Update on Achievements



Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- Unaffiliated private individuals committed the highest number of GBV violations in April, with the primary responses being referrals to medical services (43%) and psychological aid (12%). UNHCR, through its partners, identified and supported at least 77 new and existing GBV cases. The survivors received case management support, safe house and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical and legal referrals, hygiene and dignity kits, shelter support, transportation reimbursement, and cash assistance, among others.
- In Baidoa and Dolow, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed sanitary kits as an emergency response to 70 women and girls of reproductive age, including newly arrived IDPs. These kits help maintain personal hygiene and dignity.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted an awareness raising session with 32 female refugees and asylum-seekers with the aim of empowering them for leadership and decision-making roles. The session covered topics such as women's role in promoting gender equality, the importance of education, and the creation of social networks. The participants recommended establishing a safe space for women where they can share experiences, network, and conduct trainings and other empowerment activities.

Community engagement and awareness raising

- UNHCR-supported Roving Protection Help Desks operated across various sites in Garowe, Gardo, North and South Galkayo, Guriel, Dhusamareeb, Abudwaq, and Adado with the aim of enhancing access to information and referral services for persons at risk. The desks conducted focus group discussions, engaged with community leaders and stakeholders on protection issues, and made home visits to individuals with protection concerns. Across all locations, the desks reached over 850 individuals, referring more than 220 cases to specialized services like psychosocial support, cash assistance, and medical assistance.
- In Hargeisa, Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner-operated protection desk, supported 25 refugees and asylum-seekers with counseling and information about services provided by UNHCR and its partners.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, trained 15 camp management committee (CMC) members (4 females and 11 males), bringing the total number of trained CMC members to 75 (26 females and 49 males). This initiative aims to enhance camp management skills at IDP sites.
- UNHCR, together with its partner, established community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in Mogadishu, Dollow, and Kismayo. The 110 newly identified CBPN members actively engage with their communities to facilitate discussions on the root causes of protection risks and develop community-led self-reliance mechanisms for addressing these concerns. This participatory approach empowers communities to take ownership of their protection and identify solutions tailored to their unique needs and vulnerabilities. Moreover, the CBPNs Mogadishu, Dollow, Kismayo, and Dhobley attended a series of community-based protection trainings that covered critical topics such as GBV, basic human rights, and child protection. The aim was to equip community members with the necessary knowledge and skills to address GBV effectively and promote a safer environment. 150 individuals were trained across these locations, with a strong emphasis on female participation. The training also focused on identifying protection risks within the IDP community and establishing referral mechanisms for violent cases.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR provided direct counseling and referral services in more than 100 cases via its complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs), including hotlines, protection mailboxes, and an in-person counseling desk at UNHCR premises. The main concerns revolved around financial insecurity and health. Most of the issues were addressed and closed on the spot, and a few others were referred to relevant service providers.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner at the joint counseling desk of the Peaceful Co-existence Center (PCC) and hotline in Hargeisa, supported 181 refugees and asylum-seekers with counseling, information dissemination, and referral services. Most of the advice sought at the PCC was about resettlement, followed by Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and financial insecurity.



UNHCR's partner conducting community-based protection training to CBPN members in Mogadishu. © Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance and support to 286 individuals, mainly refugees and asylum-seekers, along with a handful of IDPs and host community members. Services included legal counseling, mediation, legal advocacy for release from custody, legal representation before the court, emergency shelter assistance to cushion against eviction, and referral to other service providers, among others. Furthermore, UNHCR, through its partners, conducted 36 monitoring visits to police stations and temporary detention centers in Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions, Somaliland, and provided legal assistance to six refugees and asylum-seekers.
- UNHCR, through its partner, conducted 34 monitoring visits to police stations and temporary detention centers in the Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions in Somaliland. Through the partner's intervention and mediation, 14 refugees and asylum-seekers were released from incarceration.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Somaliland, the National Refugee and Displacement Agency (NRDA) registered and biometrically enrolled 129 new arrivals, comprising 28 asylum-seekers (14 females and 14 males), 80 refugees (55 females and 21 males), and 21 returnees (11 females and 10 males).
- The NDRA in Somaliland renewed 134 refugee ID cards and 205 certificates for asylum-seekers in April, resulting in a cumulative issuance of 7,850 refugee and asylum-seeker identity documents, out of the estimated 12,000 documents scheduled for renewal in 2024.
- In Berbera, Somaliland, UNHCR and partners received 34 refugee new arrivals (3 females and 31 males). The main flight reasons highlighted were protection risks associated with insecurity in the countries of origin. Additionally, three unassisted Somali refugee returnees were also received. They were transferred to the UNHCR Reception Center for temporary accommodation, registration, food, health screening, and counselling support.
- In Bossaso, Puntland, UNHCR and partners received 24 refugees and 17 Somali refugee returnees at the reception center, where they received accommodation. All 24 refugees were registered and issued refugee certificates.

Durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers:

- UNHCR, with partners and authorities, facilitated the departure of three refugees (two female and one male) to New Zealand via community-sponsored complementary pathways.

Health

- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, tertiary, or maternal and child health care services to 1,426 refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee-returnees, IDPs, and host community members. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, medical treatments, emergency inpatient services, obstetric services for women during normal births, dietary advice to people with chronic diseases, ambulance services, and referrals to specialized hospitals.



A forcefully displaced person getting her blood pressure checked at the Mudug Regional Hospital in Galkayo.

Education

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, supported with the provision of access to education benefiting 799 primary and secondary school refugee and asylum-seeker students (387 girls and 412 boys).
- UNHCR distributed school materials to 34 primary schools in Hargeisa, Somaliland, through a partner. These materials included A4 paper and whiteboard markers to support quality education and encourage the inclusion and retention of refugee and asylum-seeker students in public schools.
- UNHCR, through its partner, conducted data verification in 44 primary schools located in Hargeisa, Berbera, Erigavo, Burco, and Borama to confirm the number of refugee students studying there. The exercise will inform the needs and resources for refugee and asylum-seeker education in Somaliland.



Flood Response

- In Kismayo, UNHCR conducted Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) training for 20 enumerators and successfully enrolled 3,000 HHs (13,329 individuals) in ProGres. The training covered various aspects, including creating enrollment groups, managing family relationships, and obtaining consent for sharing information. Following enrollment, NFI kits were distributed to the registered households affected by floods during the previous rainy season. This assistance not only addressed immediate needs but also contributed to restoring dignity and resilience among the affected individuals and communities.
- UNHCR in Beletweyne, Hiran region, and Jowhar, Middle Shabelle region, completed the IDPs ProGres enrollment of 1,051 HHs (2,519 individuals) and 1,780 HHs (5,189 individuals), respectively. These registered individuals, who are among the population affected by floods from the previous rainy season, will benefit from non-food items (NFIs) and multipurpose cash assistance to meet their protection and basic needs.
- With the onset of the April-June rainy season, UNHCR and its partners conducted awareness raising campaigns about the expected heavy rains and floods at the IDP sites. Through social and traditional media platforms, UNHCR and its partners in Somaliland informed IDPs about the associated risks and essential safety measures, including relocating to higher ground during periods of heavy rainfall. This proactive approach is vital for reducing the effects of potential emergencies and safeguarding the well-being of vulnerable IDP populations.



Shelter NFI

- UNHCR, through its partner, successfully completed the construction of 70 semi-permanent shelters and 18 latrines in Barwaqo-2, Durable Solution Site in Baidoa. UNHCR conducted a field visit to monitor the progress and observed that the construction activities proceeded as planned without encountering any challenges, and the handover of the shelters is in due process.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR handed over a newly built community center and seven fire extinguishers to the Jubaland Commission for Refugees and IDPs (JUCRI). The Way Station, serving as a transit center for refugee-returnees, will utilize the community center and the fire extinguishers. A security assessment recommended the installation of fire extinguishers, thereby necessitating this installation. The community center will serve as a safe space, promoting social integration, providing essential services, fostering personal and community development, and creating a sense of belonging for refugee returnees and the host community.



UNHCR completed the construction of 70 semi-permanent shelters in Barwaqo-2 Durable Solutions Site, Baidoa. © UNHCR



Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, started the first phase of vocational skills training with 100 individuals, including refugees and asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, IDPs, and members of the host community. The beneficiaries actively engaged in training sessions focused on tie-dye, tailoring, and beauty salon skills. They learned how to operate basic sewing machines, take measurements, and sew simple clothing items. In addition, the beneficiaries acquired knowledge of various dyeing techniques and patterns.
- In Somaliland, vocational skills training in electrical installation and tailoring commenced for 55 individuals. UNHCR's partner conducted a Protection from Sexual Exploitation Abuse (PSEA) session for the trainees, covering reporting channels and contact information.
- In Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkayo in Puntland, selection processes were conducted for livelihood programs, attracting more than 1,000 refugees and asylum-seekers interested in engaging in livelihood activities. The selection involved assessing potential beneficiaries' ability to run successful businesses or income-generating ventures with physical visits to their business premises and residences. Across all locations, more than 300 beneficiaries were selected to benefit from the cash grant support to support fledging small businesses and the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) program with start-up kits. Panels comprising various stakeholders carried out the

selection process, which included comprehensive verification exercises. The programs are expected to provide significant support to the selected beneficiaries, enhancing their livelihoods and economic stability.

- In Dhobley, Jubaland, UNHCR, through its partner, completed the identification of 40 individuals who will benefit from two different livelihood programs. 20 women and girls from IDPs and vulnerable host communities will receive vocational skills training. Additionally, 20 individuals will receive cash grants, primarily those with skills but lacking start-up capital to initiate business opportunities.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted training to enhance life skills and coping mechanisms of 25 refugee and asylum-seeker women and girls. The sessions covered developing resilience, financial literacy, and strengthening support networks. The participants recommended more skills trainings, peaceful coexistence initiatives, awareness raising on challenges that women and girls experience, and advocacy for their rights and inclusion.

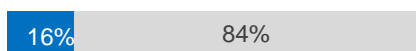
Cluster Coordination and Leadership



439K

of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster and the AoRs

■ Reached ■ Gap

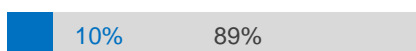


3.8 M People in need

2.7 M People targeted

173 M Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



594K

of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster

■ Reached ■ Gap

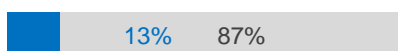


4.6 M People in need

1.4 M People targeted

80 M Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



1.4M

of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster

■ Reached ■ Gap

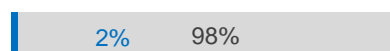


3.3 M People in need

2.7 M People targeted

61 M Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



Protection Cluster

- The Protection Cluster is collaborating with the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), and partners to implement a joint workplan for the upcoming Phase 3 of the ATMIS drawdown. The main objectives of this joint workplan are to carry out an ex-ante analysis and support the Joint Technical Review team to ensure that the Phase 3 process considers moving forward three key recommendations on resource management, impact analysis, and mitigating measures, as well as community engagement and communication from the Phase 2 report.
- The Protection and Shelter clusters, together with partners, are working on the operationalization of the frontline response and mobilizing resources in newly accessible Wirkoy village and nearby areas, Jamame district, Jubaland State. This endeavor is expected to reach 250 HHs (1,250 individuals).
- The Protection Cluster is partnering with the CCCM Cluster and the Housing, Land, and Property Area of Responsibility (AoR) to respond to the humanitarian needs of the 310 evicted HHs in Dhobley, Afmadow district.

Shelter Cluster

- In April, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 109,989 individuals, out of which 67,226 individuals received shelter assistance and 42,763 individuals received non-food item (NFI) kits, ensuring access to essential household items.

As the country enters the April-June rainy season, there will be an increased need for essential NFIs and emergency shelter assistance.

- The Shelter Cluster organized a comprehensive three-day training session for its partners to address challenges they face in the field, covering topics such as field safety, community engagement, types of shelter designs and repair kits, and a practical session on methods of fixing plastic sheets to an emergency shelter, which were finalized in consultation with partners.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted site verification assessments, in coordination with partners, local authorities, and other stakeholders, at 37 IDP sites in two locations, namely Garowe and Gardo, both in Puntland. A total of 12,901 HHs (76,472 individuals) were verified to be living at the assessed sites.
- The construction of two community centers was finalized, and they were handed over to the community. We conducted site clean-up campaigns at 119 sites. 68 sites were decongested, while two drainage systems were rehabilitated.
- The Cash-for-Work teams continued site cleaning activities at 89 sites in Kahda, contributing to the overall cleanliness and upkeep of the sites. Additionally, as part of the site maintenance, 108 households received plastic sheets to reinforce their shelters, improve living conditions, and protect against the elements. In April, 271 males and 107 females received cash for work stipends (63 USD per person). The cash received enabled IDPs to provide food for their families.
- The CCCM Cluster, jointly with HLP AoR and UNHCR, met with relevant government stakeholders to discuss the increase in evictions in the Banadir area and request government counterparts to set up and maintain Eviction Task Force (ETF) mechanisms at the Banadir and national levels to ensure coherent responses. Government agencies committed to both setting up a task force and urgently mapping and providing a comprehensive overview of available municipal land in Banadir areas to inform humanitarian interventions.
- The CCCM Cluster, in collaboration with HLP AoR and CCCM partners, conducted two separate training sessions on various topics, including protection mainstreaming, eviction prevention, CFM, and GBV prevention, among others. 100 CCCM practitioners attended the CCCM Cluster's capacity building sessions. UNHCR/CCCM delivered the training on monitoring protection risks, mainstreaming protection, GBV prevention, and referrals.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted service monitoring activities across 2,048 IDP sites, covering 363 districts, under the administration of 14 partners. This included UNHCR's partner in Galmudug State, who monitored 14 sites across Adado, Dhusamareeb, and South Galkayo. Overall, 74% of sites had water access for IDPs. However, in many locations, including Banadir, affected populations must pay to collect water from privately owned water points. 51% of sites had primary education facilities within a short walking distance, while 27% of IDP sites had primary education facilities within a 20-minute walk. 61% of sites had access to health facilities within walking distance, and 73% of sites also had access to nutrition facilities. 88% of the residents in the monitored sites live in makeshift emergency shelters, and only 8% of IDP households reported receiving cash or food assistance in the last 6 months.
- In April, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) system called Zite Manager stood at 3,619. Food security accounted for the majority of the complaints raised, followed by Shelter/NFI and WASH. Most of the WASH related complaints and requests were related to the alleged substandard latrines that got destroyed within weeks after being constructed. The agencies and clusters addressed and resolved 39% of the issues raised after referral.
- The CCCM Cluster partners informed newly arrived IDPs of available humanitarian services and carried out malnutrition screening. In Kismayo, the CMCs raised critical awareness among IDPs about aid diversion and distributed materials and posters. In Kahda, community engagement activities were conducted to promote community participation, representation of women and girls, and inclusion of marginalized groups through awareness campaigns, participatory approaches, and social mobilization.
- In the Banadir area, the CCCM Cluster partners conducted three coordination meetings at the site level. During the monthly CCCM coordination meeting in Kahda, stakeholders such as partners, local authorities, and IDP community representatives convened to address pressing issues. The meeting's primary goal was to discuss flood and cholera prevention measures and find solutions to the challenges arising from these issues. At multiple IDP sites, IDP community representatives and governance structures provided detailed information on flood-related damage to households and latrines. The level of destruction has a significant impact on the overall living conditions and hygiene within the camps, as well as the risk of cholera outbreak. The meeting aimed to develop strategies and actions to mitigate the effects of flooding and enhance the hygiene situation in the affected camps.
- Lack of funding could force the CCCM Cluster and its partners to discontinue critical CCCM activities for many other clusters, such as Child Protection, GBV, and HLP AoRs, as well as WASH and Health Clusters. Activities that are likely to be discontinued include regular site monitoring and verification activities to identify risks and prevent/eliminate duplication of services; malnutrition screenings for new arrivals; registration of new arrivals;

meaningful site improvement activities; and profiling of IDP populations adhering to principles of applicable age, gender, diversity, and accountability to affected persons (AAP), among others. Adequate funding is critical to continuing to deliver meaningful and quality assistance to affected populations.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to **USD 19.8 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.

Thanks to the donors of earmarked contributions to Somalia Operation in 2024 | USD

United States of America 7.6 million | **Japan** 6.6 million

Switzerland | Leaving No One Behind – The Internal Displacement Solutions Fund | USA for UNHCR | Other private donors

Thanks to softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2024 | USD

Finland 5.5 million | **Norway** 2.8 million

Special thanks to the major donors of unearmarked funds to UNHCR in 2024 | USD

Sweden 90.6 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **Netherlands** 36.3 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** 28.5 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | España con ACNUR 19 million | **Republic of Korea** 17.9 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Belgium** 11 million | **Australia** 10.7 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 10 million

Algeria | Angola | Armenia | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Luxembourg | Malta | Mexico | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Private donors

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