

# SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

August 2024



Families displaced by clan conflict in Luuq, Gedo region of Jubaland, collect their share of core relief items, such as jerry cans, mattresses, and portable solar light, among others. @AVORD

## OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continued to be fragile in August, with **over six million** Somalis reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance. This is because of continued armed conflict, insecurity, climate change, outbreaks of diseases, and economic disruption. In August, the **Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN)**, which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, recorded 23,000 internal displacements due to conflict, insecurity, climate change, and other reasons.

The overall political and security situation in Somalia remained uncertain and in flux. The African Union approved the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission (AUSSOM), which will replace the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in 2025. The Federal Government of Somalia proposed a two-year transition plan from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to a United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The relationship between Somalia and Ethiopia remained frosty after Türkiye's efforts to mediate the two over the disputed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ethiopia and Somalia failed. The key factors contributing to insecurity across Somalia were armed conflict between the Somali Security Forces and Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), clan conflicts, and indiscriminate attacks by the NSAG. In August, insecurity affected Bay, Banadir, and Lower Shabelle the most.

Amid a challenging operating context, UNHCR, in collaboration with authorities and partners, continued to provide vital protection assistance to vulnerable IDPs and host communities affected by conflict, insecurity, and climate change. 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 the top priorities for UNHCR in Somalia. For the IDP response, UNHCR leads/co-leads the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters in Somalia.

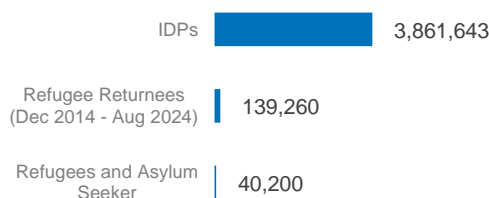
### Some of UNHCR's key achievements for the month of August are:

- In response to recent displacements caused by armed conflict, insecurity, and clan violence, UNHCR, through its partners, distributed non-food items to meet the basic needs of vulnerable internally displaced families across multiple regions. In Luuq and Abduwak, 1,100 households received core relief items. Additionally, 2,866 women and girls in Abduwak received sanitary kits. In Kismayo, 450 households received plastic tarpaulins.
- UNHCR's livelihood interventions empowered over 390 individuals across Puntland and south-central Somalia by providing cash assistance, business skills training, and start-up kits to support grocery shops and kiosks, tailoring, beauty salons, mobile repair businesses, and livestock rearing activities. These efforts have fostered self-reliance within the forcibly displaced, refugee returnees, and host communities.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR distributed USD 1,200 each to 615 Somali refugee returnee households as a subsistence allowance for six months to help them reintegrate into their chosen areas of return.

## KEY FIGURES

### DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

**3.9M** # of people with and for whom UNHCR works



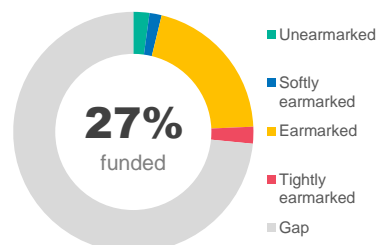
### PARTNERS

**29** # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024



### FUNDING

**177 M** Funding required for 2024 (as of 31 August)



## POPULATION DATA

 **40,200**

Refugees and asylum-seekers

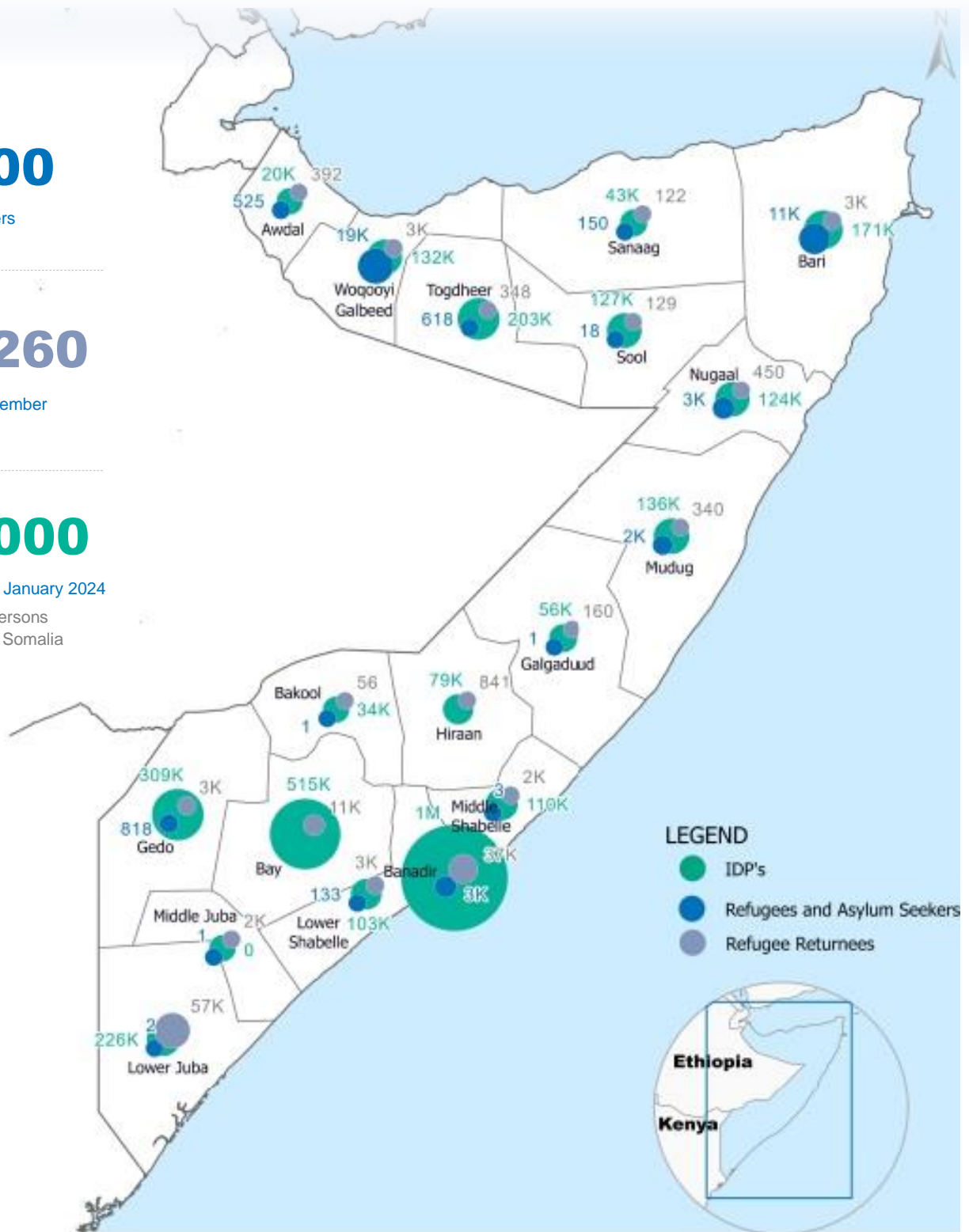
 **139,260**

Refugee returnees from December 2014

 **342,000**

Internal displacements since January 2024

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



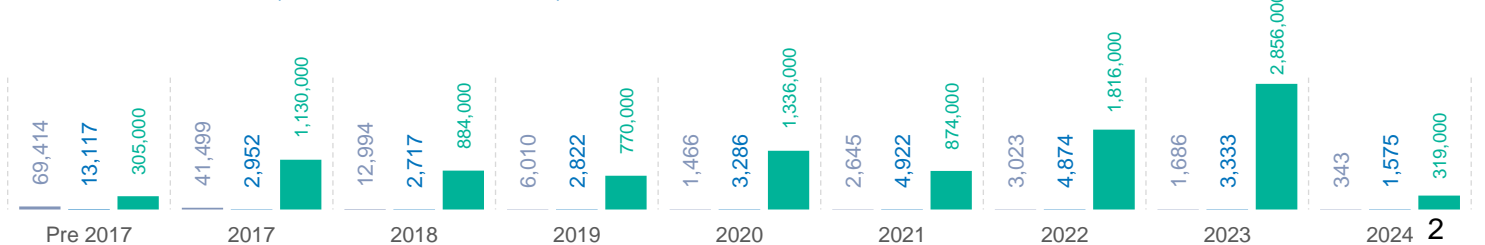
Sources of Data:  
UNHCR, UN IDP

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 in Somalia continued to operate in a highly complex and volatile environment characterized by insecurity due to armed conflict, indiscriminate attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), violent clan clashes, 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.<sup>1</sup>

Rates of internal displacement owing to conflict and insecurity remained high. In 2024, the UNHCR-led [Protection and Solutions Returns Network \(PSMN\)](#) has recorded 342,000 displacements within Somalia, with the Gedo, Hiran, and Lower Juba recording the highest number of displaced population inflows. Approximately 23,000 internal displacements occurred in August alone, with 43% attributed to conflict, insecurity, flooding, or drought. Food, shelter, livelihood, water, and health were the top needs of the newly displaced families. Bari, Bay, Middle Juba, Gedo, and Lower Juba regions reported the greatest number of IDP arrivals, accounting for 66% of the total displacements. Women and children, who face heightened protection risk, make up 80% of the displaced population.<sup>2</sup> The [PSMN online interactive dashboard](#) provides more up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of IDPs.

Somalia also hosts 40,200 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 (30%), 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 December 2014, 139,260 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Kenya, followed by Yemen. UNHCR has directly assisted 95,206 individuals from the total number of refugee returnees, primarily through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

Ongoing armed conflict between the Somali Security Forces and the NSAG, reoccurring clan conflicts, as well as insecurity caused by the NSAG's indiscriminate attacks contributed to a volatile operating environment for humanitarian actors and resulted in the displacement, injuries, and deaths of many ordinary Somalis. Notable incidents in August include the indirect fire attack in Baidoa targeting the African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)-protected UN compound on 20 August and the complex attack at a hotel in Lido Beach, Mogadishu, that resulted in the deaths of at least 40 people and injuries to more than 140 individuals on 2 August. Such incidents highlight the volatile security situation in Somalia.

In August, the African Union's Peace and Security Council (PSC) endorsed a follow-on mission to replace ATMIS in 2025 with the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission (AUSSOM). This transition is critical for ongoing peacebuilding efforts and security operations in the region. It is envisaged that the post-ATMIS mission will be made up of 11,911 personnel and will prioritize ongoing peace-building measures.

Tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia persisted, primarily due to political differences caused by the January Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland. Türkiye mediated the second round of talks between the two countries, which did not yield a favorable outcome, but both sides committed to future negotiations. The FGS's call to oust all Ethiopian military forces from Somalia by the end of 2024, as well as its growing diplomatic and military ties with Egypt, which has an ongoing dispute with Ethiopia over the latter's dam project in one of the Nile tributaries, have exacerbated the situation.

The FGS has proposed a two-year transition from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to a United Nations Country Team (UNCT). This transition aims to better align with Somalia's national priorities and evolving needs. The UN Country Team and Somali institutions will gradually take over responsibilities over the two-year period, with a reduction in UNSOM personnel and budget and a focus on building capacity within Somali institutions. A detailed transition plan will be developed in consultation with the FGS and will commence in November 2024. The FGS and UNCT will fully absorb all functions currently managed by UNSOM by the end of the transition in October 2026.

<sup>1</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrrp-summary>

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

# Update on Achievements



## Protection

### Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partners, identified and supported at least 99 new and existing GBV cases via protection desks, hotlines, one-stop GBV centers, and a safehouse, among other support channels. The survivors received safe shelter and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical, legal, and law-enforcement referrals, and cash assistance, among others.
- In August, UNHCR and its partners conducted several training sessions for community-based IDP groups, focusing on GBV prevention and response. In Kismayo, 40 participants from an IDP site received training to strengthen their roles in preventing and responding to GBV. Similarly, in Dhobley, 40 participants from four IDP sites were trained on GBV and safe referral practices. In Beletweyne, 35 women from IDP communities were trained to raise awareness about GBV and enhance their capacity to support vulnerable individuals.

### Community based protection, support to persons with specific needs, community engagement and awareness raising

- UNHCR-supported Roving Protection Help Desks operated across 62 sites in Puntland and Galmudug states, reaching 2,418 IDPs (2,081 female and 341 male) with the aim of enhancing access to information and referral services for persons with specific needs. The desks conducted home visits, focused group discussions, and key informant interviews with community leaders and other stakeholders. The desks in Puntland facilitated 40 referrals, primarily for psychosocial support, while in Galmudug they identified and recorded 904 cases requiring protection services using the Kobo tool.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR has set up three new helpdesks in Burao, Oog, and Widhwidh, each staffed by three community-based paralegals, including a senior paralegal as the focal point. These helpdesks provided various protection services, such as case management, legal assistance, and specialized referrals, tailored to the needs of vulnerable displaced populations, including survivors of GBV.
- UNHCR in Baidoa, Mogadishu, and Kismayo trained 53 enumerators to conduct community perception surveys across several regions. The training focused on using the KOBO tool and understanding key protection concepts to effectively engage with affected communities. The purpose of the survey is to gather crucial insights from the community about humanitarian efforts. This includes efforts to mitigate the risk of exclusion and denial of assistance, displacement risks, and indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure.
- UNHCR, through its partner, reached and counseled 301 refugees and asylum-seekers (92 males and 209 females). Among them, 230 requested financial aid, 48 sought information on refugee status determination (RSD), and 11 inquired about resettlement options. Additionally, UNHCR directly supported 247 individuals, implementing appropriate measures such as counseling sessions and referrals to relevant partners.

### Child Protection

- In Hargeisa, Somaliland, UNHCR and its partner organized a joint awareness session on foster care arrangements for vulnerable children from the refugee and asylum-seeker communities. 74 participants, 53 female and 21 male, with ages ranging from 19 to 59, attended the session. The session's primary goal was to encourage community members to consider becoming foster caregivers and provide support to vulnerable children.
- In Hargeisa, an awareness session targeted 93 participants (57 female and 36 male) from refugee and asylum-seeker communities. The session's focus was to identify and support unaccompanied and separated children, with the goal of improving protective measures and ensuring their safety and well-being.



Awareness raising session on Child Protection organized at the Peaceful Coexistence Center in Hargeisa. © DAN

### Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance and support to 303 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, initiation of court processes, legal representation before the court, and referral to other service providers, among others. Furthermore, UNHCR, through its partners, conducted 64 monitoring visits to police stations and detention centers in Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions in Somaliland, as well as Bossaso, Garowe, and Galkayo in Puntland, and advocated for the release of 22 refugees and asylum-seekers from custody.

- The UNHCR and its partner actively collaborated with the Somaliland authorities to enhance refugee and asylum-seekers' access to civil registration, monitor the issuance of legal documents, and assist those encountering obstacles in accessing the registries. As part of these efforts, UNHCR, through its partner, facilitated the issuance of 50 birth certificates to refugee and asylum-seeker children.

### Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, in collaboration with Hormuud Telecom, disbursed a total of USD 738,000 in subsistence allowances to 615 Somali refugee returnee HHs. Each household will receive a one-time payment of USD 1,200 to cover their basic needs for six months and help them reintegrate into their areas of return.
- In Somaliland, the National Refugee and Displacement Agency (NRDA) registered and biometrically enrolled 466 refugees and asylum-seekers in UNHCR's corporate, centralized, web-based identity and case management system, proGres.
- In Somaliland, NDRA processed a total of 1,549 documents. These included 1,258 asylum certificates and 291 refugee cards. Out of these, 1,109 documents, comprising 196 refugee identity cards and 913 asylum certificates, were replacements for expired identity documents. New arrivals received 440 documents, including 95 refugee identity cards and 345 asylum certificates.
- The Berbera Reception Center in Somaliland received 23 newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers. The primary reasons for flight were the escalating insecurity in their home countries, leading to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation. To facilitate their registration process in Hargeisa, UNHCR provided them with USD 15 transportation allowances. Additionally, the Reception Center welcomed and assisted seven new Somali refugees who spontaneously returned from Yemen, providing them with accommodation and registration services.
- In Bossaso, Puntland, UNHCR and its partners received 18 individuals, comprised of 16 refugees and asylum-seekers and two Somali refugee returnees. The Reception Center in Bossaso accommodated all new arrivals, and the refugees underwent biometric registration.

### Durable solutions

- Through the UNHCR-supported resettlement program in Somaliland, a male refugee departed to Canada.



## Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- UNHCR, through its partner, provided livelihood cash assistance to 40 IDPs and host community members in Dhobley, Jubaland, with each person receiving USD 750 to help them set up their shops and kiosks.
- In Mogadishu, 35 refugee, refugee returnee, IDP, and community members completed business skills training, supported by UNHCR, gaining essential skills in business planning, financial management, marketing strategies, customer service, and bookkeeping. The participants were also linked to a digital microfinance that provides small loans for people to start businesses.
- In Kismayo and Dhobley, Jubaland, 30 individuals who recently completed vocational training received start-up kits to run mobile repair shops, beauty salons, and tie and dye businesses.
- In Beletweyne, 15 IDP and host community members completed a tailoring program and received sewing machines and equipment to start their tailoring businesses.
- In Baidoa, 10 IDPs received start-up kits to run beauty salons and mobile repair businesses.



Distribution of a start-up kit to help set up a mobile repair shop in Baidoa. © COOPI

In Bossaso, Gardo, and Garowe of Puntland State, UNHCR, through its partner, completed a business management skills training for 204 refugee, asylum-seeker, and host community members involved in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Over the course of five days, participants developed business plans, and upon completion, each received USD 500 in cash assistance using mobile money transfer technology to invest in their business plans. Similarly, at the Jehideen settlement in Galkayo,

UNHCR, through its partner, formed a village savings and loan association (VSLA) group and conducted business management training for 58 refugee, asylum seeker, and host community members. After the training, each individual received a USD 500 cash assistance using mobile money transfer technology to invest in business expansion or income-generating ventures. The 38 SME operators focused on expanding their businesses, while the remaining 20 invested in livestock, collectively securing 100 goats.



## Flood and other Emergency Response

- In Luuq, Gedo region in Jubaland, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed core relief item (CRI) kits to 1,000 IDP families displaced by the recent clan conflict. The kit included blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, solar lights, jerry cans, and plastic tarpaulins. The distribution aimed at meeting the basic household needs of vulnerable displaced families.
- In Abduwak, Galmudug, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed sanitary kits comprised of sanitary pads, underwear, laundry soaps, and razors to 2,866 women and girls of reproductive age and core relief item (CRI) kits to 100 IDP HHs displaced by conflict. The CRI kit was comprised of blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, solar lights, jerry cans, and plastic tarpaulins. The distributions aimed to meet the personal and household needs of vulnerable displaced families. Furthermore, an additional 200 IDPs displaced by conflict were identified to benefit from multipurpose cash assistance to meet their basic needs.
- In Kismayo, Jubaland, in response to the internal displacement triggered by a government-led military operation against AS, UNHCR distributed a plastic tarpaulin each to 450 HHs and a set of dignity kits to 20 women and girls of reproductive age. The distribution of tarpaulins and dignity kits addressed the immediate shelter and personal needs of conflict-affected families, contributing to their well-being and resilience during these challenging times.



## Shelter and NFI

- At the Harwanag Integrated Solutions Site in Adado, Galmudug, UNHCR, through its partner, has completed the construction of 87 shelters out of the planned 117 shelters. These permanent shelters are part of the plan to locally integrate IDPs and other forcibly displaced people at the site to find durable solutions, ending their displacement predicament.
- At the Barwaqo 2 Site in Baidoa, South West State, UNHCR, through its partner, has completed the construction of 86 shelters out of the planned 194 shelters and 10 communal latrines. These semi-permanent shelters aim to provide safe, dignified, and sustainable living spaces for the IDP population, hence contributing to their well-being, security, and resilience in the face of displacement challenges.
- In Luglow, Jubaland, UNHCR, through its partner and in coordination with the local authorities, launched the construction of 150 permanent shelters aimed at locally integrating the IDPs at the Luglow Solutions Site and setting them on the path towards durable solutions. Various key state-level ministries, including the Jubaland Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development (MoPIC), the Jubaland Ministry of Education (MoE), the Jubaland Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Jubaland Ministry of Interior (MoI), attended the launch event.



Ongoing construction of permanent shelters at the Harwanag Site in Adado. © NRC



## Health

- UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, tertiary, or maternal and child health care services in Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, primarily to 1,419 refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as a handful of refugee returnees, IDPs, and host community members. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, emergency inpatient services, obstetric services for women during normal births, immunization, dietary advice to people with chronic diseases, ambulance services, and referrals to specialized hospitals.



## Education


- Following the July Back-to-School campaign, 600 refugee and asylum-seeker parents in Somaliland showed substantial interest in registering and enrolling their children in schools in August. This surge in interest represents a significant increase compared to previous years, underscoring the effectiveness of the Back-to-School campaign.
- UNHCR and NRC covered tuition, examination, and graduation fees for six refugee students attending universities (4 female and 2 male). Among these students, five successfully graduated in August.



## Cluster Coordination and Leadership



### 626K<sup>3</sup>

 # 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



### 935K

 # 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 published a Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for Jowhar district in Hirshabelle State. This analysis focuses on the priority districts of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the Area Based Coordination (ABC) for 2024. The PAU aims to understand the existing protection risks observed within the district and inform humanitarian actors about developing measures that can help mitigate identified risks. Full publication can be accessed [here](#).
- The Somalia Protection and Shelter clusters shared a Joint Note on Frontline Response in Kismayo and Afmadow districts, Jubaland State, following the armed conflict between government-led security forces and the NSAG that approximately displaced 4,968 individuals. The Protection and Shelter Clusters have provided a scaled-up joint frontline response, working with all partners, including ABC structures, to identify gaps, avoid duplication, and promote the Centrality of Protection. The full note, providing a comprehensive overview of the response as well as the gaps still requiring attention, is available [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> This cumulative number includes August data from the Protection Cluster and Housing, Land and property and Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs).

### Shelter Cluster

- In August, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 22,039 individuals across five districts, namely Garbahaarey, Kismayo, Beletweyne, Luuq, and Abudwaaq, out of which 6,600 individuals received non-food items (NFIs) and 15,439 individuals received plastic sheets.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- The CCCM Cluster organized a mid-year cluster strategy review workshop to validate strategies and priorities. Technical working groups on Area Based Approach (ABA), localization, and IDP data were created to facilitate technical discussions on key CCCM thematic issues and priorities.
- Building on lessons learned in South West State and Banadir Regional Administration, the CCCM Cluster is expanding the ABA in four new districts, namely Galkayo, Dollow, Kismayo, and Hudur.
- The CCCM Cluster, jointly with local authorities and partners, conducted site verification assessments in five districts to rule out fake IDP sites, also known as “bush bars.” In Kismayo, 203 IDP sites were verified, hosting a total of 39,460 households (213,649 individuals). In Afmadow, 14 IDP sites were verified, hosting 11,485 households (71,090 individuals), while 56 IDP sites in Baardheere were verified, hosting 9,962 households (59,498 individuals). Additionally, two IDP sites in Jamaame, with 328 households (1,968 individuals), and 14 sites in Dhobeley were also verified.
- Safety audits were conducted in 93 IDP settlements, namely 61 sites in Kismayo, nine sites in Baidoa, four sites in Afmadow, 11 sites in Dinsoor, and eight sites in Baardheere. Most of the surveyed sites were overcrowded and consisted of makeshift shelters lacking privacy and security, as well as poorly maintained WASH facilities. All sites lacked waste disposal pits, and the majority lacked lighting and designated safe spaces for women and girls. Some of the audited locations reported the presence of armed individuals and safety risks associated with accessing essential services.
- In August, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) system stood at 3,193. Emergency Shelter/NFI accounted for the majority of the complaints raised, followed by WASH requests or complaints. The agencies and clusters addressed and resolved 20% of the issues raised.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted service monitoring activities across 1,460 IDP sites, covering 28 districts. This includes site monitoring activities conducted by UNHCR’s partner in 17 IDP sites across three districts in Galmudug State. Overall, 76% of sites had water access for IDPs. 52% of sites had primary education facilities, while 27% of IDP sites had primary education facilities within a 20-minute walk. 59% of sites had access to health facilities within walking distance, and 63% of sites also had access to nutrition facilities within walking distance. 94% of the residents in the monitored sites lived in makeshift emergency shelters, and only 7% of IDP households reported receiving cash or food assistance in the last six months.



# Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to **USD 47 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** 33.3 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** 6.6 million | **Australia for UNHCR** 6.5 million | **UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe** 5.2 million | **Italy** 4.9 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 | **España con ACNUR** 44 million | **Denmark** 37.8 million | **Netherlands (Kingdom of)** 36.3 million | **France** 33.6 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island** 28.5 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 26.9 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 20.1 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Republic to Korea** 18 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Private donors in Italy** 12.9 million | **Australia** 10.7 million

Algeria | Angola | Armenia | Austria | Bulgaria | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Mexico | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Qatar | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Private donors

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## LINKS

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