

SOMALIA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

1-31 May 2023



Many IDP sites, like the one above in Beletweyne, Hiran region, were devastated by heavy rains and flooding in May. UNHCR is providing emergency shelter and other assistance, but with limited resources due to underfunding, it cannot provide large-scale support to all affected communities and is focusing on the most vulnerable, including women and the elderly. © HCRI

OVERVIEW

In May, the effects of climate change coupled with conflict and insecurity made the operational environment in Somalia challenging. With the Shabelle River busting its banks, widespread flooding was reported in Beletweyne and surrounding areas. Despite reports of localized flooding, additional rainfall is needed to recover from the ongoing drought. The security situation in the country remained tense, with reports of armed conflict between Somali security forces and Al-Shabab, referred to as the non-state armed group (NSAG), attacks on civilians by the NSAG, as well as the political impasse and renewed hostilities in Laascaanood. According to the [Protection and Returns Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), which has been tracking internal displacement trends for the past 17 years, 345,000 internal displacements were recorded in May due to the combined effects of floods, drought, and conflict/insecurity, bringing the total number of internal displacements in 2023 to more than 1.25 million.

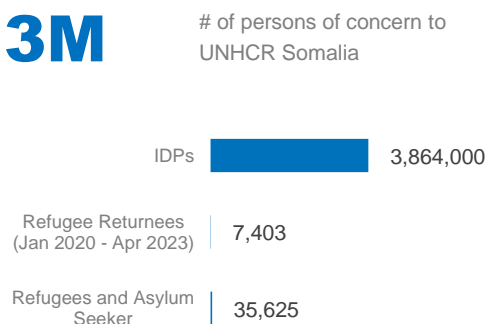
Finding durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), and development and humanitarian partners remains one of UNHCR's top priorities in Somalia. Moreover, 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. In Somalia, UNHCR leads/co-leads the Protection, Shelter, and CCCM clusters for the IDP response.

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

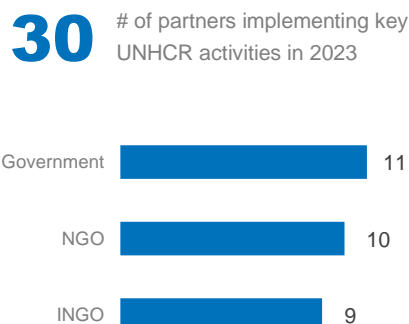
- In response to the flood, UNHCR distributed 2,000 core-relief item kits in Bardheere, Gedo region. A handful of people displaced by flooding in Beletweyne, Hiran region, were also provided with emergency food assistance and clean water.
- The first phase of construction of 100 permanent shelters to contribute towards durable solutions for IDPs at the Girible-2 site in Bossaso has commenced. The construction approach is based on the owner-driver model, in which beneficiaries actively participate in the construction process under the supervision of technical experts.
- In Beletweyne, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted three IDP site-level community protection risk assessments to inform humanitarian assistance planning and protection mainstreaming.

KEY FIGURES

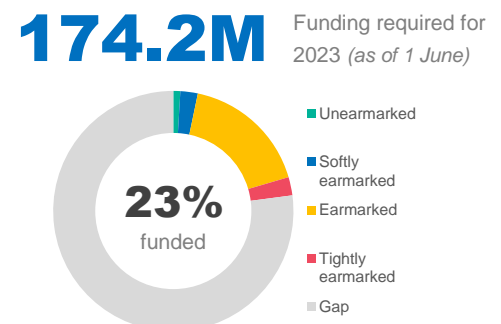
PERSONS OF CONCERN



PARTNERS



FUNDING



POPULATION DATA

35,625

Refugees and asylum seekers as of May 2023

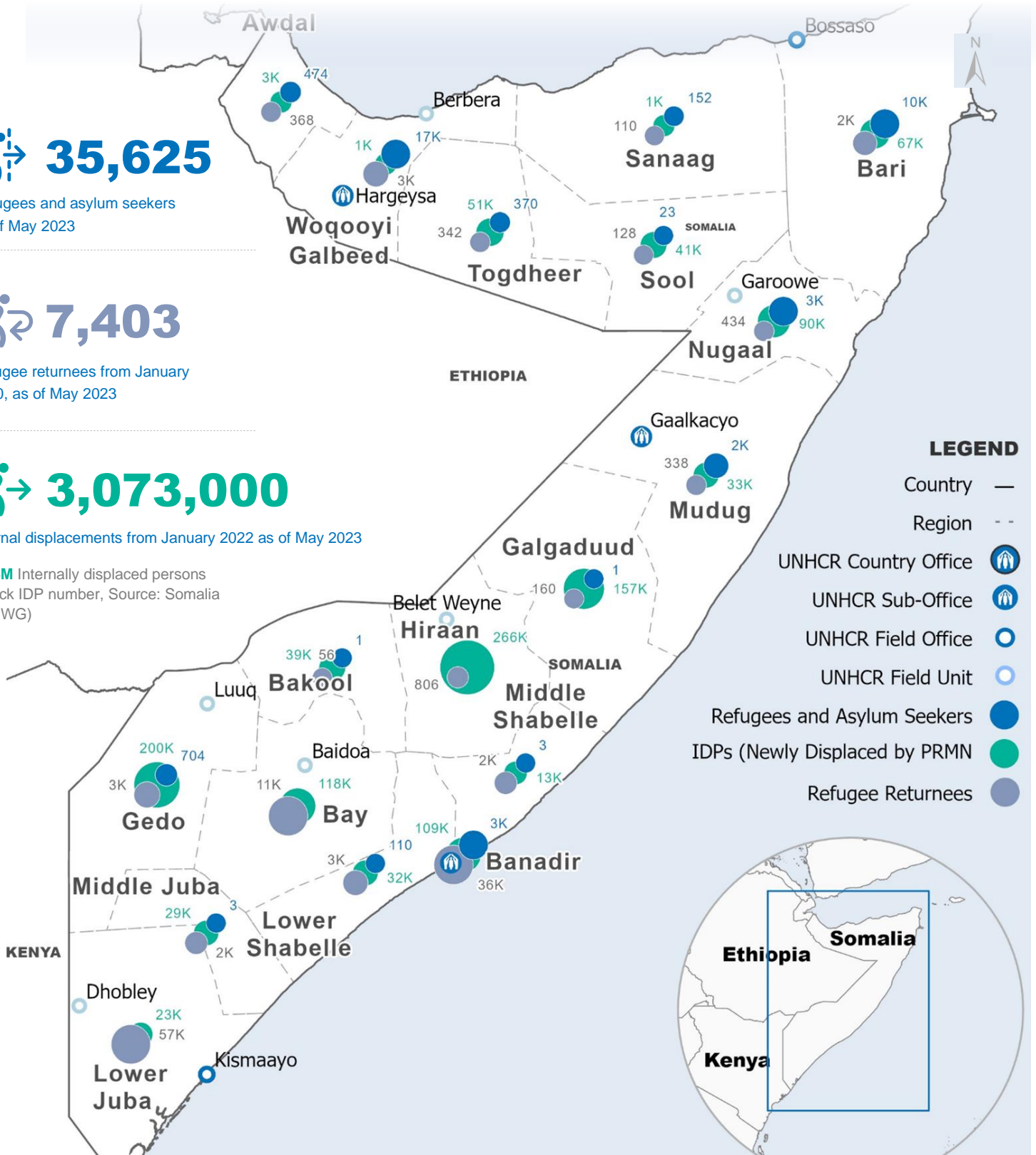
7,403

Refugee returnees from January 2020, as of May 2023

3,073,000

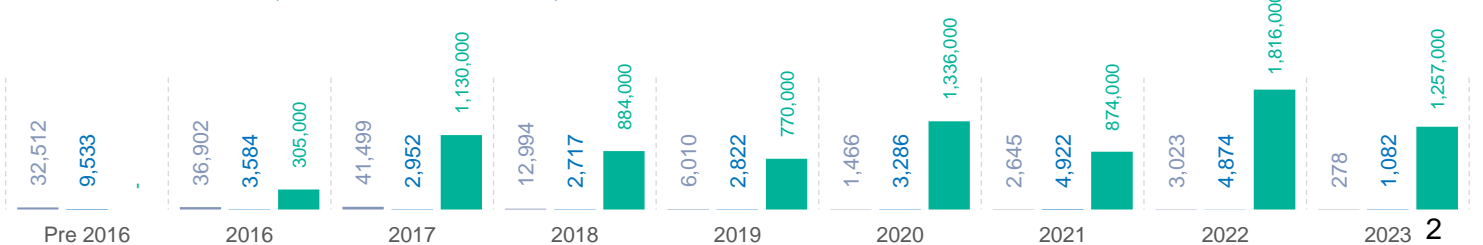
Internal displacements from January 2022 as of May 2023

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



POPULATION TREND (ARRIVALS PER YEAR)

Refugee Returnees | Refugees and Asylum-Seekers | IDPs (PRMN)



Operational Context

UNHCR continued to operate in an extremely challenging context in Somalia due to climate change and insecurity. In May, moderate to heavy rains caused flash floods and riverine flooding in many areas across Somalia. The most affected locations were areas where the Shabelle River traversed, in particular Beletweyne and surrounding areas. Although the flood water had started to recede by the end of the month, persistent waterlogging prevented the return of many displaced individuals and increased the risk of waterborne diseases. The recent downpour brought respite from the extreme drought conditions, yet sustained rainfall is needed to successfully reverse the impact of the historic drought. Large swaths of land continue to be under the control of non-state armed groups (NSAG) and inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and armed conflict, despite the recent gains made by the Somali security forces. Sporadic armed conflict and reprisal attacks by the NSAG continued. Furthermore, tensions remained elevated in Laascaanood, with periods of general calm interspersed by intermittent skirmishes between the Somaliland security forces and the armed Dhulbahante clan members. There were calls for unconditional cessation of hostilities in Laascaanood by international partners, and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) also invited clan leaders from Laascaanood to deescalate tensions.

On the political front, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud chaired the sixth meeting of the National Consultative Council (NCC), which was attended by the Presidents from Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South-West states as well as the Governor of Banadir region. However, due to differences with the FGS, the President of Puntland State remained conspicuously absent from the meeting. The leaders who attended the NCC agreed, among other things, to hold unified direct elections at the local and state levels in 2024 and direct presidential elections at the federal level in 2026, to abolish the Prime Minister's post; to implement a two-party system; and to extend presidents' terms at the federal and state levels by one year. The immediate reaction towards the NCC agreement has been mixed. Furthermore, direct local council elections were held across 30 districts in Puntland. Despite pre-election violence that caused voting to be suspended in three districts, the security situation on election day was relatively calm.

According to the UNHCR-led [Protection and Return Monitoring Network \(PRMN\)](#), 345,000 displacements within Somalia were recorded in May. Out of the total displacements during the reporting month, 266,000, or 77%, were attributed to floods, 41,000, or 12%, to conflict or insecurity, 35,000, or 10%, to drought, and the remaining to other reasons. The top humanitarian needs of the displaced families were shelter (76%), followed by food (12%) and livelihood (10%). The top three regions that received the greatest number of new displacements in May were Hiran, followed by Lower Shabelle and Gedo. More up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of the IDPs can be found at the new PRMN online interactive dashboard: <http://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/>.

Somalia hosts some 35,625 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 70% are women and children; 31% 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 (67%) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (29%), and Syria (4%). Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, since January 2020, 7,403 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, 2,230 individuals have been directly assisted by UNHCR, including through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen, among others.

Update on Achievements

Protection

Prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV)

- UNHCR, through its partner, identified and/or supported 726 new and existing GBV cases in May, including IDPs affected by the conflict in Laascaanood. Services to the survivors included safe house and meal support, psychosocial counseling, medical and legal referrals, Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) treatment, and the provision of one-time protection cash support and dignity kits, among others.
- Through community outreach initiatives and awareness raising sessions, the UNHCR, through its partner, reached 172 individuals in different parts of Buhoodle, Kalabaydh, and Erigaabo in Togdheer, Sool, and Sanaag regions, respectively, with information on available GBV services for IDPs, psychosocial counseling, and case management.
- In Dhobley, Lower Juba region, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted two community dialogues, reaching 40 IDPs. The sessions covered basic understanding of GBV prevention, child protection issues, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, among others. The participants discussed community-based solutions to real-time protection concerns, such as female genital mutilation and child abuse.

Child Protection

- UNHCR's partner facilitated the reunification of 17 unaccompanied and separated children affected by the conflict in Laascaanood with their guardians.

Community engagement and awareness raising

- UNHCR, through its partner, conducted 220 interviews on the reasons for mixed movements with those who were transiting through Somalia. According to the respondents, 59% were moving for economic reasons, 23% for security concerns, and 18% to reunite with their family members. 17% reported experiencing physical and/or sexual abuse, as well as a lack of food and water, during their journeys. The majority of individuals interviewed expressed their desire to continue their onward movement.
- In Galkayo, Garowe, and Bossaso, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted six information sharing and awareness-raising campaigns on the dangers of and alternatives to irregular migration in communities and schools, targeting youth, civil society leaders, and refugee and IDP committee representatives. More than 335 individuals were reached through such community outreach dialogue sessions.
- At the Peaceful Coexistence Center (PCC) in Hargeisa, 350 individuals received counseling and case referral support. The majority of the advice sought was for subsistence allowance information and support, followed by concerns about refugee status determination (RSD). Where appropriate, cases were referred to relevant partners for further assistance.



UNHCR's partner conduct vulnerability assessment of a refugee family in Hargeisa. © Diversity Action Network (DAN)

Legal assistance

- In Somaliland and Puntland, UNHCR, through its partner, provided legal assistance to 363 individuals, mainly refugees, asylum-seekers, a handful of IDPs, and the host community. Services included legal counseling, mediation, police reporting, legal advocacy for release from custody, legal representation and other court-related services, birth certificate and national ID issuance, emergency shelter support, and referral to other service providers.
- In Burao, Togdheer region of Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, held an interactive forum with 77 refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee returnees, IDPs, and the host community to raise awareness on the right to access justice and the obligation to comply with existing laws for displaced populations. Topics discussed included legal rights and obligations, the Somaliland justice system, peaceful co-existence, and available free legal aid services, among others.

- UNHCR, through its CCCM partner and in coordination with the Housing, Land, and Property Area of Responsibility (HLP AoR), conducted an eviction risk mapping exercise covering 22 IDP sites in Bossaso, 16 sites in Garowe, 12 sites in Gardo, 4 sites in Burtinle, and 3 sites in Armo. The assessment was designed to identify sites at heightened risk of eviction and to determine the displacement risks for IDPs based on land tenure agreements and ownership disputes. The assessment is also imperative for identifying sites that are at heightened risk of eviction and sharing the data with the HLP AOR for further follow-up and intervention.

Registration, reception, and reintegration support

- In Berbera, Somaliland, UNHCR and partners received 11 small boats from Yemen carrying 43 refugees and seven Somali refugees, who returned spontaneously without UNHCR's assistance. They were transferred to the UNHCR-managed Reception Center for registration, food, accommodation, health screening, and counseling support. Moreover, UNHCR in Somaliland also received six Somali returnees from Libya and Egypt. The returnees received core relief item (CRI) kits that contain basic household items such as blankets, mattresses, a kitchen set, and jerry cans, among others, and mobile phone handsets with SIM cards. The office in Hargeisa also distributed subsistence allowances to 42 unassisted spontaneous returnees from Libya and Yemen to cover their basic needs.
- UNHCR distributed monthly subsistence allowances to help cover the basic needs of 981 refugee and asylum-seeker HHS (4,373 individuals) living in Berbera, Burao, Erigaabo, and Hargeisa in Somaliland for the months of April and May.
- In Mogadishu, UNHCR received and provided reception services to a Somali refugee returnee from India and distributed subsistence allowance to cover basic expenditure for May and June for nine young Somali returnees, who arrived from Libya in April 2023.



UNHCR and partners receive refugees and Somali refugee returnees arriving from Yemen in Berbera Port. © UNHCR

Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

- In May, UNHCR conducted 26 RSD interviews for 68 individuals, submitted 41 RSD assessments for 138 individuals, and reviewed and/or finalized 20 cases consisting of 100 individuals.

Resettlement

- Six cases, consisting of 20 individuals identified by UNHCR in Somaliland, were approved for resettlement on the grounds of medical, legal, and physical protection needs.

Health

- UNHCR's partners delivered primary and secondary health care services to 3,209 individuals. Services included consultations and medical screening, laboratory investigations, medical treatments, and referrals to specialized hospitals. The health services primarily benefited refugees and asylum-seekers across the country, although some refugee returnees, IDPs, and host community members also received health support in Mogadishu and Somaliland.

Education

- In Mogadishu, UNHCR provided school meal support to 8365 refugee and asylum-seeker children. The students received cash for meal support, which acted as an incentive to improve school attendance.
- Since January 2023, UNHCR has verified the attendance of 1,086 refugee and asylum-seeker children in 14 primary and two high schools in Somaliland, working together with refugee committees and school principals.
- UNHCR supported 4,667 refugee and asylum-seeker students in Puntland by covering their tuition costs from January to May 2023.

- In Sheikh Yusuf and Abdi Lidan primary schools in Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partner, furnished two classrooms to boost the school's absorption capacity, thus creating an enabling environment for the students from refugee and asylum-seeker communities to enroll in the national school system.
- UNHCR and partners hosted the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) finalist and stakeholders' engagement forum in Hargeisa, Somaliland, which was attended by 32 fourth-year students from several universities as well as specialists from the private and governmental sectors. The students heard about the available job prospects and received job-search advice.

Drought and Flood Response

- In Bardheere, Gedo region in Jubaland, UNHCR completed distributing CRI kits, which contain household items such as mattresses, blankets, a kitchen set, a solar light, jerry cans, and plastic sheets, to meet the basic needs of 2,000 IDPs and vulnerable host community HHs (12,000 individuals) affected by flooding.
- In Beletweyne, UNHCR, through its camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) partner, provided emergency food and clean water to 50 flood-affected IDPs. The partner also conducted advocacy to draw attention to the needs of the affected population and coordinated the response with other humanitarian organizations.
- In Beletweyne, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted three IDP site-level community protection risk assessments to inform humanitarian assistance planning and protection mainstreaming. The protection concerns highlighted in the assessment included risks of starvation, child labor, child recruitment by NSAG, and GBV, including rape and physical assault, and a lack of access to services including lighting, food, nutrition, WASH, education, and medical assistance. Community dynamics and population trends within the sites were also explored as part of the assessment to inform targeting and assistance planning.
- UNHCR and WFP convened to reflect on the progress and discuss the next steps of their joint drought and emergency response collaboration, which is based on community protection risk assessment and analysis, protection mainstreaming workshops, and information exchange between the two. During the meeting, UNHCR conducted a consultation to understand the prevalent protection risks that UNHCR and WFP field offices face in the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and presented the findings from the community protection risk assessments in Beletweyne. The WFP-UNHCR collaboration was deemed beneficial in ensuring that the most vulnerable groups were targeted and included in assistance through integrated programming.
- In Baidoa, UNHCR, through its partner, completed the construction of 88 transitional shelters at the Barwaqo 2 Durable Solutions site. The shelters will be provided to vulnerable drought-affected IDPs.
- As a part of its drought response, UNHCR in Mogadishu distributed cash in lieu of emergency shelter to 600 IDP HHs (2,400 individuals), with each family receiving USD 213 and cash in lieu of CRI kits to 258 IDP HHs (1,548 individuals).
- In Kismayo, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed 50 hand-held fire extinguishers to five IDP sites in Luglow. 50 IDP leaders were also trained to use and manage the fire extinguishers.
- The UNHCR-supported protection desks at IDP sites in Bossaso, Garowe, and Gardo, and North Galkayo in Puntland, as well as Abudwak, Adado, Dhusamareeb Guriel, and South Galkayo in Galmudug, continued to serve as communication hubs, information centers, and referral points to the affected communities, reaching more than 1,500 individuals who raised protection concerns due to a lack of access to basic services such as shelter, food, health, and latrine.
- In Sool and Togdheer regions in Somaliland, UNHCR, through its partners, reached 658 drought-affected IDPs, of whom 43 persons with specific needs (PSN) were provided mobility devices, and 615 individuals received psychosocial counseling and information and awareness sessions on the inclusion of PSN in different humanitarian services. Moreover, 667 individuals were reached through community committee trainings on community-led messaging on key child protection risks, protection mainstreaming, social norms, harmful practices, and related information on child protection services for displaced drought-affected communities.



A Somali woman displaced by the floods in Bardheere collects her CRI kit. © AVORD

- In Adado and Dhusamareeb, Galmudug, roving psychosocial counseling teams visited IDP sites and conducted individual and group psychosocial first aid sessions, reaching 181 individuals, including GBV survivors and people with mental disabilities.
- In Somaliland, 151 individuals received psychosocial counseling, case management support, and information about available humanitarian services via UNHCR-supported protection desk and hotline services.

Shelter and NFI

- The first phase of construction of 100 permanent shelters to contribute towards durable solutions for IDPs at the Girible-2 site in Bossaso began in May. The construction approach is based on the owner-driver model, in which beneficiaries actively participate in the construction process and UNHCR's partner's technical team provides ongoing advice to ensure quality requirements are met. At this point, 30 HHs have received their plots and the first and second cash installments, and they have begun erecting shelters and latrines under the supervision of engineers.
- In response to the Laascaanood conflict, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed one-time cash in lieu of CRI to 200 HHs (1,982 individuals) in Dhagax Ikarog and Dogobleh in the Sool region. The transfer value of the cash assistance ranged from USD 76 to USD 114 per household, depending on family size.
- In response to the internal displacements caused by the ongoing conflict between the Somali security forces and NSAG in Galmudug, UNHCR, through its partner, distributed CRI kits to 1,000 HHs (6,000 individuals) in EI-Buur.



Construction of permanent shelters in Girible-2 Durable Solutions Site in Bossaso. © NRC \ Suleiman

Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- In Hargeisa, Somaliland, UNHCR, through its livelihood partner, started a self-reliance and resilience project with the purpose of providing market-based trade skills training to 85 participants, including refugees, returnees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and a small minority of poor host community members. Courses are being offered in home electrical work training and tailoring, among others.

Capacity building

- UNHCR facilitated protection mainstreaming training of trainers (ToT) for its protection partner, with the intention of cascading the same training to approximately 200 front-line staff, including the protection partner's larger protection team, sub-national cluster members, and other humanitarian organization staff based in Jowhar, Beletweyne, and Balcad. The training provided guidance on specific actions that can improve adherence to key humanitarian action principles such as meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, and accountability, with the overall goal of ensuring access to services provided by all clusters through effective coordination and partnership.
- UNHCR trained partners in preparation for the 2023 Participatory Assessment (PA) exercise, which aims to gather feedback from affected communities, including marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, minorities, women, and children, on challenges, solutions, and capacities in order to inform UNHCR programming and advocacy efforts in Somalia. The exercise will collect data on improving livelihoods, self-reliance, and durable solutions.
- In Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted GBV capacity-building training for 20 newly formed community members, all females, who were trained on their roles and responsibilities in identifying people with protection risk as well as preventing and responding to GBV cases. The initiative adopted community-led and self-help principles that not only addressed immediate protection risks and concerns but also developed long-term mitigation strategies.
- In Dhobley, UNHCR, through its partner, trained 20 camp management committee members on camp coordination, camp management, and beneficiary selection. The training's objective was to capacitate the IDP community

leadership structure on camp management skills as well as inform them about their roles and responsibilities as representatives of their communities.

Cluster Coordination and Leadership



1.8M

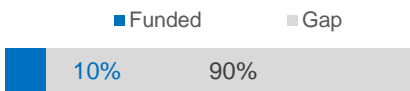
of beneficiaries reached by the Protection Cluster



5 M People in need

3.2 M People targeted

211 M Funding required



500K

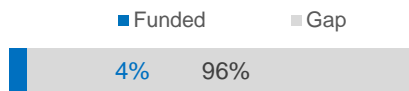
of beneficiaries reached by the Shelter Cluster



4.9 M People in need

1.4 M People targeted

85 M Funding required



1.6M

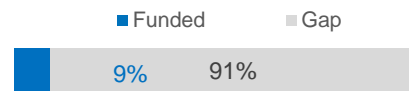
of beneficiaries reached by the CCCM Cluster



2.8 M People in need

2.45 M People targeted

66 M Funding required



Protection Cluster

- The Protection Cluster's Working Group on the Protection of Civilians continued its advocacy engagement with stakeholders, including the President's Special Envoy for Civilian Protection and Stabilization. A dedicated briefing was organized to inform the members of the envoy's newly proposed strategic framework on civilian protection designed for the anticipated military offensive.
- The Protection Cluster, together with the CCCM and Shelter clusters, carried out monitoring and assessment visits in Kahda and Deynile districts of Mogadishu. During the visits, the clusters identified the response gaps for new arrivals, specific risks of exclusion, and vulnerabilities of particular households. Notably, for persons with disabilities, significant gaps in tailored support remain. Through observations and community consultations, the clusters also identified opportunities for community-based approaches and the need for investments in communities as first-line responders. The tri-cluster mission briefed other clusters and responders in the Banadir region on the findings and the sectoral and multi-sectoral recommendations.
- To inform the flood response in Beletweyne, jointly with the CCCM Cluster, the Protection Cluster organized a mapping of new areas and sites hosting minorities. This proactive endeavor drew on lessons learned from earlier flood responses in the area that were fraught with exclusion concerns. The mapping was shared with other clusters, the ICCG, and responders to guide their responses.
- The Protection Cluster finalized the preparatory consultations to inform a new way forward to operationalize and monitor the Centrality of Protection objective of the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, designed to enhance protection considerations and outcomes across the entire response.

Shelter Cluster

- The Shelter Cluster partners reached 52,439 individuals with NFIs and 37,758 individuals with shelter assistance in April. Cumulatively, in 2023, 500,256 individuals, or 36% of the targeted population have received Shelter or NFI assistance from the cluster partners.
- Shelter remains one of the top priority needs of the displaced population. Around 4.9 million people are in need of shelter and NFI assistance in Somalia.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster

- CCCM Cluster partners conducted site verification assessments in 11 districts to authenticate existing IDP sites and rule out fake ones. More than 268 IDP sites with 97,180 HHs (577,307 individuals) were assessed.
- Service monitoring activities were conducted across 1,371 IDP sites covering 31 districts under the administration of 17 partners. Overall, 61% of the sites had access to water; 38% of the sites had primary education facilities within the sites; 48% had access to health facilities within walking distance; and 60% had nutrition facilities. Moreover, 96% of the sites were made up of emergency shelters, and only 14% of households claimed to have received cash or food assistance within the last 6 months.
- In May, the number of issues raised through the CCCM-managed complaint and feedback mechanism stood at 5,418, which represented an increase of 10% compared to the previous month. Most of the complaints raised in May were attributed to food and livelihood needs (2,369), which made up 44% of the total issues recorded, followed by shelter (1,374) and WASH (1,002), which made up 28% and 18% of the total issues recorded, respectively.
- The CCCM Cluster partners conducted 52 meetings with local authorities in Afgooye, Beletweyne, Deynile, Galkayo, Kahda, Kismayo, and Garasbaley to discuss early warning flood alert systems, flood risk mitigation and response plans, and mobilization of the community to facilitate relocation and messaging during floods, among others.
- To enhance communication with communities, the CCCM Cluster partners conducted orientation sessions on available humanitarian services, including malnutrition screening, in Deynile, Kahda, Beletweyne, Baidoa, and Galkayo. The partners also conducted door-to-door sessions and public awareness-raising campaigns in IDP sites, coupled with the distribution of posters and the erecting of billboards in several sites, with the intention of providing reliable information on available services. A total of 27,933 participants attended these sessions.
- The CCCM partners conducted site decongestion activities to improve access, mitigate the risk of fire at congested sites, enhance waste disposal management, and improve drainage systems. They carried out 209 site improvement activities, including regular site cleanup campaigns to collect garbage and waste through an incentivized Cash for Work approach by engaging site maintenance committees and community volunteers.

Financial Information

Total recorded contributions for the Somalia Operation in 2023 amount to **USD 39.91 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.

External / Donors Relations

Thanks to the donors of earmarked contributions to Somalia Operation in 2023 | USD

United States of America 22.6 million | **CERF** 3.2 million | **Japan** 3.1 million | **Germany** 1.1 million | **World Food Programme** 0.5 million

Denmark | Other private donors

Thanks to the donors of softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2023 | USD

United States of America 4.8 million | **Private donors Australia** 3.9 million | **Finland** 3.1 million | **Canada** 2.4 million

France | Isle of Man | Luxembourg | Private donors

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted funds to UNHCR in 2023 | USD

Sweden 69 million | **Norway** 63.1 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **Netherlands** 34.1 million | **United Kingdom** 28.9 million | **France** 26.7 million | **Private donors Spain** 24.1 million | **Germany** 23.1 million | **Switzerland** 18.9 million | **Private donors Japan** 17.2 million | **Private donors Republic to Korea** 12.5 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Ireland** 11.9 million

Algeria | Australia | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors

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