UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | Somalia

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

June 2024

Local authorities, partners, and UNHCR participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony to commemorate the handover 70 transitional shelters and 15 communal latrines to the vulnerable IDP communities living at the Kaharey IDP site in Dollow. @AVORD

OVERVIEW

Somalia continues to face a severe humanitarian crisis, with over six million Somalis reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance. This is primarily due to a cycle of escalating climate shocks, mainly droughts and floods, ongoing conflicts, outbreaks of diseases, and economic disruption. The Protection and Returns Monitoring Network (PRMN), which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, recorded 20,000 internal displacements in June, primarily due to flooding and insecurity. Climate change is expected to impact Somalia for the foreseeable future.

The security situation in Somalia remained unpredictable. Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), remained the main security threat, and it targeted government security forces, government workers, and African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) personnel and facilities. Both the Somaliland authorities and the Sool, Sanaag, and Cayn (SSC)-Khatumo administration mobilized troops to the frontlines, thereby escalating tensions.

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

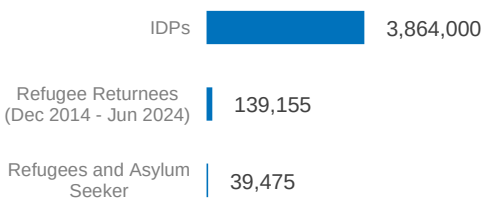
UNHCR's key achievements for the month of June are listed below:

- UNHCR's Country Representative, Charles Mballa, successfully completed field missions to Puntland and Galmudug states, where he discussed ongoing UNHCR interventions and opportunities in the area of Integrated Settlement for solutions in Bossaso, Gardo, Galkayo, and Adado. His meetings with the Puntland and Galmudug Presidents, local authorities, refugee and IDP communities, partners, and staff were significant highlights of these missions.
- UNHCR made significant strides in providing shelter assistance for displaced populations. This included the construction of 1,167 emergency shelters for flood affected IDPs in Bardheere, Gedo region, and 220 transitional shelters, providing temporary housing solutions for forcibly displaced people in Dhobley, Dollow, and Kismayo.
- UNHCR collaborated with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on a country-wide survey in 10 prioritized districts to assess community perceptions regarding UN efforts to reduce exclusion and denial of assistance, address prolonged displacement, and protect civilians from indiscriminate attacks.

KEY FIGURES

DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

3.9M # of people with and for whom UNHCR works

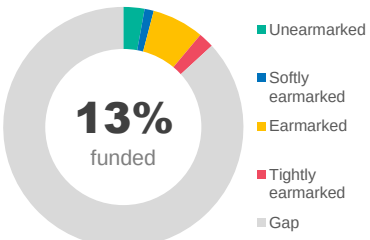


PARTNERS

29 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024

FUNDING

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



POPULATION DATA

39,475

Refugees and asylum-seekers

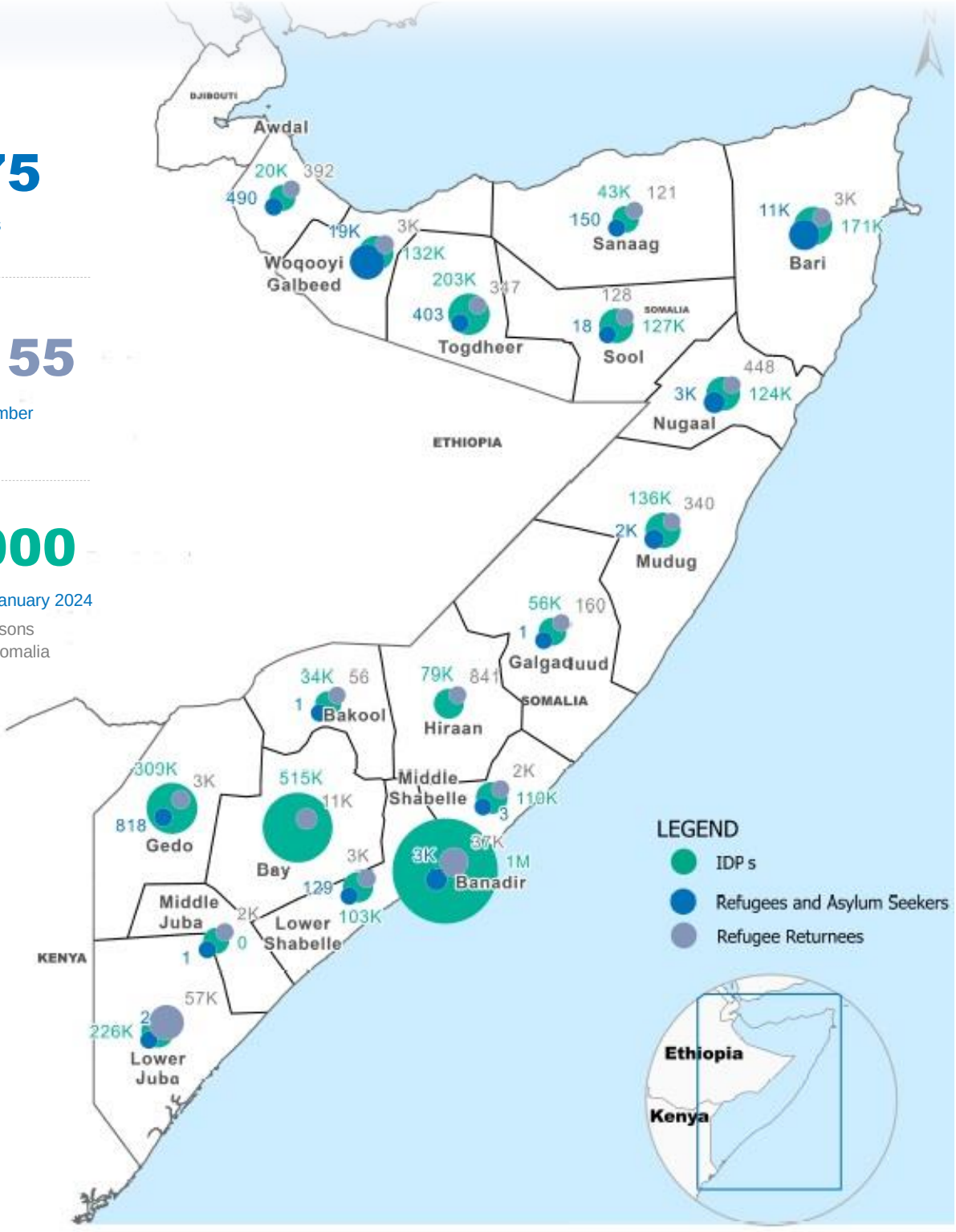
139,155

Refugee returnees from December 2014

235,000

Internal displacements since January 2024

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



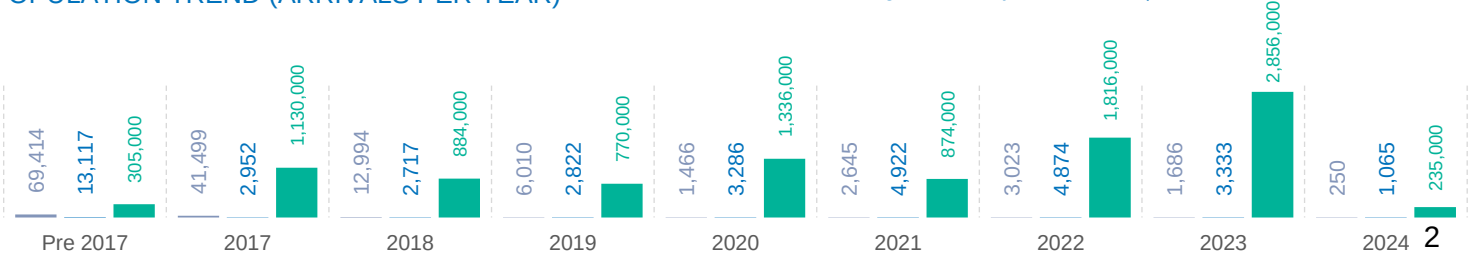
Sources of Data: UNHCR, UN IDP-WG, HDX

Feedback: sommoprmn@unhcr.org

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

POPULATION TREND (ARRIVALS PER YEAR)

Refugee Returnees | Refugees and Asylum-Seekers | Internal Displacements (PRMN)



Operational Context

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

Rates of internal displacement owing to climate change and insecurity remained high. The UNHCR-led Protection and Solutions Returns Network (PRMN) has recorded more than 236,000 displacements within Somalia in 2024, with the Hiran, Lower Juba, and Gedo regions recording the highest number of displaced population inflows. In June alone, some 20,000 internal displacements were recorded, primarily because of floods (40%), insecurity (30%), and other reasons (30%). Food, shelter, and water were the top needs of the newly displaced families. Gedo, Banadir, and Bari were the most affected regions, accounting for 55% of the total displacements. Women and children, who face heightened protection risk, make up 80% of the displaced population.[2] The new PSMN online interactive dashboard at http://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/ provides more up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of IDPs.

Ongoing insecurity and conflict contributed to a volatile operating environment for humanitarian actors and resulted in the displacement, injuries, and deaths of many ordinary Somalis. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)-led military operations against the non-state armed group (NASG) continued. The NASG conducted reprisal attacks and continued to engage in asymmetrical attacks against civilians and government institutions, mostly in the Galgaduud and Middle Shabelle regions. Similarly, the situation in and around Laascaanood continues to be tense, with reports of mobilization of troops by both the Somaliland authorities and the Sool, Sanaag, and Cyan (SCC)-Khatumo in Buqdharkayn, Oog, and other nearby areas in the Sool region. In the Bari region of Puntland, there was a noted growth in attacks conducted by the Islamic State, which has established a strong foothold in the Qandal and Galgala mountainous areas.

The African Union's Peace and Security Council has endorsed the establishment of post-African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) security arrangements, which will focus on supporting the FGS to further degrade the NSAG, provide security, protect civilians in Somalia, and engage in counter-terrorism operations. Phase 3 of the ATMIS drawdown will be completed in two stages, with 2,000 troops departing Somalia by the end of June and the remaining 2,000 leaving by the end of September. A total of eight Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) will be handed over to the SNA forces by the end of Phase 3 of the drawdown. The absence of ATMIS in key locations is also complicating the security of UN missions.

On the political front, Somalia has secured a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council for the first time since the 1970s. This is a significant diplomatic achievement for the country and will allow it to have a greater say in international affairs. Furthermore, tensions persist between Somalia and Ethiopia due to the January Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland. The Ethiopian government has denied reports that it is withdrawing from the agreement. At the East African Community (EAC) conference hosted by Somalia in Mogadishu to strengthen regional cooperation, the Somali President stated that Ethiopia's agreement with Somaliland was illegal and undermined regional cooperation and stability. The president also expressed Somalia’s willingness to work with Ethiopia on maritime access on terms similar to those existing in the region for other land-locked countries. Turkey has agreed to mediate between Somalia and Ethiopia to find a diplomatic solution.

Somalia also hosts 39,475 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 66% are women and children; 30% are school-age children (6-17 years); and 26% are women and girls of reproductive age (13-49 years). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (65%) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (29%), Syria (4%), and other countries (1%). Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers (74%) reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, both of which are in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, since December 2014, 139,155 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Kenya, followed by Yemen. From the total number of refugee returnees, 95,185 individuals have been directly assisted by UNHCR, mainly through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

[1] *https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2024-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-hnrp-summary*
[2] *Somalia Factsheet - Key Figures (As of 29 Feb 2024) - Somalia | ReliefWeb*

Update on Achievements

Protection

- The UNHCR offices across the country commemorated World Refugee Day, with a focus on welcoming refugees. Notable activities included a refugee exhibit in Mogadishu and ceremonies in Puntland that promoted the livelihoods and socio-economic engagement of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Children participate in a sack race competition during the World Refugee Day celebrations in Hargeisa. © UNHCR

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partners, identified and supported at least 167 new and existing GBV cases via protection desks, hotlines, one stop GBV centers, individual case management, and a safehouse. The survivors received safe shelter and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical and legal referrals, and cash assistance (individual protection assistance), among others.
- In Kismayo, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed sanitary kits as an emergency response to six women and girls of reproductive age, including newly arrived IDPs. These kits help maintain personal hygiene and dignity.

Community based protection, community engagement and awareness raising

- Through in-person phone calls, Protection Desks, and emails, in June, UNHCR received 3,408 new queries from 1,915 individuals across 23 districts, 14 regions, and 6 Federal Member States, indicating a high level of engagement and demand for support. Most reached were internally displaced persons (IDPs) (85%), with refugees or asylum-seekers making up 9% and refugee returnees and host community members comprising 6%, reflecting the various forcibly displaced groups supported by UNHCR in Somalia. Queries were primarily about general feedback and information (62%), assistance requests (25%), service dissatisfaction (10%), and security-related reports (3%). The main sectors were protection services (30%), health (28%), food security (16%), cash assistance (10%), and housing, land, and property (5%), highlighting the diverse needs and concerns of those reaching out to UNHCR.
- In Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted a one-day workshop for 20 asylum-seeker committee members. The workshop aimed to empower the committee members by enhancing their leadership skills and fostering their capacity to advocate on behalf of their community.
- UNHCR-supported Roving Protection Help Desks operated across 57 sites in Bossaso, Garowe, Gardo, North and South Galkayo, Guriel, Dhusamareeb, Abudwaq, and Adado with the aim of enhancing access to information and referral services for persons at risk. The desks conducted community consultations and home visits to identify individuals with protection concerns and refer them for assistance such as psychosocial support, cash assistance, and medical support, among others. In Puntland, the desks identified 623 individuals (479 females and 144 males) across four locations, providing referrals to more than 50 individuals. In Galmudug, the desks reached over 1,880 people across five districts.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, supported 13 refugees and asylum- seekers with specific needs with physiotherapy, psychosocial counseling, and mobility devices.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner at the joint counseling desk of the Peaceful Co-existence Center (PCC) and hotline in Hargeisa, supported 136 refugees and asylum-seekers with counseling, information dissemination, and referral services. Furthermore, UNHCR also supported 237 individuals directly through hotlines and a protection mailbox. Most of the complaints received were about the discontinuation of monthly cash assistance.

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance and support to 221 individuals, mainly refugees and asylum-seekers, along with a handful of IDPs and host community members. Services included legal counseling, mediation, legal advocacy for release from custody, legal representation before the court, emergency shelter assistance, and referral to other service providers, among others. Furthermore, UNHCR, through its partners, conducted 58 monitoring visits to police stations and detention centers in Maroodi-Jeeh and Sahil regions in Somaliland, as well as Bari and Nugal regions in Puntland, ensuring the release of 30 refugees and asylum-seekers from custody.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Somaliland, the National Refugee and Displacement Agency (NRDA) registered and biometrically enrolled 235 forcibly displaced persons, comprising 115 refugees (28 females and 87 males), 66 asylum-seekers (30 females and 36 males), and 54 Somali refugee returnees (19 females and 35 males). Most of the newly registered asylum-seekers and refugees were from Yemen and Ethiopia.
- The NDRA in Somaliland renewed 183 refugee ID cards and 250 certificates for asylum-seekers in June, resulting in a cumulative issuance of 8,664 refugee and asylum-seeker identity documents out of the estimated 12,000 documents scheduled for renewal in 2024.
- UNHCR and partners received 19 Somali refugee returnees, 10 refugees, and seven asylum-seekers in Bossaso, Puntland.

Child Protection

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, jointly with its child protection partner, provided case management for 18 children (12 girls and 6 boys). This included best interest assessments (BIAs), monitoring of care arrangements, safety and well-being assessments, and cash assistance for separated children.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR's Country Representative, Charles Mballa, successfully completed field missions to Puntland and Galmudug states, where he discussed ongoing UNHCR interventions and opportunities in the area of Integrated Settlement for solutions in Bossaso, Gado, Galkayo, and Adado. His meetings with the Puntland and Galmudug Presidents, local authorities, refugee and IDP communities, partners, and staff were significant highlights of these missions.
- UNHCR, with partners and authorities, facilitated the resettlement of a refugee family of seven refugees (five females and two males) to Finland on medical grounds.

Health

- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, tertiary, or maternal and child health care services to 1,349 refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee-returnees, IDPs, and host community members. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, medical treatments, emergency inpatient services, obstetric services for women during normal births, dietary advice to people with chronic diseases, and referrals to specialized hospitals.

UNHCR and its partner visit the pharmacy while monitoring the health interventions at Hanano Hospital in Mogadishu. © UNHCR

Shelter NFI

- UNHCR, through its partner, successfully completed the construction and handover of 220 transitional shelters and 53 communal latrines at the Midnimo IDP site in Dhobley, the Kaharey IDP site in Dollow, and the Gabow IDP site in Kismayo. The shelters will serve as temporary housing and will provide basic living conditions for individuals and communities who have been displaced due to conflicts and natural disasters, such as drought and flooding. Furthermore, at the handover ceremony, the Dhobley District Commissioner assured that the municipality will provide land title deeds to all the families receiving the shelters.
- At the Hadhwanaag Durable Solutions site in Adado, UNHCR, through its partner, started the construction of 117 permanent shelters, which will help to locally integrate 117 IDP families and find a durable solution to their displacement predicament. So far, site planning and plot demarcation for all shelters have been completed; a prototype shelter and latrine have been built; 105 families have been identified to receive the shelters; and they have been trained on an owner-driven approach to constructing the shelters.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner, concluded a rapid assessment and registration of 400 households (2,767) individuals who will receive core relief items (CRIs) such as mattresses, blankets, jerry cans, a kitchen set, a mosquito net, and a rechargeable solar lamp, among others, across four IDP sites in Ainabo district of the Sool region, which is hosting IDPs from the Laascaanood and Eil-Afwain conflicts.

Flood Response

- UNHCR completed and handed over 1,167 emergency shelters to flood affected IDPs in Bardheere. The emergency shelter kits will provide protection, privacy, and a conducive living environment for vulnerable IDPs, supporting them to rebuild their lives in challenging circumstances.

Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, completed an intensive technical and vocational training (TVET) program that saw 20 forcibly displaced women successfully complete their courses, with 10 individuals focusing on beauty salon skills and the other 10 immersing themselves in tie and dye techniques. These rigorous programs equipped the participants with the vital knowledge and skills they require to excel in their respective industries. In July, the newly trained individuals will receive the necessary tools and equipment, helping them launch their own beauty salons and tie and dye businesses.
- In Dhobley, to improve the self-reliance and resilience of forcibly displaced persons, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed small business grants as start-up capital to 20 individuals, with each receiving USD 500.
- In Baidoa, Beletweyne, Dhobley, Mogadishu, and Galkayo, 75 refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, IDPs, and vulnerable host community members are currently enrolled in TVET courses in beauty salons, tailoring, mobile phone repair, and tie and dye.
- In Bossaso, Galkayo, Gardo, and Garowe, UNHCR, in coordination with partners and local authorities, identified 262 refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs who will receive small business grants to pursue their businesses. They will undergo mandatory business management training classes to make sure that they utilize the grants efficiently to run successful enterprises.

Education

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, supported the provision of access to education for 753 primary and secondary school refugee and asylum-seeker students (368 girls and 385 boys).
- In Daloodho Primary School in Hargeisa, UNHCR, through its partner, completed the construction of two classrooms to improve the teacher-to-pupil ratio and encourage the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the local school system.
- UNHCR, through its partner, facilitated a focus group discussion on education in Somaliland with 18 representatives of the refugee community. The sessions aimed to obtain feedback on access and evaluation of education in public primary and secondary schools in Somaliland vis-à-vis UNHCR's strategy for inclusion of refugee children in the national education system, challenges, and gaps, as well as recommendations. The participants raised concerns about the requirement for guardians to pay a community contribution fee, contrary to reports of free education in public primary schools. They also highlighted discrimination and cultural differences experienced by refugee children in public schools. They attributed the low enrolment and transition rates to secondary schools among refugee children to factors such as family economic challenges that force children to engage in income-generating activities, the remote location of secondary schools, and mental health struggles among youth due to poverty. Compared to the overall need, only a small percentage of the refugee community can access university education through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative, also known as the DAFI scholarship program. Besides limited vocational training opportunities for refugees, upon completion, beneficiaries face challenges like a lack of start-up support and limited employment opportunities despite requisite skills attributed mostly to host community bias. They urged UNHCR to advocate further for inclusive access to education for refugees and to mobilize resources to improve school infrastructure, alleviate the economic burden on refugees, and in turn make education attractive.

UNHCR supported back to the school campaign in Ahmed Dhagax School in Hargeisa. © NRC

Capacity Building

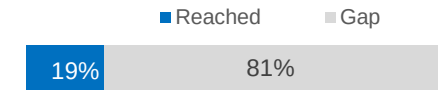
- UNHCR trained 11 Child Protection staff working in South Central Somalia on Best Interest Procedures (BIP) and case management from 10-12 June. The training covered a comprehensive agenda, including the background theory and legal framework of the BIP, national systems, and child protection case management for displaced children, including interviewing techniques.
- UNHCR conducted a training session on the use of the KOBO tool for community perception survey enumerators in Beledweyne, Mogadishu, and Kismayo. The training equipped a total of 50 enumerators with the skills to collect data using the KOBO tool on their smartphones. In addition, they learned about basic protection principles. 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.

Cluster Coordination and Leadership

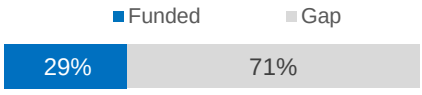
protectioncluster SOMALIA

510K[3]

# of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster and the AoRs



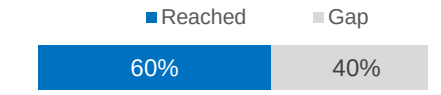
3.8 M	People in need
2.7 M	People targeted
173 M	Funding required



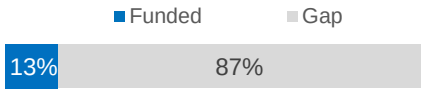
Shelter Cluster Somalia
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

829K

# of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster



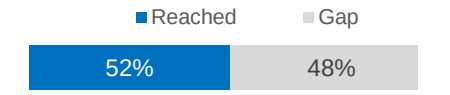
4.6 M	People in need
1.4 M	People targeted
80 M	Funding required



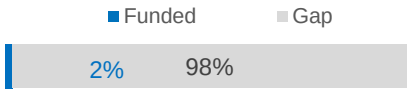
CCCM Cluster SOMALIA
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

1.4M

# of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster



3.3 M	People in need
2.7 M	People targeted
61 M	Funding required



Protection Cluster

- In June, the Protection Cluster conducted a joint analysis session focusing on the protection risks and operational recommendations for the district of Jowhar in Hirshabelle State. Thirty delegates from various UN agencies and protection partners attended the joint analysis session. Once the analysis and recommendations are consolidated, the Protection Cluster will finalize Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for Jowhar district.
- The community consultations to understand their perceptions about community engagement and their preferred ways to engage and communicate with the humanitarian community were completed on 30 June. Local organizations, primarily the 15 minority rights organizations (MROs), conducted the consultations through key informant interviews and focus group discussions, eliciting approximately 300 responses. The FGDs targeted minorities, the elderly, people with disabilities, and children, covering 13 districts across the country. The consultations ultimately aim to

[3] June beneficiary reach data includes Protection and Housing, Land and property GBV, and Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs).

address aid diversion concerns by improving engagement between the humanitarian and internally displaced communities.

- As part of the support for integrating the protection response into the Somalia Area-Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism, the Protection Cluster has been working on producing a mapping of the status of the Protection Desks across the 13 prioritized districts. The mapping is complemented with a brief note of what a Protection Desk is, and both products will be used to establish a time-bound Protection Desks Task Force with the objective of standardizing Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) across protection partners operating the desks.

Shelter Cluster

- In June, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 187,977 individuals, out of which 179,655 received plastic sheets and 8,322 received shelter support. Shelter and NFI assistance continue to be one of the top unmet needs for the IDPs.
- To harmonize non-food item (NFI) support across the country, the Shelter Cluster has finalized the NFI guidelines.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- The CCCM Cluster conducted safety audits in April–May 2024 across 230 IDP sites in Somalia, including 128 in Baidoa, 9 in Baraawe, 9 in Ceel Waaq, 70 in Kismayo, and 14 in various locations in Somaliland (Burco, Caynabo, Ceel Afweyn, and Hargeisa), identifying several critical issues. These include overcrowded sites with makeshift shelters that lacked 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 IDP sites. Most sites lack lighting, drainage systems, and designated safe spaces for women and girls. Additionally, some of the audited locations reported the presence of armed individuals and safety risks associated with accessing essential services.
- The CCCM Cluster partners held 11 site-level coordination meetings. During the monthly CCCM coordination meeting in Mogadishu, CCCM partners and local authorities jointly focused on strengthening coordination and preparing for the distribution of WASH and NFI kits to 3,010 households in Kahda and Garasbaley districts. Five meetings were also conducted with Camp Management Committees (CMCs) to provide information on essential CCCM activities, including awareness-raising on aid diversion, site monitoring, preparedness ahead of torrential rains, and site maintenance. These activities were carried out to strengthen relations and work between camp management actors and camp committees, enable better coordination, and ultimately improve response, which benefits all camp residents. By engaging with community-elected committees, the CCCM Cluster seeks to reduce the influence exercised by gatekeepers/landlords.
- In June, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) system stood at 2,444. Food security accounted for the majority of the complaints raised, followed by emergency shelter/NFI requests and WASH complaints. The agencies and clusters addressed and resolved 29% of the issues raised after referral.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted service monitoring activities across 1,195 IDP sites, covering 28 districts, under the administration of 12 partners. This includes site monitoring activities conducted by UNHCR's partner in 15 IDP sites across five districts in Somaliland, namely Burco, Caynabo, Ceel Afweyn, Ceerigabo, and Hargeisa. Overall, 72% of sites had water access for IDPs. Several of the CCCM Cluster's tools have been updated to collect information on whether water is available free of charge or whether water prices place a significant financial burden on displaced populations. Recent CCCM cluster field visits indicate that water is rarely available to the most vulnerable communities. 40% of sites had primary education facilities within a short walking distance, while 31% of IDP sites had primary education facilities within a 20-minute walk. 68% of sites had access to health facilities within walking distance, and 75% of sites also had access to nutrition facilities. 94% of the residents in the monitored sites live in makeshift emergency shelters, and only 8% of IDP households reported receiving cash or food assistance in the last six months.
- With the support and coordination of CCCM partners in Dayniile, we carried out site maintenance activities through Cash for Work, where 600 households received USD 60 each for their work. CCCM Cluster will monitor Cash for Work activities closely to ensure that the infusion of cash incentives for site maintenance activities does not artificially inflate wages and costs for community members.
- CCCM partners facilitated an open discussion forum in Kismayo North to gather in-depth information directly from displaced communities about their current situation, concerns, and priorities. The community raised concerns about a lack of critical services at affordable prices, including water. The community is ready to collaborate with CCCM partners and conduct activities that benefit residents, including site maintenance. Similarly, in Khada, CCCM partners undertook a range of community engagement and accountability activities, including awareness sessions to share updates on services and entitlements, complaint feedback mechanisms, and orientation sessions for new arrivals, as well as establishing clear referral pathways for food security and protection/GBV referrals.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to USD 23 million. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have already contributed to the Somalia Operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

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

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

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

Thanks to softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2024 | USD

Finland 6.6 million **| Australia for UNHCR** 3.9 million | **UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe** 2.9 million | **Norway** 2.8 million

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

Sweden 90 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **Netherlands** 36.3 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **France** 33.4 million | **España con ACNUR** 31.2 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island** 28.5 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 18.1 million | **Republic to Korea** 17.9 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 14.6 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Australia** 10.7 million

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