

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

July 2024



The UNHCR Representative, local authorities, and partners hand over a land title deed and transitional shelter to an IDP in Barwaqo 2 Durable Solutions Site in Baidoa. @UNHCR

OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in Somalia continued to be fragile in July, with **over six million** Somalis reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance. This is because of continued armed conflict, insecurity, climate change, outbreaks of diseases, and economic disruption. In July, the [Protection and Returns Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, recorded 81,000 internal displacements, primarily due to conflict and insecurity.

In July, the security situation in Somalia remained volatile, with an increase in the overall number of security incidents compared to June. Al-Shabaab, hereafter referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), remained the main security threat, and it continued to target government security forces and African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) personnel and facilities, primarily in the Lower Shabelle and Hiran regions as well as southern parts of Galmudug State. Both the Somaliland authorities and the Sool, Sanaag, and Cayn (SSC)-Khatumo administration mobilized troops to the frontlines, thereby escalating tensions. Clan clashes in multiple parts of the country also contributed to the overall insecurity.

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.

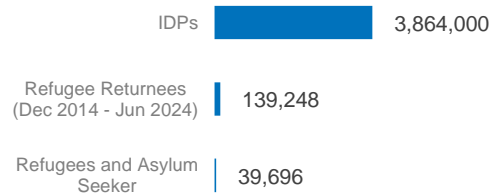
UNHCR's key achievements for the month of July are listed below:

- UNHCR's Country Representative, Charles Mballa, successfully completed field missions to Kismayo, Jubaland, and Baidoa, South West State. The visits to the Luglow and Barwaqo 2 Durable Solutions Site in Kismayo and Baidoa, where UNHCR has implemented permanent and transitional shelter projects, as well as the meetings with the South West State and Jubaland Presidents to discuss solutions for IDPs, were significant highlights of the two missions.
- UNHCR provided emergency assistance to over 1,230 IDPHHs (8,500 individuals) in Bardheere, the Gedo region in Jubaland, and the Sool and Sanaag regions in Somaliland. In Bardheere, flood-affected IDPs received cash in lieu of emergency shelter, and families displaced internally due to armed conflict and clan fighting in Somaliland received core relief items like mattresses, jerry cans, and solar lights to meet their basic needs.
- In Baidoa, Beletweyne, Dhobley, and Mogadishu, with UNHCR's support, 80 forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host community members completed livelihood trainings, acquiring skills to start a business of their choice: tailoring, mobile phone repair, beauty salon, or tie and dye.

KEY FIGURES

DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED POPULATIONS

3.9M # of people with and for whom UNHCR works



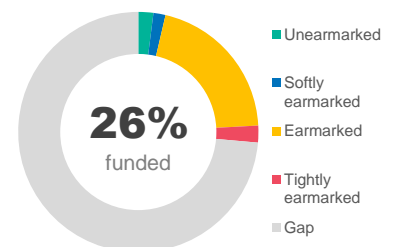
PARTNERS

29 # of partners implementing key UNHCR activities in 2024



FUNDING

177 M Funding required for 2024 (as of 31 July)



POPULATION DATA

 **39,696**

Refugees and asylum-seekers

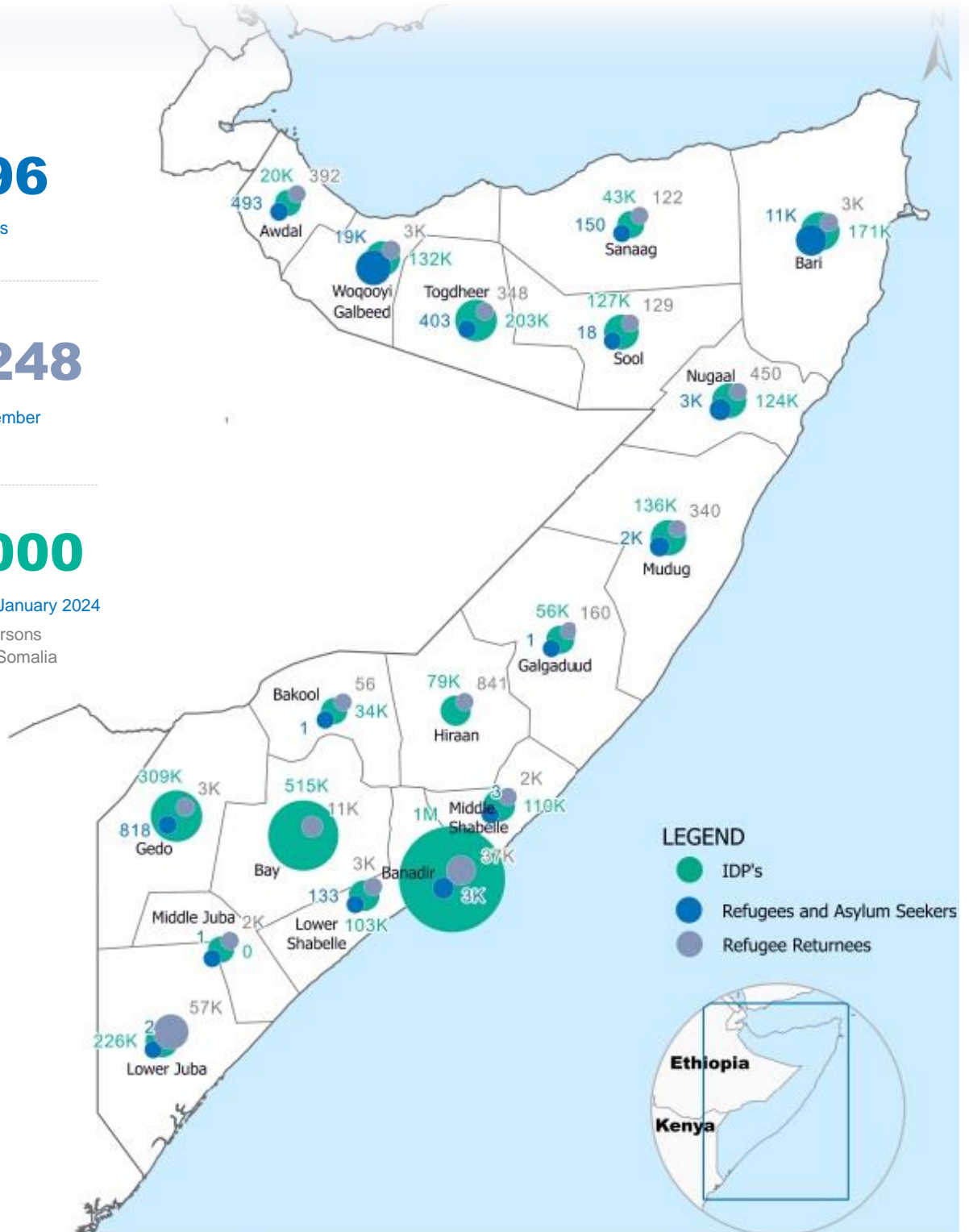
 **139,248**

Refugee returnees from December 2014

 **319,000**

Internal displacements since January 2024

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



LEGEND

- IDP's
- Refugees and Asylum Seekers
- Refugee Returnees



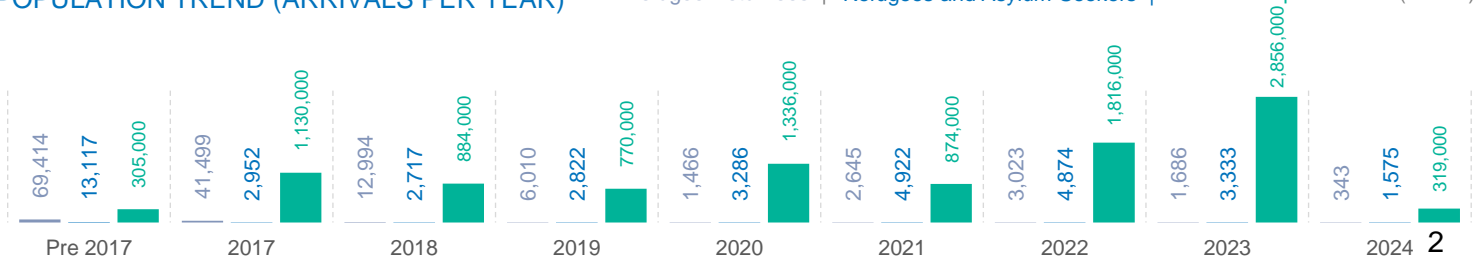
Sources of Data:
UNHCR, UN IDP-
WG, HDX

Feedback:
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)

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



Operational Context

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

Rates of internal displacement owing to conflict and insecurity remained high. The UNHCR-led [Protection and Solutions Returns Network \(PRMN\)](#) has recorded more than 319,000 displacements within Somalia in 2024, with the Gedo, Hiran, and Lower Juba recording the highest number of displaced population inflows. In July alone, some 81,000 internal displacements were recorded, primarily because of conflict and insecurity (85%). Food, shelter, and livelihood were the top needs of the newly displaced families. Gedo, Lower Juba, Banadir, Bakool, and Middle Juba were the most affected regions, accounting for 83% 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. According to OCHA, inter-clan armed conflicts resulted in an unconfirmed number of deaths and displacement of 150,000 people, mainly in Gedo and Mudug regions. Disputes over resources, including land were cited as the major reasons behind the clan violence.³ The government-led military operations against the NASG continued in south-central Somalia, including Jubaland. The NASG launched reprisal attacks against government-led security, mostly in the Lower Shabelle and Hiran regions, as well as the southern parts of Galmudug State. The NASG also carried out indiscriminate and asymmetrical attacks against civilians, primarily in Mogadishu. Similarly, the situation in and around Laascaanood continued to be tense, with reports of mobilization of troops by both the Somaliland authorities and the Sool, Sanaag, and Cyan (SCC)-Khatumo in Sanaag region.

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. 4,000 troops will depart from Somalia between June and September to complete Phase 3 of the ATMIS drawdown later in the year.

On the political front, tensions between Somalia and Ethiopia persist due to the January Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland. Turkey hosted the foreign ministers of the two countries to find a diplomatic solution. This first round of meeting ended with a joint declaration expressing a willingness to engage, with the next round of meetings tentatively scheduled to take place in August 2024.

Somalia also hosts 39,696 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 66% are women and children; 30% are school-age children (6-17 years); and 26% are women and girls of reproductive age (13-49 years). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (65%) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (30%), Syria (4%), and other countries (1%). Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers (74%) reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, both of which are in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, since December 2014, 139,248 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Kenya, followed by Yemen. UNHCR has directly assisted 95,206 individuals from the total number of refugee returnees, primarily through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

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

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

³ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-monthly-humanitarian-update-july-2024>

Update on Achievements



Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partners, identified and supported at least 205 new and existing GBV cases via protection desks, hotlines, one-stop GBV centers, and a safehouse, among other support channels. The survivors received safe shelter and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical, legal, and law-enforcement referrals, and cash assistance, among others.
- In Dhobley, Dhusamareeb, Kismayo, and South Galkayo, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed sanitary and dignity kits to 260 women and girls of reproductive age, including newly arrived IDPs and vulnerable host community members. These kits help maintain personal hygiene and dignity. The kits include dresses, petticoats, shawls, soaps, sanitary napkins, and razors, among other items.



Verification of a recipient of a dignity kit in South Galkayo. © UNHCR

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

- UNHCR-supported Roving Protection Help Desks operated across 19 sites in Puntland and Galmudug states, reaching 2,168 IDPs (1,738 female and 430 male) with the aim of enhancing access to information and referral services for persons with specific needs. The desks conducted 443 home visits, 54 focused group discussions, and engagements with 43 community leaders and 15 other stakeholders. A total of 14 referrals were facilitated by the desks, mainly to health services, while another 1,072 cases in need of protection services were recorded in July.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, facilitated capacity development training for 45 Site Maintenance Committee (SMC) members, covering nine IDP sites. This training equipped the SMCs with crucial skills and knowledge necessary for the efficient management of maintenance tasks, enabling them to swiftly address maintenance concerns and enhance the overall living conditions within the sites. The enhanced capacity promotes community ownership, thereby contributing to greater sustainability.
- In Dollow, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted a training session for 30 community-based IDP protection committee members aimed at improving referral pathways to service providers for GBV response. The workshop aimed to empower the committee members by enhancing their leadership skills and fostering their capacity to advocate on behalf of their community.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted training for 30 refugee and asylum-seekers on child protection and GBV, focusing on the basic concepts of GBV, its impact, survivor rights, types of GBV consequences, GBV guiding principles, child protection, the best interest of children, and alternative care arrangements, among others.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, organized training for 30 refugee and asylum-seeker women to equip them with skills to balance professional and personal responsibilities. The training focused on overcoming challenges such as cultural and language barriers, discrimination, and a lack of job opportunities.
- In Kismayo, Dollow, and Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, provided individual protection assistance (IPA) to 28 (25 female and 3 male) persons of specific needs. The IDPs also received legal assistance and psychosocial counseling, where appropriate.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, supported nine refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs with physiotherapy, psychosocial counseling, and mobility devices. Additionally, six individuals were identified and are scheduled to be assessed to receive similar support.
- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner at the joint counseling desk of the Peaceful Coexistence Center (PCC) and hotline in Hargeisa, supported 361 refugees and asylum-seekers (274 female and 123 male) with counseling, information dissemination, and referral services. Most of them were seeking advice about getting financial assistance. Furthermore, UNHCR also provided direct counseling and referral services to 127 individuals directly through the protection mailbox and face-to-face interaction within its office premises.

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance and support to 430 individuals, mainly refugees and asylum-seekers, along with a handful of IDPs and host community members. Services included

legal counseling, mediation, legal advocacy for release from custody, initiation of court processes, legal representation before the court, and referral to other service providers, among others. Furthermore, UNHCR, through its partners, conducted 61 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 15 refugees and asylum-seekers from custody.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Somaliland, UNHCR distributed subsistence allowance to meet the protection and basic needs of 46 HHs (131 individuals).
- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR and its partners received 100 Somali refugee returnees. Assistance to the returnees included accommodation, hot meals, telephones, SIM cards, and non-food item (NFI) kits, among others.
- In Somaliland, the National Refugee and Displacement Agency (NRDA) registered and biometrically enrolled 191 refugees and asylum-seekers in UNHCR's corporate, centralized, web-based identity and case management system, proGres. Likewise, in Mogadishu, UNHCR, through the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), registered 33 individuals, and in Bossaso, UNHCR, through Puntland's Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Democratization (MOIFAD), registered 20 individuals in proGres.
- The NDRA in Somaliland renewed 267 refugee ID cards and certificates for asylum-seekers in July, resulting in a cumulative issuance of 7,943 refugee and asylum-seeker identity documents out of the estimated 12,000 documents scheduled for renewal in 2024.

Child Protection

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, in collaboration with partners, reached 70 refugee parents in two awareness-raising sessions aimed at sensitizing the parents on the negative impact of child labor and promoting education as a foundation for self-reliance. Information about UNHCR's support for school-going children was shared with the parents.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, identified five unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and distributed sleeping materials, food packages, water, and cooking energy to address their basic household needs. The children also received assistance for rent and school materials. The provision of these essential services and items sought to safeguard the well-being of the vulnerable children, protect them from further harm, and facilitate their access to basic necessities and educational opportunities.

Durable solutions

- UNHCR's Country Representative, Charles Mballa, successfully completed field missions to Baidoa and Kismayo, where he discussed ongoing UNHCR interventions and opportunities for durable solutions for IDPs. His visit to Luglow and Barwaqo 2 Durable Solutions Site in Kismayo and Baidoa, where UNHCR has implemented permanent and transitional shelter projects, and his meetings with the South West State and Jubaland Presidents, local authorities, refugee and IDP communities, partners, and staff were significant highlights of the two missions.
- UNHCR participated in the National Durable Solutions Technical Working Group meeting to validate the government's solutions pathway action plan and report aimed at ending displacement for 1 million IDPs in Somalia. The validation workshop was a culmination of the extensive consultative process undertaken in the Federal Member States prioritizing the respective solutions pathways. The Somalia solutions pathways focus on six thematic areas, including government-owned/led initiative, access to basic services, access to employment and livelihood opportunities, access to documentation and housing, land, and property (HLP) justice, addressing climate change and building resilience, and data for solutions. The validated report will be presented to the Somali Prime Minister and launched sometime in August.

Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, completed phase one of the vocational training program, which saw 35 refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, and host community members complete trainings in tailoring, beauty salon skills, and tie and dye techniques. They received start-up kits for their respective training courses to help



UNHCR distributed start up kits for tie and die, tailoring, and beauty salon skills training in Mogadishu. © COOPI

them start their businesses. Similarly, 45 IDPs and host community members in Baidoa, Beletweyne, and Dhobley also completed their training courses in tailoring, beauty salon skills, tie and dye techniques, and mobile repair. They will receive their start-up kits in August.



Education

- In Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed cash for education support to cover scholastic materials such as textbooks, stationery, and school uniforms to 2,132 primary school refugee and asylum seeker students (1,083 girls and 1,049 boys). This cash-based intervention seeks to reduce the financial strain on refugee families and to promote enrolment and retention of refugee children in public schools, thereby advancing the goal for access to primary and secondary education for refugee children and their integration in Somaliland's national education system.
- 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).
- UNHCR and its partner conducted back-to-school awareness campaigns to promote the importance of education among refugee and asylum-seeker communities across Somaliland. Through collaborative efforts with the UNHCR, its partner, and refugee committees, the campaign successfully engaged up to 1,000 parents, addressing their concerns and emphasizing the long-term benefits of early education for their children.



Health

- In Mogadishu, Puntland, and Somaliland, UNHCR's partners delivered primary, secondary, tertiary, or maternal and child health care services to 1,550 refugees and asylum-seekers and some IDPs and host community members. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, emergency inpatient services, obstetric services for women during normal births, immunization, dietary advice to people with chronic diseases, ambulance services, and referrals to specialized hospitals.



Flood and other Emergency Response

- As part of its flood response in Bardheere, Gedo region in Jubaland, UNHCR used mobile money transfer technology to distribute cash for shelter assistants to 633 IDP HHs (4,388 individuals) identified through its vulnerability assessment. Each household received USD 270, which they will use to construct emergency shelters at their respective IDP sites.
- UNHCR, in close coordination with partners, distributed 600 core relief item (CRI) kits to 600 IDP HHs (4,200 individuals) in Somaliland, displaced by conflict and interclan disputes in Sool and Sanaag, respectively. This NFI assistance will help the newly displaced families meet their basic household needs.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through NCRI, conducted an assessment to identify 500 vulnerable IDP HHs who will receive CRIs, including solar lamps, mosquito nets, and plastic sheets, in Kahda and Deynile districts.



Distribution of core relief items for IDPs in Sool region. © NRC



Capacity Building

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted training for stakeholders on child protection and children's rights, which was attended by a total of 40 participants (26 female and 14 male). The training was designed to enhance the capacities of local authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations, and service providers in the areas of child protection standards, identification and referral of cases, and strategies for the promotion of children's fundamental rights. The stakeholders were equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to prioritize

child protection in their respective roles, and the gender-balanced participation ensured a diverse range of perspectives in the training.

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR facilitated a session on protection considerations during the referral processes and oriented the participants on the categorization and feedback taxonomy, logbook, and datasets during a training organized by UNICEF on accountability for affected populations (AAP) and the aggregated interagency complaint and feedback mechanism training for NGOs.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner, organized four training sessions at the Police Academy Center in Hargeisa, engaging 121 officials from the Police, Immigration, and Traffic departments. These sessions were designed to deepen the participants' understanding of refugee law, international protection, and human rights, incorporating comprehensive education on relevant legal frameworks alongside discussions addressing local challenges. The attendees demonstrated a strong dedication to applying their newly acquired knowledge to safeguard the legal rights of displaced individuals in Somaliland.



Cluster Coordination and Leadership



626K⁴

 # 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



913K

 # of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster

■ Reached ■ Gap



4.6 M  People in need


1.4 M  People targeted

80 M  Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



1.4M

 # of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster

■ Reached ■ Gap

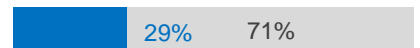


3.3 M  People in need

2.7 M  People targeted

61 M  Funding required

■ Funded ■ Gap



Protection Cluster

- The Protection Cluster conducted a Protection Analysis Update (PAU) for Jowhar in June and July, considering it is among the 29 priority districts for the Cluster in 2024 and is one of the districts considered under the Area Based Coordination. The PAU is critical in raising the Protection profile and reflecting the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups, such as minority clans, for tailored responses.
- The Protection Cluster in Somalia has established a new co-coordination model that aims to ensure a wider and more effective participation of the protection partners in the Cluster's portfolio. As of July 2024, the Protection Cluster in Somalia co-coordination model is as follows: The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is the overall cluster co-coordinator and the Minority Communities Advocacy Network (MCAN) is responsible for co-coordination of issues related to the inclusion of minorities and marginalized groups. Furthermore, Oxfam is the advocacy and communications focal point agency, and Humanity and Inclusion (HI) is the focal point for disability inclusion.

⁴ This cumulative number includes July data from the Protection Cluster and Housing, Land and property, GBV, and Explosive Hazards Areas of Responsibilities (AoRs) one.

Shelter Cluster

- In July, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 60,386 individuals across 11 districts, out of which 30,024 individuals received non-food items (NFIs), 29,042 individuals received plastic sheets, 1,320 individuals received transitional shelters and other infrastructure construction support.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- UNHCR/CCCM continued to increase its presence on the ground and conducted field visits to South West and Jubaland states. In Baidoa, UNHCR/CCCM visited Basmale IDP settlement in Barwaqo 2, Bulo-Ciir settlement, and ADC settlement. The main purpose of the visits was to engage with displaced communities and collect information on site living conditions and their overall situation to inform advocacy and provide adequate response. Discussions were also conducted with gatekeepers/landlords and approximately 100 community members to understand the “bush bris” phenomenon in Baidoa and South West State and address it. This will ensure that population figures collected by the CCCM Cluster and its partners through site verification exercises reflect the reality on the ground. As a follow-up, UNHCR/CCCM drafted awareness messages to prevent and reduce aid diversion.
- The CCCM Cluster, jointly with local authorities and partners, conducted site verification assessments in four districts to rule out fake IDP sites, also known as “bush bars.” IDP sites in Beletweyne were verified where 6,646 HHs (39,707 individuals) live; 34 IDP sites were verified in Cabudwaaq with 15,626 HHs (86,088 individuals); 34 IDP sites were verified in Cabudwaaq with 15,626 HHs (86,088 individuals); 10 IDP sites were verified in Cadaado with 8,189 HHs (44,946 individuals); and 17 IDP sites in Dhusamareeb with 3,037 HH (18,222 individuals).
- The CCCM Cluster conducted safety, covering five sites in Dollow and 39 sites in Beletweyne. 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 12 site-level coordination meetings. During the monthly CCCM coordination meeting in Mogadishu (Khada), referral mechanisms for IDPs were discussed to identify ways to address reporting gaps in services through improved information sharing and establishing clear referral processes. In Baidoa, partners agreed to conduct needs assessments to map out the situation of displaced communities in IDP camps, identify needs, and advocate for interventions from all relevant service providers.
- In July, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) system stood at 3,628. Emergency Shelter/NFI accounted for the majority of the complaints raised, followed by food security and WASH complaints. The agencies and clusters addressed and resolved 29% of the issues raised.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted service monitoring activities across 1,051 IDP sites, covering 26 districts, under the administration of 12 partners. This includes site monitoring activities conducted by UNHCR’s partner in 17 IDP sites across three districts in Galmudug State. Overall, 79% of sites had water access for IDPs. CCCM Cluster is currently updating several of its tools to collect information on whether water is available free of cost or whether water prices place a significant financial burden on displaced populations. 46% of sites had primary education facilities, while 31% of IDP sites had primary education facilities within a 20-minute walk. 58% of sites had access to health facilities within walking distance, and 71% of sites also had access to nutrition facilities. 92% 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.
- In Khada, CCCM partners undertook a range of community engagement and accountability activities, including information awareness sessions to share updates on services and entitlements, orientation sessions for new arrivals, as well as establishing clear referral pathways.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2024 amount to **USD 46.7 million**. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have already contributed to the Somalia Operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

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

United States of America 33.1 million | **Japan** 6.6 million

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

Thanks to softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2024 | USD

Finland 6.6 million | **Australia for UNHCR** 6.5 million | **Italy** 4.9 million | **UNO- Flüchtlingshilfe** 3 million | **Norway** 2.8 million

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

Sweden 90.6 million | **Norway** 58.9 million | **España con ACNUR** 44 million | **Denmark** 37.8 million | **Netherlands (Kingdom of)** 36.3 million | **France** 33.6 million | **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island** 28.5 million | **Japan for UNHCR** 23.4 million | **Private donors in the Republic of Korea** 20.1 million | **Switzerland** 19.2 million | **Republic to Korea** 17.9 million | **Belgium** 14.2 million | **Ireland** 13.6 million | **Private donors in Italy** 12.8 million | **Australia** 10.7 million

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

CONTACTS

Phoebe Mukunga, Associate External Relations Officer, UNHCR Somalia
mukungap@unhcr.org, Cell: +252 770 663 189 (Somalia)

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