

East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region

July-September 2022



Halima Hussein, a 28-year-old mother, fled the drought in Somalia (Bualle) to Kenya with her three children. Her husband passed away in August 2022 and being the breadwinner of the family, she couldn't continue providing for them as "the food situation in Somalia is bad". © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

KEY FIGURES (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2022)

4.97M Refugees and Asylum-seekers
13.57M Internally Displaced Persons
58,484 Refugee Returnees in Sept 2022

REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS

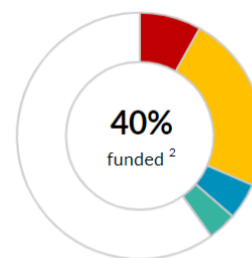
HOST COUNTRIES

Uganda	1.52 M
Sudan	1.14 M
Ethiopia	875,879
Kenya	565,843
South Sudan	341,032
Tanzania	248,244
Rwanda	121,729
Burundi	87,088
Djibouti	36,656
Somalia	33,847

FUNDING UPDATE (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2022)

USD 1.9 Billion

2022 financial requirements for the EHAGL region



EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES

as of 29 September 2022

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

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) region is host to some **4.97 million refugees and asylum-seekers**, as at the end of September 2022. The region also has 13.57 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) mostly in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, and Burundi, displaced due to both conflict and natural disasters. Some 58,484 refugees returned to their countries of origin in September 2022.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

SITUATIONAL UPDATES

DROUGHT SITUATION: Following poor rainfall in recent years, along with changing climatic conditions, the Horn of Africa region continues to deal with a catastrophic drought. The drought is severely affecting millions of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. There have been over 57,000 new refugee and asylum-seeker arrivals into drought affected areas as well as 1.77 million newly internally displaced people due to the drought since January 2022.

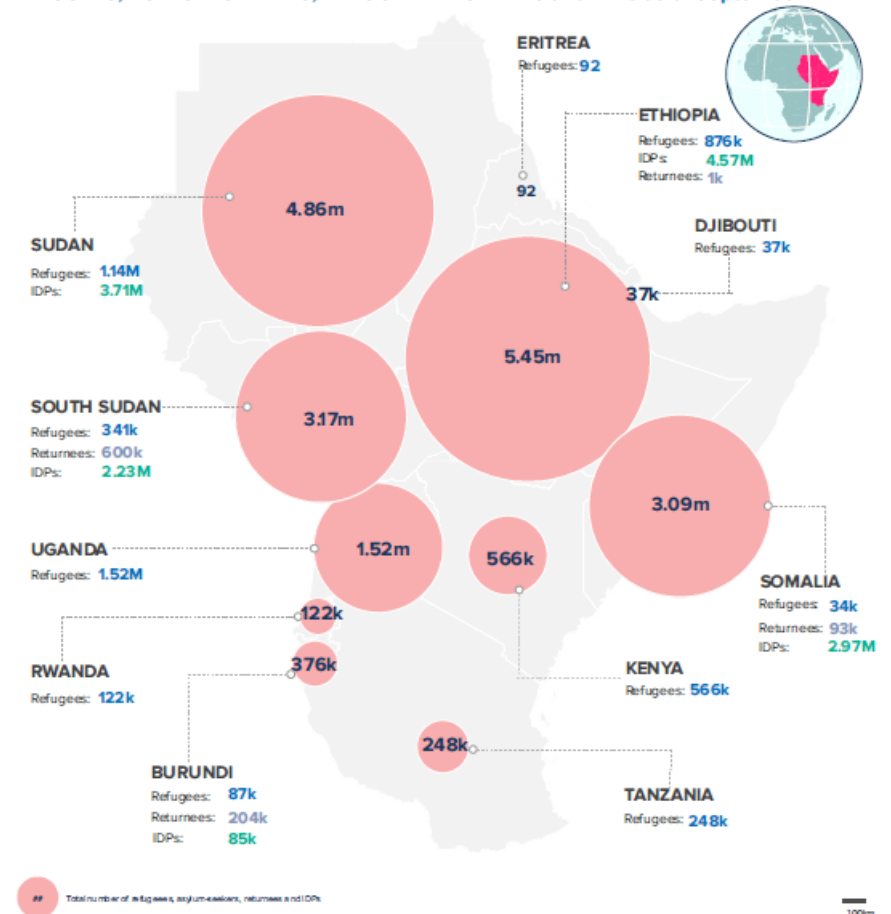
In **Somalia**, the latest UNHCR-led **Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)** report indicates that some 1.4 million individuals have been displaced internally within Somalia in 2022, including 926,000 due to the ongoing drought between January and September 2022, and 68,000 new displacements in the month of September alone. The current situation is exacerbated by insecurity, access constraints, and weak capacity of service providers, including local NGOs and authorities.

UNHCR has developed a Vulnerability Assessment (VA) tool to support a more granular level analysis of affected populations and to place the protection needs of women, children, elderly persons, and vulnerable groups at the center of the scale-up to the drought response in Somalia. The VA tool is being rolled out in all districts currently identified as Operational Priority Area 1 (OPA1) with established UNHCR and partner presence to ensure that emergency drought assistance reaches the most vulnerable households. Eligibility criteria for inclusion in assistance provision was developed by following a community-based approach through focus group discussion and key informant interviews with girls, women, boys and men within affected populations. Data collection started on 11 September with 5,888 households (approximately 35,328 individuals) assessed across Galgaduud, Mudug, and Nugaal regions by the end of September. The VA tool has been presented to clusters and to sub-national inter-cluster coordination groups, where positive feedback and interest has been expressed, and UNHCR is working towards data sharing agreements with other UN agencies to support enhanced inter-agency response.

In **Ethiopia**, UNHCR has been responding to both refugees and IDPs affected by the drought. In the Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions, the rains have already failed for five consecutive rainy seasons. Some 842,000 IDPs are drought induced according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Mechanism (DTM) figures and inter-agency assessments. The protracted conflict in Somalia worsened by the ongoing drought in the cross-border region has resulted in internal and external displacements in Ethiopia. The effects of the drought are compounded by a 50% cut in food assistance to refugees throughout the country. In **Kenya**, the Dadaab refugee camps have received some 20,000 new arrivals since January 2022, mainly from Somalia, who are part of a larger group of more than 50,000 arrival in recent years who are yet to be officially registered and fully assisted. The office has reviewed its contingency plan in the event of greater scale arrivals as the drought situation continues to deteriorate there.

In June 2022, UNHCR released a regional **Drought Response Emergency Appeal for the Horn of Africa**, requesting US\$42.6 million to address critical humanitarian needs for some 1.5 million refugees, internally displaced people and local host communities affected by the drought in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. The appeal covers the period May-December 2022 to align with the inter-agency

REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS, REFUGEE RETURNEES and IDPs as of September



drought response plans coordinated by OCHA at country level and derived from the relevant Humanitarian Response Plans. As of 30 September, UNHCR had received US\$2.3 million specifically for the drought response since May; the overall funding levels of the three country operations indicate that approximately 45% of the funds required for UNHCR's drought response are available based on unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions received this year (53% Kenya, 47% Ethiopia, 30% Somalia).

NORTHERN ETHIOPIA SITUATION:

Ethiopia: On 24 August, reports emerged of renewed fighting in the **Tigray** region between the Ethiopia National Defence Forces (ENDF) forces and Tigrayan Forces (TF) around the town of Kobo (on the Ethiopia-Eritrea border) ending a months-long ceasefire. The security situation in northern Ethiopia became more complex following this resumption of hostilities. Intensive clashes ensued on multiple fronts, especially at the towns along the borders between the Tigray region and the Amhara and Afar regions.

The renewed fighting in northern Ethiopia has had serious impacts for refugees and existing internally displaced populations while humanitarian needs are on the increase as significant new internal displacement have also been reported in all three regions.

Efforts to bring humanitarian aid into Tigray were suspended following the outbreak of fighting and the blocking of access roads. The cancellation of the UNHAS flights to Mekelle resulted in a complete lack of cash flow into the operation, affecting UNHCR's response. Due to the volatile security situation throughout Tigray including the increase in airstrikes, UNHCR field missions were suspended for some days in September, also following an announcement from the Ethiopian government that aid organizations should refrain from working in areas where the government is taking 'preventive measures.'

On 11 September, the Tigray regional government announced that it is "ready to participate in a robust peace process under the auspices of the African Union and is ready to abide by an immediate and mutually agreed cessation of hostilities in order to create a conducive atmosphere. On 14 September, the Ethiopian government said it is "committed" to the AU-led peace process aimed at ending the near two-year conflict in the north. The UN Secretary General has "encouraged the parties to engage actively with the AU-led process in good faith and without delay and to create conducive conditions for the talks to take place."

In early September, authorities in Shire advised humanitarian agencies to suspend all movements from and to Mai Tsebri town and the two Eritrean refugee camps Mai Aini and Adi Harush due to the worsening security situation in the area. However, despite the volatile security situation, UNHCR and WFP were eventually able to travel to Mai Tsebri to conduct the general food distribution for the months of September and October from 23-28 September. In total, 9,800 refugees (5,922 in Mai Aini and 3,878 in Adi Harush) received monthly food rations. WFP also delivered nutrition supplies to lactating and pregnant mothers as well as to children 6-59 months. Refugees also received one month of laundry soap supplies and additional CRIs distribution.

Sudan: The resumption of fighting in northern Ethiopia at the end of August prompted a review of preparedness measures for a potential influx in Gedaref and Kassala states. State authorities, including the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and other local officials indicate that although no sign of an influx has been observed yet, they anticipate that if an influx occurs, it could be a mix of Tigrayans, Amhara and Eritreans who could cross at a variety of locations along the border, and who would be distributed to different refugee camps in Sudan. Immediate priorities include border monitoring, prepositioning of stocks, and to ensure readiness to receive additional numbers at Tunaydbah, Um Rakuba and Babikri camps.

On 23 September, UNHCR declared an internal Level 1 emergency for Sudan due to the deteriorating situation in Ethiopia and to enable enhanced preparedness and response capacity on the ground. The Level 1 declaration for Sudan will remain in force for an initial period of six months.

BURUNDI SITUATION: By the end of September 2022, countries in the Great Lakes Region were host to 255,469 Burundian refugees. The country has experienced relative political stability since the political transition in May 2020 and the overall political, working environment and security situation have improved.

The voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees continued, with a total of 8,984 Burundian refugees returning home from January to 30 September 2022. Since 2017 UNHCR and partners have facilitated the voluntary repatriation of just over 200,000 Burundian refugees.

In Rwanda, UNHCR and partners continue to support the repatriation of Burundian refugees. A total of 30,097 Burundian refugees, (96.7% from Mahama camp), have voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in safety and dignity since 2019. Since June 2021, the pace of return has slowed due to reintegration concerns; 572 Burundian refugees have repatriated from Rwanda between January and September 2022.

In line with the Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in Tanzania, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and supported by partners, have assisted over 4,548 Burundian refugees voluntarily return home since the beginning of 2022.

In Tanzania, UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) jointly organized the first “Go-and-See” visit from 1-6 August for 18 Burundian refugees from Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. The group was represented by community leaders, religious representatives, youth, women, and elderly persons. The areas visited were Bururi, Makamba, Rumonge, and Rutana provinces in Southern Burundi. The objectives of the “Go-and-See” visit was for refugees to be able to gain first-hand information on the situation that would help them make an informed decision about voluntary return, to visit various reintegration projects in selected regions, and to share feedback with other Burundian refugees in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. The general findings showed improvement in safety and security in the provinces visited, as observed by the refugees and confirmed by the authorities. The refugees confirmed that in most of the areas visited, returnees and other people who did not flee live harmoniously and cooperate in various social aspects. The gaps seen in the local economy and social services provided are reportedly visible in rural areas. These areas are characterized by slow development efforts which discourage some refugees from returning and leads to some returnees going back to their countries of asylum.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION: The South Sudanese refugee population, the largest in the region, remain extremely vulnerable. Over 2.3 million in camps, settlements, and urban areas are living in precarious conditions, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the looming drought and food insecurity situation. After nearly a decade of conflict and despite efforts toward implementing the peace agreement, South Sudan continues to grapple with sporadic violence, chronic food insecurity and the devastating impact of major flooding.

As a result of renewed conflict in Tunja, South Sudan in August, an estimated 2,000 South Sudanese were internally displaced with the possibility that a number of these IDPs could cross the border into Sudan. In September, UNHCR and Sudan’s Commissioner for Refugees (COR) monitored the inflow of new arrivals to Al Leri in the eastern corridor of South Kordofan State. As of 30 September, a total of 1,806 individuals (348 households) had arrived in Al Leri since August. Level one registration was conducted and emergency food for new arrivals provided by WFP. UNHCR is also arranging the transportation of NFI kits to Al Leri. While COR is closely monitoring the situation at the border, the main challenge is UNHCR’s inability to access the Al Amira reception center in the Al Leri locality due to heavy rainfall and poor road network.

SOMALIA SITUATION: At the end of September 2022, there were 684,964 Somali refugees in neighbouring countries. Somalia is also host to 33,847 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Ethiopia, Yemen and Syria. In September, 172,000 new internal displacements were monitored by the [UNHCR-led Protection and Returns Monitoring Network](#) (PRMN). Of these, 101,000 were triggered by conflict and insecurity while 68,000 were related to drought or lack of livelihood and 2,700 were displaced due to other reasons.

On 20 September, UNHCR released [new guidance](#) on the eligibility for refugee status of Somalis fleeing their country. The guidance aims to assist those adjudicating international protection claims by asylum seekers from Somalia and those responsible for setting government policy on this issue. Ongoing armed conflict and widespread human rights violations continue to affect the civilian population, placing lives in danger and compelling many to leave their homes in search of safety. Insecurity and attacks against civilians continue across large parts of the country. Ethnic and social minorities, women, children, and people living with disabilities are among those targeted. UNHCR considers that others at risk include clan elders, electoral delegates, government workers and officials, police officers, off-duty soldiers, and humanitarian workers, among others. The deteriorating security situation, including human rights violations, exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, undermining the government and humanitarian actors’ ability to respond. Somalia is facing [its worst drought in 40 years](#) and there is a risk of widespread famine in the coming months. UNHCR’s new guidelines assert that States must allow people fleeing Somalia to seek safety, and that their refugee claims be assessed according to international law. Those found to be fleeing violence, human rights abuses and persecution would meet the criteria for refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention, or under regional instruments, or UNHCR’s broader mandate.

COUNTRY UPDATES

ETHIOPIA: On 9 August, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Ethiopian Government Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) [appealed](#) for US\$73m to provide food rations to over 750,000 refugees in Ethiopia, over the next six months. At the time, WFP underscored they would completely run out of food for refugees by October, leaving vulnerable families who are dependent on food assistance at risk of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, susceptibility to diseases/infection and increased protection risks.

Due to protracted funding shortfalls, WFP had already been forced to cut rations for 750,000 registered refugees living in 22 camps and five sites in hosting communities in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali and Tigray regions of Ethiopia.

Food rations for refugees in Ethiopia were first reduced by 16 percent in November 2015, by 40 percent in November 2021, and by 50 percent in June 2022. Food insecurity amongst the refugees has risen as a result of the cuts and is even further compounded by current global limitations to food availability, economic shocks, rising costs of food and energy, the fallout of COVID-19, conflict and insecurity.

The donor response to the appeal allowed WFP to announce towards the end of September that refugee food rations would return to 84% as of October or November 2022.

KENYA: As of 30 September 2022, Kenya was host to 565,843 registered refugees and asylum-seekers including 233,693 in Dadaab and 242,307 in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement. Most refugees and asylum-seekers are from Somalia and South Sudan, with smaller populations from DR Congo, Ethiopia, Burundi, Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea, and Rwanda.

WFP and UNHCR conducted Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) to assess food security, coping mechanisms and factors contributing to food and nutrient security, amongst refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab. WFP supported the Government of Kenya to conduct food security analyses in drought impacted counties, including the refugee-hosting Garissa and Turkana Counties. These two assessments are complementary to each other to build a picture of the food security situation. The JAM took place 12-16 September in Dadaab and 19-23 September in Kakuma.

Pending the resumption of registration of new arrivals, which has been suspended in Dadaab since 2016, UNHCR has undertaken a process of profiling and vulnerability screening jointly with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) of some 46,000 unregistered asylum-seekers who have arrived in the last several years. This exercise took place between May and July 2022 allowing for the unregistered asylum seeker population to start receiving food assistance. It then resumed on 19-22 September during which an additional 1,543 families consisting of 9,434 individuals were verified and family tokens issued for profiling.

RWANDA: Rwanda hosted about 122,000 refugees and asylum-seekers at the end of September 2022. The population of concern includes mainly persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (61%) and Burundi (39%).

In 2022, the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) plans to ensure that all refugees aged 16 years and above in Rwanda are in possession of valid refugee IDs. The initiative is linked to refugees' legal stay in the country and holding a refugee ID card facilitates access to assistance and services. Between July and September 2022, the National Identification Agency (NIDA) alongside government counterparts DGIE, MINEMA and UNHCR, undertook a biometric capturing exercise to support the issuance of refugee IDs. In total, over 4,400 biometrics were captured.



Mukamutega Devota, a Congolese refugee, stands outside her shop in Nyabiheke refugee camp, Rwanda. UNHCR/Rwanda.

UNHCR also continues to support Rwandan refugees returning home. So far, in 2022, 1,377 Rwandans have returned from the DRC. UNHCR collaborates with MINEMA in facilitating this process and provides assistance to Rwandan returnees in the form of reintegration cash grants, three months food package, health insurance, and documentation.

A high-level delegation from Djibouti representing various ministries visited Rwanda from 22-27 of August, to share experiences on implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The delegation was keen to learn from Rwanda's example of refugee inclusion across various sectors in keeping with the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019 and the commitments made in 2016 at the US organized Leaders' Summit on Refugees. The delegation also took the opportunity to visit the Mahama refugee camp, to better understand support provided to refugees in refugee camps in Rwanda.

SOMALIA: UNHCR Somalia and UNHCR Yemen successfully collaborated on the first Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) movement of Somali refugee returnees from Yemen since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. On 29 September, 150 Somali refugee returnees arrived safely at the Berbera port where they were received by UNHCR, partners, and Berbera Immigration authorities. The returnees were transported to the Berbera Reception Centre, which is maintained by UNHCR in partnership with Danish Refugee Council (DRC), where they were initially accommodated and registered for return assistance. In collaboration with IOM Somalia, all Somali refugee returnees from Yemen arriving through the ASR are being supported with onward transportation assistance to their final destinations in Somalia. Since September 2017, UNHCR has collaborated with IOM, governmental counterparts, and other partners working in Somalia to support 5,566 Somali refugees to return home through the ASR programme.

SUDAN: Sudan hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa and by the end of September 2022 hosted over 1.1 million refugees. South Sudanese refugees make up the majority of the population, while others have fled violence and persecution in neighbouring countries, including Eritrea and Ethiopia. Most refugees (62%) live in out-of-camp settlements, host communities and urban areas, while others (38%) stay in 24 camps (10 in East Sudan, 1 in Blue Nile State, 10 in White Nile State, 2 in East Darfur State and 1 in Central Darfur State). In addition, the country has a total population of 3.7 million internally displaced, mostly in the Darfur region that has experienced a volatile security situation for almost two decades.

In September, [UNHCR warned](#) of spiralling humanitarian needs for refugees and displaced people in Sudan as living costs have risen steeply amidst the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine, lingering impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, and extreme weather conditions resulting from the climate crisis (some 300,000 people are affected by heavy rains and flash floods). Sharp increases in food and non-food prices and shortages of essential goods including bread and fuel are putting a strain on host communities, and disproportionately impacting the forcibly displaced, especially those without any financial support. Efforts to provide lifesaving support to refugees and displaced Sudanese face immense strain because of acute underfunding. Limited support could leave many refugees and local communities without vital assistance, leaving them more prone to taking risks that could result in serious harm. As of 30 September, UNHCR had received only 37% of the US\$348.9 million needed in 2022 to deliver an effective response and provide life-saving assistance and protection amidst the growing needs.

On 6 July, UNHCR and WHO signed a Letter of Understanding to enhance health services for refugees and host communities in Sudan. Building on a [2020 Global Memorandum of Understanding](#), the agreement enacts the two agencies' first national comprehensive partnership beyond emergency responses. Sudan's health system has been struggling under several recurrent crises, with the current situation further exacerbating health and nutrition conditions for refugees and the communities which host them. Areas hosting refugees often have limited health infrastructure and suffer shortages of medical personnel and supplies. The UN agencies will also strengthen their advocacy to Sudan's government on key health issues affecting refugees, such as their full access to national health services. "Health is a fundamental right for everyone. This agreement will help us support refugees access vital health services in the country," said UNHCR's Representative in Sudan. "Increasing access to healthcare for forcibly displaced populations is one of the pledges Sudan made at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019. Therefore, this agreement is a good opportunity for UNHCR to continue its support to Sudan in meeting their commitments". Among the main joint achievements in 2022, UNHCR and WHO supported early warning systems to detect potential disease outbreaks in a timely manner, in order to effect swift action and avoid further spread. The agencies continue to provide medicines and medical supplies to primary health facilities in refugee locations across the country, with about 32 such facilities also accessible by local populations.

SOUTH SUDAN: South Sudan hosted a total of 341,032 refugees and asylum-seekers by the end of September 2022, mainly from Sudan and the DRC and has over 2.2 million IDPs. Additionally, about 2.3 million South Sudanese are refugees in the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan has raised concern about the latest round of violence in Upper Nile State, and its consequences on civilians. On 7 September, fighting erupted near Adidiang, where several thousands of the displaced had taken refuge, leading to civilian deaths, injuries, and further displacement. In a [statement](#), the Humanitarian Coordinator called on the parties to remember their obligations under International Law and ensure civilians are protected, no matter where they are. She said all partners are engaged in a race against time to save those at risk of drowning in their haste to flee the violence amid unconfirmed reports that about 300 people have been killed in the attacks. According to the UN, initial reports describe unimaginable scenes of Adidiang set ablaze, humanitarian structures established as recently as two weeks ago destroyed, and civilians fleeing the fighting by canoes and boats, leading to several people drowning.

On 25 September, three weeks after the attack on the Adidiang IDP site, UNHCR led an Inter-Agency mission to the recently deserted site. The joint mission between UNMISS and humanitarian organizations was to assess the impact of the recent conflicts and the general humanitarian situation at the site. During the one hour walk-around, in what was described as a "ghost site", the mission team could assess the magnitude of the destructions. Most shelters that were constructed and occupied before the 7 September attack had been ransacked. Plastic sheets and other roofing materials were also removed. Humanitarian partners such as UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, OCHA, IMC, and War Child Holland, as well as UNMISS-UNDSS and Patrol and Riverine units, were all represented during the mission.

On 9 September, South Sudan's government declared flood-affected parts of the country as national disaster areas and appealed for assistance. The appeal came after torrential rains in the Upper Nile and Bahr el-Ghazal regions. The Government said the floods have displaced thousands of people and claimed hundreds of lives. President Salva Kiir also appealed to humanitarian partners to provide short-term assistance to people affected by floods in the country. The president directed the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to come up with short-term mitigation measures for the affected families. Since the beginning of the rainy season in May, heavy rains have swelled and burst riverbanks, flooding settlements and displacing thousands of people to higher grounds in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Unity, Warrap, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and now some parts of Western Equatoria State.



Severe clashes in Tonga, South Sudan, have forced 39,000 people to flee in Upper Nile & Jonglei states. UNHCR, together with partners, have been on the ground from the start to provide protection, core relief items & shelter for visibly traumatized civilians caught up in the violence. UNHCR/South Sudan.

TANZANIA: By September 2022, Tanzania hosted 248,244 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Burundi and the DRC and most 84% (207,811) reside in the Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in the country's Kigoma region.

In August, UNHCR's High Commissioner [undertook a visit](#) to the United Republic of Tanzania and called for more donor support for solutions, including sustainable voluntary returns. During his three-day visit, the High Commissioner met with Tanzania's President, and discussed the importance of creating favourable conditions for the return of Burundian refugees, while ensuring all refugees in Tanzania are protected and assisted. He commended Tanzania and its people for their longstanding history of welcoming and hosting refugees, as well as efforts in advancing protection and solutions for refugees in the country, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

UGANDA: As at the end of September 2022, the registered refugee and asylum-seeker population stood at over 1.52 million.

The Ministry of Health declared an Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in Mubende and Kyegegwa districts on 20 September. None of the refugees have tested positive to date. The Uganda Refugee Ebola Preparedness and Response Plan (UREPRP) has been developed by the Refugee Health Working Group, which UNHCR co-leads, to support coordination of the response. UNHCR is focusing its efforts to support daily task force meetings at the settlement and district level, intensify surveillance and laboratory capacities, facilitate case management by setting up isolation facilities and training health staff, provide support to the Ministry of Health to roll out the trial vaccine, strengthen wash and infection prevention and control, provide psycho-social support and risk communication.

Uganda continued to receive new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan, through the Southwestern and Northern borders. Cumulatively, over 110,000 new arrivals (some 36,000 from South Sudan, 74,000 from DR Congo) have entered Uganda through the border points between January and September 2022.

Uganda has also been recently affected by results of climate change. There are ten refugee settlements in Adjumani districts that have been impacted by flooding. To date, approximately 10,280 individuals in 1,176 households have been impacted, with damage mainly to family houses and latrines that have been destroyed or flooded. Another 381 households in Palorinya settlement, Moyo district, have also been affected by the floods. Cash Based Interventions will be used to provide support to the affected individuals and households.

REGIONAL UPDATES

Updates from the Office of the UNHCR Special Envoy (SE) for the Horn of Africa: The SE engaged with various private sector organizations as part of his mandate to mobilize resources. He met with the CEO of Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) who emphasized the Bank's interest in establishing a long-term partnership with consistent engagement with UNHCR as well as willingness to explore opportunities to include refugees in Kenya in their Foundation's educational and livelihood programmes including sponsoring UNHCR's fund raising events. The SE also met with Islamic Philanthropy Champions to discuss the 2023 Ramadan fundraising strategy and the Zakat Fatwa in relation to Refugee Zakat Fund for refugees in Kenya. The Chairman of the National Muslim Leaders Forum (NAMLEF) underscored the long-standing relationship between NAMLEF and UNHCR and highlighted the importance of communicating how UNHCR's programmes support both refugees and host communities. Potential influential people from the Muslim community were proposed to form a Council for the Ramadhan initiative and a planning meeting for the Ramadhan fundraising event was agreed upon.

UNHCR, AfDB, IGAD and EAC launch project to enhance investment climate in refugee and IDP-hosting and return areas in the East, Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region: On 20 July, UNHCR, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the East African Community (EAC), [launched a regional project](#) that seeks to establish a mechanism for enhancing the investment climate in displacement affected areas in the region. Funded by AfDB for an amount of US\$ 2 million through the Transition Support Facility, the project "*Regional Program on Enhancing the Investment Climate for the Economic Empowerment of Refugee, Returnee and Host/Return Community Women in the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region*" will address barriers that hinder the economic empowerment of refugees, returnees and their host communities. The project will also identify sectors of competitive advantage for investment and trade in selected refugee and IDP-hosting and return areas. Consultations were held with key stakeholders in July through September to identify specific sectors that require new and additional private sector investment. A study that will look into specific hindrances to trade, entrepreneurship, and employment, as well as analyze the economic potential of target locations, will also be conducted. Regional bodies IGAD and EAC, participating member states, as well as local displaced and host populations, will work together to strengthen a framework for cooperation on how to improve the investment climate in target areas, and improve national and regional capacities on investment climate reform, including financial inclusion of displaced populations. The project will target refugee and return-hosting areas in ten countries in the region, namely Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Preparatory expert discussion with IGAD Member states on the Kampala Declaration: On 13-14 September, UNHCR took part in an expert discussion in Addis Ababa, with IGAD Member states on the Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihood and self-reliance for refugees, returnees, and host communities. The meeting was organized in preparation for a regional stocktaking meeting planned for October. The meeting highlighted the progress made by IGAD member states with regards to the implementation of the Kampala Declaration. It focused on four thematic areas: sustainable alternative energy, financial inclusion, market linkages and value chain supply, as well as digital literacy and connectivity. The UNHCR mission participants were also able to exchange with UNHCR country office colleagues that had also travelled to further understand challenges, opportunities for livelihoods projects and set priorities on financial inclusion.

South Sudan/Sudan Solutions Initiative: On 27 September, the Regional Bureau hosted a regional stakeholders briefing for UN Regional Directors, on UNHCR support to the [Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan](#). The purpose of the meeting was to provide an update on UNHCR support; seek their views and inputs on the Solutions Initiative and UNHCR's support to it; and to explore opportunities for enhanced collaboration between UNHCR and the various stakeholders on the Solutions Initiative. The Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan is one of the flagship activities of the [IGAD Support Platform](#) launched in October 2020. The Solutions Initiative is aimed at galvanizing a stronger collective response to supporting durable solutions. It also seeks to strengthen asylum by addressing the humanitarian, development and peace related needs in communities affected by forced displacement in and from Sudan and South Sudan.

Economic Inclusion Working Group Sessions: The Working Group is a platform to exchange on economic inclusion for displaced populations for members of regional INGOs, UN agencies, IFIs, CSOs, and research institutes across the humanitarian-development nexus in Eastern Africa. It stimulates discussions, research, and sharing of best practices related to the livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugee, returnees, other persons in displacement and their host communities. It is an open platform for discussion of partners advocating, researching, investing and realizing projects that strengthen self-reliance and resilience, reduce the need of assistance, contribute to economies, increase protection and enhance durable solutions. On 7 July, discussions were focused on the potential of an urban response to protracted displacement to assess how cities can foster displaced people's self-reliance and local integration, while benefitting host governments and communities. Ethiopia and Kenya were used as examples from the EHAGL region. The discussions held on 1 September focused on livelihoods and financial inclusion in the Humanitarian Development Nexus. *Visit the [Knowledge exchange platform](#) for presentations, publications and calendar of events.*

Regional COVID-19 update: The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the health and wellbeing of Persons of Concern (POC) and host communities in the region. As of 30 September 2022, there were 12,808 confirmed COVID-19 cases among Persons of Concern (POCs) in the 11 countries in the EHAGL region. Since the roll-out of the vaccination process, a total of 869,351 vaccine doses have been administered to refugees in the region, with 666,735 of those vaccinated receiving at least one vaccine dose.

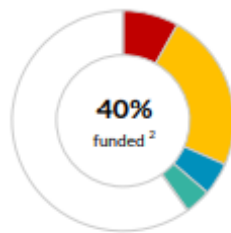
Financial Information

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 754 million** as of 29 September 2022.



\$ 1.880 billion
 UNHCR's financial requirements 2022 ¹



FUNDING UPDATE | 2022

EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES
 as of 29 September 2022

CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	41,000,000	412,708,372	578,489	454,286,861
European Union	-	-	-	26,017,533	26,017,533
Netherlands	-	-	7,023,972	13,564,788	20,588,760
Denmark	-	17,374,645	-	2,235,621	19,610,266
Japan	-	656,599	6,000,000	8,953,738	15,610,337
Canada	-	5,494,505	6,711,146	484,646	12,690,298
Sweden	-	-	11,118,170	-	11,118,170
Industria de Diseño Textil S.A. (Inditex)	-	-	-	10,129,689	10,129,689
Germany	-	8,074,193	-	1,382,759	9,456,952
United Kingdom	-	-	-	8,833,697	8,833,697
CERF	-	-	-	8,189,998	8,189,998
Republic of Korea	-	-	3,322,754	1,850,667	5,173,421
Qatar	-	-	-	5,164,251	5,164,251
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Switzerland	-	-	4,605,937	113,032	4,718,969
Italy	-	-	-	4,531,085	4,531,085
USA for UNHCR	-	29,746	-	4,078,533	4,108,279
Hanesbrands Inc.	-	-	-	3,968,719	3,968,719
IKEA Foundation	-	-	-	3,780,437	3,780,437
World Diabetes Foundation	-	-	-	3,320,143	3,320,143
Country-Based Pooled Funds	-	-	-	3,200,000	3,200,000
UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe	-	1,683,848	1,091,121	372,150	3,147,119
UN Peacebuilding Fund	-	-	-	2,739,881	2,739,881
Combe Incorporated	-	-	-	2,436,417	2,436,417
Ireland	-	-	-	2,288,917	2,288,917
H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB	-	-	-	2,100,696	2,100,696
France	-	-	2,065,217	-	2,065,217
Education Cannot Wait	-	-	-	1,982,543	1,982,543
Remon L Vos	-	-	-	1,612,747	1,612,747
Spain	-	-	36,152	1,349,969	1,386,120
Norway	-	-	1,036,377	215,862	1,252,239
African Development Bank Group	-	-	-	1,106,611	1,106,611
"la Caixa" Banking Foundation	-	-	-	1,089,640	1,089,640
The Big Heart Foundation	-	-	-	1,062,306	1,062,306
Sheikh Eid Bin Mohammad Al Thani Charitable Foundation	-	-	-	994,821	994,821
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	-	915	947,166	948,081
UN MPTF South Sudan Rsrtrf	-	-	-	797,322	797,322
United Nations Foundation	-	-	-	700,000	700,000
UN Children Fund	-	-	-	663,239	663,239
Band Aid	-	-	-	611,247	611,247

IGAD	-	55,035	523,637	18,346	597,018
Spotlight Initiative	-	-	-	595,711	595,711
The Mastercard Foundation	-	-	-	469,496	469,496
Luxembourg	-	-	466,200	-	466,200
Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. (UNIQLO)	-	-	-	431,308	431,308
Usine Foundation	-	-	-	431,034	431,034
Solvatten	-	-	-	393,017	393,017
Profuturo	-	-	-	350,211	350,211
Stiftung Auxilium	-	-	-	329,954	329,954
UPS Corporate	-	-	-	319,500	319,500
Australia for UNHCR	-	-	177,214	100,000	277,214
España con ACNUR	-	13,591	175,000	41,973	230,564
Iceland	-	-	226,074	-	226,074
Morneau Shepell (Lifeworks Ltd.)	-	-	-	223,033	223,033
MasterCard International Incorporated	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	-	-	10,525	161,920	172,445
Hope Health Action	-	-	-	113,270	113,270
Laboratorios Vifias	-	-	-	106,428	106,428
UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan	-	-	-	76,101	76,101
Migration MPTF	-	-	-	38,000	38,000
Other private donors	-	479,444	198,452	45,743	723,639
Sub-total	-	74,861,606	457,497,234	142,894,405	675,253,246
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	71,109,814	14,913,156	(17,042,281)	10,052,496	79,033,184
Total	71,109,814	89,774,762	440,454,953	152,946,901	754,286,430

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 29.3 million | Private donors USA 14.2 million | Japan 13.8 million | Private donors Germany 9.6 million | Canada 7.8 million | Private donors Australia 7.4 million | Private donors Denmark 2.1 million
 Norway | Jersey | Private donors

■ UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 99.3 million | Norway 72.5 million | Private donors Spain 51 million | Private donors Japan 40.9 million | United Kingdom 40.1 million | Netherlands 37.2 million | Denmark 35.6 million | Germany 27 million | Private donors USA 26.2 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.6 million | Japan 21.7 million | France 18.5 million | Switzerland 18.4 million | Private donors Italy 14.5 million | Belgium 11.9 million | Ireland 11.8 million | Private donors Canada 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 10.4 million | Italy 10 million

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | Morocco | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | 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 (40%) and total funding amount (\$754,286,430) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$1,125,899,160 representing 60% 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>

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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

Kabami Kalumiya, Reporting Officer, Regional Bureau for the East, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, Nairobi – kalumiya@unhcr.org