

# SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

DECEMBER 2024



Promoting Self-Reliance through Market-driven Skills Training in Galkayo. © UNHCR

## OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continued to be precarious in December, with over 5.98 million Somalis reported needing humanitarian assistance. Armed conflict, insecurity, climate change, outbreaks of diseases, and economic disruption continued to drive vulnerability. The overall political and security situation remained fragile. Tension between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Jubaland continued to heighten following the Federal Minister of Security, Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail "Fartaag," statement that the FGS was undertaking preparations to hold direct elections in eight districts across Jubaland. The Jubaland administration reportedly plans to enlist 1,500 JSF soldiers to counter the federal forces stationed throughout the Gedo region. Other factors contributing to insecurity across Somalia were armed conflict between the Somali Security Forces and Al-Shabaab, and clan conflicts. Elsewhere, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), Ahmed Moallim Fiqi, reported that Somalia and Ethiopia had successfully resolved their differences through dialogue and diplomacy. Aisha Mohamed, the Minister of Defense for Ethiopia, led a government delegation to Mogadishu to consolidate the progress made during the Ankara Declaration. Somalia reiterated its commitment to honoring prior agreements and expressed openness to Ethiopia's request to contribute forces to AUSSOM. UNHCR, in collaboration with authorities and partners, continued to provide vital protection assistance to vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. For the IDP response, UNHCR leads/co-leads the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters in Somalia.

### Some of UNHCR's key achievements for December are:

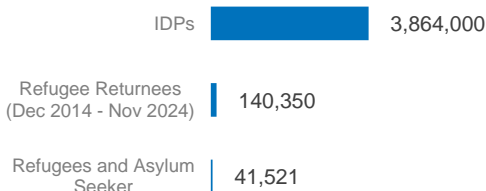
- Durable solutions:** UNHCR and partners completed the construction of 411 two-room permanent shelters (250 in Luglow, Kismaayo, 117 in Adado, and 44 in Bossaso), and 90 one-room permanent shelters. The shelters are ready for handover to beneficiaries and will provide the IDP population with a secure, safe, and dignified living environment. 100 transitional shelters were also completed and an additional 36 were upgraded in Adado, while 314 were handed over to beneficiaries in the Barwaqo relocation site.
- Empowerment:** UNHCR livelihood partner COOPI completed the construction of a vegetable market in Kaharey IDP site in Doolow town, the market will benefit approximately 150 small & micro business IDP owners by offering shade and storage, while enhancing their livelihood and self-reliance.
- Protection:** UNHCR, in collaboration with NCRI and IOM welcomed 313 returnees in Mogadishu. NCRI provided accommodation, mobile phones, counselling, and information packages. An additional 41 individuals received onward transport support to their final destinations in south central Somalia.

## KEY FIGURES

### DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

**4.0M** # of people with and for whom UNHCR works

#### POPULATION DATA



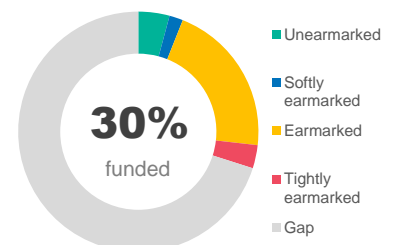
### PARTNERS

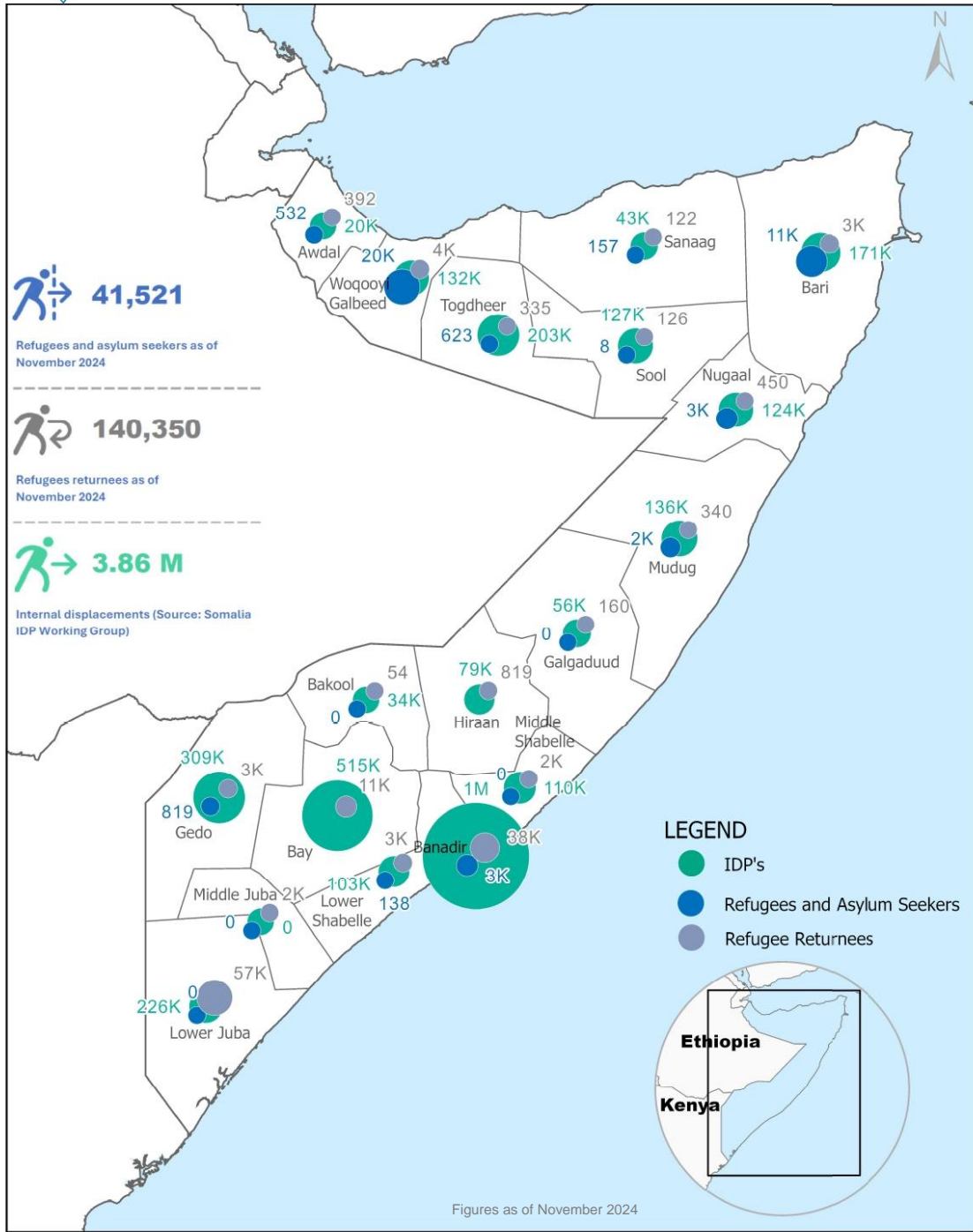
**29** # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024



### FUNDING

**177 M** Funding required for 2024 (as of 30 November)



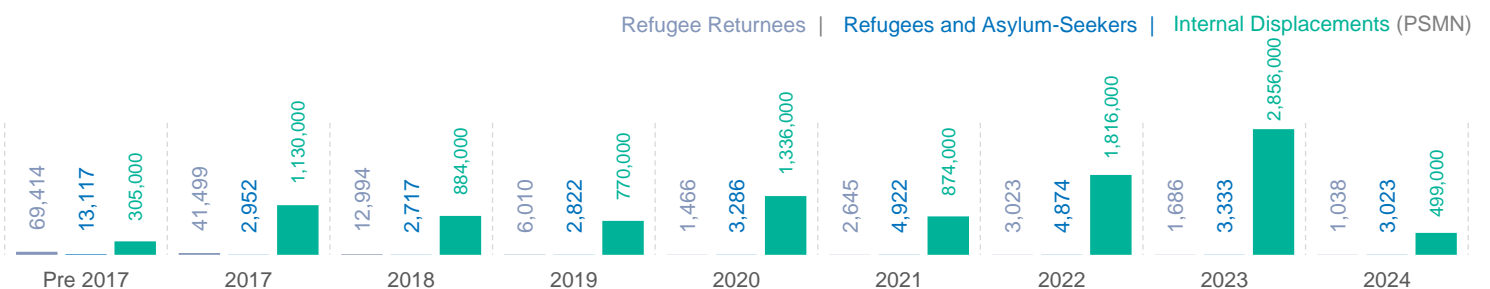


Sources of Data: UNHCR, UN IDP-WG, HDX

Feedback: [sommopmn@unhcr.org](mailto:sommopmn@unhcr.org)

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**POPULATION TREND (ARRIVALS PER YEAR)**



# 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), 5.98 million people in Somalia needed humanitarian assistance in 2024. Recurrent shocks, including climatic events, conflict, insecurity, and disease outbreaks, continue to exacerbate needs. About 4.4 million people (23 percent of the population) were acutely food insecure in December, due to below average rains, rapid depletion of food stocks and malnutrition rates among children under five remained high.<sup>1</sup>

The rate of internal displacement owing to conflict and insecurity increased significantly. According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Solutions Returns Network \(PSMN\)](#), 2024 (as of November) has witnessed more than 499,000 displacements within Somalia, with the Gedo, Hiraan, Bay, and Lower Juba recording the highest number of displaced population inflows. 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 41,521 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Ethiopia (26,938), Yemen (12,211), Syria (1,761) and 611 from other nationalities. Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers (74%) reside in urban or peri-urban settings mainly in the Woqooyi Galbeed, Bari, Nugaal, Mudug and Banadir regions, in the north (predominantly) and southern Somalia to a lesser extent. Since December 2014, cumulatively, 140,350 refugees have returned to Somalia from countries of asylum, mostly Kenya and Yemen – with UNHCR directly assisting 96,186 individuals primarily through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen. Another 44,164 Somalis arrived spontaneously.

The security situation in south-central Somalia remained volatile and unpredictable, 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. Armed forces loyal to Jubaland and FGS positioned themselves in different locations, increasing the risk of armed conflict. Local reports stated the FGS had deployed troops to Belethawa via helicopter, predicting a significant regional conflict escalation.

On the security front, on 5 December 2024, a new contingent of approximately 300 non-ATMIS ENDF (Ethiopia) troops crossed the Doolow bridge into Doolow, Somalia. This deployment comes as ENDF-ATMIS prepares to withdraw and be replaced by the new peacekeeping mission, AUSSOM. The United Nations Transitional Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNTMIS) succeeded the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) as of 1 November 2024, following the conclusion of UNSOM's operations on 31 October 2024, as per the UNSC Resolution 2753. This change reflects the progress on security in Somalia and aligns with the Federal Government of Somalia's request for a two-year phased transfer of UNSOM's functions to the United Nations Country Team by October 2026. That said the NSAG continues to inflict instability and security situations across Somalia.



300 goats awaiting distribution in Kismayo.  
© UNHCR



Presentation of TVET Certificates in Galkayo. © UNHCR

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

# Update on Achievements



## Protection

### Child Protection

- DRC in Mogadishu supported 12 children's cases through the Best Interests Procedure, with 7 males and 5 females receiving tailored assistance. The support aimed at ensuring that a child's needs are met, fostering a supportive environment where they feel valued and empowered among the IDP population.
- In Hargeisa, the Diversity Action Network (DAN), UNHCR's child protection partner, organised recreational activities for 25 children (16 boys and 9 girls) aged between 6 and 12 years, hailing from refugee, asylum-seeking, IDP, and host communities, aimed at promoting their development, wellbeing, social skills, sense of belonging in a diverse community, and further distributed recreational materials to 50 children (32 boys and 18 girls).
- Through mapping and case management, DAN identified and supported 36 children, consisting of 20 boys and 16 girls at risk of being denied access to basic education due to unpaid fees and/or lack of appropriate school uniforms. They were referred to the education implementing partner and UNHCR for relevant support including intervention with schools' management and provision of CBI for education.
- DAN also conducted a training workshop for 20 parents and caregivers of children with disabilities, to enhance their knowledge on child rights and effective parenting techniques of children with special needs to ensure proper development and wellbeing.



Distribution of hygiene kits to adolescent girls in Mogadishu. © UNHCR

### Human Rights Day

- UNHCR in collaboration with protection partners, in Mogadishu commemorated the world Human Rights Day, under the theme, "Our rights, our future, right now", attended by protection partners, returnees, IDPs, local authority representatives, and women right groups. Participants hailed UNHCR for the great achievements in the fight against SGBV and all forms of harm to the forcibly displaced persons.

### Community-based protection

- Roving Protection Desks were operated in 26 sites in Galmudug (Dhuusamarreeb, Adado, Guriel, Abudwak and South Galkacyo districts) and Puntland (Galkayo North, Garoowe and Gardo districts). Over 587 individuals (484 females and 103 males) were reached across all the locations with information on available protection and humanitarian services. 8 Focused Group Discussions were conducted, 94 home visits were made and 47 community leaders were engaged. In addition, 44 people had their information on their protection needs populated into Kobo tool. In Garoowe, the Protection Desks were operated in Camp Jilab Two, Siliga, Camp Yemen, Jawle II and Camp Waaberi. In Gardo, the desks were operated in Camp New, Warsan and Faay IDP settlements.



Monitoring of the protection help desks, at New Bula Gaduud IDP site, Kismayo. © UNHCR

### Gender-Based Violence

- In Hargeisa, WAAPO, a UNHCR GBV partner, provided psychosocial support to 52 beneficiaries, including 6 refugees and asylum seekers, currently living in safehouses and 46 nationals (14 men and 32 women) through weekly counselling sessions at the community center.

### Legal Aid

- In Galkacyo, UNHCR with partner KAALO provided legal assistance to 56 people (35 male and 21 female), consisting of 41 Ethiopians, 13 Yemenis, 1 Sudanic, and 1 Syrian. On the status, 25 of them were refugees and 31 of them were asylum-seekers. All persons received legal assistance and protection through counselling (28), advocacy for release from detention (18) and legal representation at court level (7) and mediation services (3).

- In Bossaso and Garoowe, partner's lawyers (KAALO) conducted 27 detention monitoring visits (24 in Bossaso, and 3 in Garoowe) and identified 18 detained individuals (17 from Bossaso and 1 from Garoowe), all the 18 detainees were released from the various police stations following mediation and advocacy.
- In Mogadishu, DRC provided legal support to 15 individuals (GBV survivors) from the refugees and the asylum-seekers community. Services provided included representation in court cases, ensuring that those affected had access to justice and protection of their rights.
- In Somaliland, the Legal Clinic (LC) conducted 35 monitoring activities in police stations and places of detention, mainly in the Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions. During these activities, 11 detainees (7 asylum-seekers and 4 refugees) were identified to be in detention on various charges. Of these, 8 were released upon interventions, mediation, or court representation by LC. In addition, the LC supported the issuance of 55 birth certificates to refugee and asylum-seeker children born across Somaliland. The LC continues to offer legal support to 3 detainees who remain in custody.



## Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- Livestock restocking for self-reliance: UNHCR in Kismayo, Beletweyne, Doolow (Kabasa, Laden and Kaharey IDP sites) through COOPI, distributed 850 goats covering 30 HHs in Kismayo, 70 HH in Dollow and 40 HH in Beletweyne. Each household received 5-10 goats. The goat restocking activity was intended to complement the shelter project and specifically targeted those already resettled to Luglow settlement, as well as assist vulnerable families in recovering from the drought-related livestock losses and enhance their livelihood. The handover was graced by representatives from the Ministry of Livestock, including the Minister and Director General, JUCRI, HCRI, UNHCR and community leaders.
- In Baidoa, UNHCR in collaboration with COOPI, participated in the vocational training skills graduation event for the third batch of trainees that consisted of 7 returnees, 2 IDPs, and 1 host community comprising five males and five females. The trainees completed two months of training in mobile repair techniques and beauty salon skills and received essential tools to launch their respective businesses, empowering them to become self-employed and enhance their resilience upon graduation.
- In Galkacyo, 596 individuals (164 Males, 432 Females) received grants for business through the livelihood program. The grants were disbursed through Amal Bank where the beneficiaries had also been supported to open bank accounts and mobile money wallets. 179 refugees (74 males, 105 Females) and 417 asylum seekers (90 Males, 327 females) benefited. Beneficiaries signed grant agreements stipulating the conditions of the grant and outlining the grant limit for each beneficiary with the highest being US\$ 2,000 and the lowest US\$ 500. The plan saw 190 households allocated grants of US\$ 2,000, 62 households of US\$ 1,700, 140 households of US\$ 1,500, 131 households of US\$ 1,000 and 73 households of US\$ 500. The grant allocation was based on household size.



A displaced mother receiving 10 goats as part of livelihood support. © UNHCR



## Shelter and NFI

- The implementation of durable solutions interventions continued across Somalia in the IDPs and RAS hosting sites. UNHCR and partners completed the construction of 411 two-room permanent shelters (250 in Luglow, Kismaayo, 117 in Adado, and 44 in Bossaso), and 90 one-room permanent shelters. The shelters are ready for handover to beneficiaries and will provide the IDP population with a secure, safe, and dignified living environment. 196 transitional shelters were also completed in Adado and in three IDP sites in Somaliland, while an additional 36 upgraded. 314 transitional shelters were handed over to beneficiaries in the Barwaqo relocation site.



Handing over of newly constructed transitional shelters in Baidoa. © AVORD



## Health

- In Bossaso and Gardo, 388 (107 male, 281 female) refugees and asylum-seekers were provided with different types of immunization services including vaccination of children and pregnant women. Of these, 316 (107 boys, 209 girls) under-five-year-old children received different vaccinations including Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG), pentavalent vaccine, Polio and Measles vaccines while 72 women (30 pregnant and 42 women of child-bearing age) received different vaccinations of tetanus-Diphtheria (TD) vaccine. Out of the total reached 150 (42 male, 108 female) were refugees while 238 (65 male, 173 female) were asylum-seekers.
- In Hargeisa and Berbera, UNHCR health partner provided health services to 1,120 individuals, comprising 578 females and 542 males - including Ethiopians (17%) and Yemenis (19%). The range of services provided included primary and secondary care, emergency services, mental health support, immunizations for children under five, and the management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).



Vaccination of the new-born in Bossaso. ©UNHCR



## Education

- In Hargeisa and Berbera, NRC completed constructing four new classrooms and rehabilitated six existing classrooms. NRC further contributed to the educational landscape in the Marodijeex region by providing classroom furniture and teaching materials to six schools and distributed printing papers to the District Education Office in Hargeisa to supplement learning materials in 35 public primary schools according to their student populations and specific needs. These initiatives are designed to enhance integration of refugee children into the national education system and access to quality education for refugees, asylum-seekers, and local students, in a safer and more conducive learning environment.
- In south-central Somalia, Mercy Corps supported 653 students (596 refugees and 57 asylum-seekers) for non-national examination expenses, while 108 students (105 refugees and 3 asylum-seekers) received support for national examination expenses. Among the students supported for national examinations, 61 were Grade-8 leavers, and 47 were Form-4 leavers.



## Capacity Building

- In Hargeisa, 52 individuals, comprising 23 refugees and 29 IDPs (including 25 female) graduated in December 2024, having completed tailoring and electrical installation vocational skills training programmes with UNHCR's support. The graduates received assorted toolkits – tailoring machines, rolls of fabric, electrical tools, and safety gear – to assist them in establishing their own businesses, thereby contributing to their economic empowerment.




Graduation ceremony at Cali Jirde Hotel, Hargeisa. © NRC



# Cluster Coordination and Leadership



## 2.94M<sup>2</sup>

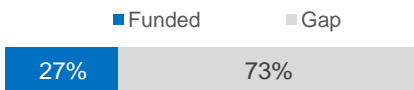
 # of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster and the AoRs




**3.8 M**  People in need

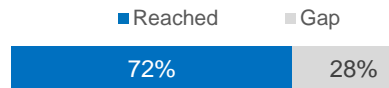
**2.7 M**  People targeted

**173 M**  Funding required



## 1.0M

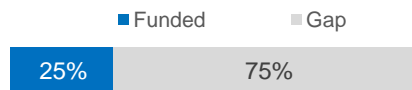
 # of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster




**4.6 M**  People in need

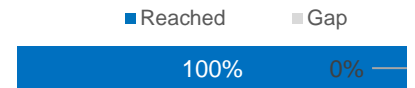
**1.4 M**  People targeted

**80 M**  Funding required



## 1.4M

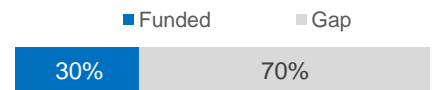
 # of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster



**2.8 M**  People in need

**1.4 M**  People targeted

**61 M**  Funding required



### Protection Cluster

- In December, the Protection Cluster continued working with the Inter-Agency Coordination Group (ICCG), Area-Based Coordination (ABC) mechanisms and key operational protection partners in two simultaneous objectives: a) implementation of the 2024 Protection Response Strategy and b) enhancing inclusion of protection into the Rapid Response Mechanism for Somalia (IFLR) as part of the first-line response including UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Monitoring Network (PSMN).
- Following the escalation of clan conflicts in Luuq which led to the displacement of IDPs to nearby villages, including Dhanaawe, Horma Liiban, Dogob, Dhuycaley, Shadillay, Kulmiye, Yurkud, Bashihiro, and Xaano-Weyn, the Protection Cluster plans to conduct joint protection analysis imbedded with conflict sensitivity analysis in collaboration with the ABC and key operational protection partners. Outcomes will be shared in the next update.

### Shelter Cluster

- Throughout 2024, Shelter Cluster partners, supported by 25 active organizations, collaborated in delivering critical shelter and non-food item (NFI) support to 1,006,568 individuals, encompassing 169,538 households. This support has been vital in addressing the urgent shelter needs of displaced populations, ensuring vulnerable families have access to safe, secure, and dignified living conditions. Interventions have included the distribution of shelter materials, construction of both temporary and durable shelters, and provision of essential household items, to facilitate the recovery and stabilization of forcibly displaced families. These efforts are integral to helping communities rebuild their lives, restore their dignity, and regain stability in challenging environments.
- In December, the Shelter Cluster partners assisted 832 individuals, or 142 households, through various responses. These included the distribution of NFIs - plastic sheets, and transitional shelters across the districts of Baidoa, Beletweyne, and Burco. These efforts were crucial in addressing immediate shelter and NFI needs, helping displaced populations in these regions regain stability and protection.

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

- A detailed breakdown of the assistance provided is as follows; a) non-food items assistance: 8 households (48 individuals) received NFI assistance in the Baidoa district from IOM, b) plastic sheets: 113 households (658 individuals) were provided with plastic sheets by DRC in the Beletweyne district, c) transitional shelters: 21 households (126 individuals) received transitional shelters in Burco from UNHCR through NRC.
- To enhance the quality of information and data sharing, the Shelter Cluster organized training sessions for organizational data focal points on December 11-12. The sessions concentrated on improving reporting practices, data collection methods, and the effective use of assessment tools, focusing on empowering partners to provide accurate, timely, and comprehensive data. This data is essential to support coordinated, evidence-based shelter interventions. A total of 33 participants from 23 partner organizations attended the two-day workshop.

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

- **Coordination:** CCCM Cluster partners conducted 156 coordination meetings at site level. UNHCR/CCCM organized 23 area-level and site-level coordination meetings in Adado, Dhuusamarreeb and Galkayo bringing together stakeholders such as government representatives, Camp Management Committees (CMCs), humanitarian organizations, and community leaders to discuss issues impacting IDPs, share updates, and improve coordination and service delivery at the IDP sites.
- **Site Verification:** UNHCR/CCCM allocated \$8,000 for site verification exercises in Baidoa and Banadir to provide enumerators, vehicles, and training for enumerators on data collection tools, methodology and data protection protocols before the exercise. Specifically, the site verification in Banadir identified 2,321 sites hosting 1,162,391 IDPs in 200,466 households. The CCCM cluster jointly with local authorities and partners conducted 3 other verification assessments in 3 districts. CCCM verified 22 IDP sites in Bossaso where 20,525 HH (124,893 individuals) were identified, 25 IDP sites were verified in Garoowe which hosts 8,949 HH (55,836 individuals), and 12 sites in Gardo hosting 3,946 households (19,757 individuals).
- **Service Monitoring:** CCCM partners jointly with 15 agencies, including Government counterparts, conducted site monitoring activities in 1,603 IDP sites across 30 districts. Out of the 1,603 IDP sites managed by CCCM partners monitored in December, 489 sites received new arrivals in December (31%). 82% of the sites hosting new arrivals received community awareness activities on the availability of services. Overall, IDPs have water access in 68% of sites. Primary education/ABE facilities are available in 39% of sites, while IDPs in 31% of sites can access primary education facilities within a 20-minute walk. IDP populations in 50% of sites have access to health facilities within walking distance while facilities for nutrition were available in 58% of sites. 90% of surveyed sites consist of emergency shelter type, 8% of sites have transitional shelters while 2% of sites have permanent shelters. The site monitoring shows that only 3% of IDP households in the surveyed locations have received cash for food or food assistance in kind within the last 6 months. UNHCR's CCCM partner NoFYL conducted site monitoring activities in 17 IDP sites across the districts of Adado, Dhusamareeb and Galkayo.
- **Complaint and Feedback:** At least 4,034 tickets were received in December. The highest number of feedback/complaints/requests (1,588 tickets) relate to food security, followed by shelter/NFI-related requests (1,284 tickets), while 918 tickets relate to WASH requests/complaints. Relevant clusters and agencies indicated that 82.6 percent of the tickets received were resolved, while 14.42 percent of the tickets remain unresolved. 2.97 percent of the tickets were closed automatically one month after receipt due to lack of response from the responsible agency where the requests/complaints were referred to for solutions.
- **Key findings from safety audits:** Safety audit assessments were conducted in 21 IDP settlements, in Galkayo. The findings indicate that IDPs live in overcrowded sites with makeshift shelters lacking privacy and security, insufficient, costly, and poorly maintained WASH facilities, limited access to health services and schools, inadequate nutrition services, and overall safety concerns within the camps. Most sites lack lighting, drainage systems, and designated safe spaces for women and girls. In addition, the presence of armed individuals and safety risks associated with accessing essential services were reported in some of the audited locations.
- **New Arrivals:** CCCM partners continue recording large numbers of arrivals in IDP sites in Baidoa, Kismaayo, and Kahda, at least 34,003 new arrivals were recorded displaced mainly by conflict, drought, flooding, and eviction. By the end of December, UNHCR through its CCCM partners, namely government and civil society organisations (CSOs) covered 14 Districts ensuring that UNHCR had the largest coverage across Somalia.



## Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to **USD 53.5 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

Germany | 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 | **UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe** 6.6 million | **Finland** 6.6 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 | **España con ACNUR** 62.2 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** 41.4 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 38.6 million | **Denmark** 37.8 million | **Netherlands (Kingdom of the)** 36.3 million | **France** 33.6 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 28.4 million | **Germany** 25.1 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Private donors in Italy** 18.4 million | **Republic of Korea** 18.1 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Private donors in the Netherlands** 12.8 million | **Sweden for UNHCR** 12.7 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 | Portugal | Qatar | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors

## CONTACTS

**Phoebe Mukunga, Associate External Relations Officer, UNHCR Somalia**

[mukungap@unhcr.org](mailto:mukungap@unhcr.org), Cell: +252 770 663 189

**Yang Du, Associate External Relations Officer, UNHCR Somalia**

[du@unhcr.org](mailto:du@unhcr.org), Cell: +252 610272988

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