OPERATIONAL UPDATE

East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region

October – December 2023

Sudanese refugee Hawa, 40, stands at her shelter in the Kurmuk transit centre in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of northwestern Ethiopia. The mother of ten fled the violence in Sudan with her children and 80-year-old mother in June last year.© UNHCR/Tiksa Negeri

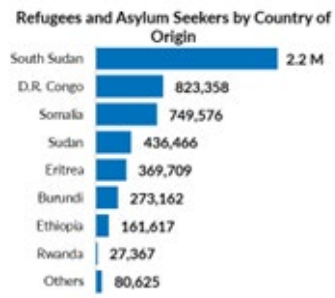
KEY FIGURES (AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2023)

5M Refugees and Asylum-seekers

19.4M Internally Displaced Persons

578.3K Refugee Returnees in 2023

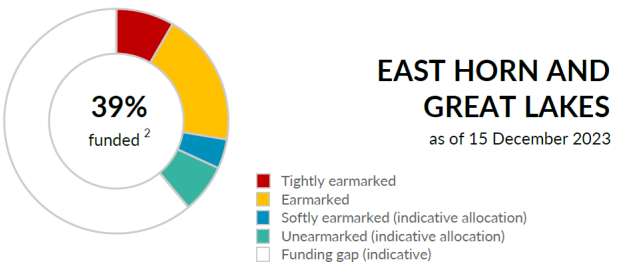
REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS TOTALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



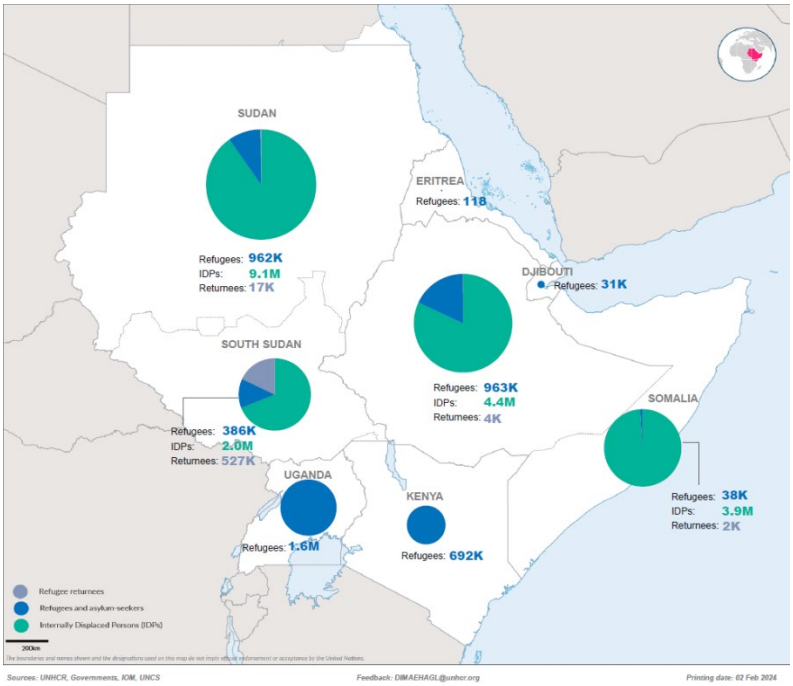
FUNDING UPDATE (AS OF 15 DECEMBER 2023)

USD 2.1 billion

2023 financial requirements for the EHAGL region



OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT



The East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) region was hosting 5 million refugees and asylum-seekers, by the end of December 2023. One out of every six refugees globally is hosted in the region. Additionally, there were 19.4 million people internally displaced in the region as a result of conflict and natural disasters. More than 578,000 refugees were documented as having returned to their countries of origin in 2023.
Millions of people in the region continued to flee their homes due to conflict, extreme climate-related events and political violence. The ongoing conflict in Sudan that continues to displace people, conflicts in parts of Ethiopia, Somalia and neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and floods and droughts due to climate change have exacerbated existing difficulties in providing basic services to displaced people, feeding families, educating children and supporting livelihood activities.

On the positive side, hundreds of pledges were made at the second Global Refugee Forum in December 2023 by government and a wide range of stakeholders from within and outside the region on multiple aspects of refugee response and towards the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

SITUATIONAL UPDATES

SUDAN SITUATION: The conflict in the Sudan, which continues since fighting broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF)in April 2023, has led to displacement inside and across borders, constituting the largest humanitarian crisis in the region.

By 31 December 2023, some 6.1 million Sudanese were newly internally displaced, while over 1.5 million people had fled to the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan. These figures include people who were already internally displaced and refugees who had sought safety in the Sudan prior to the conflict. An increase in the number of Eritreans, Ethiopians and Sudanese crossing into Libya from the Sudan, historically a departure and transit country for mixed movements, has been observed. In addition, over 195,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom had been living in and around the capital Khartoum, have self-relocated within Sudan to safer areas, such as to established refugee camps in the White Nile State. The conflict moved into Al-Jazirah State on 15 December 2023, prompting the forcible displacement of between 250,000 and 300,000 people in a few days both inside Sudan and to neighbouring countries. The situation continues to evolve rapidly and humanitarian partners are responding according to needs and access.

Kassala registered a big influx of people following events of 15 December 2023, though mostly as a stop-over to re-fuel vehicles and for supplies before continuing their journey further North. Wadi Halfa witnessed an influx of new arrivals. The majority are IDPs with a small proportion of refugees and third country nationals.

In November after the capture of Nyala by RSF, the security situation in Darfur remained highly unstable, marked by rebel group mobilization in El Geneina (West Darfur) and ongoing clashes in El Fasher (North Darfur), leading to widespread displacement in these areas. In Central Darfur, the entire IDP population in Hasahisa camp (55,000 people) moved to Hamidiya camp and public buildings amid reports of serious human rights violations by the parties to the conflict.

The impact of the conflict on the humanitarian situation in Sudan is devastating with shortages in basic services and commodities such as food, fuel, and cash. Health care and communication services have broken down or are insufficient to meet the needs. Inter-communal and ethnic tensions are resurfacing, and the conflict has resulted in massive displacement.

Nyandeng Aguek, 39, a South Sudanese mother of 6 is looking forward to joining her children in Bahr-el-Ghazal. She is among the more than 500,000 people, most of them South Sudanese, who have arrived in South Sudan since the war in Sudan began.© UNHCR/Omer Elnaiem

DROUGHT AND FLOODING SITUATION:

After a long and devastating multi-year drought, the Horn of Africa faced the effects of the El Niño phenomenon. Displaced people continued to be on the frontlines of the climate emergency. Since September 2023, 5.2 million people in Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and the Sudan have been affected by heavy rains, which have provoked floods and landslides and destroyed infrastructure. Over 4.5 million people in the region have been displaced by climate-related disasters, with 68,000 cases of cholera reported. Forecasts for unusually wet climatic conditions in 2024 will likely contribute to further displacement, disease outbreaks and food insecurity.

Somalia has been caught in cyclical climate disasters of recurrent droughts and floods. After the longest drought in the last 40 years, another climate shock has hit numerous parts of the country, especially in the Southwest, Galmudug, Puntland, Hirshabelle, and Jubaland states, and the Banadir region. According to the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), flooding during the October to December rainy season affected more than 2.4 million individuals, displacing more than a million people.

Since the beginning of the *Deyr* rainy season in October, more than 2.8 million people had experienced severe rains and floods, with about 118 deaths, according to SoDMA. By the end of December, the water levels in the Shabelle and Juba rivers and their catchment areas had reportedly begun receding. Yet, there were displacements due to floods in the Hiran and Banadir regions earlier in the month[1]; and later, stagnant water, a lack of sanitation facilities, and a shortage of clean water due to contamination of water sources were reported from riverine areas, raising concerns about water-and-vector-borne diseases such as cholera, dengue fever, and malaria.[2]

UNHCR handed over boats and life jackets to the local administrations of Beletweyne in the Hiran region of Hirshabelle State and Dollow in the Gedo region of Jubaland. This emergency assistance supported the flood search and rescue operations and in transporting survivors marooned in flood waters to safer grounds. The rivers Juba and Shabelle traverse through Dollow and Beletweyne, respectively, and often overflow during the rainy season.

In Beletweyne, Baidoa, Kismayo, and Jowhar, UNHCR, through its partner, completed vulnerability assessment exercises, identifying 11,000 flood-affected IDP households (4,000 in Beletweyne, 3,200 in Kismayo, 2,000 in Baidoa, and 1,800 in Jowhar) in need of core

[1] https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/106058
[2] *https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/somalia/somalia-2023-deyr-season-floods-situation-report-no-5-24-december-2023*

relief items (CRIs) or shelter assistance. The assessments were conducted by 70 enumerators (20 each for Baidoa, Beletweyne, and Kismayo and 10 for Jowhar), who received training on UNHCR's mandates, code of conduct, fraud and corruption, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and UNHCR's beneficiary selection criteria. The vulnerability assessment exercise was monitored by UNHCR, ensuring adherence to UNHCR's beneficiary selection criteria so that when assistance is delivered, it reaches those who are most in need.

In **Ethiopia,** the humanitarian situation is worsening due to climate impacts in some of the northern, southern, and southeastern parts of the country. It is expected to deteriorate further unless assistance is urgently increased. The shortage of rain and crop failure in some northern and southeastern areas, and the heavy rains which resulted in flooding and destruction of crops in parts of the southeastern (Somali region) and western zones of Oromia region of the country have negatively impacted income sources from livestock sales and production. Although Ethiopian authorities and other humanitarian partners had continued to provide food assistance at a smaller scale, the resumption of USAID-funded food distribution is helping to meet more of the urgent needs.

In the Somali region, general food distribution was conducted for refugees in Hilaweyn and Buramino camps in October 2023 which had not received food assistance since May 2023.

In Jarar and Doolo zones of the Somali region, drought and flood affected IDP families are facing economic hardship which is posing significant challenges to their food security and overall well-being. Vulnerable women, men, children, and people with special needs are exposed to more risks such as abuse, violence and exploitation as protective services are not adequately available. Their situation is worsening due to the limited humanitarian presence and response capacity. Food, nutrition, and primary health services are the most needed services in the targeted sites. The regional government in collaboration with UNHCR and other humanitarian communities are trying to address the urgent basic services provision and protection needs. Despite the growing efforts, more funding and technical support is needed to provide effective and coordinated response to an estimated 1.2 million IDPs hosted in hard-to-reach and peripheral zones of the region. The regionally based clusters, regional government line ministries and other humanitarian partners are striving to provide basic food, nutrition products and protection services to the affected communities in a coordinated manner.

UNHCR through its partner the Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) and in collaboration with government sector offices, community-based structure representatives and partners provided an in-kind assistance to a total of 25 families in Harru kebele of Gedeo zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' (SNNP) region. The support was distributed in-kind in way of sheep, goat, and small business startup materials/capital. The selection of beneficiaries was based on the criteria set jointly by UNHCR and the stakeholders in addition to the protection assessment findings.

UNHCR was planning to provide multipurpose cash support to 3,077 drought affected families in 4 zones of Oromia and SNNP regions. Due to budget constraints, only a total of 1,838 families in West Guji (355), Borena (842) Gedeo (355), and Konso (286) received the support. UNHCR's partner continued to follow up on multipurpose cash interventions by community-based structures.

In Dadaab **Kenya**, heavy rains caused flooding and damage to shelters in the refugee camps, affecting both refugees and host communities during the month of November. UNHCR worked with partners and the local government on mitigation and preparedness measures, and directly assisting those residing in flood prone areas. Between November and December, close to 29,000 people were supported with core relief items across the camps after their shelters and latrines were submerged in water, forcing them to move to higher grounds.

33 year old Hajira Abdullaji carries two 20-litre jerrycans to a water tap stand located a few meters from her shelter. UNHCR and partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance including access to clean water to newly arrived refugees in Dagahaley, most of whom escaped biting drought in Somalia. © UNHCR/Samuel

COUNTRY UPDATES

BURUNDI: As of 31 December 2023, Burundi was host to 87,513 registered refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 98.7 per cent are from the DRC and 1.2 per cent from Rwanda, with 2,628 residing in urban areas and 54,885 in the camps.

By the end of December 2023, countries in the Great Lakes Region were host to 324,000 Burundian refugees. UNHCR and partners have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees since September 2017. More than 234,000 Burundian refugees had been recorded as having returned by the end of December 2023. Most returned from Tanzania, and also Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, the DRC and a few other countries from Southern Africa. Following the 28th Technical Working Group of the Tripartite Commission held in December 2023 in Tanzania between the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania, and UNHCR, it was agreed by all parties to transition from facilitation of returns to promotion of returns. A roadmap to promotion of voluntary repatriation was also produced and will be implemented over the next two years.

Upon the arrival of returnees in their province of return, UNHCR and its partners conduct follow-up activities to review their level of reintegration. Monitoring data indicates a low capacity of returnees to access essential social services, which makes some refugees reluctant to return. Despite efforts by the Government of Burundi with support from humanitarian and development actors, access to housing, land, and employment remains a significant challenge. For example, over 69% of returnees are not satisfied with their level of food security. Nevertheless, there have been improvements in the security and justice sectors (land dispute resolution) compared to previous years.

An improvement has been reported following registration campaigns where 74 per cent of adults in returnee households have reported to have national identity cards and 75 per cent of children received birth certificates in 2023, as compared to 69 per cent of children in 2022. 88 per cent of the returnee households report living on less than one dollar per month on average. Many returnees living in border areas cross the border back and forth to engage in temporary labour.

The Government of Burundi initiated the development of a strategy for the inclusion of refugees and reintegration of returnees in the national education system in November 2023. This signifies a considerable shift in approach toward refugees in particular, as Burundi is one of the last countries in the region where refugees follow the curriculum from the country of origin rather than that of the hosting country. UNHCR and UNESCO's International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP) are supporting the Joint Technical Committee, led by the Ministry of Education, to develop the strategy with the aim that refugees and returnees have access to quality education that is relevant, equitable and inclusive, and that promotes social cohesion and integration. The development of the strategy is a collaborative process that involves government officials, partners, refugee and returnee representatives and other stakeholders. The

Norwegian Refugee Council's NORCAP has pledged additional support to the strategy development and to the alignment of existing education programming to the new approach in 2024.

ETHIOPIA: Ethiopia is the third largest refugee hosting country in Africa, home to 963,181 refugees and asylum seekers — mainly from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea. Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan in April 2023 and Las Canood in February 2023, the country continued to receive thousands of forcibly displaced people at several points of entry. UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia through the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), in partnership with regional authorities, other UN agencies and NGOs are working to provide safe asylum access, documentation, protection and solutions to those who need humanitarian support.

The majority of the refugees and asylum seekers live in refugee camps and settlements established across different regional states, while over 79,000 reside as urban refugees. UNHCR maintains a robust field presence including in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, Somali and Tigray regions, as well as in the city of Dire Dawa. Side by side with emergency response and the provision of protection and lifesaving humanitarian needs for the over 146,792 new arrivals as well as millions of IDPs, UNHCR continues to promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities, and search for solutions.

Following the resumption of food assistance to refugees by USAID on 29 September, UNHCR, WFP, its Cooperating Partners (CPs) and RRS jointly prepared for the food distributions in all refugee camps and sites in Ethiopia. This was conducted as per the roles outlined in the new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on food assistance in refugee camps, sites, and settlements signed by RRS, UNHCR, and WFP.

Growing levels of insecurity in the Kumer settlement in the Amhara region, are having a negative impact on the lives of newly arrived refugees from Sudan. UNHCR, RRS, and its partners are working with the local authorities to enhance and strengthen security measures in Kumer settlement and other refugee-hosting sites.

In Kurmuk in Benishangul-Gumuz region, which also hosts new arrivals from Sudan, challenges include substantial lack of healthcare staff, translators, and support staff for clinic maintenance. The ongoing delay in identifying and developing a new settlement site in Benishangul Gumuz is increasingly concerning and places the existing water supply at the Kurmuk transit center in a precarious situation. The longer asylum seekers remain at Kurmuk transit center, there is a growing risk of depleting the existing pond water source to the extent that it may become non-recoverable.

KENYA: As of 31 December 2023, Kenya was host to nearly 692,000 registered refugees and asylum-seekers including around 321,000 in Dadaab and 272,000 in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and 99,300 in urban areas.

In Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, UNHCR currently supports nearly 275,000 refugees and asylum-seekers of whom about 272,000 are registered by the Government and residing in both Kakuma Camp and the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. A total of 8,243 refugees are in reception centers, awaiting relocation into the community. The Department of Refugee Services (DRS) has registered a total of 34,313 people this year, and 2,821 await registration. 649 people arrived in December, bringing the total number of arrivals in 2023 to 28,654 people (5,659 babies born).

UNHCR handed over a fully equipped boarding school to the Ministry of Education, constructed with the support of The Big Heart Foundation that will soon benefit 360 refugee and host community girls.

A total of 9,594 students (3,503 girls) sat the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examinations and almost half of students scored above average. The mean score from schools in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei improved from last year. A total of 3,318 students (1,013 girls) sat for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE). In addition, two students were selected to join the MPESA Foundation Academy with a lifelong scholarship to study the International Baccalaureate curriculum.

UNHCR is supporting the Ministry of Health in responding to a measles outbreak.

This year, 2,599 transitional shelters were constructed but 2,333 families are still awaiting shelter provision. 360 permanent shelters are 85 per cent completed in Kalobeyei and will benefit 1,339 people.

In Dadaab refugee camps, UNHCR currently supports nearly 386,000 refugees and asylum seekers across three refugee camps and the Ifo 2 settlement. Of this number, about 321,000 are registered. In December, with technical support from UNHCR, DRS registered 5,512 refugees bringing the total registered number this year 63,264, mostly from the profiled population.

A total of 3,385 refugee students (2,167 girls) sat for primary exams and 823 students (317 girls) sat for secondary school examinations. In addition, 18 female students and 19 male students had selection interviews for Welcome Corps on Campus. Successful candidates will be resettled to study in the U.S. 852 students submitted their applications for the 2024 ELIMU scholarship, sponsored by the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation.

Relocation of newly registered refugees to the Ifo 2 Settlement was put on hold due to recent flooding.

The government of Kenya, represented by the Prime Cabinet Secretary, presented its Shirika Plan vision at a High-Level side event on the sidelines of UNHCR's annual Executive Committee meeting in October 2023 in Geneva.

In a significant move towards bolstering its commitment to transforming refugee management in the country, the government of Kenya convened a national consultative forum ahead of the Global Refugee Forum 2023. The national forum, a collaboration of key stakeholders from the government, UN, NGOs, donors, and the private sector, focused on reassessing the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019 pledges and formulating new commitments for 2023. The forum served as a strategic platform for stakeholders to exchange insights, share success stories, and foster collaboration. The government-led initiative aimed to generate recommendations through collaborative discussions for a more impactful representation of Kenya's refugee-related efforts on the global stage.

The highlights of the event included the announcement of several key pledges, highlighting Kenya's vision for refugees including the Shirika Plan, enhanced access to services, equitable healthcare for refugees and host communities, inclusive social protection, integrated development planning, eradication of statelessness, and education and training strategy.

The year ended with significant progress towards UNHCR's policy target of inclusion of refugee learners and schools in the national education system, producing two important reports and strategies: "the Development of a Situation Analysis of Refugee and Host Community Education and Training" and the development of a national costed "Education and Training Strategy for Refugees and Host Communities in Kenya".

Windle International Kenya held the KCPE graduates' engagement forum on 11 December, attracting 318 graduates (155 girls and 163 boys) from 101 primary schools. During the event, students and parents and/or guardians were provided information on secondary school opportunities.

On 15 November 2023, the first in a series of strategic dialogues was held between UNHCR, PRM and USAID. The Kenya deep dive will pave the way for more technical thematic/sectoral discussions amongst the three agencies at the country level, with the view to strengthen this partnership with the positive shift in the policy environment in Kenya. The following steps include a regional deep dive in early 2024 to look at examples of transition plans from countries in the region. These will foster lessons learned and examples to strengthen the partnership moving forward.

RWANDA: Rwanda hosted about 135,000 refugees and asylum-seekers as of the end of December 2023. The population of concern includes mainly persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (62 per cent) and Burundi (37 per cent).

Due to fighting in North-Eastern part of the DRC since November 2022, asylum seekers have been fleeing into Rwanda's western province. As of the end of December 2023, nearly 14,000 Congolese individuals had fled to Rwanda.

On 28 December, 153 asylum seekers were evacuated from Libya to the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda. This brings the total of refugees and asylum seekers evacuated to the ETM to 2,059 since it opened in 2019. UNHCR received the convoy and has started to register and conduct refugee status determination procedures for the new arrivals. As of the end of the year, 699 refugees and asylum seekers were accommodated at the ETM in Rwanda.

Refugee students have achieved encouraging results at the national exams for the Advanced Level 2022-2023, released by the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) in early December. 94 per cent (692 out of 733 who took the exam) have passed the exam and 9 per cent (64 students out of 692 who passed) achieved outstanding results. Overall, national examinations result at all levels for academic year 2022-2023 released through National Examinations and School Inspection Authority (NESA) for Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE), and Ordinary Level (O-Level), and Advanced Level, shows that out of a total of 4,783 refugee students who took the exams some 4,271 (89 per cent) have passed the exams.

The construction of 28 new classrooms at Paysannat L school near Mahama refugee camp has reached near completion in December. The completion of these classrooms will greatly improve classroom to student ratio which is now 1:108 for primary and secondary level. Currently the school uses 87 classrooms accommodating more than 9,400 refugees and host community students and with the additional 28 classrooms this ratio will reduce to ratio 1:81. While these additional classrooms will have significant impact, the ratio of classroom to students in this school remains far from reaching the national standard which is 1:46.

Due to funding challenges, UNHCR is currently only able to support the referrals of refugees to secondary and tertiary healthcare in emergency or lifesaving cases. Other refugees in need of elective healthcare including routine or minor surgeries are having to be put on a waiting list. In December, 461 cases were referred to hospitals for further treatment.

To support the nutrition of refugees and prevent malnutrition, UNHCR and partners conduct regular nutrition screenings and provide support for vulnerable refugees especially infants, children under the age of six, mothers and refugees with chronic diseases. 5,410 refugee children between 6-23 months and 2,763 pregnant/lactating refugee women are currently assisted through the supplementary feeding programme. In addition, 20 severely accurate malnutrition and 77 moderately acute malnutrition refugee children were newly admitted into nutrition programmes for treatment. UNHCR has observed an increase of malnutrition cases over the last month.

In support of WFP's cash assistance for food programme in refugee camps across Rwanda, UNHCR provided lists of refugees in the highly vulnerable and moderately vulnerable categories who are eligible to receive assistance. In total, 88 per cent of refugees are classified as highly vulnerable, while 6 per cent of refugees are moderately vulnerable. As part of the cash transfers for food assistance distributed by WFP, refugees in the highly vulnerable category receive 6.8 USD a month and 3.4 USD for the moderately vulnerable. All new asylum seekers from the DRC relocated to existing camps are enrolled in the highly vulnerable category for three months to enable them to receive the full food assistance value. Asylum seekers in Nkamira Transit Centre receive two meals a day from WFP.

On 13 November 2023, UNHCR, together with MINEMA (Rwanda Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management) and the World Bank held the third session of a Discussion Series on Development Responses, entitled "Access to Finance for Refugees: Financial Inclusion and How to Get there, from Rwanda and the Region". Two academics, Dr. Julie Zollmann from Tufts University and Michelle Hassan from BFA Global joined about 50 participants in discussing the benefits and pitfalls often experienced when designing refugee financial products, and lessons learned from previous studies on financial inclusion of refugees in Rwanda. Access to Finance Rwanda, an NGO working with the Government of Rwanda to conduct FINSCOPE24, a survey on financial inclusion in the country spoke about its efforts to include refugees in the next FINSCOPE survey which will take place next year. Further, the Government announced at this meeting that one non-legal barrier, the length of ID Card validity, will soon be extended from 5 years to 10 years, adding security and stability to refugee stays in the country, increasing livelihood opportunities, and strengthening refugee applications for credit.

SOMALIA: Somalia hosts some 38,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, of whom 68 per cent are women and children; 31 per cent are school-age children (6-17 years); and 26 per cent are women and girls of reproductive age (13-49 years). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (66 per cent) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (29 per cent), Syria (4 per cent), and other countries (1 per cent). Most of the refugees and asylum-seekers (75 per cent) 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.
Since January 2020, about 9,000 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, around 4,000 individuals have been directly assisted by UNHCR, mainly through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen. In 2023, 1,500 individuals, have returned to Somalia under the ASR programme. UNHCR provides refugee returnees with a support package to facilitate their reintegration into the community. This includes reintegration and subsistence cash allowance, vocational training and business start-up grants, legal assistance, education, and health, among others.

The operating environment in Somalia is complex. Decades of conflict and insecurity, political tensions, clan dynamics, and climate change have resulted in an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. In 2023 alone, there have been 2.9 million internal displacements, primarily due to flooding (57 per cent), conflict or insecurity (22 per cent), and drought (18 per cent).

Many parts of the country remain inaccessible because of conflict and insecurity. The National Army (SNA) and its security partners continued their military campaigns against the non-state armed group (NSAG). The indiscriminate reprisal attacks by the NSAG resulted in the deaths and displacement of innocent bystanders. Due to disputes over election schedule, political hostilities remained high in Puntland.

Following the Secretary-General's strategic review of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the Security Council has extended the Mission's mandate and tasks until 31 October 2024. Unanimously adopting resolution 2705 (2023), the Council requested UNSOM to maintain and strengthen its presence across Somalia in consultation with the Federal Government and Somali's Federal Member states and continue to strengthen its cooperation with the country and the African Union.[3]

Although the number of internal displacements decreased compared to the previous month, some 86,000 internal displacements were recorded in December by the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN). Out of the total displacements during the reporting month, almost 77,000, or 90 per cent, were attributed to flooding, 4,000, or 5 per cent, to the drought, 3,000, or 3 per cent, to conflict or insecurity, and the remaining for other reasons. Food, shelter, livelihood support, and protection were the top needs of the displaced families on arrival at the place of displacement. Hiran, Banadir, and Lower Juba were the top three regions that received displacements in December. More up-to-date information about displacement and the protection needs of the IDPs can be found at the new PRMN online interactive dashboard: https://prmn-somalia.unhcr.org/.

In 2023, UNHCR has reached more than 1 million IDPs with different types of protection assistance and services.

In response to the flooding and heavy rainfall during the rainy season, the Shelter Cluster partners reached 61,300 individuals with NFI kits and 204,100 individuals with shelter assistance. Cumulatively, in 2023, the Shelter Cluster partners have reached 849,101 individuals affected by conflict, disasters, and evictions with shelter support and 712,877 individuals with NFI assistance.

The Protection Cluster contributed to the operationalization of the joint Food Security, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and Protection Cluster fast-track referral mechanisms. The standard operating procedure (SOP) is finalized, and the next step of the implementation is under way.

UNHCR, through its partner, conducted induction and orientation sessions in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Garowe, Bossaso, and Hargeisa for the 30 new students who were selected for the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative, or DAFI scholarship programme.

SOUTH SUDAN: South Sudan hosted 386,000 refugees and asylum-seekers by the end of December 2023, mainly from Sudan and the DRC and has 2 million IDPs. Additionally, about 2.3 million South Sudanese are refugees in the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

[3] https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/security-council-extends-mandate-united-nations-assistance-mission-somalia-unanimously-adopting-resolution-2705-2023

The escalation of conflict in Wad Madani, Al Jazirah State, Sudan, since mid-December triggered a significant influx of new arrivals into South Sudan, particularly through the Renk border crossing. Daily arrivals averaged 1,800 individuals registered as arriving in South Sudan since 18 December until the end of the year. Many have no financial resources to continue their journey from Joda crossing point. The vulnerability of families arriving is visibly increasing, with high numbers of women, children, elderly. New arrivals with heightened risks and their caregivers are prioritised for assistance in the existing transit centre, as well as in the new site.

Coordination is on-going with UNHCR Sudan to regularize presence and put into effect the business continuity plan for cross border operations into White Nile state of Sudan from Renk.

The new arrivals reported movement restrictions inside Sudan. People said they are avoiding main roads when heading to Kosti in fear of being attacked by armed actors. Others have reported cases of sexual assault against women and girls on the way perpetrated by soldiers. Men and boys expressed concerns about being forcibly recruited by the military forces.

Under UNHCR's area-based leadership (ABL) coordination in Upper Nile State as part of the ERC's flagship initiative, a Roadmap for Durable Solutions and Returnees (2024-2026) was drafted through the engagement of Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) actors, authorities and community representatives during a 3 day workshop with almost 100 participants held in October 2023. Participants included State Ministers, County Commissioners, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) Directors, representatives from UN agencies and NGOs operating in the area, and displaced/returnee representative from four counties as well as from the Protection of Civilian (POC) site and Malakal town. The document was completed by December 2023. Despite the challenging situation in Upper Nile State, returns are happening at scale to South Sudan, largely linked to the Sudan crisis. Coping mechanisms are stretched to the limit, requiring significant humanitarian and development investments to support the sustainability of these returns.

An early success concerning durable solutions was the establishment of a settlement, known as 'State Gardens', involving the allotment of land for individual IDP households in Malakal. Accommodated in newly constructed transitional shelters (326 shelters), the site houses 2,000 individuals / 500+ households for IDPs who had left the POC in Malakal after inter-communal violence broke out in the site in June 2023. This was the first large scale building of shelters in Malakal since the civil war in 2013.Malakal is recognized as being a particularly conflict sensitive location concerning land allocation and ownership and progress here was seen as a strategic achievement. This initiative was only possible with the careful assessment and mitigation of the risks (conflict sensitivity assessment August 2023), continuous engagement of all relevant actors and seeking a near-unanimous agreement on the way forward with the authorities, partners and concerned communities.

More than 50 per cent of Rubkona County (Unity State) continues to be surrounded by water since August 2021. As such, most livelihood activities within the community such as farming and herding ceased. To address this gap, UNHCR together with its partner DRC, handed over a community led project of fishing boats to women groups living within Bentiu town. The boats will enable women to travel further inland to collect firewood and water lilies, as the areas around Bentiu are now depleted of resources. From the sale of items, the women groups will open and operate savings groups among themselves to uplift their lives.

UNHCR under Yei area of operation embarked on livelihood support through agriculture to the forcibly displaced in the 4 counties of Greater Yei. The farmers were supported with seeds and tools in addition to the deployment of tractors to enhance food production systems as fundamental part of their economic life. The population under Yei Area of operation depends on agriculture for food security, consumption and employment. Supporting this sector will build resilient and sustainable food production systems in the community. This is crucial to ensuring sustainable economies and achieving resilience to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid. Over 3,000 farmers comprising of IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities benefited from agricultural support provided by UNHCR and its partners in Greater Yei counties.

UNHCR's partner Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) trained 300 (200 women and 100 adolescent girls) in Leer on how to construct and use energy-efficient cooking stoves and bread-making. Beneficiaries comprised of vulnerable females consisting of returnees, persons with disabilities, IDPs, and host community members. The training will help the members strengthen their household income; some beneficiaries have already monetized the skills. The use of energy-efficient cooking stoves will discourage the cutting of trees. This will not only prevent deforestation but also promote peaceful co-existence between returnees, displaced, and host community members as the materials used in constructing the stoves are sorted locally. UNHCR in partnership with Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) also trained 55 females (40 women and 15 adolescent girls) on handcrafts such as bedsheet making, hair dressing, beadwork, and crocheting.

SUDAN: Sudan has historically hosted one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. Prior to the conflict, Sudan hosted 1.1 million refugees, majority of whom resided in Khartoum State. As of end-December 2023, an estimated 962,000 refugees and asylum seekers remain in Sudan.

Prior to the conflict, UNHCR's IDP response was focused on the Darfur region, where the majority of internally displaced from previous conflicts were located. At the onset of the conflict, UNHCR scaled up its coordination role for the Protection and Shelter and Non-Food Items Clusters and reactivated the Site Management Sector (Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster) in 15 of 18 states in Sudan. Many areas, particularly in White Nile State and eastern Sudan, witnessed the arrival of large numbers of forcibly displaced people and needed additional support to address the needs in a conflict-sensitive manner.

UNHCR's IDP response in Sudan follows a community-based approach which enables displaced and hosting communities identify their most critical needs and solutions most appropriate to them. To this end, UNHCR is setting up multi-purpose community centres in six states to serve as 'one-stop shops' where forcibly displaced and hosting communities alike can access a wide-range of

protection services and other assistance. To support these community centres over 50 community-based protection networks have been newly established and members trained to provide mobile outreach and services. In total there are over 100 established community protection networks comprising over 2,000 volunteers across the country.

In addition to the community centres, UNHCR and its partners provide forcibly displaced and vulnerable hosting communities with basic non-food items and shelter assistance.

To support self-reliance and boost the local economy, UNHCR provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable forcibly displaced and host community members. Since the start of the conflict over 100,000 people have been assisted, injecting over USD 3.6 million into the local economy. Multi-purpose cash is provided to the most vulnerable based on an agreed set of criteria with each member of eligible household receiving USD 45 for a three-month period.

The Darfur region, home to the majority of IDPs in Sudan before the current conflict started, has seen some of the fiercest fighting in recent months. Given limited operational presence among humanitarian agencies following evacuations and relocations and widespread looting in previous months, many agencies in Darfur including UNHCR depend on organized UN humanitarian convoys for the delivery essential supplies.

Access to West and Central Darfur has only been possible from Chad through inter-agency cross-border operations which were authorised in July 2023 by the Governments of Sudan and Chad. Near the Sudan-Chad border in Farchana, Chad, the humanitarian community has set up a logistics hub for which UNHCR provided four Rubb-halls and contributed an initial 10,000 non-food item kits comprising blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets. UNHCR has participated in eight inter-agency convoys in the last five months, providing much needed assistance to over 37,000 people in West and Central Darfur. Additionally, 12 cross-border protection monitoring missions have been conducted.

UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter/Non-Food Items and Site Management Clusters under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee framework for IDP responses under the overall coordination of OCHA. Since the start of the conflict, the coordination mechanisms have expanded their outreach to areas newly hosting IDPs, such as Gedaref, Kassala, Jazirah, White Nile, and Northern States, coordinating the protection response and providing guidance and advice to local authorities.

The precarious security situation severely hampered the movement and delivery of humanitarian aid, impacting the distribution of essential supplies such as UNHCR mosquito nets, plastic tarpaulins, medical equipment, and medicines. A planned cross-border mission to Um Shalaya camp in Central Darfur was postponed in light of these security concerns. It resumed on 16 November, with the first inter-agency mission arriving in Ardamata, West Darfur, for a situational analysis. WFP successfully distributed food assistance to refugees and members of the host community in Um Shalaya camp, Central Darfur on 28 November. On 15 December, the first distribution of non-food items (NFI) in Central Darfur through cross-border operations from Chad was successful. A total of 2,000 NFI kits were distributed to refugees in Um Shalaya camp and IDPs and vulnerable residents in Um Shalaya locality.

In Gedaref, a joint site visit was made to Um Gulja where government authorities decided to establish a temporary reception site for IDPs with capacity of 500 households. The relocation of secondarily displaced refugees to Um Gargour and Tunaydbah continued and by 24 December a total of 135 individuals from 35 households were successfully relocated to Tunaydbah camp from Um Gulja camp.

In November, the tri-clusters led by UNHCR drafted a common position paper on the relocation and alternative solutions to gathering sites which was endorsed by the national Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. This guidance note has been widely disseminated and discussed with the authorities to ensure that any relocation of IDPs out of public buildings or gathering sites are done safety and in full consultation with the IDPs.

At the onset of the crisis, shelter and non-food item needs in Sudan were already acute. People in need of shelter and NFI assistance rose from 3 million to 5.7 million since the outbreak of conflict. Since April, the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster has primarily targeted support in eastern Sudan while increasing efforts to reach affected populations in Khartoum State and the Kordofan and Darfur regions. The Cluster partners provide support to newly displaced people in open spaces, public buildings and camps and those staying with friends or relatives, while also addressing needs of those in protracted displacement.

TANZANIA: By 31 December 2023, Tanzania hosted 229,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Most reside in the Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps, representing 83% of the camp-based population.

Some 13,000 individuals have been relocated to the Nyarugusu refugee camp, and about 190 are accommodated at the transit center in Kigoma. This year, about 14,000 asylum seekers from DRC have been received in Tanzania.

Since the voluntary repatriation exercise started in September 2017, UNHCR and its partners have assisted nearly 165,000 individuals in voluntarily returning to Burundi. During the last quarter of 2023, some 19,459 Burundians were assisted to return home voluntarily during the reporting period.

In the Kigoma region, where the refugee camps are located, heavy rains and thunderstorms hit the region during the reporting period, especially in Kasulu and Kibondo. On 18 October 2023, seven refugees were killed (six children and one adult) in a single day due to a lightning strike. Another thunderstorm incident left a child with multiple burns after hitting a family shelter. The operation requested urgent support to install 173 lightning arrestors in the camps to ensure the safety of refugees and humanitarian workers serving in

the camps daily. In Kasulu district, the persistent rains destroyed the bridge linking Makere village to Nyarugusu camp, making the access very challenging to humanitarians. UNHCR sought the intervention of local authorities for a sustainable solution while working with IOM and WFP on setting up a temporary bridge to ease the delivery of humanitarian assistance to refugees in the camp.

On 24 October 2023 during its 37th Board Meeting, the Green Climate Fund Board approved the project "Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania." This is the first approved GCF project that focuses directly on strengthening climate adaptation in a displacement context as well as the first time for UNHCR to access GCF resources. The Tanzania operation has for some years been spearheading efforts to address issues of environmental degradation and sustainable energy provision in refugee hosting areas. This Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, which has been long in the making, aims to support adaptation through an integrated landscape ecosystem-based adaptation approach that enhances support functions of the ecosystem, supports livelihoods, and mitigates flood impacts in affected host and refugee communities. The project is in line with and in support of broader government policies and efforts to conserve the natural environment and build adaptive capacity to climate change. The project aims to support adaptation through an integrated landscape ecosystem-based adaptation approach that enhances support functions of the ecosystem, supports livelihoods, and mitigates flood impacts in affected communities, including refugees and host communities.

The GCF project will be implemented jointly by the government, through the Vice President's Office (VPO), in charge of environmental matters, and UNHCR over a five-year period. The total project amount is USD 23.6 million of which USD 19 million is a GCF grant and USD 4.6 million is a co-financing contribution from UNHCR. The GCF project will complement and build on the operation's other climate related initiatives, including a climate resilience project supported by the Belgian government, that UNHCR is currently implementing in conjunction with WFP running until December 2025, and a recently approved grant from the UNHCR innovation facility to pilot approaches for nature based solutions to gullies.

UGANDA: By the end of December 2023, Uganda was hosting 1,615,162 refugees and asylum seekers. New arrivals have continued to enter the country mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan. Since the start of 2023, Uganda has received over 99,000 new arrivals, of which around 50,500 arrived through the border entry points mainly at Kisoro, Lokung, and Bundibugyo, and about 49,000 were received in Kampala. The ongoing conflict in Sudan has resulted in nearly 13,000 new arrivals from Sudan.

As of the end of December 2023, Kampala hosted nearly 137,000 refugees and asylum seekers. Most of them reside in congested areas, facing the same vulnerabilities as urban citizens. According to the Government's policy, urban refugees are expected to be self-reliant. However, many struggle due to socioeconomic challenges encompassing limited funding and livelihood opportunities, high unemployment, language barriers, and obstacles in accessing education and healthcare. Mental health issues are on the rise. A dedicated field unit has been established to address urban refugees' protection concerns.

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) is in its fifth year of implementation in Uganda, showcasing significant progress since its launch in 2017 by the Government of Uganda. This multi-stakeholder and partnership approach to refugee response has yielded the adoption of Refugee Response Plans across five sectors: Health, Education, Water and Environment, Sustainable Energy, and Livelihoods. Through these sectoral response plans, the CRRF ensures the inclusion of refugees in national, district, and sectoral planning. Uganda's commitment extends to building upon existing initiatives and policies while seeking solutions to address the needs of refugees and host communities through a comprehensive whole-of-society approach. Promoting self-reliance for refugees and easing the pressure on refugee-hosting districts, is central to the CRRF.

Refugees have been integrated into the country's National Development Plan III (NDP III) and District Development Plans (DDP). The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025 aligns with NDP III and DDPs, emphasizing enhanced service delivery to refugees and host communities.

Aligned with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), additional stakeholders have joined efforts to alleviate the pressure on host communities. This involves offering opportunities for both refugees and host communities to build resilience and self-reliance through livelihood initiatives, skill development, employment, and complementary labor pathways.

The Ugandan delegation led by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, co-convened the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023 in Geneva from 13-15 December and presented Uganda's pledges to the world's largest international gathering on refugees. Uganda's pledges were collaboratively designed to support the practical implementation of the objectives set out in the Global Compact on Refugees. The pledges included support to resilience and self-reliance; climate change; localizing the refugee response; and solutions. The Prime Minister presented a speech on behalf of the President of Uganda. Uganda's ministers of Disaster preparedness and Refugees, Agriculture, Water and Environment, and Local Government delivered key messages on: Development Engagement in Contexts of Forced Displacements; Food Security and Agriculture; Innovative Climate Finance; District Coordination; IGAD Support Platform; and Localization. Uganda's co-convenorship of the 2023 GRF enabled the country to share its best practices and advocate for increased support and funding for refugee programmes amidst a growing influx of new arrivals. Uganda further raised awareness about underfunding challenges and called for greater international support to ensure the well-being and self-reliance of refugees.

The overall funding shortage is impacting the already limited livelihood opportunities and severely impacting food security. Since July 2023, 14 per cent of refugees receive 60 per cent food rations, 82 per cent of refugees receive 30 per cent rations, and 4 per cent are discontinued from food assistance. While shifting to providing rations according to the level of needs is a positive development, this must be done closely together with strengthening livelihood activities to support the broader transition to self-reliance.

REGIONAL UPDATES

Updates from the Office of Special Envoy (SE) for the Horn of Africa:

Political Advocacy

Nairobi process
The UNHCR Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa actively assisted the IGAD Secretariat by engaging with key officials from the Somalia government to organize the 'Annual Ministerial Stock-take Meeting of the IGAD Support Platform and the Implementation of the Plan of Action for the Nairobi Declaration.' This event, held from 20 – 23 November 2023, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, saw Ministers and Heads of Delegations from IGAD Member States reaffirming their commitment to comprehensive responses for forcibly displaced populations.

In a joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Annual Ministerial Stock-take, Member States expressed their dedication to developing and expediting the implementation of national costed response plans to support the realization of commitments outlined in the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action. Additionally, they pledged to finalize and submit national and regional pledges for the December 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and participate in multi-stakeholder pledges.

The Ministerial meeting also saw the endorsement of key documents, including the IGAD Policy Framework on Refugee Protection, the Regional Solutions Strategy for Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, and Host Communities in-and-from Sudan and South Sudan, and the consolidated results framework for the IGAD Support Platform.

GRF pledges
The Special Envoy collaborated with senior government officials to launch advocacy initiatives, securing peace-building commitments from Somalia and South Sudan. This focused effort, in preparation for the 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), resulted in both nations making significant pledges during the event. These commitments aim to improve conditions in the countries of origin for refugees, fostering an environment conducive to their safe and dignified return. Given that conflict and violence remain primary factors contributing to new refugee situations, and with ongoing physical insecurity hindering the return and reintegration of forcibly displaced individuals, these pledges mark essential steps toward addressing these challenges.

Parliamentary Engagement

The Special Envoy participated in a fruitful dialogue with the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Regional Affairs and Conflict Resolution Committee, focusing on tackling challenges, exchanging vital information, and cultivating sustained collaboration to enhance the well-being of refugees in East Africa. Additionally, interactions took place with the EALA Speaker and the East African Community (EAC) Deputy Secretary General, reaffirming the region's dedication to providing context and support for the 2023 GRF.

Resource Mobilization and Stakeholders' Engagement

In response to a request from the Special Envoy, the Presidency of Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) expanded the Türkiye Burslari scholarship program to encompass refugees in Kenya. As part of a pilot project initiated by YTB, ten refugees, including two females, have commenced their studies in Türkiye as of October 2023. Pursuing degrees in diverse fields such as Civil Engineering, Biomedical Engineering, Computer Science, and Political Science among others, these students are enrolled in various universities in Türkiye. The successful collaboration among the Special Envoy Office, the Kenya Operation, and the Regional Bureau Education Unit played a crucial role in facilitating the entire process.

Global Refugee Forum (GRF 2023)

During the last quarter of 2023 – the Regional Bureau organized a series of regional pre-GRF consultations with donors and partners based in the region in the lead-up to the GRF 2023 held in December. These exchanges provided an opportunity for both UNHCR and partners to brief on the various preparatory activities and highlight key outcomes of regional and country-level GRF-stocktaking events.

The EHAGL region was well represented at the second GRF – in plenary as well as at the high-level side events. Sixty-seven (67) refugee delegates out of the 300 that attended the GRF came from the region. In addition, close to 30 delegates from the region had the privilege of speaking in the 40 side events. The EHAGL region organized three events on District Coordination, IGAD Support Platform and the Sudan Situation. At the District Coordination event championed by Uganda as a co-convener, South Sudan spoke of providing land for refugees which in complement with free education and health support provided by partners facilitated exchanges between hosts and refugees. Highlighting the link to emergencies, the event focusing on the Sudan Situation reaffirmed the relevance of the GCR in such contexts and the need for development actors to engage from the very start of a crisis to support early recovery and stabilization. A dedicated event on human settlements featured the commitments by Kenya and Ethiopia to turn camps into integrated settlements. IGAD under the IGAD Support Platform on Forced Displacement announced two regional mega pledges on climate action and durable solutions for refugees, returnees and host communities.

Over 100 pledges were submitted by stakeholders from the region – with a third of the pledges (23 pledges) submitted by six Governments (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda). Non-State actors made 76 pledges - majority were submitted by civil society (19%), International Organisations (14%) and the Refugee Groups (13%). The pledge areas include climate action, solutions and inclusion in national programs, socio-economic inclusion, statistical inclusion, human settlements, and peacebuilding. This serves to demonstrate the governments' and partners' genuine commitment to addressing the displacement crisis and the importance of continued collaboration among stakeholders. Globally, over 1,600 pledges have been mobilized through the second GRF, of which approximately 1,300 are financial, material, technical, policy, and other support, contributing to one or more of the 43 multistakeholder pledges co-led by governments and other stakeholders.

In the spirit of solidarity and responsibility sharing, stakeholders from other regions announced over 120 pledges targeting countries from the region - with commitments in climate action, economic inclusion, development responses, durable solutions, protection and humanitarian responses.

Development Partnerships

A EUR 17 million project was approved by EU-INTPA for promoting development approaches at the onset of the Sudan crises in Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan. The project will help Chad, Ethiopia and South Sudan to support refugees and host communities alike. This investment sends a strong signal of support for community-centred interventions, which is critical as the communities are on the frontlines of the response to the crisis. Press release: European Union provides EUR 17 million new development funding to UNHCR and IOM for thousands affected by Sudan conflict | UNHCR Africa.

Through the renewed “EU Regional Action to Provide Durable Solutions to the Burundian Refugee and Returnees in the Great Lakes Region” the EU-INTPA committed to allocate EUR 40 million, including a portion for UNHCR in support of delivering durable solutions for Burundian refugees in countries of asylum, and support to the organization`s coordination role in the Burundi Situation.

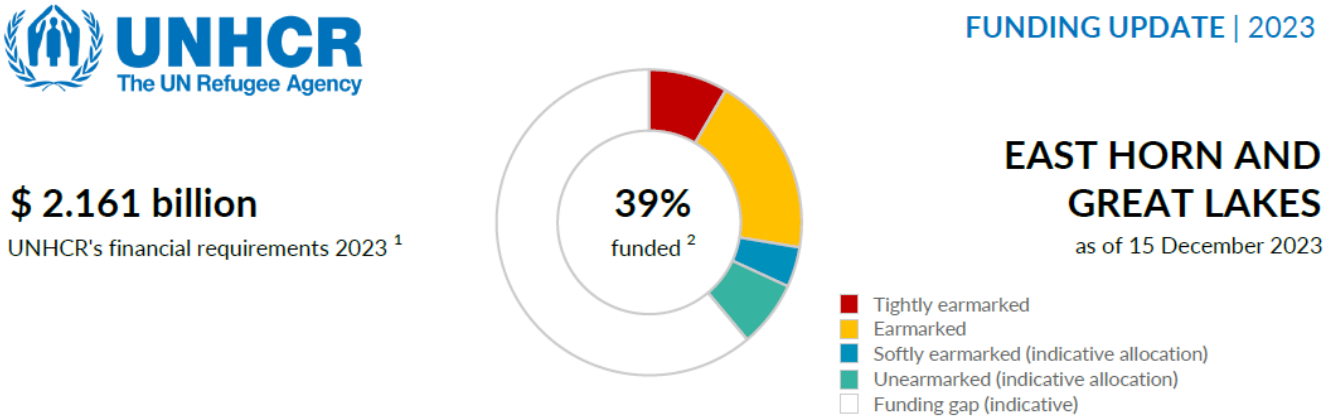
Inter-Agency Coordination

A third INGO and UNHCR Regional Directors meeting was held on 06 December 2024. The meeting discussed mechanisms for joint resource mobilization and community-based protection for durable solutions in a region with protracted, and new emergencies. The meeting acknowledged that communities need to be empowered to deliver as first responders in a crisis.

The Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) 2024 was launched on 11 December 2023 with the main theme being “Transforming Humanitarian Action: People at the Centre”. The UNHCR-led RRPs featured prominently in the 2024 GHO alongside the HRPs, including the RRPs for the DRC, South Sudan and Sudan situations.

Financial Information

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to the **East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region,** as well as to those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with broadly earmarked and unearmarked funds.



NOTES:

1. The financial requirements for East Horn and Great Lakes are for the operations in Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.
2. The percentage funded (39%) and total funding amount ($840,415,051) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of $1,320,276,127 representing 61% of the financial requirements.

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