

East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region

April – June 2023



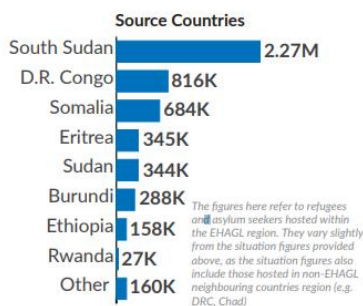
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Together with community volunteers and partners, UNHCR is distributing core relief items in Wadi Halfa, Northern Sudan, to Sudanese families displaced by the ongoing conflict. These kits include much-needed shelter materials, kitchen sets, solar lamps, and blankets. © UNHCR/Rached Cherif

KEY FIGURES (AS OF 27 JUNE 2023)

5.09M Refugees and Asylum-seekers
12.22M Internally Displaced Persons
63,237 Refugee Returnees in 2023

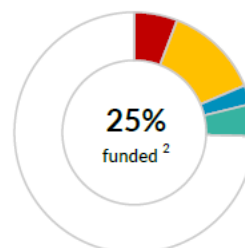
REFUGEES & ASYLUM SEEKERS TOTALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



FUNDING UPDATE (AS OF 27 JUNE 2023)

USD 2.1 Billion

2023 financial requirements for the EHAGL region



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

EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES

as of 27 June 2023

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) region currently hosts 5.09 million refugees and asylum-seekers, at the end of 30 June 2023. The majority of these refugees are from South Sudan, with 2.27 million people having fled. Additionally, a further 12.22 million people are internally displaced in the region as a result of conflict and natural disasters. A total of 63,237 refugees were documented as having returned to their countries of origin between January and June 2023.

The region continues to bear the effects of conflict and insecurity further compounded by the concerning effects of climate change. During this quarter, the region was particularly affected by the outbreak of violence in Sudan in April. Thousands have been displaced into Chad, Central Africa Republic, Ethiopia, Egypt and South Sudan. Additionally, the continuing conflict in Las Caanood has also led to additional displacements into Ethiopia and within Somalia.

UNHCR, together with partners, continues to provide protection and lifesaving assistance to forcibly displaced populations within the region.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

SITUATIONAL UPDATES

SUDAN SITUATION: Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, large numbers of civilians have been forced to flee various locations in Sudan. This includes people who were already internally displaced and refugees from other countries who had sought safety in Sudan. Hundreds of thousands of people have fled into neighbouring countries or returned home in adverse circumstances – notably to the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan while others self-relocated within Sudan. By end of June, there were an estimated 2.2 million forcibly displaced due to the recent outbreak of conflict in Sudan, including over 1.6 million internally and some 535,000 to neighbouring countries notably Chad, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia and South Sudan. For latest figures, visit the [data portal](#).

New asylum-seekers, refugees, refugee returnees and other arrivals' most urgent needs identified to date are water, food, shelter, health, and core relief items. In terms of protection, the current priority activities are the registration of new arrivals, relocation away from border areas, identification of vulnerable families and persons with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

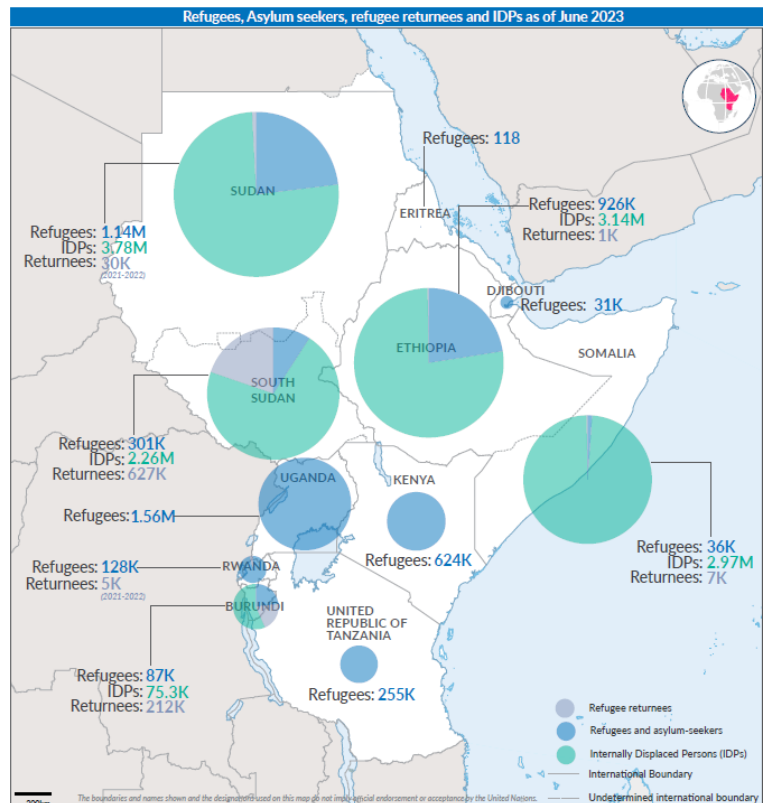
On 17 May, UNHCR's High Commissioner announced the declaration of a UNHCR Level 2 Emergency for the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. The Level 2 declaration will remain in force for six months and expire automatically on 16 November 2023, with an extension under exceptional circumstances.

On 19 June, the international community pledged \$1.5 billion to tackle the emergency in Sudan and neighbouring countries. UN High Commissioner for Refugees, [Filippo Grandi](#), said: " Since mid-April, we have seen senseless, brutal fighting and attacks in Sudan, forcing millions to flee for their lives to wherever they can find safety. The commitment shown today by donors to those affected comes just in time, as our resources for the situation are dwindling. The pledges will save lives and help alleviate some hardship. Ultimately, of course, only a durable peace will allow the Sudanese to restart their lives."

On 17 June, an updated version of the [Sudan Emergency Refugee Response Plan - May to October 2023 \(Revised June 2023\)](#) was published replacing the version published on 17 May 2023. The updated version reflects increased population planning figures and associated budget requirements for Chad. The planning figures for the Central African Republic were slightly adjusted (proportion of refugees vs. refugee returnees projected), without any change to the budget requirements. These adjustments were made to already reflect the current situation on the ground especially with planning figures in Chad already having been exceeded.

UNHCR's Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal was also revised in line with the revision to the RRP. The revised Supplementary Appeal is available [here](#).

DROUGHT SITUATION: The Horn of Africa continues to face a severe humanitarian crisis, with millions of people in need of assistance due to a combination of drought, flooding, conflict, and inability to provide for basic needs. The region has been hit by a series of droughts in recent years, leading to crop failure and a lack of water and food. The region has also been hit by heavy rains



in recent months leading to flooding which has caused widespread destruction and displacement exacerbating humanitarian needs. The floods have also led to further health risks, including concerns regarding water borne diseases.

In recent months, according to [UNHCR's drought dashboard](#) of displacement affected populations, by the end of June 2023, over 2 million had been internally displaced in Somalia and Ethiopia, while over 254,000 new refugee and asylum-seekers have crossed into drought affected areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia since January 2022.

In Somalia, moderate to heavy rains caused flash floods and riverine flooding in many areas across Somalia. With the Shabelle River busting its banks, widespread flooding was reported in Beletweyne and surrounding areas. Despite reports of localized flooding, additional rainfall is needed to recover from the ongoing drought. Although the flood water had started to recede by the end of May, persistent waterlogging prevented the return of many displaced individuals and increased the risk of waterborne diseases. This downpour brought respite from the extreme drought conditions, yet sustained rainfall is needed to successfully reverse the impact of the historic drought.

UNHCR finalized the UNHCR Somalia Helpline/Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to improve and streamline UNHCR's mechanism of receiving, managing and responding to feedback provided by the affected communities. The CFM SOP will support UNHCR's response to the emergency drought and flood response by better enabling affected communities to report urgent issues related to assistance and services, follow-up on case related queries, report incidents of fraud and corruption, as well as attempted, actual, or potential aid diversion, or obtain general information and advice.

In collaboration with authorities and partners, UNHCR continued to provide vital protection assistance to vulnerable IDPs and host communities affected by conflict, flooding, and drought. In response to the flood, UNHCR distributed 2,000 core-relief item kits in Bardheere, Gedo region. The people displaced by flooding in Beletweyne, Hiran region, were also provided with emergency food assistance, dignity kits to the women and girls of reproductive age, and clean water. In addition, solar lamps were distributed to vulnerable women, the elderly, persons with specific needs and GBV survivors. UNHCR through its partner offered training to 50 humanitarian partners and government counterparts to help improve coordination of protection response. In Beletweyne, UNHCR, through its partner, conducted three IDP site-level community protection risk assessments to inform humanitarian assistance planning and protection mainstreaming.

In Ethiopia, thousands of people displaced by floods brought on by the rains from March to May are still waiting for assistance in the Somali region. Due to lack of sufficient funds and resources very limited response has reached communities out of the more than 37,000 flood affected families in the region. Furthermore, the floods damaged roads and bridges impacting the possibility to access services for IDPs. The pause in food aid, and inflated food prices especially in cereals (by an estimated 35 per cent) due to growing imbalance between supply and demand among affected populations, are negatively affecting those struggling to recover from consecutive droughts. Acute malnutrition in the Somali region remains at emergency level with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) over 15 per cent, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) over 2 per cent, with Afder Zone showing one of the highest levels at 21.9 per cent, according to the Nutrition Cluster. The nutrition situation outlook in the short-term to medium term (six months) is less likely to improve as it will take some time for drought-affected population to recover ([OCHA Situation Report July 2023](#)).

UNHCR's sub-office in Jijiga, in collaboration with the Somali Region Disaster and Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) provided support to IDP communities in Shabelle and Korahe zones, aimed at assisting early recovery from the effects of drought and the recent floods. Through the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), 4,118 persons were provided with multi-purpose cash with each family receiving ETB 7,700 (equivalent to USD 143). In addition, 16,881 individuals received emergency shelter, NFI kits and clothes.

In the Oromia Region, UNHCR disbursed ETB 10,304,000 (equivalent to USD 190,815) to 1,340 drought affected families in four woredas of East and West Hararghe zones through CBE to cover their basic needs. The disbursed cash has two types (multipurpose and drought-early recovery) with each family receiving ETB 6,900 (equivalent to USD 128).

Following significant rains in the drought-affected areas, two woredas from West and East Hararghe were selected by the food and agricultural cluster for their potential in early recovery and accessibility of agricultural input. 1,200 individuals of 200 families received ETB 12,190 (equivalent to USD 226) to procure fertilizers and early maturing variety of crops that are suitable for the area.

In Kenya, the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) region continued to face immense humanitarian needs following five consecutive below-average rainy seasons. Additionally, the long rains in most arid counties led to flash floods which had negative impacts on the local livelihoods and critical facilities like roads. Despite the impact of the March-April-May (MAM) rainfall season 17 counties, including Garissa, where the Dadaab refugee camps are located, reported normal drought phase situation. Additionally, the long rains in most arid counties led to flash floods which had negative impacts on the local livelihoods and critical facilities like roads.

To enhance access to health and nutrition services, UNHCR and partners continue to create awareness on available services among new arrivals. For populations settling in the outskirts of Dadaab, outposts, and outreach services continue to be provided to improve coverage and reduce morbidity and mortality. Medical outreach services provide malnutrition screening, immunization, treatment of common ailments, antenatal care, deworming and referrals for those requiring admission or specialized care. Surveillance activities were intensified, as the new arrivals continue to come into the camps, especially for polio, measles, chikungunya, and dengue fever. Coordination engagements of all stakeholders remain in place for effective responses in terms of prevention and control of disease outbreaks. Monthly blood drives continue to be conducted to boost stocks of safe blood and blood products in partnership with the Ministry of Health for screening.

UNHCR's health partners continued to intensify the search for active cases through community screening and outreach services for those settled in the outskirts of the camps, for malnutrition screening, immunization, and vitamin A supplementation, as well as for referrals to service points in the health system.

See *UNHCR's Drought Update June 2023* [here](#).

NORTHERN ETHIOPIA SITUATION:

Ethiopia: The general security situation in most parts of Tigray remain calm with some inaccessible areas in Southern and Eastern zones. Shire operation areas remained calm. In Afar, there were major security concerns related to intercommunal violence due to disputed land. Return efforts have been ongoing in northern Ethiopia, however security and protection issues often arise.

UNHCR in Gondar (Amhara region) has been responding to the influx of displaced persons from Sudan. UNHCR's response consisted of the identification and screening of refugees recognized in Sudan and asylum seekers as well as the establishment of a protection desk to attend to varied protection issues presented by the displaced. In addition, UNHCR is developing a transit site allocated by the authorities in Mandefiro Terara, (6km from the border) for the relocation of refugees and asylum seekers.

Sudan: Since the conflict began in Sudan, the security situation in Gedaref has remained relatively calm. In April, there was a drop of over 80% in the number of new arrivals compared to the previous month, with a total of 27 new arrivals recorded in Gedaref, Eastern Sudan. In the month of May, no new arrivals were recorded by the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) at border crossing points and reception centers. This abrupt and complete cessation of movement into Sudan is attributed to the ongoing conflict and the general security situation in the country. At the same time, there was a spike in secondary displacement, primarily from Khartoum to different locations in eastern Sudan. During the month of May, an estimated 9,631 refugees and asylum-seekers (4,378 families) self-relocated to Wad Medani (some 5,000 people) in Al Jazirah state and different locations in Gedaref state, including Um Gulja (4,024), Um Gargour (252), Um Rakuba (203) and Tunaydbah (152).

Limited access to cash, shortage of fuel and supply chain disruptions remain key challenges which affect the ability of UNHCR and partners to deliver protection and assistance to persons of concern. In addition, the frequent network disruptions have rendered communication very difficult. Moreover, the influx of thousands of refugees and asylum seekers to Gedaref from Khartoum and other unsafe areas has added further pressure on already strained operational resources.

The deteriorating socio-economic conditions, loss of livelihoods and the surge in inflation have intensified hardship for displaced people and host communities alike. This, in turn, has further aggravated protection risks, including sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence and human trafficking. Refugees have voiced concerns about the impact of the ongoing conflict on their safety and security and expressed anxiety about their future in Sudan. This in part caused some Ethiopian refugees to start self-mobilizing for returns, particularly those in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba camps. UNHCR observed a series of intra-communal meetings between refugee leaders and community members where the topic of returns was reportedly discussed. This mobilization escalated in the last week of May into peaceful demonstrations by refugees in Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba whereby they called on the international community to facilitate their return to Ethiopia. On top of this, the arrival of the rainy season with heavy rainstorms and strong winds has already caused significant damage in the camps, pushing the operation in a race against time to respond to ever growing needs.

See *UNHCR's Northern Ethiopia situation update May 2023* [here](#).

BURUNDI SITUATION: By the end of June 2023, countries in the Great Lakes Region were host to 333,794 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.

UNHCR and partners have been facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees since 2017. More than 211,000 Burundian refugees had been recorded as having returned by the end of June 2023. The majority are returning from Tanzania, followed by Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and other countries in the region. These returns take place under the framework of the Tripartite Agreements between the Government of Burundi, the Governments of countries of asylum, and UNHCR, with all parties having committed to respect the voluntary nature of these returns.

Upon arrival of returnees in their areas of return, UNHCR and its partners have been conducting follow-up activities to review their level of reintegration. Monitoring data indicates a low capacity of returnees' access to basic social services, which makes some refugees remaining in countries of asylum 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 major challenge. In addition, over 70 percent 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.

The enrolment rate of school going children this year decreased to 50% compared to 52% in 2022 during the same period. The decrease is due to the fact that the majority of the children arrived during the second semester and experienced difficulties in enrolling and adapting to the Burundian education system.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION: The South Sudanese refugee population, the largest in the region, remains extremely vulnerable. There are 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees in camps, settlements, and urban areas living in precarious conditions, exacerbated by the lasting economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the looming drought and food insecurity situation. As of 30 June

2023, 882,765 of the refugee population was hosted in Uganda, 808,336¹ in Sudan, 416,881 in Ethiopia, 163,363 in Kenya and 56,950 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Despite considerable challenges, there remain signs of hope within South Sudan. Formerly displaced people – including both IDPs and refugees – have started to return home. Over 627,000 former refugees have returned to South Sudan since the 2018 peace agreement. Pockets of Hope is an area-based collaboration between returning refugees/IDPs, host community, government, and partners working to ensure access to basic services, create sustainable livelihood opportunities and promote economic self-reliance in areas of return.

Notable highlights include the construction or rehabilitation of key community infrastructure such as new community centres in Torit and Magwi, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) offices in Torit and Wau, classrooms in Kinji Primary School in Yei, Youth & Women's Centres in Agoro, several wards in Yei Civil Hospital, a Maternity Centre in Jamara, and a Primary Health Care Centre in Raja.

SOMALIA SITUATION: At the end of June 2023, there were 730,740 Somali refugees in neighbouring countries. According to UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN), 526,000 new internal displacements were recorded between April to June 2023 including 285,000 because of floods, 123,000 due to drought and 102,000 due to conflict. Somalia currently has a total of 2.97 million internally displaced mainly due to conflict and natural disasters.

UNHCR continues to operate in an extremely challenging context in Somalia due to insecurity and climate change. Better than expected rainfall and responses from the local population, authorities, and the humanitarian community have averted the worst outcomes of the drought; yet the situation is still worrisome. Exacerbated by floods caused by the April to June rains, long-term displacements, renewed conflict and security operations, and access constraints, humanitarian needs remained high.

In May, figures recorded by UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), showed that conflict was among the main causes of displacement between 1 January and 10 May this year, while over 408,000 people were displaced by floods engulfing their villages and another 312,000 people by ravaging drought. Most fled to the regions of Hiraan in central Somalia and Gedo, in southern Somalia. A toxic mix of conflict, severe drought and devastating floods has forced more than 1 million people in Somalia to flee their homes in around 130 days – a record rate of displacement for the country. Food, shelter, and protection services, including child protection and prevention of gender-based violence, are among people's urgent needs.

LAS CAANOOD SITUATION: The outbreak of violence in the Somali city of Las Caanood in early February triggered mass displacement of civilians including across the border into Ethiopia. Since the first week of February 2023 an estimated 91,000 newly arrived refugees have been preregistered in the Doolo Zone of Somali Region in Ethiopia. The general situation in Las Caanood reportedly remains tense and according to the National Displacement and Refugee Agency (NDRA) an estimated 196,000 have been displaced in the Sool Region of Somalia. Large swaths of land continue to be under the control of non-state armed groups (NSAG) and inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and armed conflict. Furthermore, tensions remained elevated in Las Caanood, with periods of general calm interspersed by intermittent skirmishes between the Somaliland security forces and the armed Dhulbahante clan members. There were calls for unconditional cessation of hostilities in Las Caanood by international partners, and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) also invited clan leaders from Las Caanood to deescalate tensions.

On 7 June, the members of the UN Security Council expressed concern about the ongoing violence in Las Caanood, situated in the Sool region of Northern Somalia, which has led to a large number of civilian casualties and displacement. They called on all parties to reach a ceasefire agreement urgently and encouraged inclusive dialogue and peaceful dispute resolution and called on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) to provide further support in accordance with its mandate, including through engaging with all parties where necessary. The members of the Security Council expressed concern about the impact of the violence on the humanitarian situation in Las Caanood and the Sool region, compounding the displacement and hardship caused by the drought in 2022. They called on all parties to allow and facilitate the rapid and unhindered provision of humanitarian assistance.

Around 100,000 Somalis fled the violence in Las Caanood to Ethiopia. The Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR and partners have been responding through an integrated, all-of-society approach, and providing targeted assistance to those opting to integrate in host communities. Ethiopia authorities allocated 400 hectares of land by to set up a settlement in Mirqaan. Transfer of newly arrived refugees from border areas to Mirqaan, Bokh District commenced in April.

UNHCR and partners were providing 10 litres of water per person per day to 11,000 Somali refugees at Mirqaan. This is significantly lower than the emergency threshold of 20 litres per person per day, and UNHCR and partners are working to bring it to an acceptable level with a plan to repair and strengthen existing water systems and drill new boreholes in Mirqaan as a sustainable solution. A total of 58 communal latrines were built at the site, while construction of additional 20 latrines was ongoing.

UNHCR and partners set up 1,200 emergency shelters in Mirqaan, to accommodate new arrivals from the Las Caanod area of Somalia. This brings the total number of emergency shelters erected to 3,300. In addition, 24 communal hangars were erected to temporary host refugees until they move to family tents.

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

¹ Figures as of 31 March 2023

In June, UNHCR carried out a mission to Sool region covering Buhoodle, Kalabaydh, Boame and Taleh districts, to conduct onsite monitoring for distribution of dignity kits and multipurpose cash in response to the displacement. In Hargeisa, the two protection desks in Widwid and Yagoori continued to provide protection services to conflict displaced persons in Las Caanood with referrals to different service providers and one-time emergency cash assistance was provided. The two Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Protection desks in Kalabaydh and Buhoodle provided one-time cash assistance and medical support as well as psychosocial support, counselling and referrals services to the affected population respectively.

COUNTRY UPDATES

DJIBOUTI: Djibouti hosted about 30,000 refugees and asylum-seekers as of the end of June 2023. The population of concern includes mainly persons from the Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen, Eritrea and others.

A total of 56 refugee students have been admitted to the University of Djibouti for the 2022/2023 academic year. Thanks to the commitments made by the Djiboutian government under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), access for refugee children to all levels of education is now a reality.

Continuous registration has officially resumed. A total of 66 new arrivals, including one Sudanese asylum seeker, were registered during the period under review. Among new arrivals, 26 newborns were registered.

In April 2023, UNHCR facilitated the release from detention of 36 people (16 adult women and 20 children) under its mandate. These people had been transported from Djibouti to the border with Ethiopia (Guelileh) as part of a round-up operation carried out by the Ministry of the Interior. In possession of refugee documents, they were escorted the same day in police vehicles to their official places of residence (Ali-Addeh and Holl-Holl).

Between September 2021 and April 2023, a total of 412 birth declarations were signed and handed over to the sub-prefecture of the village of Ali-Addeh for the establishment of birth certificates for the village's refugee children. Regarding the birth declarations of refugee children from the village of Holl-Holl, a close follow-up is in place to ensure that their birth certificates are also signed.

Basic protection services such as reception, follow-up, and referral of individual cases, as well as referral to the relevant services, officially resumed their course last May. A total of over 239 individual cases were received, given regular and appropriate advice, and referred to the relevant services. Complaints mainly concerned requests for resettlement in a third country, the addition of newborn babies, assistance with basic needs, medical assistance, and the correction of biographical data on documents.

ETHIOPIA: Ethiopia is the third largest refugee hosting country in Africa, home to over 926,000 refugees and asylum seekers—mainly from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea. Ethiopia continues to face substantial humanitarian challenges, with conflict, inflation and high food prices, and climate shocks driving millions into displacement.

Following the recent outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan and earlier in the year in Las Caanood, Somalia, Ethiopia continued to generously 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. UNHCR and partners also pursue solutions from the onset by reinforcing existing services and systems to facilitate the inclusion of refugees in national systems, but also to benefit the communities hosting them.

A National Stakeholder Workshop was jointly organized by RRS and UNHCR on 15 June 2023, to take stock of processes, best practices, challenges and supports, and future engagements that will be tabled in December 2023 at the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in Geneva. The event brought together representatives from the Government of Ethiopia's line ministries, Departments, and Agencies, as well as UN agencies, embassies, donors and humanitarian/ development partners supporting the refugee response in Ethiopia. The event provided an opportunity to also exchange on efforts made by other countries towards advancing inclusion, challenges encountered and called for innovative approaches and additional support to tackle the growing burden of forced displacement in the region and globally. Read the recently published [GRF Pledge Progress Report for Ethiopia](#) for more details.

UNHCR and partners provided hot meals to over 17,600 new arrivals from Sudan, both at the Metema and Kurmuk transit sites, as well as at the Kumer site in Metema. Based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessment, the Global Acute Malnutrition rates in Kurmuk and Metema stood at 9% and 4%, respectively.

As part of UNHCR and partners' effort to prevent malnutrition and treat those already impacted, nearly 30,000 refugee children between six months and two years of age were enrolled in Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP). Over 21,400 children below five years of age were admitted in therapeutic feeding programmes to treat severe and moderate forms of acute malnutrition.

KENYA: As of 30 June 2023, Kenya was host to 623,865 registered refugees and asylum-seekers including 261,486 in Dadaab and 266,857 in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyi Settlement. In Dadaab, an additional 102,175 individuals have been profiled and are awaiting registration.

On 20 June 2023, UNHCR's High Commissioner, together with the Prime Cabinet Secretary co-hosted a High-Level Dialogue on the new approach to refugee management in Kenya (Shirika Plan). A panel led discussions on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees

and host communities - transforming refugee camps into integrated settlements. The dialogue was attended by top ranking representatives from the national government, Governor of Turkana and the Governor of Garissa, NGOs, financial institutions, private sector, civil society, the UN among others.

The Shirika Plan will outline proposed projects and programmes aimed at: (1) facilitating durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers; (2) strengthening the capacities and building the resilience of refugees; (3) ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy rights and freedoms so they can develop their skills, become self-reliant, and be able contribute to local economies and to their own communities; and (4) decreasing refugees' and asylum-seekers' dependence on humanitarian aid.

The Plan envisages the transition from refugee camps to integrated settlements in which refugees and members of host communities will live side-by-side and benefit from inclusion in national systems, including education, healthcare, civil registration and documentation, while being supported to become self-reliant through a range of programmes implemented by humanitarian actors.

Kakuma and Kalobeyi reception centres continue to face congestion caused by the influx of new arrivals. This has led to overstretching of resources and provision of essential services such as WASH, warm meals, medical services, firewood, accommodation, child protection and shelter.

The Boards of Management for 27 camp-based primary schools in Kakuma and Kalobeyi supported under the Ministry of Education (MoE)-led Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning (KPEEL) project, completed a 3-year School Improvement Plans (SIPs) submitted to MoE at national level to receive school grants. Activities in the plan were prioritized based on the specific needs. Each school is projected to receive USD10,000 for the 3 years.

RWANDA: Rwanda hosted about 134,000 refugees and asylum-seekers as of the end of June 2023. The population of concern includes mainly persons from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (61.33%) and Burundi (38.06%). About 91% of refugees in Rwanda are hosted in refugee camps.

As of the end of June, over 8,681 Congolese individuals had fled to Rwanda since November 2022 due to ongoing violence in northeastern DRC. A total of 1,775 of the asylum seekers are in Mahama refugee camp and 6,906 asylum seekers are hosted in Nkamira transit site.

With the steady flow of new arrivals in the first half of 2023, Nkamira transit site was declared to have reached its hosting capacity as of end of June. Additional new arrivals are being housed in the nearby Kijote Transit Centre until another viable facility is identified. Working alongside partners, UNHCR continues to provide basic services to support the new arrivals hosted in Nkamira, Mahama and the Kijote Transit Centre.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) is leading the process of recording the new arrivals and conducting nationality assessments. Formal registration of the population has yet to take place with discussions ongoing as to how to register the status of the new arrivals if the population decide to remain in Rwanda. UNHCR has supported the birth registration of 61 new-borns who have been issued with a birth certificate.

The education in emergency (EiE) programme was launched on 17 April in Nkamira Transit Site and following the roll out a total of 2,118 students are reported to be attending school as of end June. EiE offers school age children an opportunity to access education in a condensed curriculum that can be completed in half (or even less) of the number of years normally required for that level. Through this programme, children will be able to catch-up with the education they may have missed and bridge their knowledge to transfer to the next level. The school in Nkamira currently operates in two shifts with a total of 56 education facilitators. There are currently 10 classrooms in use at Nkamira which are overcrowded and lack basic facilities such as latrines. Similar education activities have also been introduced for the new influx asylum-seekers from DRC hosted at the Mahama departure center. Construction of 28 classrooms at Paysannat LE School in Mahama Camp is ongoing. Casting for the first floor of a block of 8 classrooms was completed while the slabs for the other 2 blocks are pending completion.

A measles vaccination campaign is in progress and the coverage among the new arrivals has now reached 98.5%. Booster doses for measles are also being provided in Mahama camp and the departure site where asylum seekers are hosted. Currently, more than 90% (18,289 of the 20,209 targeted) children received the second dose.

To support the nutrition of refugees and prevent malnutrition, UNHCR and partners conduct regular screenings and provide support for vulnerable refugees especially infants, children under the age of six, mothers and refugees with chronic diseases. As of the end of June, UNHCR and partners newly identified 32 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 76 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases and admitted these cases to targeted therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs for treatments in their respective refugee hosting sites.

SOMALIA: Somalia hosts some 35,996 refugees and asylum-seekers. Most refugees and asylum-seekers (67%) are from Ethiopia, followed by Yemen (29%), and Syria (4%). Most of the refugees and asylum seekers (75%) reside in urban or peri-urban settings across the Woqooyi Galbeed and Bari regions, in the northern part of the country. Since January 2020, 7,444 former refugees have returned to Somalia from their countries of asylum, mostly from Yemen, followed by Kenya. From the total number of refugee returnees, 2,206 individuals have been directly assisted by UNHCR, mainly through the Voluntary Repatriation Programme from Kenya and the Assisted Spontaneous Returns (ASR) Programme from Yemen.

UNHCR launched the 2023 Participatory Assessment (PA) to collect information from affected communities in Somalia. The PA targeted refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and IDPs located in Hargeisa, Berbera, Bossaso, Baidoa, Dhobley, Dollow, Kismayo, Banadir, Beletweyne, Galkayo, and Garowe. The purpose of the assessment was to obtain feedback from the affected communities on challenges, solutions, and capacities to inform UNHCR programming and advocacy efforts. The assessment gathered information on enhancing livelihoods, self-reliance and durable solutions for most of the most marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities, minority groups, women, and children.

UNHCR facilitated protection mainstreaming for humanitarian actors in Galmudug, bringing together 151 (88 female and 63 male) individuals from community-based organizations, local government entities that are responsible for IDP affairs, as well as local and international NGOs, in Adado, Abuwaq, Dhusamareeb, Guriel, and South Galkayo. The training was based on the module developed by the Global Protection Cluster and provided practical tips on mainstreaming of protection aspects in the WASH, food security, CCCM, education and shelter programming.

SUDAN: By the end of March 2023 Sudan hosted over 1.14 million refugees. South Sudanese refugees make up the majority of the population, while others have fled violence and persecution in neighbouring countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia and Chad. Most refugees (61%) live in out-of-camp settlements, host communities and urban areas, while others (39%) stay in 24 camps and many more settlements.

IOM's Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports that since 15 April 2023, approximately 2,152,936 individuals are now displaced internally in Sudan as a result of the conflict as of 27 June 2023. Furthermore, an estimated additional 644,861 individuals have crossed into neighbouring countries.²

The fighting has been centred in Khartoum, but other parts of the country such as Darfur have not been spared. Despite repeated promises of a ceasefire, hostilities have persisted, with the toll of dead and injured increasing. The humanitarian situation is dire due to shortages of food, water and fuel, limited communications and electricity, and skyrocketing prices. Due to the prevailing security situation operations by UNHCR and partners remain suspended in Khartoum, Kordofan and large parts of Darfur.

UNHCR continues to stay and deliver in Sudan, responding to the humanitarian needs of refugees and forcibly displaced in new locations such as Port Sudan, Wadi Halfa, and Wad Madani while maintaining existing programmes in Gedaref, Kassala, Blue Nile, and White Nile, where an emergency response is being scaled up in response to the influx of over 140,000 refugees and asylum seekers fleeing Khartoum and other unsafe areas.

Looting of humanitarian facilities continued to be reported. In Central Darfur, looting affected the UNHCR office and guesthouse bringing the number of looted UNHCR offices to 5 (Khartoum representation office, Khartoum field office, El Geneina field office, Nyala field office, Zalingei field office). An inventory exercise of the UNHCR warehouse in El Obeid has not been conducted yet due to prevailing insecurity in the area.

Based on reports from local authorities, refugees and asylum seekers have spontaneously returned to Eritrea and Ethiopia from Kassala and Gedaref respectively. UNHCR is also receiving requests for assistance for voluntary repatriation. The information available suggests that these returns are undertaken in adverse conditions, mainly due to the deteriorating security and socioeconomic environment in Sudan. Teams in the field continue to gather return intentions of different population groups in Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, Blue Nile and Red Sea States to inform the Office next steps.

The conflict has had a direct impact on camps and settlements including in South and West Darfur. Increased criminality has also been reporting affecting refugee, IDP and host community areas. As part of UNHCR's response to the emergency, several community communication channels have been activated including the UNHCR Help website (available in Arabic and English), Telegram, and hotlines that are functional but reliant on the connectivity situation in Sudan. In North, East and South Darfur when security and connectivity allow, UNHCR is pursuing its remote protection monitoring through community-based protection networks as well as through leaders. In Central and West Darfur, the mobile network has been completely cut off since 19 May, seriously challenging regular reach out to population groups of concern.

NFI needs are high, and there is a need for replenishment, especially following the looting of some warehouses and lack of access to others (like the ones in Khartoum and South Darfur). NFI are ordered and currently in the pipeline, and shipments with items have arrived in Port Sudan, awaiting to complete the clearance process.

In addition to activities being implemented targeting newly displaced persons, UNHCR continues to provide protection and assistance to the over 1 million refugees that Sudan hosted before the conflict started, including registration, distribution of personal hygiene and dignity kits, provision of lifesaving assistance and services in areas such as White Nile, Blue Nile, Gedaref, and Kassala as well as remote protection monitoring in North, South and East Darfur when mobile the mobile network is available.

SOUTH SUDAN: South Sudan hosted a total of 317,507 refugees and asylum-seekers by the end of June 2023, mainly from Sudan and the DRC and has over 2.2 million IDPs. Additionally, about 2.27 million South Sudanese are refugees in the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

² As of 1 August, IOM's Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports an estimated 3,020,517 internally displaced. As of 7 August, UNHCR and governments have recorded 884,397 total newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers and returnees to neighbouring countries.

South Sudan remains one of the most complex humanitarian operations in the region as it is facing multiple crises from inter-communal violence, flooding and new arrivals fleeing the violence in Sudan. The country has experienced four consecutive years of devastating floods, affecting over one million people. The most affected states include Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Western Equatoria, Jonglei, and Upper Nile. These recurring floods have worsened an already dire situation, leaving people without food and viable land for cultivation. The same states affected by severe flooding are now receiving refugees and returnees from Sudan, further straining the capacity to respond.

Since the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan to the end of June more than 140,000 individuals have crossed the border from Sudan into South Sudan with 91% the population being South Sudanese returnees. For a variety of reasons including recurrent security incidents, inadequate transport infrastructure, financial and other logistical constraints, the onward movement of primarily returnees in the Upper Nile State had not been consistent as envisaged at the start of the emergency. Due to this, a significant backlog of people who wish to move onwards to final destinations had developed at the Transit Centre and other areas in an around Renk. The Humanitarian Country Team deployed an inter-agency technical team to conduct an assessment and develop an action plan to respond to the current realities contributed to the revision of the emergency response plan.

UNHCR and IOM are co-leading the response with the government, and together with partners are monitoring 27 border points across the country and have set up transit centres in key locations to provide vulnerable new arrivals with immediate life-saving support. UNHCR is working with government and partners to improve conditions and expand the Transit Centre, while assessing the situation of returnees living in various other locations in and around the town.



Malual Mayom Deng and family fled South Sudan in 2016 due to the civil war and have since been living as refugees in Khartoum. They have now fled back to their native South Sudan, where they are trying to make their way back to their area of origin in Northern Bahr El-Ghazal. Joda Border Crossing, South Sudan, 27 April 2023. © UNHCR/Charlotte Hallqvist

TANZANIA: By 30 June 2023, Tanzania hosted 255,549 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and most reside in the Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps in the country's Kigoma region.

In 2023, violence in the eastern DRC triggered forced displacements of thousands of people who sought asylum in neighbouring countries including in Tanzania. As a result, 11,294 asylum seekers from DRC have been received by the Kigoma regional authorities as of 7 June 2023.

UNHCR, upon request from the Government, initiated constructions and rehabilitation works at the National Milling Centre (NMC-formally a transit centre) in Kigoma town. This centre has started hosting new arrivals as of 10 April and is providing a space for actors to centralize the assistance in one place, as an alternative to hostels and public buildings that cannot be sustainable due to budgetary and capacity constraints.

UNHCR in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs has engaged partners to respond to this emergency in sectors of protection, health, shelter, WASH, and food. Medical Teams International is providing the necessary health services to asylum seekers and referring others to the town hospitals. The Danish Refugee Council is responding on protection including to children and is handling case management which supports the identification of Gender Based Violence cases and provision of psychosocial support. The Norwegian Refugee Council has erected temporary shelters and improved WASH facilities at the Ministry of Home Affairs' (MoHA) office Kigoma and National Milling Centre. African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) has deployed buses and trucks for movement to Nyagurusu refugee camp. Furthermore, WFP is providing food at MoHA's office and in the camps. Moreover, UNFPA, UNICEF, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and IRC have supported with Non-Food Items, using their own resources, and Water Mission has provided the water treatment plant and installed the pump at the NMC.

Asylum seekers' first point of contact remains the Ministry of Home Affairs office in Kigoma. They are later transported to the five transit centers where they are prescreened by the Refugee Service Department and transferred to Nyarugusu camp once done. UNHCR has organized community leadership structures in all centres among asylum seekers. These leadership structures act as a liaison between UNHCR, partners and asylum seekers, and as a channel to send messages including on registration procedures and hygiene promotion, or on concerns from asylum seekers.

UNHCR registration team has introduced ration cards to asylum seekers in all reception centres. Ration cards indicated the family sizes of asylum seekers and are used to access food. The cards are scanned through Kobo tool after every meal and later the data will be transferred to proGres once they relocate to Nyarugusu camp. An overall report is done on a daily basis, and this helps ascertain the correct number of asylum seekers.

UGANDA: By the end of June 2023, Uganda was hosting 1,561,634 refugees and asylum-seekers. The population of concern includes mainly persons from South Sudan (882,765), Democratic Republic of Congo (494,874), Somalia (69,535), Burundi (41,863) and others (72,597).

Since the beginning of the year, Uganda has received 34,436 refugees from the DRC (16,191) and South Sudan (18,245). There are 367 new arrivals from Sudan since the onset of violence there with 263 displaced from South Sudan and 104 from Sudan. The number of new arrivals has led to overcrowding at some of the collection facilities. At the end of June, there were 5,035 individuals in the transit centers and collection points (2,292 in West Nile and 2,743 in the Mid and South-West).

On 15 May, refugees were informed about the food prioritization process and the estimated rations allocated to each prioritization category starting in July 2023. Currently, refugees in the southwest region are receiving a 30% food ration, while those in the north and West Nile regions receive 60%. Some refugees begun crossing into Kenya, where food rations are currently set at 82%. There is a need for further sensitization to mitigate onward movements and to have consultations with WFP on the harmonization of food assistance across the region. UNHCR and WFP are also working with the authorities to mitigate the risks associated with the launch of phase III of the prioritization exercise in July 2023.

UNHCR Uganda and the Office of the Prime Minister - Department of Refugees facilitated the return of 1,537 onward movers who had sought refuge in Kitale, Kenya due to food ration reductions and insufficient assistance in Uganda. They voluntarily returned to Uganda after it was made clear by Kenyan authorities that they would not be granted long term protection in Kenya. A total of 1,504 individuals were transported in six convoys to settlements in Rwamwanja, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Palorinya, Palabek, and Nakivale (Oruchinga). Upon their return, they were resettled in their original plots of land, and the World Food Programme (WFP) enrolled them for food distribution.

The First Lady and Minister of Education and Sports of Uganda officially launched the second Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP II) on 24 May 2023, at State House Nakasero, Kampala. Its main objective is to mobilize resources and co-ordinate efforts towards increased access to quality and relevant education for more than 670,000 refugee and host community students per year. It will also address gaps identified in the ERP I that was implemented from 2018 to 2021. The ERP II covers aspects of access and quality in pre-primary, primary, secondary, and technical vocational education, and training (TVET), accelerated education programs (AEP), and system strengthening.

Uganda will be a co-convenor at the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) which will take place in the second week of December 2023. The GRF is the largest global international gathering on refugees. The first GRF roundtable on the thematic area of self-reliance and resilience took place on 30 May 2023. The roundtable examined five priority themes: infrastructure, capacity building, research and learning, policy, and resourcing & financing mechanisms. Some of the main outcomes were for the government to: develop special economic zones to support investment; operationalize the Private Sector Engagement Strategy; expand and improve the provision of employment as a public service. An outcome document with recommendations will be produced for the GRF pledges around resilience and self-reliance and how partners can align themselves with it. The next roundtable on Environment, Energy and Climate Change is scheduled for July.

REGIONAL UPDATES

Regional External Engagement updates:

Regional NGO Consultations

The 2023 Regional NGO Consultations for East and Horn and Great Lakes region were held on 13-15 June. The three-day event had as its main themes Solutions and inclusions into national systems and Livelihood and economic inclusion. Other sessions were climate displacement, gender equality, and localization. The event brought together 290 NGOs from different countries in the region and beyond.

The recommendations from these consultations will inform the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023 and the Global NGO consultation in 2024.

Key recommendations from the sessions:

1. UNHCR and NGOs need to work together to focus on strengthening rights-based frameworks, developed in consultation with communities, across all durable solutions pathways.
2. UNHCR and NGOs need to design meaningful participation mechanisms as part of durable solutions processes that enable them to be held to account by displaced people.
3. UNHCR and NGOs to advocate and ensure the interest of the private sector is considered from the initial design of strategies and programs on livelihood support to refugees to promote buy-in and ownership - Engaging refugees in sectors/products that attract the private sector and incentivize strategically to ensure continued support of the private sector to refugees.
4. UNHCR and NGOs to advocate and ensure the interest of the private sector is considered from the initial design of strategies and programs on livelihood support to refugees to promote buy-in and ownership - Engaging refugees in sectors/products that attract the private sector and incentivize strategically to ensure continued support of the private sector to refugees
5. Bridge the evidence gap by providing support data and research on protection challenges in situations of displacement linked to climate change and on the impact of climate change on urban areas.
6. Encourage refugee response actors to engage in more learning and self-reflection to remove problematic barriers to Meaningful Refugee Participation (MRP), create inclusive workplace environments & enhance equitable partnerships with Refugee Led Organisations (RLOs).

As part of UNHCR programme reform and partnership, NGOs welcomed the shift to multi-year partnership agreements and called for continued engagement with partners at the country office level, as well as cross-country engagements through access to information, capacity-building, and training for partners.

Development Partnerships

IGAD and EAC sign Ministerial Declaration on Durable Solutions for refugees in the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes and adopt a GRF regional multistakeholder pledge: The IGAD and EAC regions host the largest number of refugees on the African continent and have been at the forefront of developing comprehensive and innovative approaches to protect and find solutions to both protracted situations and new refugee crises. Regional approaches enable neighbouring countries facing similar challenges to work together to harmonize and coordinate approaches to finding solutions for refugees, as well as address the root causes of displacement with the support and assistance of the international community. A [high level meeting on Durable Solutions for refugees in the East and Horn of Africa](#) convened by the Government of Uganda in its capacity as the co-convenor of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, with the support of IGAD and EAC secretariats, was held on 13-16 June in Kampala, Uganda. Under the theme *'Enhancing Coordinated Regional Approaches to the Refugee Situation in the East, the Horn of Africa'* - the regional dialogue sought to take stock of progressive operationalization of solutions informed by GRF pledges and best global protection standards and practices of refugee management among IGAD and EAC Member and Partner States respectively. The [IGAD-EAC Ministerial Declaration on durable solutions for refugees in the East and Horn of Africa](#) adopted and signed during regional dialogue, contains the joint IGAD-EAC multi-stakeholder regional durable solutions pledge in preparation for the 2023 GRF to be held in December.

Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR and Partners take stock of key milestones on GRF pledge implementation: Ethiopia held a National Stakeholder Workshop on 15 June to take stock of processes, best practices, challenges and supports, and future engagements that will be tabled in December 2023 at the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in Geneva. Jointly organized by the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR, this event brought together representatives from the Government of Ethiopia's line ministries, Departments, and Agencies, as well as UN agencies, embassies, donors and humanitarian/ development partners supporting the refugee response in Ethiopia. The event provided an opportunity to also exchange on efforts made by other countries towards advancing inclusion, challenges encountered and called for innovative approaches and additional support to tackle the growing burden of forced displacement in the region and globally. Read the recently published [GRF Pledge Progress Report for Ethiopia](#) for more details.

UNHCR- FAO Regional Workshop

Acceleration of the FAO-UNHCR partnership in East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes: On the 7-8 June UNHCR and FAO colleagues from the EHAGL region met in Nairobi to take stock of progress made with regards to the joint [MoU from 2019](#). Participants agreed to enhance technical coordination with regards to agriculture based livelihoods, Natural Resource Management and renewable energy. Effectively responding to the environmental, energy and climate-related issues of refugees is crucial for ensuring resilience, health, and sustainable development among displaced populations and their hosts. The

participants also agreed to focus stronger on agricultural pathways to self-reliance and inclusion of refugees into agricultural value chains, addressing short-term immediate livelihood needs, building longer term capacities for self-reliance in refugee situations, while safeguarding local eco-systems. The coming year will see the formulation of numerous joint flagship projects aiming to increase the resilience and self-reliance of refugees with a focus on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and its negative effects on the region that affects agriculture-based livelihoods through drought, floods and heatwaves. Putting this commitment into action, FAO has committed to co-lead the [Multistakeholder Pledge on: Agriculture, food systems, and food security](#). Pleading entities are expected to focus on expanding opportunities for refugees to engage in productive agricultural livelihoods will support improved, sustainable access to food, enhanced economic inclusion, and build durable solutions for refugees and host communities.

Kenya National Social Protection Conference

The Kenya National Social Protection Conference was held between 3-6 April at the Kenya School of Government and was presided over by the Kenyan President. UNHCR was a key partner and participant to the event, which had the theme of 'Accelerating Inclusive and Integration Social Protection in Kenya: Strategies for Expansion of Coverage and Improved Shock Responsiveness'. UNHCR Kenya, the Regional Bureau, refugee-led organisations, and refugees participated in the conference and were able to draw attention to the opportunities for inclusion of forcibly displaced populations in Kenya's social protection system, including the progress that has already been made towards these efforts and where we have opportunities for increased focus on inclusion. These presentations and discussions were positively received and have opened the door for further collaboration moving forward.

Berlin Climate and Security Conference in Nairobi 2023

Following the designation of Hamdi Bukhari as Principal Advisor on Solutions and Climate Change for the EHAGL Region, the UNHCR Regional Bureau attended the first ever African edition of the Berlin Climate and Security Conference 2023 that took place on the 6 July in Nairobi. The Conference was officially opened by the Prime Cabinet Secretary, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Special Envoy for International Climate Action, Federal Republic of Germany.

The Conference opened a space to discuss amongst key partners, policy makers, UN Agencies, civil society, security experts and donors the climate security outlook for the Africa Climate Summit and Africa Climate Week (AWC 2023) taking place in Nairobi in early September 2023, and to outline a way forward to define a common African regional position on climate change and necessary funding ahead of COP28. The panelists discussed the link between climatic shocks, climate-induced human security risks and how these aggravate displacement trends in the region. Furthermore, the participants shared their perspectives on how resilience can be built in the region in a conflict and climate sensitive way, bringing together a broader range of partners and stakeholders than before. A key call for action shared by several panelists was that the necessary new and additional funding must be made available for much needed climate adaptation focused on the most vulnerable communities. Recent CGIAR research has shown that by 2030, refugee hosting areas in the Eastern Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region will increasingly be exposed to climate-related hazards such as droughts, heat and floods, that will affect the lives and livelihoods of forcibly displaced people. The continent contributes less than 4 percent to total greenhouse gas emissions but is suffering serious consequences, including water scarcity, biodiversity loss and reduced food production. In the Eastern Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region, drought frequency has doubled, leading to a loss of livestock last year alone of over 13 million and causing 2.1 million displacements.

Given the accelerating impact on the region, UNHCR calls upon our partners and donors to foster new commitments around delivering financing and capacity for refugee-inclusive climate action and align upcoming activities under the new Climate Action & Finance multistakeholder pledge in the lead up to COP28 and the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023.

The conference concluded with the Nairobi Statement on Climate Change, Peace, Security and Stability in Africa that can be found [here](#). It includes a call for action to support the "affected population (including displaced persons) whose stability and peace are most impacted by climate – and environmental – related risks by enhancing their rights to access to climate action opportunities."

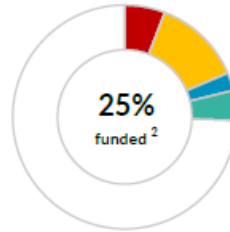
Financial Information

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.



\$ 2.125 billion

UNHCR's financial requirements 2023 ¹



FUNDING UPDATE | 2023

EAST HORN AND GREAT LAKES

as of 27 June 2023



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	12,300,000	244,675,655	1,195,144	258,170,799
European Union	-	-	-	35,084,807	35,084,807
Denmark	-	19,586,269	-	909,092	20,495,361
Japan	-	500,000	13,139,923	4,599,999	18,239,922
Education Cannot Wait	-	-	30,516	14,677,791	14,708,307
CERF	-	-	-	12,515,203	12,515,203
Canada	-	2,747,253	6,858,543	522,286	10,128,082
Netherlands	-	61,635	881,871	9,047,299	9,990,805
Germany	-	5,724,017	-	1,382,759	7,106,776
Sweden	-	-	4,801,229	-	4,801,229
Switzerland	-	-	4,721,931	58,266	4,780,197
France	-	-	2,510,917	2,074,236	4,585,153
Industria de Diseño Textil S.A. (Inditex)	-	-	-	4,044,909	4,044,909
UN Children Fund	-	-	-	3,717,759	3,717,759
World Diabetes Foundation	-	-	-	3,228,830	3,228,830
Finland	-	3,102,378	-	-	3,102,378
IKEA Foundation	-	-	-	3,084,038	3,084,038
United Kingdom	-	-	-	2,691,391	2,691,391
Country-Based Pooled Funds	-	-	-	2,502,365	2,502,365
Private donors Germany	-	1,857,500	-	198,000	2,055,500
Republic of Korea	-	-	50,016	2,000,000	2,050,016
UN Peacebuilding Fund	-	-	-	1,411,919	1,411,919
Swedish Postcode Lottery	-	-	-	1,260,085	1,260,085
Belgium	-	-	-	1,209,119	1,209,119
African Development Bank Group	-	-	-	1,033,019	1,033,019
The Big Heart Foundation	-	-	-	1,032,730	1,032,730
New Zealand	-	921,376	-	-	921,376
Luxembourg	-	291,375	466,200	-	757,576
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	31,850	-	667,498	699,348
Novo Nordisk Foundation	-	-	-	647,389	647,389
Private donors Australia	-	603,139	-	-	603,139
IGAD	-	-	102,309	423,171	525,480
UN MPTF South Sudan Rsrft	-	-	-	510,701	510,701
United Nations Foundation	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
World Food Programme	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Usine Foundation	-	-	-	445,931	445,931
Private donors Sweden	-	354,818	9,369	-	364,187
Profuturo	-	-	-	350,141	350,141
Astellas Global Health Foundation	-	-	-	345,000	345,000
Coop Italia	-	-	-	277,308	277,308

Stiftung Auxilium	-	-	-	255,632	255,632
Austria	-	-	-	248,153	248,153
Morneau Shepell (Lifeworks Ltd.)	-	-	-	223,033	223,033
Dr. Wael Al Mahmeed	-	-	-	222,769	222,769
Norway	-	-	-	211,215	211,215
Shih Wing Ching Foundation	-	192,037	-	-	192,037
Solvatten	-	-	-	185,679	185,679
Private donors Republic of Korea	-	121,708	49,506	2,091	173,305
United Nations Population Fund	-	-	-	167,056	167,056
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	-	-	-	162,413	162,413
Private donors United Kingdom	-	58,838	100,000	-	158,838
Eaglecom Foundation	-	-	-	146,735	146,735
Augustinus Fonden	-	-	-	144,760	144,760
Latter-day Saints Charities	-	-	-	130,873	130,873
Private donors South Africa	-	128,134	-	-	128,134
Private donors Switzerland	-	113,478	-	-	113,478
Coca-Cola Foundation	-	-	-	113,152	113,152
Private donors Canada	-	64,673	104	42,977	107,754
Private donors Italy	-	66,040	496	41,205	107,741
MasterCard International Incorporated	-	-	-	106,211	106,211
Hope Health Action	-	-	-	104,935	104,935
Monaco	-	-	103,413	-	103,413
Isle of Man	-	80,946	-	-	80,946
Spain	-	-	-	45,844	45,844
Malta	-	32,362	-	-	32,362
Other private donors	-	588,435	15,942	134,391	738,769
Sub-total	-	49,528,264	278,517,940	116,837,307	444,883,511
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	91,455,050	5,546,359	(7,014,855)	6,926,086	96,912,640
Total	91,455,050	55,074,622	271,503,085	123,763,393	541,796,151

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

■ UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 69 million | Norway 63.1 million | Netherlands 36.3 million | Denmark 35.6 million | Private donors Spain 30.4 million | United Kingdom 28.9 million | France 26.7 million | Germany 23.1 million | Private donors Japan 21.2 million | Switzerland 18.9 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 15.5 million | Belgium 11.9 million | Ireland 11.9 million

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

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 (25%) and total funding amount (\$541,796,151) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$1,583,331,698 representing 75% of the financial requirements.
3. Contributions to East Horn and Great Lakes are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
4. 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.
5. 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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