

East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region

January-March 2021



A refugee from Humera, Ethiopia goes through the registration process with her son at the Um Rakuba Camp in East Sudan.

KEY FIGURES (AS OF 31 MARCH)

4.75 M Refugees and Asylum-seekers

8.74 M Internally Displaced Persons

39,532 Refugee Returnees in 2021

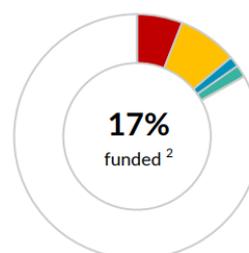
REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| South Sudan | 2.17 M |
| D.R. Congo | 725,129 |
| Somalia | 541,821 |
| Sudan | 352,222 |
| Eritrea | 325,468 |
| Burundi | 307,241 |
| Other | 159,447 |
| Ethiopia | 149,361 |
| Rwanda | 20,438 |

FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)

USD 1.881b

2021 requirements for the region (inclusive of COVID-19)



- Tightly earmarked
- Earmarked
- Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
- Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
- Funding gap (indicative)

EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES

as of 30 March 2021

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) region is host to some **4.75 million refugees and asylum-seekers**, the majority from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, with significant numbers from Burundi, Sudan and Eritrea. The region hosts 67 per cent of the refugees on the African continent and 20 per cent of the global refugee population. The region also has approximately **8.7 million IDPs**, mostly in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi, as a result of both conflict and national disasters.

Since early 2020, the outbreak of the **COVID-19 pandemic** has continued to adversely affect the livelihoods, health and well being of Persons of Concern and host communities in the region, the majority of whom live in camp and settlement settings. The first cases of COVID-19 in the region were reported on 13 March 2020. A year later, as of 31 March 2021, there were 493,158 confirmed COVID-19 cases amongst the general population in the 11 countries in the EHAGL Region. While so far there has been no large-scale outbreak in the approximately 100 refugee camps and settlements in the region, refugees, IDPs and their host communities remain impacted by the effects of the pandemic and at risk of contracting the virus. New waves of COVID-19 have impacted most of the countries in the region and the need for preparedness remains urgent as a number of locations still lack adequate quarantine, testing and isolation/treatment facilities. Governments have put in place various measures to contain the spread of the virus and are periodically announcing changes to movement restrictions and other preventive measures.

UNHCR is working closely with governments, the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Country Teams to promote the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, stateless people and others of concern in national preparedness and response measures – in particular in health, hygiene and sanitation programmes, as well as emergency social safety nets where possible. UNHCR also continues to advocate for inclusion of refugees in national COVID-19 vaccination plans, with the first refugees in the region already receiving their first vaccine doses in March according to national roll out criteria. UNHCR continues to assess the impact of travel and border restrictions on access to asylum and has appealed for special measures to be put in place, to allow for asylum-seekers to be screened, quarantined and admitted.

In the first quarter of 2021, a total of **37,629 new refugee arrivals** were recorded in the EHAGL region, the majority of whom are Ethiopians who fled to Sudan.

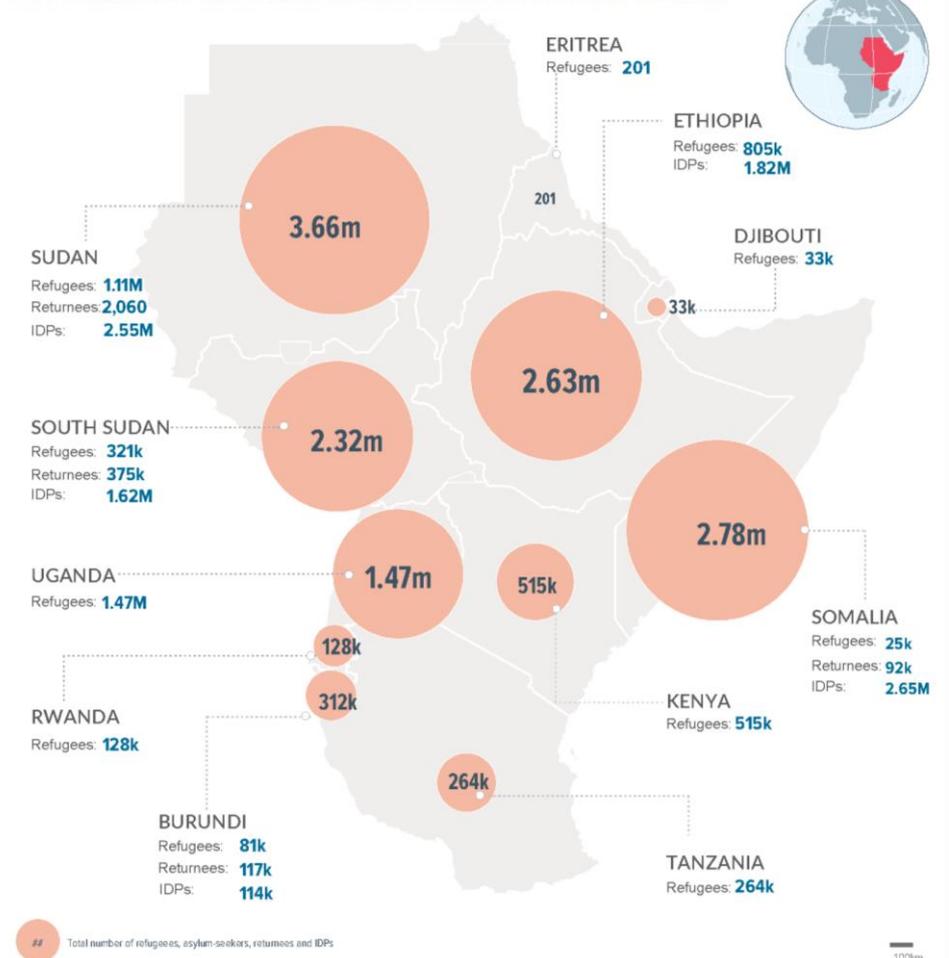
Although the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the momentum of pledge implementation following the first Global Refugee Forum, progress is being made in a number of countries in the region. The principles of the **Global Compact on Refugees** and the commitments that many countries in the region have made to refugee inclusion have remained central.

Country Operations have also been working to strengthen UNHCR's role in inter-agency **IDP responses** in line with UNHCR's 2019 IDP policy and the High Commissioner's Initiative on Internal Displacement, including in Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia.

On **Mixed Movements**, the Bureau supported the office of UNHCR's Special Envoy for the Central Mediterranean's study on "Mapping of Protection Services for People on the Move."

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, the region is plagued by multiple crises. The region is facing critical levels of **nutrition and food insecurity** hosting three out of the ten worst food crises in the world for the past three years 2018-

REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS, REFUGEE RETURNEES and IDPs as of March 2021



2020: South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Dependency of the refugee population on humanitarian assistance for their basic needs is increasing. With limited livelihood and agricultural opportunities, in addition to food ration cuts, seven of the eleven country operations are experiencing **climate (droughts, flooding) and economic shocks**, compounded by COVID-19 related measures.

In a joint [press release](#) on 2 March, UNHCR and WFP appealed for US \$266 million to end **food ration cuts** for over three million refugees in the region. Funding shortfalls have forced WFP to reduce its monthly assistance for refugees by up to 60 per cent in Rwanda, 40 per cent in Uganda and Kenya, 30 per cent in South Sudan, 23 per cent in Djibouti and 16 per cent in Ethiopia. The food cuts have a direct impact on refugees' lives and have led to growing protection concerns such as increased domestic violence and negative coping mechanisms by refugees. These include skipping or reducing meals, taking loans with high interest, selling assets and child labour.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

BURUNDI SITUATION: As of end of March 2021, countries in the Great Lakes Region were host to 295,799 Burundian refugees. Following the relative political stability in Burundi following the mostly peaceful political transition in May 2020, the overall working environment as well as political and security situation has improved, although reports of human rights abuses continue.

Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian refugees which increased after May 2020 continued in 2021, with 21,529 Burundian refugees returning home mainly from Tanzania, Rwanda and DRC between January and March 2021. UNHCR and partners have facilitated voluntary repatriation of 132,483 Burundian refugees since 2017. The voluntary return operations are taking place under the framework of Tripartite Agreements between the host governments, Burundi and UNHCR. All parties have agreed to ensure returns are voluntary. Additional health screening measures and protocols have been put in place and UNHCR and partners continue to expand the reception capacity at transit centers in Burundi. UNHCR protection monitoring reports indicate that 38 per cent of returnee children are enrolled in school; 41 per cent of the returnees have access to drinking water; 36 per cent of the households had access to a house upon return; 27 per cent of returnees live in rented houses or with third parties; 19 per cent were satisfied with the level of their food security; 56 per cent of households eat at most once a day; 72 per cent have national IDs and 58 per cent were satisfied with the medical services provided in the areas of return.

UNHCR together with 33 partners in February launched the 2021 [Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) appealing for US\$222.6 million to provide much needed humanitarian assistance for Burundian refugees. The appeal seeks critical support for the provision of food, shelter and education, as well as access to health care and water, which are particularly needed to ensure prevention and response measures related to COVID-19. The appeal includes funding requirements in countries of asylum to step up voluntary, safe and dignified return for those who choose to repatriate, and is complemented by a [Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan](#) which covers reception and monitoring of returnees and support to help them reintegrate in Burundi.

While significant investments are needed in Burundi for sustainable return, it also remains crucial to continue to provide international protection for Burundian refugees who may not opt for voluntary return and to respect their right to continue to seek asylum.

UNHCR is undertaking a profiling exercise of the IDP population in Burundi, 80% of whom are displaced due to climatic factors, together with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). The Regional Bureau is also supporting Burundi in developing a strategy for Climate / Disaster Induced Displacement.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION: The South Sudanese refugee population, the largest in the region, remains extremely vulnerable. Whether in camps, settlements or urban areas, over 2.2 million refugees are living in precarious conditions, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite border closures, lockdowns and other movement restrictions, there is a steady flow of new South Sudanese arrivals in asylum countries in the region. UNHCR and governments in the region have registered a total of 36,854 refugee new arrivals between 1 January and 31 March 2021. Most refugees face high levels of poverty, limited access to livelihood opportunities, and are hosted in some of the poorest regions of host countries, where communities are already struggling to meet basic needs.

On 16 March, UNHCR and its partners [appealed](#) for US\$1.3 billion for 2021, to address the vast humanitarian needs of refugees who fled seven years of unrest and conflict in South Sudan. The Regional Refugee Response Plan brings together 95 humanitarian and development partners to provide an inter-agency response, supported by host government across the five countries of asylum – Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. The RRRP complements the \$1.7 billion Humanitarian Response Plan for South Sudan to provide life-saving assistance and protection to 6.6 million people – including more than 320,000 refugees – in need within South Sudan, many of whom are facing severe food insecurity due to conflict, climate change-related emergencies and the economic impact of COVID-19.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi, visited South Sudan to observe the opportunities and challenges of the ongoing peace process. The High Commissioner met with government officials, refugees, internally displaced people, host communities and those who have recently returned. While UNHCR is not promoting or facilitating return to South Sudan, some

375,000 have chosen to return on their own since November 2017, including 13,000 in the first quarter of 2021. The High Commissioner urged more and urgent strategic thinking by all partners to help returnees and the communities they settle in live in safety and dignity, with greater security and services.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led regional Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan, involving both Governments and supported by UNHCR, was launched at the end of 2020 with the objective of looking for ways to balance continued refugee needs and pursuit of solutions for both countries' forcibly displaced populations and to seek international solidarity on early recovery needs. In South Sudan, national consultations on the Solutions Initiative got underway in March, supported by UNHCR. Focus group discussions were held with refugees, IDPs, spontaneous refugee and IDP returnees, youth and women's groups, persons with specific needs (PSNs) and the host community in Bentiu, Juba, Maban, Malakal, Torit, Yambio and Wau.

SOMALIA SITUATION

Decades of civil war and instability has created UNHCR's longest refugee crisis, with more than 653,876 Somali refugees residing in Ethiopia, Kenya, Yemen and elsewhere in the region. Since December 2014, at least 132,124 Somali refugees have returned home from 14 countries of asylum. Out of the total 92,150 were supported by UNHCR, with 85,171 returning from Kenya, 5,416 from Yemen, and smaller numbers from Djibouti, Libya, Sudan, Eritrea and other countries.

Some 2.65 million Somalis are displaced within the country with 112,000 newly internally displaced between January and March 2021. Recent displacements have been caused by drought or lack of livelihoods, conflict and insecurity. Protection and assistance has been provided to the displaced with 90,923 individuals provided with CRIs since the beginning of the year and 93,816 individuals supported with shelter materials. UNHCR continues to work with the government on the implementation of the IDP Act (domestication of the Kampala Convention).

Presidential and parliamentary elections in Somalia were supposed to take place in February but were postponed due to disagreements on the electoral process by Somali political stakeholders. The political and electoral impasse in Somalia continued throughout March, despite multiple discussions between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States on the organization of the elections. The UN and the wider international community continued to call for a rapid solution to the deadlock. The political turmoil also led to increasing insecurity, with Al-Shabaab carrying out several attacks, mostly targeting politicians and government officials but also resulting in civilian casualties. Intensified insecurity also led to limited movement of UNHCR and partner staff.

The new wave of COVID-19 continued to affect the country in the first quarter of the year. The government announced several new measures in an attempt to control the spread of the virus, including a ban on all public gatherings and closure of schools and universities. UNHCR responded to the authorities call for support by distributing various medical equipment and tents to strengthen the prevention and response to the virus.

In Somalia, the National Durable Solutions Secretariat in the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development organized a series of consultations as a follow-up to the Government's Global Refugee Forum pledge to enhance durable solutions. The consultations led to the development and launch during the reporting period of the Durable Solutions Strategy and National Action Plan (2020-2024).

ETHIOPIA SITUATION – TIGRAY EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The humanitarian situation across the Tigray Region remains deeply concerning for refugees, the internally displaced and host communities. Civilians have endured five months of conflict with extremely limited basic services and assistance, leading to a significant escalation in humanitarian needs with new displacement ongoing. The security situation remains volatile especially in rural areas, affecting civilians and constraining humanitarian actors on the ground. Basic services have gradually resumed in parts of Tigray; however, electricity and banking services remain intermittent. With access restrictions lifted in February 2021, access to large areas continue to be impeded by insecurity and has limited the humanitarian response, particularly in rural hard-to-reach areas. UNHCR is working to reach those Eritrean refugees who have been dispersed by the conflict, as well as to significantly scale up IDP response operations while undertaking Protection, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster leadership responsibilities.

For IDPs, UNHCR has activated a Protection Cluster in Mekelle where there are 16 main IDPs sites, and in Shire where there are 10 main IDPs sites. Protection monitoring is in place and continues to be expanded to accessible areas. The Ethiopia operation has also developed an IDP Protection Strategy for the Tigray situation. Some 328 emergency shelters have been constructed at household level in Mekelle in the first quarter and 250 in Shire. In addition, 4,500 families have been assisted with CRIs in March, in Mekelle, Shire, Shiraro, Debaguna and Adi Daero. Key protection issues include food, basic household items, Gender Based Violence (GBV), access to equipped health facilities, risk of disease outbreak which is high due to overcrowding, and physical safety.

The Ethiopian government announced in late January the closure of the Shimelba and Hitsats refugee camps, following their destruction during the conflict. As of 30 March, nearly 7,650 refugees from Hitsats and Shimelba had relocated to Adi Harush and Mai Aini camps either on their own or transported by the government from Shire. 600 emergency shelters had been completed in

Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush camps by the end of March to accommodate newly relocated refugees. Refugees are receiving food and Core Relief Items upon arrival, but there is a pressing need to move refugees out of emergency shelters. A new camp site in the Amhara region has been identified by the Ethiopian government and is expected to have capacity for up to 20,000 individuals.

In Mai Aini and Adi Harush refugee camps, protection and other critical services are gradually resuming. UNHCR's individual reception, counselling and registration services have reopened, while registration teams are working with ARRA in order to update records (deaths, marriages, and births), providing documents to those who may have lost them during the conflict, and putting in place the Global Distribution Tool to be used for food distribution.

The conflict in the Tigray region in Ethiopia has led to displacement across the border into East Sudan – with refugees mainly arriving to Hamadayet in Kassala State and Lugdi/Village 8 in Gedaref State. Since 9 November 2020, more than 63,000 refugees have been registered in Eastern Sudan from Ethiopia. To mitigate potential health and security risks, and offer better living conditions to the new arrivals, UNHCR, Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees and partners have relocated more than 40,000 refugees on a voluntary basis to two designated refugee locations further inland – Um Rakuba camp and Tunaydbah settlement.

In all locations in Sudan, Protection desks have been established to provide information on legal issues, rights, and obligations of refugees and facilitate the registration process. Protection teams are identifying people at heightened risk, including pregnant women, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied children and older persons and referring them for specialized services as may be needed, including counselling and health services for survivors of gender-based violence.



See story: [Assistance slowly returns to refugee camps in southern Tigray](#)

SUDAN: Sudan hosts 1.1 million refugees and 2.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). Recently, the country has witnessed new displacements from Ethiopia and within Darfur States.

In West Darfur, renewed intercommunal violence between opposing communities which spread throughout Geneina town has displaced an estimated 95,000 families into neighboring areas. The total number displaced by intercommunal violence in West Darfur in the first quarter of the year is around 150,000 individuals. UNHCR is monitoring the situation closely with needs assessments in affected areas and assisted about 56,000 newly displaced people with supplies since the start of the response.

In the Blue Nile State, more than 7,000 asylum-seekers from Ethiopia's Benishangul-Gumuz region remain at six remote locations at the Blue Nile State border. UNHCR, COR and partners are providing basic assistance in these sites and ongoing sensitization about relocation to a newly established site – Village 6. On 31 March, COR supported by UNHCR completed the first voluntary relocation of 75 arrivals to the new site.

UNHCR along with 38 international and national organizations **launched** the 2021 Country Refugee Response Plan on 30 March. The inter-agency plan seeks US\$ 574 million to work towards solutions and provide immediate assistance in all sectors – including food security, livelihood, protection, water, sanitation, hygiene, health, shelter, and relief items to about one million refugees hosted in the country. Nearly 270,000 people from the host community have also been included.

KENYA: Kenya hosts 515,466 refugees and asylum-seekers (225,227 in Dadaab; 208,538 in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement; and 81,701 in urban areas). In addition, Kenya counts approximately 16,320 stateless persons. Most refugees and asylum-seekers are from Somalia and South Sudan, with smaller populations from DR Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi, Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea and Rwanda.

On 23 March, UNHCR was informed by the Government of Kenya (GoK) of their intention to close Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps within a short timeframe. On 24 March, UNHCR issued a press [statement](#), expressing concerns about the impact this decision would have on the protection of refugees in Kenya, including in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and highlighting that UNHCR would continue the dialogue with the Kenyan authorities on the issue.



© UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi
 South Sudanese refugee Agnes Batio, 32, meets UNHCR High Commissioner Filippo Grandi at Bidbidi refugee settlement.

UGANDA: Uganda hosts 1,470,858 asylum-seekers and refugees, with 94 per cent living in settlements in 13 of Uganda's 135 districts and 6 per cent in Kampala. The vast majority of refugees are from South Sudan (903,198), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (428,892) and Burundi (50,276).

The 13th Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Steering Group meeting was held on 10 March which is Uganda's high-level decision-making platform to steer the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the CRRF. The meeting was chaired by the Minister for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and the Minister of State for Local Government. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi, addressed the CRRF Steering Group during his visit to Uganda. He highlighted Uganda's impressive progress and pointed out that since the beginning of the CRRF in 2017, Uganda was able to mobilize over USD 2.5 billion in development funds for its refugee response. The High Commissioner urged the international community to accelerate development funding, whilst continuing its support to humanitarian programmes to address urgent needs.

The IKEA Foundation announced in January 2021 a USD 30 million grant to IRC, Centre for Global Development, the Amahoro Coalition and local partners to support urban refugee livelihoods. The *Re:Build* project will provide employment support to 20,000 refugees and local community members in Kampala as well as Nairobi, Kenya. Working with a diverse group of partners, Re:Build will create opportunities for refugees and other local community members to start and grow businesses, find employment, and receive increased access to financial services.

TANZANIA: The death of the President of Tanzania John Magufuli was announced in a televised address on 17 March by Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan who was sworn in on 19 March as the sixth President of Tanzania. President Suluhu Hassan will serve the remaining period of the five-year term that began on 5 November 2020.

President Suluhu Hassan formed a committee of experts to evaluate the COVID-19 pandemic to advise the Government on the way forward. Tanzania last released data on COVID-19 almost a year ago, with data showing that it only had 509 positive cases.

In neighboring Mozambique rapid escalation of violence has been reported in the north of the country where some 30,000 people fled the coastal town of Palma after it came under attack by armed groups on 24 March. UNHCR has received worrying reports from displaced populations that over 1,000 people who fled Mozambique and tried to enter Tanzania were not allowed to cross the border to seek asylum. UNHCR along with the UN Country Team are following up with the Tanzanian government. UNHCR calls on Mozambique's neighbours to provide access to territory and asylum procedures for those escaping violence and seeking protection.

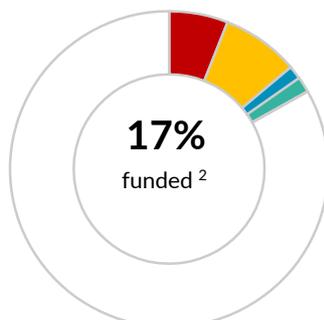
Financial Information

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.

Total contributions to the **region, inclusive of COVID-19 contributions** amount to **USD 316 million**.

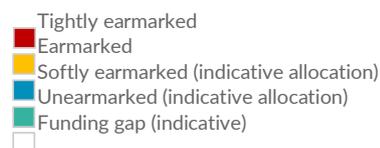
\$ 1.881 billion

UNHCR's financial requirements 2021 ¹



EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES

as of 30 March 2021



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

| | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Unearmarked | Softly earmarked | Earmarked | Tightly earmarked | Total |
| United States of America | - | 4,880,000 | 103,030,000 | 1,177,649 | 109,087,649 |
| European Union | - | - | - | 26,228,366 | 26,228,366 |
| Denmark | - | - | 12,532,425 | 8,670,344 | 21,202,769 |
| Japan | - | - | 12,858,945 | 6,600,000 | 19,458,945 |
| Germany | - | 6,462,985 | - | 3,174,523 | 9,637,507 |
| Sweden | - | 1,799,424 | 7,077,735 | - | 8,877,159 |
| Netherlands | - | - | 2,059,951 | 6,282,078 | 8,342,029 |
| Qatar | - | - | - | 8,205,404 | 8,205,404 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | 810,811 | 6,646,911 | 7,457,722 |
| Republic of Korea | - | - | 2,922,754 | 3,187,167 | 6,109,921 |
| UN Peacebuilding Fund | - | - | - | 4,281,009 | 4,281,009 |
| Education Cannot Wait | - | - | 500,000 | 3,119,408 | 3,619,408 |
| Ireland | - | - | 3,584,229 | - | 3,584,229 |
| IKEA Foundation | - | - | - | 2,958,995 | 2,958,995 |
| Finland | - | 2,389,486 | - | - | 2,389,486 |
| China | - | 2,000,000 | - | - | 2,000,000 |
| The Mastercard Foundation | - | - | - | 1,656,699 | 1,656,699 |
| The Lego Foundation | - | - | - | 1,656,566 | 1,656,566 |
| UN Children Fund | - | - | - | 1,318,908 | 1,318,908 |
| Remon L Vos | - | - | - | 1,272,433 | 1,272,433 |
| Austria | - | - | - | 1,182,796 | 1,182,796 |
| UN MPTF South Sudan Rsrft | - | - | - | 1,035,976 | 1,035,976 |
| UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe | - | 866,882 | - | - | 866,882 |
| IGAD | - | - | 528,854 | 313,441 | 842,295 |
| Profuturo | - | - | - | 745,257 | 745,257 |
| UN Programme On HIV/AIDS | - | - | - | 463,777 | 463,777 |
| Czechia | - | - | - | 455,996 | 455,996 |
| Novo Nordisk Foundation | - | 327,004 | - | - | 327,004 |
| Luxembourg | - | 305,998 | - | - | 305,998 |
| Country-Based Pooled Funds | - | - | - | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Toyota Tsusho Corporation | - | - | - | 275,682 | 275,682 |
| BOREALIS AG | - | - | - | 230,426 | 230,426 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Samsung Engineering Co., Ltd | - | - | - | 230,000 | 230,000 |
| Unilever (UK) | - | - | 96,652 | 131,442 | 228,094 |
| Stichting Benevolentia | - | - | - | 179,211 | 179,211 |
| Agility Logistics | - | - | - | 175,650 | 175,650 |
| Latter-day Saints Charities | - | - | - | 172,200 | 172,200 |
| International Olympic Committee | - | - | - | 142,667 | 142,667 |
| The Big Heart Foundation | - | - | - | 133,125 | 133,125 |
| Band Aid | - | - | - | 129,144 | 129,144 |
| Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. (UNIQLO) | - | - | - | 120,897 | 120,897 |
| USA for UNHCR | - | - | - | 119,300 | 119,300 |
| Microsoft Corporation | - | - | - | 111,152 | 111,152 |
| International Humanitarian and Charity Organization | - | - | - | 110,014 | 110,014 |
| Migration MPTF | - | - | - | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Other private donors | - | 287,466 | 33,864 | 107,043 | 428,373 |
| Sub-total | - | 19,319,244 | 146,036,220 | 93,371,656 | 258,727,120 |
| Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments | 29,984,255 | 6,607,873 | 1,715,679 | 19,236,924 | 57,544,730 |
| Total | 29,984,255 | 25,927,117 | 147,751,899 | 112,608,580 | 316,271,850 |

Methodology: Unearmarked funding is allocated and reallocated multiple times during the year to allow UNHCR to fund prioritised activities. This funding update includes an indicative allocation of funds so as to accurately represent the resources available for the sub-region. The contributions earmarked for East Horn and Great Lakes shown above are combined with an indicative allocation of the softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions listed below. This allocation respects different levels of earmarking. Adjustments relate to programme support costs and carry-over.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 12.2 million

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Norway 80 million | Sweden 66.9 million | Netherlands 36.1 million | Denmark 34.6 million | Germany 22.1 million | Switzerland 16.4 million |

Private donors Spain 13.3 million | Ireland 12.5 million | Belgium 11.9 million

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Portugal | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Thailand | Turkey | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

- 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.
- The percentage funded (17%) and total funding amount (\$316,271,850) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$1,564,863,388 representing 83% of the financial requirements.
- Contributions to East Horn and Great Lakes are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- Due to their earmarking at the region, or to a related situation or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used in East Horn and Great Lakes. Where a donor has contributed \$2 million or more, the total amount of the contributions is shown.
- Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contributed \$10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

CONTACTS

Joyce Wayua Munyao-Mbithi, Senior Donor Relations Officer, Regional Bureau for the East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, Nairobi - munyao@unhcr.org

Mysa Khalaf, Reporting Officer, Regional Bureau for the East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, Nairobi - khalafm@unhcr.org

Natalie Ndunda, Reporting Associate, Regional Bureau for the East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, Nairobi – ndundan@unhcr.org