

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

OCTOBER 2024



UNHCR Completed the Construction of 194 Transitional Shelters in Baidoa © AVORD

OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continued to be precarious in October, with **over six million** Somalis reported needing humanitarian assistance. This is because of continued armed conflict, insecurity, climate change, outbreaks of diseases, and economic disruption. The **Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN)**, which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, recorded some 66,000 internal displacements in October of which 50,000 were due to conflict/ insecurity and 3,000 were due to climate induced shocks (drought and floods).

The overall political and security situation in Somalia were characterized by uncertainty. The relationship between Somalia and Ethiopia remained tense 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 October, insecurity affected Jubaland mainly where over 5,000 households (30,000 individuals) were displaced as a result of clan-related conflicts.

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

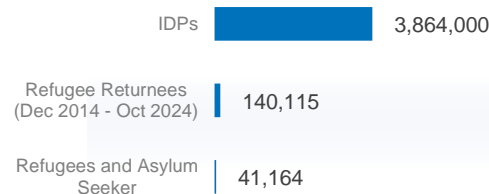
Some of UNHCR's key achievements for the month of October are:

- In Luuq, Gedo region of Jubaland State, UNHCR disbursed a total of USD 132,000 to 1,200 HHS displaced by clan conflict in July, with each household receiving one-time multipurpose cash assistance of USD 110. Meanwhile in Dhobley, UNHCR, in response to recent displacement in Afmadow district due to armed conflict between the government forces and NSAG provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 250 HHS (2,047 individuals), with each household receiving USD 90.
- UNHCR and its partners facilitated the arrival of 503 Somali returnees (177 females and 326 males), from Yemen (89%) and Libya (11%), 26 were classified as unassisted spontaneous returnees. 184 went to Somaliland, and 319 to Puntland, Mogadishu, and other parts of South and Central Somalia. Returnees bound for Somaliland and Puntland received USD 50 and USD 70, respectively, while transport was provided for those traveling to South Central Somalia.
- UNHCR Representative Mr. Charles Mballa visited IDP sites in Deynille district of Banadir to assess the conditions and monitor humanitarian response, the sites currently host around 5,100 individuals, among them 633 from various minority groups. The Representative also met with senior officials from the local authority, where they discussed durable solutions initiatives for displaced households, as well as ideas of improving access for humanitarian partners.

KEY FIGURES

DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

3.9M # of people with and for whom UNHCR works



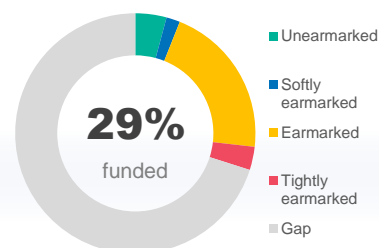
PARTNERS

29 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024



FUNDING

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



POPULATION DATA

41,164

Refugees and asylum-seekers

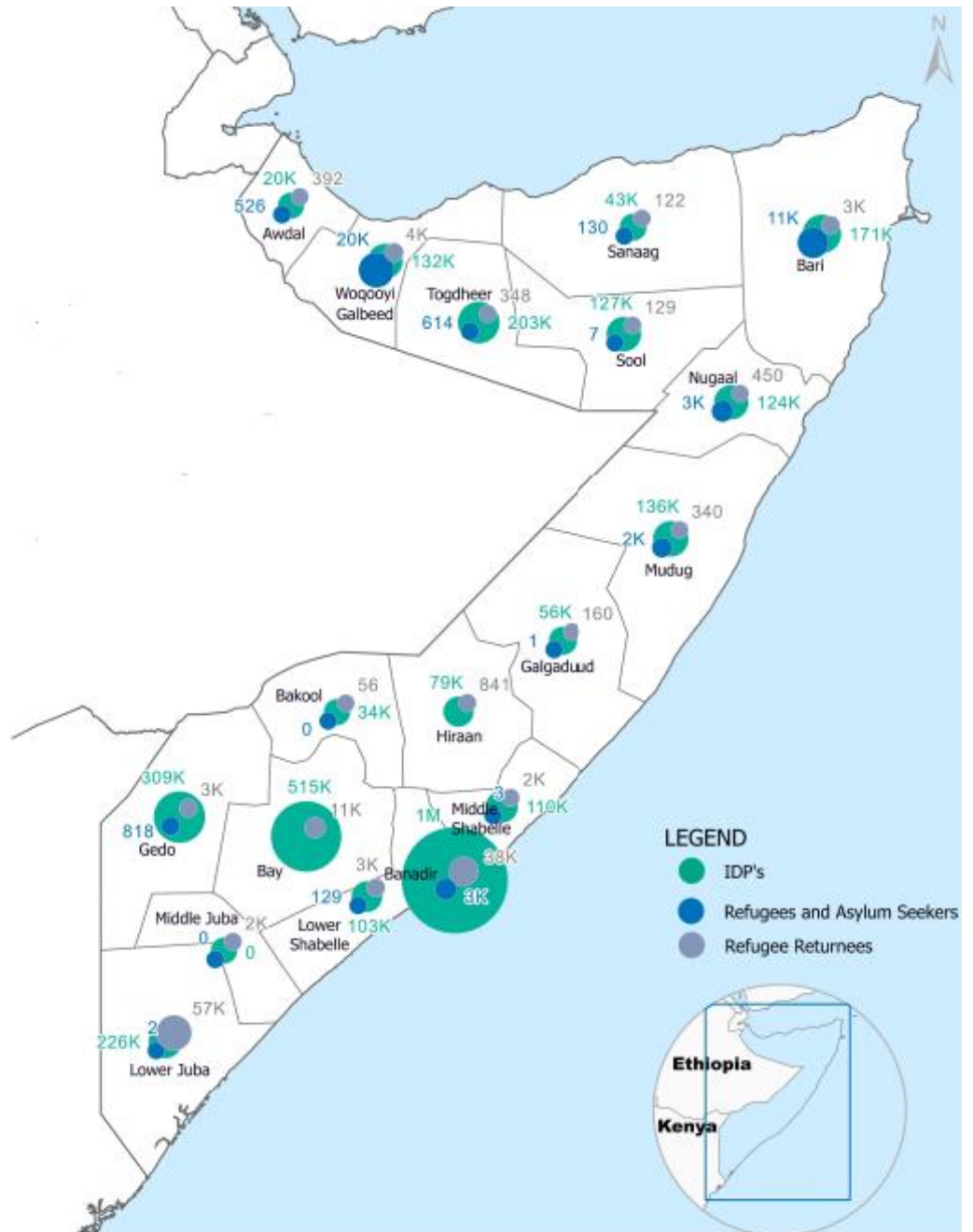
140,155

Refugee returnees from December 2014

427,000

Internal displacements since January 2024

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



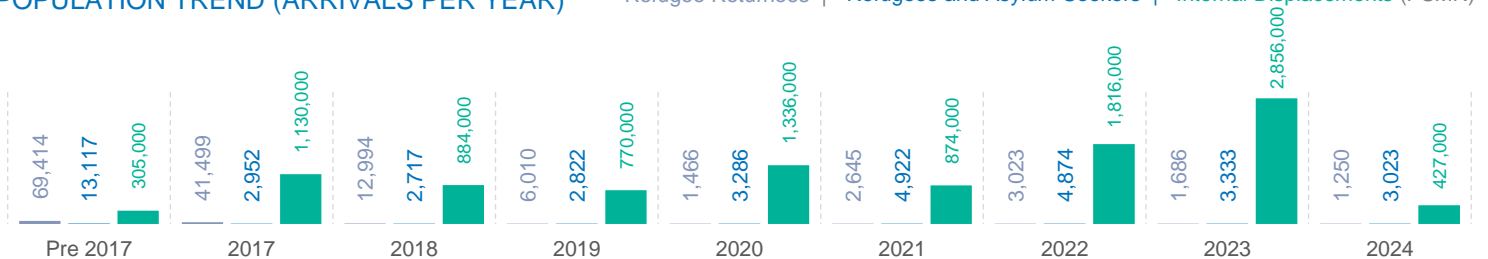
Sources of Data: UNHCR, UN IDP-WG, HDX

Feedback: sommopmtn@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 (PSMN)



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.¹

The rate of internal displacement owing to conflict and insecurity increased significantly in October, according to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Solutions Returns Network \(PSMN\)](#), 2024 (as of October) has witnessed more than 427,000 displacements within Somalia, with the Gedo, Bay, and Banadir recording the highest number of displaced population inflows. Approximately 66,000 internal displacements occurred in October alone, with nearly half (76%) of the displaced attributed to conflict or insecurity and only 5% due to climate-related shocks. Food, shelter, water, livelihood, and health were the top needs of the newly displaced families. The [PSMN online interactive dashboard](#) provides more up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of IDPs.

Somalia also hosts 41,164 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). Most 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 mainly in the Woqooyi Galbeed, Bari, Nugaal and Banadir regions, in the north (predominantly) and southern Somalia to a lesser extent. Since December 2014, 140,155 refugees have returned to Somalia from countries of asylum, mostly Kenya and Yemen – with UNHCR directly assisting 96,041 individuals primarily through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

The ongoing armed conflict between the Somali Security Forces and the NSAG, recurring clan conflicts, and reprisal attacks by the NSAG created a volatile operating environment for humanitarian actors, leading to the displacement, injuries, and deaths of many ordinary Somalis. Reports of armed conflict and indiscriminate attacks by the NSAG were recorded across the South and Central parts of the country. Notable incidents in October include two indirect fire attacks that targeted UN Compound in Baidoa, South West State. Similarly, Jubaland State experienced the highest number of clan-related conflicts, which resulted in casualties and displacements.

On the political front, tensions continued to build between the Federal Government (FGS) and Member states particularly Jubaland, which has suspended ties with the FGS, becoming the second Federal Member State after Puntland. Meanwhile, tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia persisted, primarily due to political differences caused by the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland in January 2024. The third round of Türkiye-mediated talks between the two countries failed, but both sides remain open to future negotiations. Somalia is reportedly developing military cooperation with Egypt, while tensions remain. The FGS continued to restate that Ethiopia would not be part of the post-African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) troops in 2025.

The UN Security Council passed a resolution on 30 October, transforming the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to the UN Transitional Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS), with the transition period to commence on 1 November 2024. The new mission aims to gradually handover UNSOM's responsibilities to the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in two phases by 31 October 2026. The first phase of transition is due on 31 October 2025.

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

Update on Achievements

In October, UNHCR Representative, Mr. Charles Mballa, visited IDP sites in Deynille district of Banadir to assess the conditions and monitor humanitarian response, the sites currently host around 5,100 individuals, among them 633 from various minority groups. The Representative also met with senior officials from the local authority, where they discussed durable solutions initiatives for displaced households, as well as ideas of improving access for humanitarian partners.



UNHCR Country Representative meets with displaced household at an IDP site in Deynille district. © UNHCR



Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partner, extended GBV assistance to 146 individuals by providing a variety of essential services, which included access to a safehouse, legal and medical referrals, case management, cash assistance, and psychosocial support. Additionally, eight women, along with their two children, were housed a safe house, where they benefited from accommodation and meals, as well as referrals to critical services such as healthcare and legal aid, with three of the women having successfully received relocation assistance.

Child Protection

- UNHCR in collaboration with its community-based protection / child protection (CBP/CP) partner, Diversity Action Network (DAN), supported by the refugee committees, held social cohesion sessions for 25 children from various refugee and asylum-seeker (RAS), IDP, and host community groups using sports to enhance mental development, social interaction, focus, integration, and positive thinking. The event also helped promote greater unity and integration among the displaced individuals and the host community.
- A total of 99 children (63 girls and 36 boys), received services ranging from child protection interventions, case management processes, social cohesion initiatives, and awareness-raising activities, 14 children (8 boys and 6 girls), were identified as being at risk, all identified cases were referred to other service providers through the case management processes or provided with psychosocial counselling, as well as support to the parents.
- In Kismayo and Mogadishu, UNHCR's protection partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) supported 21 children (8 females and 13 males) facing heightened protection risks, primarily due to involvement in child labour and dropping out of school because of lack of parental support, through cash assistance school uniforms, books, and other supplies enabling them to pursue their education and enhance their overall well-being. Some of the cases were referred by Save the Children, highlighting the collaborative effort to protect vulnerable children in the community.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- UNHCR, in partnership with the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) in Somaliland, registered and biometrically enrolled 463 forcibly displaced persons, consisting of 181 refugees (13 females and 168 males), and 282 asylum seekers (151 females and 131 males). The majority originated from Ethiopia (61%), Yemen (36%), Syria (2%), and Sudan (1%).
- UNHCR and its partners facilitated the arrival of 503 Somali returnees (177 females and 326 males), primarily from Yemen (89%) and Libya (11%), including 26 who were classified as unassisted spontaneous returnees. 184 were settled in Somaliland, while 319 proceeded to south and central parts of the country, including Mogadishu. All Somali returnees received essential services, including shelter and food, at the Berbera reception center, and further assisted with cash for their onward travel, returnees – to Somaliland and Puntland USD 50 and USD 70, respectively, while organized transport was arranged for those whose areas of return were in south and central parts of Somalia.
- NDRA, issued a total of 947 documents - 299 Refugee Cards and 648 Asylum Certificates. Among these documents, 310 were granted to newly arrived individuals, while 637 were renewals of previously expired documents. This initiative underscored the commitment of the UNHCR and its partners to support displaced individuals and facilitate their protection and reintegration into society.
- The rehabilitation of the Berbera reception area is 65% complete. Once concluded, new arrivals will benefit from enhanced access to accommodation and improved WASH services at the reception center.

Legal Aid

- UNHCR, through its partner, provided comprehensive legal assistance to 55 individuals (20 refugees and 35 asylum-seekers) seeking protection. Services included counselling, advocacy for the release from detention (15 individuals), legal representation (5), and mediation (10). To ensure the well-being of detained individuals, UNHCR's partner conducted 21 detention monitoring visits of police stations in Bossaso and Garowe, securing the release of 12 individuals from custody.
- UNHCR provided Legal Clinic services to 365 forcibly displaced persons, including legal counselling, mediation, advocacy for release from detention, initiation of court proceedings, and referrals to other service providers, including the Somaliland police. Out of the 365 cases, 351 were resolved successfully, which included emergency shelter assistance provided to 41 families deemed most vulnerable.



Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Somaliland, NRC Livelihood and Food Security (LFS) team conducted a three-day workshop focused on life skills training for 52 participants enrolled in Vocational Skills Training (VST). A representative from the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) department of the Ministry of Education & Science led the sessions, ensuring that the content adhered to national standards. This initiative provided the trainees with vital life skills that not only supplemented their vocational education but also improved their preparedness for future job opportunities.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR partner COOPI, provided start-up kits/tools to 20 trainees (10 males and 10 females) who completed skills training program in mobile repair and beauty salon services. The trainees are now equipped and ready to enter the market and establish their own businesses.
- Elsewhere in South and Central parts of the country, 13 business owners received revolving loans from a Micro Finance Institution marking a significant step in their entrepreneurial journeys. Each beneficiary chose a unique path, launching individual businesses in various sectors, including motor vehicle, electronics, fabrics, perfumes, goats, spare parts, Bajaj and aluminum. Their selections reflected personal interests and market opportunities, showcasing the diversity of entrepreneurship within the community. Other potential beneficiaries are working on business proposals submissions and will be considered for revolving loans.



Distribution of a start-up kit to help set up a beauty salon in Mogadishu. © COOPI



Flood and other Emergency Response

- In Luuq, Gedo region of Jubaland State, UNHCR disbursed a total of USD 132,000 to 1,200 HHs displaced by clan conflict in July, with each household receiving one-time multipurpose cash assistance of USD 110. Likewise, in Dhobley, UNHCR, in response to recent displacement in Afmadow district due to armed conflict between the government forces and AS, provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 250 HHs (2,047 individuals), with each household receiving USD 90. These transfer amounts were determined by the minimum expenditure basket for respective locations. The cash assistance enables households to meet their basic needs, such as shelter and non-food items, as well as improve their overall well-being.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner, distributed dignity kits to 100 refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable host community members in North Galkayo, Puntland. This initiative aimed to support displaced women and girls of reproductive age who are at risk of GBV.
- In the Daynille district of Mogadishu, UNHCR completed distributing core relief item kits, which contained NFIs such as mattresses, blankets, a kitchen set, a jerry can, and rechargeable solar light, among other, to 3,920 IDP HHs (11,249 individuals) affected by conflict and climate change.

Shelter and NFI

- In Baidoa, UNHCR, in collaboration with AVORD, completed the construction of 194 transitional shelters with 48 communal latrines in Barwaqo-2 relocation site, providing IDPs population a secure, safe, and dignified living environment, and promoting well-being and mental health. Construction is ongoing for an additional 120 transitional shelters in Barwaqo-2 durable solution site.



Newly constructed semi-permanent shelters at the Barwaqo-2 Site in Baidoa. © AVORD

Health

- In Somaliland, UNHCR health partners facilitated access to health services for a total of 1,191 individuals (708 females and 483 males), Ethiopians represented a significant majority at 82% (957 individuals), while Yemenis accounted for 15%. Health services offered included both primary and secondary care, such as emergency services, inpatient and outpatient care, immunizations, and treatment for malnutrition.
- In Galkacyo, Garowe, and Bossaso and surrounding districts over 930 vulnerable individuals (580 females and 350 males) received secondary medical care.
- In Berbera, 205 returnees, consisting of 70 females and 135 males, received medical assistance at Berbera Health Centre.
- Increasing number of cases related to mental health and chronic conditions, with no family or community support is a red flag in this sector. Health partners are responding by providing food, shelter, and caregiver support within the hospitals, which has led to an increase in costs associated with caring for these patients.

Education

- In Somaliland, UNHCR in collaboration with NRC and Mercy Corps, assisted 1,188 students across various formal education levels in the Maroodi Jeeh, Togdheer regions, and south-central region – among them, 711 Yemeni refugee students (361 boys and 350 girls), 60 asylum-seekers (24 boys and 36 girls) and 95 returnees (43 boys & 52 girls) across 80 supported schools in Mogadishu under the 2024 UNHCR's grant. Support included school supplies and uniforms delivered through a cash-based intervention reaching 91 vulnerable students in primary schools and 109 in secondary schools. NRC further covered the tuition fees for five months for 122 secondary school students. This initiative was designed to remove financial obstacles to education, ensuring equal access for refugee students to pursue their studies without disruption or the risk of being sent back due to an inability to pay school fees.

Capacity building

- In Somaliland, following the elections of the Refugee Community Committees, the UNHCR organized training sessions for the newly elected community leaders, focusing on the Code of Conduct (CoC) and the critical issue of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), which constitutes serious violations of the rights to safety, security, and dignity for forcibly displaced and stateless individuals.
- UNHCR is dedicated to implementing all necessary measures to prevent and address sexual misconduct, prioritizing the protection, rights, and dignity of victims using the victim-centered approach outlined in UNHCR policy. The training raised awareness of SEA and equipped the committees with knowledge on the measures to combat abuses, understanding the impact on victims, and recognizing the consequences of their actions, and Standards of Conduct regarding SEA and the procedures for reporting incidents.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with NRC, organized a two-day training workshop in Burao, focusing on GBV, PSEA, and the integration of protection principles across programmes. This training targeted critical thematic areas vital for the successful execution of protection activities in Togdheer region, emphasizing the enhancement of protection actors' capabilities to



NRC community paralegals at Oog IDP site in Sool conducting awareness sessions. © NRC

implement core protection principles, in relation to the prevention and response to GBV, PSEA, and protection mainstreaming.

- In Mogadishu, Baidoa and Beledweyne, UNHCR organized an online Protection training session for NRC case workers and field monitors in Dhobley, Kismayo, Beledweyne and Baidoa, who are manning UNHCR protection help desks at the project locations. The training aimed at equipping caseworkers with skills to enhance case management, strengthen communication, and collect protection data. It also focused on counseling techniques and referral pathways, emphasizing survivor-centered actions. The NRC protection team expressed gratitude for UNHCR's support and encouraged staff to apply the knowledge.

Cluster Coordination and Leadership



841K²

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



974K

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



2.8 M People in need

1.4 M People targeted

61 M Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



Protection Cluster

- Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) Somalia: Following the joint global methodology, the Protection Cluster and Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) in Somalia have finalized the exercise for defining an overarching protection People in Need (3.4 million) and overall severity targeting priority districts for 2025, of which 7 are categorized as level 5 (sectoral collapse) and 15 districts categorized as severity Level 4 (extreme sectoral deprivations). These 22 districts are primary conflict-affected districts where the population is facing a higher level of protection risks, the cluster identified bigger protection response gaps, and the Cluster will prioritize the response. The following map will be published in the Somalia 2025 HNRP:
- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) conflict response: Protection Cluster and partners are already fully operational in Kismayo and Afamdow district responding to the displacement after the Jubaland security forces and Danab special forces launched an operation targeting Al-Shabaab's stronghold positions in the Lower and Middle Juba regions in Jubaland state in the surroundings of Bullo Hajji town. This Protection Desks response is targeting 10,000 people providing quality specialized protection services including Protection monitoring, case management

² The cumulative number includes September data from the Protection Cluster and Housing, Land and property and Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs).

(Protection, CP, GBV), feedback mechanism, psycho-social support, and referrals. 9 emergency Protection Desks are operational in Afmadow and Kismaayo districts.

- In October, the Protection Cluster was appointed as member of the joint Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and Area Based Coordination (ABC) Operational Cell Task Team to finalize the Integrated First-Line Response Framework Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs). These IFLRF SOP have as objective to define the flowchart and sectoral response package for an immediate response in between 7 to 14 days after an incident of newly displacement or newly accessible areas. The Protection response package is already finalized for this SOPs and ensure a rapid deployment of a protection response in newly displaced & newly accessible areas. This emergency Protection response capacity means that Somalia is one of the first humanitarian operations where Protection is fully integrated within a national Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Whereas the final SOPs will be finalized with the Task Team in November.
- UNHCR-led Clusters (Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM) together with the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) AoR have produced HLP advocacy note. The joint note analyses and defines key strategic and operational recommendation on regards of the situation of the over 3,700 spontaneous informal settlements with limited or no access to services and humanitarian assistance and inadequate shelters highlighting the risk of HLP violations, such as forced evictions, inadequate shelter and housing, and women and girls risks of being confronted to GBV.

Shelter Cluster

- Shelter Cluster partners have collectively provided Shelter/NFI support to 974,352 individuals (164,162 households). In October alone, 38,051 individuals (8,393 households) were assisted by distributing NFI kits, plastic sheets, and transitional shelters across Afmadow, Baidoa, Banadir, Beletweyne, Burco, Cabudwaaq, Dollow, Kismayo and Wajid.
- In Banadir and Cabudwaaq, a total of 1,079 standard NFI kits were distributed. Specifically, 979 households (4,631 individuals) received assistance in Banadir, while 100 households (600 individuals) were assisted in Cabudwaaq. Additionally, 4,941 partial NFI kits were distributed, targeting 2941 households (6,618 individuals) in Banadir and 2,000 households (12,000 individuals) in Wajid.
- In Afmadow, Beletweyne and Kismayo, a total of 1,804 households (10,794 individuals) received plastic sheets. Furthermore, 569 households (3,408 individuals) benefited from the construction of transitional shelters in Baidoa, Burco and Doolow.
- In close collaboration with the ICCG and the Area-Based Approach the Shelter Cluster was part of technical working group supporting the draft of IRF- inter-sectoral and integrated response that aims to respond to emergencies in Somalia between 7 and 14 days after the incident. The Shelter Cluster response has been established as the first line response using the standard NFI kits.
- The Shelter Cluster is also working on assessment Analysis Report with the shelter partners looking at the various shocks that triggered each displacement, with specific context for each event to better understand the underlying causes and their impact to the affected population.
- The Shelter Cluster is organizing an Environmental (NEAT) training with support from the Global Shelter Cluster and facilitated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). This is a three-day, in-person training that will be held in Mogadishu within the airport area from November 11th to 13th. The sessions are designed for the entire humanitarian community, welcoming participants from all backgrounds and levels of experience, including both programmatic and thematic experts as well as those without specific environmental expertise.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- Service Monitoring: CCCM partners jointly with 18 agencies, including Government conducted site monitoring activities in 1,675 IDP sites across 36 districts. 547 sites received new arrivals, 86% of the sites hosting new arrivals received community awareness activities on availability of services, access to water 74% of sites, primary education/ABE 43% of sites, access to health facilities within a walking distance 49% of sites, facilities for nutrition were available in 58% of sites, 94% of the sites have emergency shelter and 5% transitional shelters, and 1% have permanent shelters. Only 4% of IDP households have received cash for food or food assistance in kind within the last 6 months.
- Coordination: CCCM Cluster partners conducted 436 coordination meetings at site level across Somaliland aimed to strengthen inter-agency collaboration, identify gaps, challenges, and assess community needs. In Galmudug, CCCM's partners jointly with the HLP focal point have been advocating to prevent the eviction of 425 households (2,550 persons) in Bariga Mudug settlement where residents received eviction notifications from the landowner. Similar advocacy was carried out in Dhusamareeb, to prevent the eviction of 480 IDP households in Xeramilatray camp. In Puntland, discussions aimed to develop strategies to mitigate risks and enhance the security of the IDP camps with a significant focus was on addressing eviction threats, which are a persistent challenge for IDPs unable to pay rent.

- **Site Verification:** The SWS state authorities endorsed CCCM Cluster's proposal to conduct a household level verification exercise in Baidoa to collect reliable IDP population stock data.
- **Communication with Communities:** UNHCR/CCCM partners in Somaliland facilitated two-way communication with displaced communities across 20 sites. The campaign also disseminated information on toll-free number (390) complaint feedback mechanism. IDPs were also sensitized on the importance of reporting sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Complaint and Feedback:** A total of 4,034 tickets were received during October. Highest number of feedback/complaints/requests relate to Shelter/NFI (1,689 tickets), followed by FSL (1,205 tickets), while 824 tickets relate to WASH requests/complaints. Relevant clusters and agencies addressed and resolved 19% of the tickets received, 41% of the tickets remain unresolved due to lack of funds, 40% of the tickets were closed automatically for lack of response by concerned agencies.
- **Safety audits** were conducted in 410 IDP sites - 195 in Mogadishu, 151 in Baidoa, 18 in Afgooye, 14 in Gaalkacyo, 5 in Caynabo, Dhusamareeb and Hargeisa each, 4 in Burco, 3 sites in Baraawe, Ceel Afweyn and Xudur, and finally 2 in Buuhodle and Laas Caanood each. Issues included overcrowding, poorly maintained WASH facilities, limited access to health services and schools, inadequate nutrition services, overall safety concerns within the camps, poor drainage systems, and lack of designated safe spaces for women and girls.
- **Site Improvement:** UNHCR/CCCM partners installed 25 solar lights in Nasahablood, Bali-mataan, Durdur, and Alla Amin IDP sites in the Maroodi-jeex and Togdheer regions, to enhance safety and accessibility.
- **New Arrivals:** CCCM partners continue recording large numbers of displaced populations arriving in IDP sites in Khada, Garbahaarey, Dayniile, at least 30,754 new arrivals were recorded in October.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to **USD 51 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 35.4 million | **Japan** 6.6 million | **Central Emergency Response Fund** 1.5 million

Private donors in Qatar | Sweden | 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

Australia for UNHCR 9 million | **Finland** 6.6 million | **UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe** 6 million | **Italy** 4.9 million | **Norway** 2.8 million | **Private donors in Italy** 2.4 million

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

Sweden 112.2 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **España con ACNUR** 55.8 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** 41.4 million | **Denmark** 37.8 million | **Netherlands (Kingdom of the)** 36.3 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 34.4 million | **France** 33.6 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 25.6 million | **Germany** 25.1 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Republic of Korea** 18 million | **Private donors in Italy** 16.5 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Private donors in the Netherlands** 11.8 million | **Sweden for UNHCR** 11.5 million | **Australia** 10.7 million

Algeria | Angola | Armenia | Austria | Bulgaria | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Kuwait | 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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