



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

UNDERFUNDED REPORT

JULY 2024

The implications of
underfunding UNHCR's
activities in 2024

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How to use this report

The operations selected for inclusion in this report were chosen based on a mix of criteria, including the size of their budgets and funding gaps, and their importance in terms of UNHCR being able to deliver life-saving protection and assistance.

Cognizant of donors' response to UNHCR's needs in 2023, each of the operational summaries contains highlights of what the operation achieved last year, with funding support.

The second part of each summary identifies the top three priorities for funding in 2024 that the operation in question has itself identified.

The summaries also contain verified population statistics in line with the 2023 ASR and Global Trends; and financial information as of the beginning of July 2024.

Each summary also links to the relevant operational page on Global Focus.





Afghanistan

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Afghanistan has endured over four decades of turmoil, including war, natural disasters, and poverty, leading to 3.2 million IDPs by the end of 2023. In addition to those IDPs, Afghanistan is home to 1.4 million IDP returnees, some 76,000 Afghan refugees who returned in 2023, and over 34,800 refugees of other nationalities, all in need of urgent aid and long-term support. In 2023, Afghanistan faced two major crises: earthquakes in Herat Province, and a surge in Afghan returnees from Pakistan due to policy changes. Since September 2023 over 618,000 Afghans have returned, including 127,000 so far this year, necessitating a significant humanitarian response.

With donor support in 2023, UNHCR was operational in all 34 provinces in Afghanistan, supporting 1.5 million people, with nearly 80% being women and children. Key highlights include:

Protect

Over 40,000 people received psychosocial support, and 30,000 benefited from child protection activities.

Respond

A total of \$46.8 million in cash assistance was provided to 360,000 forcibly displaced and stateless people and members of host communities. Most of the cash was multipurpose, unconditional, and used flexibly to meet basic needs, facilitate shelter

repairs, access to education opportunities, enhance livelihoods, and support reintegration and voluntary returns. This helped promote self-reliance, economic stability, and social cohesion. To achieve specific outcomes, such as improved livelihoods or shelter, UNHCR set conditions and enforced them through instalments and close monitoring to mitigate potential risks.

Shelter assistance enabled over 149,400 people to live in safe and secure environments with access to basic facilities.

Improved health services reached over 202,580 people, supported by the construction of 13 health facilities, with six more under construction targeting an additional 87,240 people.

62 boreholes were constructed and solarized, providing clean drinking water to over 217,400 people, with three additional projects underway to serve over 25,000 people.

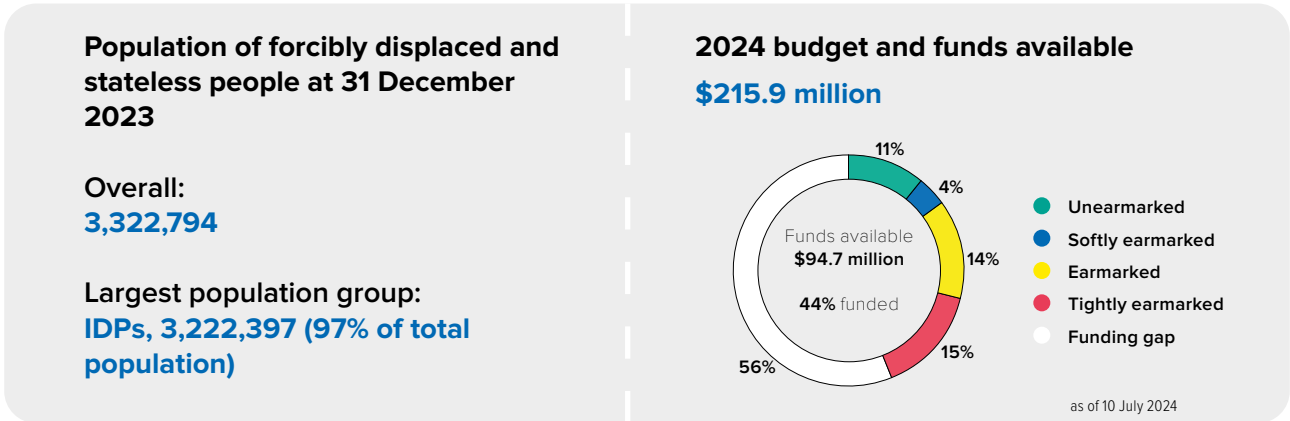
Empower

Investments in education infrastructure included the construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of 30 schools, benefiting 33,400 learners (over 17,120 boys and 16,280 girls).

Economic inclusion and livelihood initiatives empowered 33,650 people (75% women) through improved access to income-generating opportunities. Temporary jobs and livelihood opportunities were provided to over 5,640 people through a cash-for-work scheme, and 1,400 people were trained in tailoring skills.

Solve

Returns: 54,870 refugee returnees from Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and other countries received a repatriation cash grant of \$375 each to address immediate protection needs and cover transportation costs. Provision of post-arrival assistance to over 659,810 people, with over 618,000 benefiting from cash-for-transportation and significant support for vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied and separated children and people with disabilities.



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Gender-based violence - \$15.3 million

Women and girls face severe threats, including gender-based violence and restrictions on their rights to work and education by de facto authorities. Without additional funding, the deteriorating protection environment will heighten risks such as gender-based violence and early marriage, limit access to essential services like health care and education, and hinder their ability to escape abusive situations. This will severely compromise their safety, well-being, and prospects.

In 2024, UNHCR aims to reach 50,000 women through targeted protection activities, including mental health and psychosocial support, referrals to tailored services, community dialogue, awareness raising, and capacity building.



Well-being and basic needs - \$36.4 million

Due to underfunding, cash assistance for vulnerable families in Afghanistan is at risk of severe cutbacks, potentially leaving many without support for basic needs and worsening their vulnerabilities. Multipurpose cash assistance is crucial as it allows recipients to address their specific needs, such as food, medicine, and winter clothing.

In 2024, UNHCR aims to support 518,200 vulnerable people through cash assistance but needs sufficient resources to achieve this goal.



Community engagement and women's empowerment - \$21.6 million

Since 2022, restrictions by de facto authorities and reduced funding for women's programmes have significantly hindered women's access and empowerment. Underfunding jeopardizes community engagement and women's empowerment initiatives, limiting education, economic opportunities, and essential support services for women and girls.

UNHCR aims to support 758,000 people through community engagement activities in 2024 but requires sufficient funding to reach this target.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

UNHCR's response in Afghanistan will continue to be challenged by multiple humanitarian crises, including severe climate shocks such as floods and earthquakes, deteriorating human rights conditions, particularly for women and girls, and mounting political uncertainty and economic instability. These issues have regional repercussions and require sustained attention and coordinated humanitarian efforts.



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Bangladesh

Highlights of 2023 achievements

With donor support in 2023 and under the leadership of the Government of Bangladesh, UNHCR achieved some significant successes in protecting and assisting one million Rohingya refugees in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar and Bhasan Char. Key highlights include:

Protect

Throughout the camps, refugees maintained access to registration services, a collaborative effort by UNHCR and the Government. This provided them with identification documents necessary for protection and assistance. In 2023, records for 200,276 individuals, representing 21% of the population, were updated. Additionally, 27,182 new registrations were recorded, which included 25,099 newborns. The biometrics for 58,800 people were newly registered or updated, covering 93% of refugees aged five and above. Identity cards were issued to 47,225 people, and nearly 52,730 family attestations were provided.

Respond

Volunteers conducted sessions for 286,535 refugees on mental health; 5,650 refugees received protection counselling and were referred for specialized services (including gender-based violence and child protection); while nearly 26,520 refugees received legal counselling and assistance.

Core relief items were distributed to nearly 90,640 households in 16 camps. Women received female hygiene kits produced by refugee women volunteers. Some 452,670 refugees received over 839,000

monthly liquefied petroleum gas refills for cooking fuel, and nearly 98,050 households received energy efficient pressure cookers.

Regular or emergency shelter assistance was provided to over 45,615 households. Emergency repairs included more than 4,530 shelters damaged by Cyclone Mocha, over 310 shelters for relocated families, and 50 shelters reconstructed after a fire.

22,600 latrines (185 accessible to persons with disabilities), nearly 12,780 bathing cubicles (139 accessible), 400 shared household latrines, and 142 bathing cubicles were constructed by UNHCR. UNHCR ensured that there was one latrine for every 18 people, in line with SPHERE standards. 95 women hygiene centres in 14 camps were maintained, providing a safe and accessible space to women and girls.

Empower

New tools and volunteer training helped to reinforce community structures and raise awareness of gender-based violence to over 320,800 people, with the response integrating evidence-based programming that mobilized people and associations such as SASA!, Together, Male Role Model, and Girl Shine.

Nearly 300,000 refugee children attended primary and secondary school, many following the Myanmar curriculum, with UNHCR's education activities handed over to UNICEF in 2024 as planned.

Over 14,600 refugees completed pre-vocational and over 3,500 completed 360-hour vocational training in 2023, following Government approval of a skills development framework in 2022. Nearly 12,860 volunteers, including over 10,610 refugees and 2,240 host community members, 32% of whom were women, were engaged as paid volunteers under Government guidance, enabling refugees to earn an income via skills utilization in different sectors.

Solve

Third country solutions scaled up significantly in 2023. 11,664 of the most vulnerable refugees with heightened protection risks were submitted for resettlement country considerations, of whom 239 departed on resettlement. Complementary pathway projects were also piloted with multi-stakeholder engagement. 74 refugees departed through complementary pathways including family reunification and education pathways.



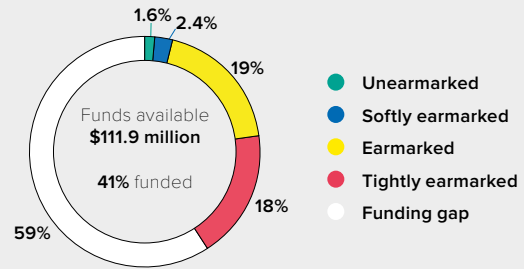
[Click to read the full 2023 Annual Results Report](#)

Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
971,991

Largest population group:
Rohingya - Refugees 971,991 (100% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available
\$275 million



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Community engagement and women's empowerment - \$10 million

In 2023, restricted freedoms and lack of livelihood options in the camps led to a surge of 180% in security incidents compared to 2022. This has worsened still further in 2024, driven in large part by organized groups which are involved in violent and exploitative crimes and which are forcibly recruiting people, including youth and children, to fight in northern Rakhine State. Such activities have led to dangerous coping mechanisms within the community, such as risky sea voyages (see growing concerns, below).

UNHCR's ability to address increased insecurity and protection issues is hindered by limited resources. For example, UNHCR is upgrading and automating its Complaint and Feedback Mechanism desks and expanding the Helpline, which now responds to 90% of around 10,000 monthly calls. However, recent months have seen a decline in response rates to 70% due to a rise in serious security and protection incidents, affecting the provision of timely, life-saving support and access to essential information and services for refugees.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$42 million

Annually, 45,000 shelters under UNHCR's care need repairs. However, funding limitations allow only 10,000 of these to be addressed. Additional shelter support is urgently needed with the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar particularly vulnerable to climate change and disasters. 35,000 households are at risk, lacking safe housing during critical weather events. This shortfall compromises refugees' safety and escalates future maintenance costs. For instance, a fire in January 2024 in Camp 5 led to the displacement of 5,000 refugees, with UNHCR Bangladesh unable to provide adequate assistance due to these constraints.



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene - \$23 million

Underfunding will severely impact UNHCR's ability to provide WASH assistance, including to minimum humanitarian standards. From July, soap and hygiene kits will not be available for all refugees, and the maintenance of water and sanitation facilities will be affected. This will increase the risk of hygiene-related diseases and compromise the health, safety, and dignity of refugees, especially women and girls. Environmental degradation and pollution will also worsen, particularly in the crowded camps of Cox's Bazar.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

The rising insecurity in camps, combined with the increased destitution, lack of livelihoods and freedom of movement among refugees, has led more refugees to take dangerous sea journeys in search of safety and better livelihoods to other countries in the region, with an approximate 150% increase in departures in 2023, predominantly women and children. In early 2024, 353 refugees departed by sea, with 19% reportedly dead or missing. UNHCR must provide critical protection services, monitor the situation, and adapt its response.

Since the military takeover in Myanmar in February 2021, progress for the return of Rohingya refugees has stalled. The conflict escalation in late 2023 adds uncertainty, entrenching refugees in overcrowded camps in Bangladesh, dependent on aid with few livelihood opportunities. Refugees continue to seek clear prospects for voluntary return to Myanmar in safety and dignity.



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Colombia

Highlights of 2023 achievements

With donor support in 2023, UNHCR provided significant protection for forcibly displaced and statelessness people in Colombia, as well as to other people in need. Over 638,000 people were assisted, including refugees, migrants, IDPs, returnees, and those at risk of statelessness, and information on rights and services was provided to over 230,000 people. Key highlights include:

Protect

UNHCR co-led the national Protection Cluster with NRC and DRC, and jointly with 45 other organizations, contributing to the Humanitarian Response Plan in Colombia and supporting 388,000 people at risk or affected by conflict and climate change.

'Legal brigades' worked in hard-to-reach areas to providing assistance in 59 municipalities where the most vulnerable populations reside. 35,553 people were assisted with legal advice on international protection and rights for internal conflict victims.

A national network of partners addressing GBV was established, supporting 14,232 survivors. This initiative included 3,414 actions to prevent and mitigate GBV risks, and 1,072 survivors received legal and psychosocial support. Child-friendly spaces were created to mitigate armed conflict risks, benefiting 16,434 children.

Respond

Multipurpose cash grants for some \$2.1 million were provided to 18,171 people.

Emergency support was provided to people in mixed movements across the Darien through a network of Information and Orientation Centres, as well as WASH services. Water purification tablets were distributed to over 574,000 people and mental health and psychosocial support was provided to 1,657 people.

Empower


The Pedagogical Route to Inclusion and Interculturality was implemented in 14 municipalities, integrating 11,528 children into the Colombian educational system, involving 56 educational institutions from July 2019 to June 2023.

Community outreach was enhanced through a network of community volunteers disseminating critical information to 10,988 people and fostering improved feedback mechanisms to strengthen community engagement.

Solve

2,090 refugees were enrolled in business training and advisory programmes, and 85 small entrepreneurs were supported with technical capacity and seed capital.

UNHCR assisted in the legalization of informal settlements, benefiting 2,800 people and providing land titles to another 3,208 individuals.

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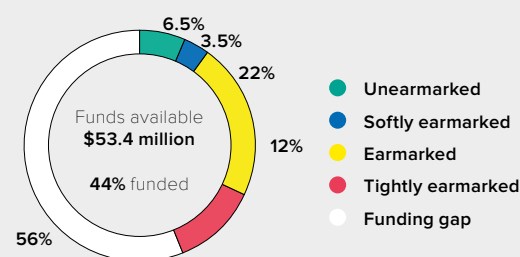
Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
10,311,403

Largest population group:
IDPs 6,918,373 (67% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available

\$122.1 million



as of 10 July 2024

Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Child protection - \$6 million

Current funding levels prevent UNHCR from supporting 50,000 refugees and IDPs facing risks from gender-based violence and child recruitment. Over 24,000 children lack protection interventions to prevent recruitment, which drives internal displacement. In 2023 alone, 92,220 children were newly registered as forcibly displaced in Colombia.

UNHCR had to reduce peaceful coexistence projects, like sports, that protect children from armed groups. \$3 million are urgently needed to fund peaceful coexistence and sports for protection projects to protect children and youth in the most conflict-affected areas.

Assistance cuts have already affected Safe Houses for GBV survivors, half of whom are children; only 500 survivors will be able to receive comprehensive support. \$3 million are key to support life-saving GBV programmes for 10,000 survivors, such as Safe Houses.



Local integration and other local solutions - \$4 million

Close to 2 million refugees and migrants with Temporary Protection Status need support to access rights and social services. Current funding allows UNHCR to support only 10% of identified needs, weakening efforts to accelerate solutions through formal employment or financial inclusion. \$3 million can help social inclusion and integration programmes for more than 300,000 refugees, including access to social services like health care and education, as well as employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in collaboration with the private sector and the National Vocational Training Service.

6.9 million IDPs require assistance and reparations. Legalizing informal neighbourhoods is essential for integrating IDPs into urban areas with access to amenities and services. UNHCR aims to support 100,000 people in these circumstances. \$1 million can fund legalization and integration process to accelerate solutions for vulnerable IDPs.

Indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities are disproportionately affected by conflict. Supporting sustainable returns and relocations for these communities is crucial, but UNHCR can only meet one-third of the support requests at current funding levels.

Additional resources would benefit a further 150,000 people, including the most affected IDPs, need assistance to achieve durable solutions and end their displacement.



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene - \$23 million

UNHCR does vital work collaborating with community-based organizations to strengthen self-protection and agency in conflict-affected areas and regions hosting many refugees and migrants.

In situations of humanitarian emergency, UNHCR supports indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities defend their rights and ancestral lands but can only reach a third of at-risk communities. \$3 million are needed to support communities exposed to the armed conflict.

In urban centres, UNHCR-trained volunteers identify and refer refugees and migrants facing protection risks to specialized services, but current funding covers only 40% of key areas. An additional \$2 million would support community volunteers to quickly identify and refer persons at heightened risk, particularly those who are less visible to humanitarian actors.

An additional \$4 million would support a national network addressing GBV, aiding over 16,000 survivors with comprehensive responses and promoting institutional referral pathways and positive masculinity.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

There remain significant challenges to promoting a favourable protection environment, given the extent of conflict-related violence.

267,000 people were newly displaced, and an additional 100,000 were confined and socially controlled in 2023 alone.

The region is seeing increasing mixed movements of refugees and migrants. Over 500,000 people transited through the Darien into Panama and towards Central and North America in 2023, with a similar trend expected for 2024. Many of them are children, exposed to exploitation and trafficking, particularly unaccompanied and separated youth.



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The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Highlights of 2023 achievements

UNHCR's operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was critically underfunded in 2023, despite it being the site of continued conflict, displacement, and appalling levels of sexual and gender-based violence. Despite a very low level of voluntary contributions, UNHCR achieved some significant successes. Actively participating in the Humanitarian Response Plan, UNHCR was part of a coordinated system that provided protection and assistance to some 10 million people in 2023, including cash assistance to 13,600 IDPs, support for civil status and legal documentation to 2,600 IDPs, and specialized GBV services to 9,000 IDPs. Other key highlights include:

Protect

UNHCR conducted over 2,000 GBV prevention activities, reaching over 164,830 people (60,950 men and boys, and 103,880 women and girls). Regarding GBV case response, UNHCR provided psychosocial care to 78% of cases, medical care to 32%, and addressed 18% of rape cases within 72 hours. Refugee status determination saw refugee status granted to 4,878 out of 9,120 registered individuals in South Kivu; whilst in North Kivu and Tanganyika, 4,242 Burundian asylum-seekers with cases awaiting decisions were assisted.

Respond

218,100 people received shelter support, including 3,545 refugees, 2,750 returnees, and 211,805 IDPs. 15 general referral hospitals and 15 health centres were supported, leading to nearly 239,700 new medical consultations. Services included reproductive health consultations (over 21,080) and malnutrition treatment for children aged 6-59 months (over 3,040). Immunization efforts saw nearly 24,970 refugee children aged 0-5 years vaccinated against measles and polio, achieving a 99.28% coverage.

Empower

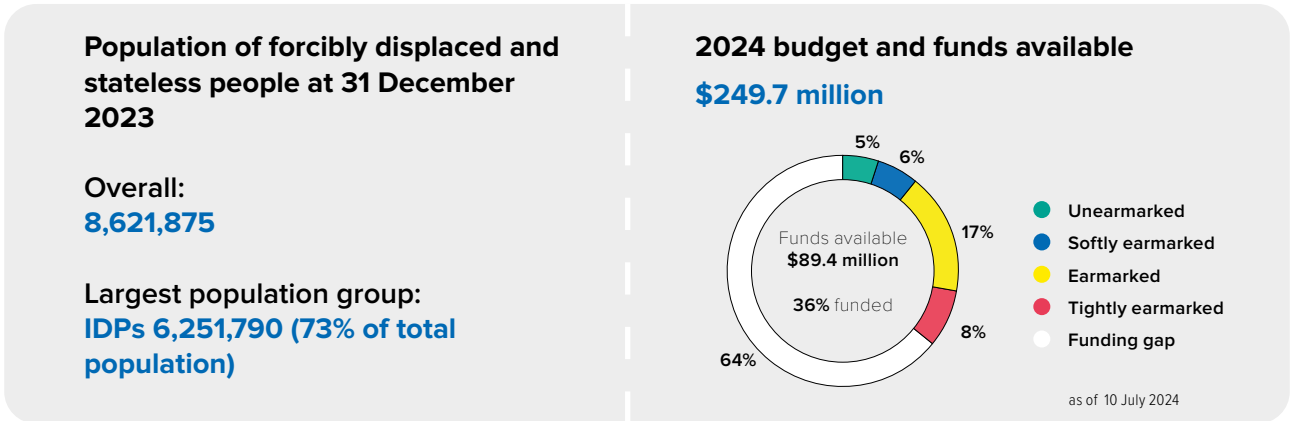
UNHCR implemented livelihood programmes supporting over 11,830 people, enhancing incomes, job creation, and market access.

Solve

The repatriation of over 8,770 refugees was assisted by UNHCR. In addition, over 1,800 Congolese refugees were repatriated back to the DRC, and nearly 10,000 IDPs were assisted to return to their areas of origin.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods - \$2.6 million

Only 800 of the 20,000 refugees (or 4%) planned to be supported will be reached with agriculture livelihood support and skills trainings. Increased level of funding for these activities is critical to be able to end assistance to targeted households within a few years.



Healthy lives - \$22.2 million

In 2024, UNHCR had initially aimed to facilitate 300,000 health visits for refugees at national health facilities. However, as of the current year, only 60,000 visits have been conducted due to financial constraints. Regrettably, this shortfall in funding is projected to result in approximately 200,000 refugees being unable to access essential health services.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$26.6 million

At current funding levels, 195,000 IDPs who have been identified in need of urgent shelter in eastern DRC will not receive support.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

There are concerns MONUSCO's withdrawal from eastern DRC will lead to increased protection risks, especially for civilians, and decreased humanitarian access.

High population displacement in North Kivu is straining land and food resources in host communities, and placing heavy burdens on humanitarian systems designed for short-term assistance.

Underfunding is limiting support for refugees and IDPs across all sectors of response, making it important to bolster stakeholder capacity to respond to growing needs.



© UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfoush

Jordan

Highlights of 2023 achievements

In 2023, UNHCR made significant strides in continuing to assist refugees in Jordan, with achievements in documentation ensuring people could regularize their legal status and access essential services, in legal aid for tens of thousands of people, and specialized support for people affected by gender-based violence or child protection issues. Key successes included:

Protect

UNHCR ensured all refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan had valid documentation, preventing statelessness and enabling access to key services. Over 560,980 refugees renewed their UNHCR-issued documentation in 2023.

Nearly 60,000 refugees received legal assistance, and over 2,400 who experienced gender-based violence or were at risk of it were provided with counselling and assistance.

Respond

Over 319,500 vulnerable refugees received cash assistance, with a total of \$70 million distributed. Refugees reported that UNHCR's cash assistance improved their well-being and living conditions and reduced financial burden.

Empower

UNHCR reached 26,000 women and men from different nationalities through 492 mobile helpdesk missions across Jordan, petitions as well as individual counselling at UNHCR premises inside and outside camps.

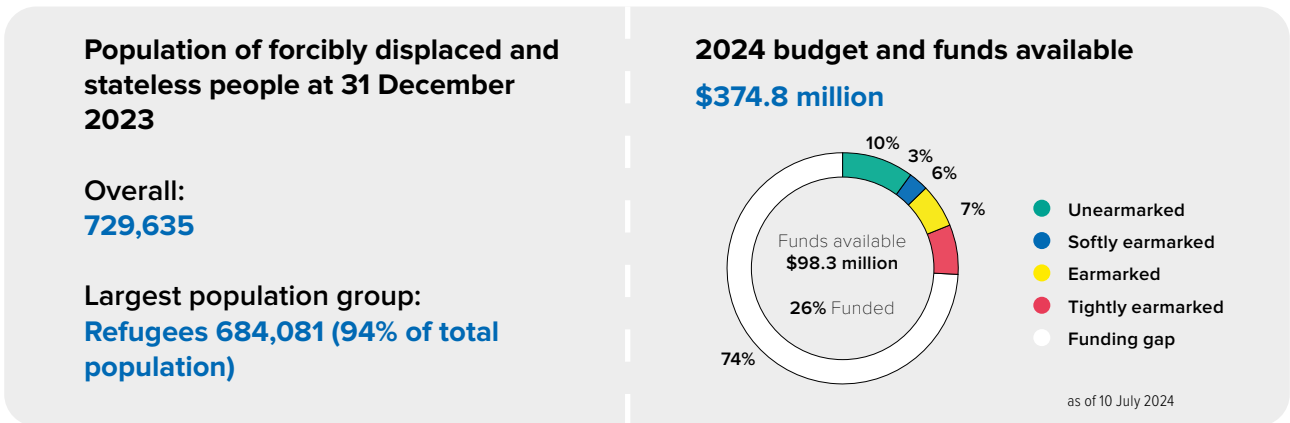
UNHCR strengthened its communication with communities in person and through its digital channels such as a Help site, Facebook page, WhatsApp groups and a chatbot to ensure timely and efficient communication. UNHCR reached refugees 1.5 million times through digital channels in 2023. The helpline registered some 2.5 million calls.

Solve

8,536 refugees from Jordan were resettled, the highest rate since 2016. A strong focus was maintained on expanding refugees' access to complementary pathways by strengthening outreach, assistance, and counselling, reaching over 2,900 refugees – double the number in 2022.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Healthy lives - \$34 million

Reduced health funding means refugees often cannot obtain transportation for hospital visits unless their condition is life-threatening. As well, over 60% of refugees avoid spending on health care, going less often or stopping medications.

Funding would provide for 414,000 individual medical consultations.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$33 million

Underfunded shelter leads to refugee homes in camps falling into disrepair. Funding would support 25,000 people with shelter and housing assistance.



Well-being and basic needs - \$139 million

Monthly basic needs cash assistance for families in host communities was decreased from 30,000 to 22,000 families, with reduced transfer values.

Funding would provide cash to 292,000 people.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

UNHCR reduced its 2024 programme due to a significant drop in donor funding. In addition to the priorities outlined above, other contextual elements of concern include poverty levels among refugees, which have risen to 67% and are expected to increase further; the ever-present threat of eviction or the need to sub-standard homes due to inability to pay rent; and increased school dropouts and over 60% of refugees limiting food intake due to lack of income.



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Lebanon

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Lebanon is going through its worst economic crisis in many years. This has led to a breakdown in basic services and infrastructure, rendering life harder for everyone, especially refugees who are forced to use negative ways to cope. The country has the largest number of refugees compared to its population, with the Government estimating there are about 1.5 million Syrian refugees in the country, more than 780,000 of whom have been registered by UNHCR. The already difficult conditions are made worse by the situation in Gaza, which also affects Lebanon's security. Despite this situation, UNHCR achieved some notable successes in 2023, including:

Protect

The number of refugees holding legal residency remains low, at around 20% in 2023. UNHCR advocated with the Government of Lebanon for regulatory changes to improve legal residency rates and supported the Government in fulfilling its international commitments while providing legal aid, including access to civil documentation and legal residency, to more than 85,000 refugees.

Respond

Multipurpose cash assistance reached 75% of the refugee population, but lack of resources prevented implementation of the winter cash assistance programme in 2023.

Despite some improvements, 52% of refugee households still live in dangerous, sub-standard, or overcrowded shelters. UNHCR focused on those with health and protection risks, and a new approach to improving shelter rigidity in informal settlements was piloted.

UNHCR continued to facilitate access to primary and secondary health services for critical medical conditions. However, due to resource constraints, secondary health care support was limited to life-saving situations, and patients' share of health care fees increased, impacting affordability.

Empower

UNHCR used various communication channels such as websites, videos, WhatsApp/SMS, complaint and feedback mechanisms (hotline, digital, physical, face-to-face), and community engagement (refugee volunteers, groups) to facilitate refugee interaction and input on decisions affecting their lives.

UNHCR's National Call Centre handled 1.3 million calls, processed over 150,000 emails, and consulted 527 refugee volunteers for information campaigns. Nearly 600 refugee outreach volunteers supported their communities by sharing feedback.

One in 24 refugees engaged in the programme management cycle, with 64% female participation. Over 3,000 refugees participated in community groups, community initiatives, and participatory assessments.

Solve

Over 10,100 returns to the Syrian Arab Republic were verified in 2023, bring the total to more than 90,300 since 2016. Over 8,980 refugees were resettled from Lebanon, the highest number since 2017. This was 33% of total departures from the region.



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UNHCR supported over 1,270 refugees through family reunification, labour opportunities, and other legal migration solutions; implemented a legal aid project aiding 1,570 stateless persons in obtaining civil and identification documents; and facilitated research and dialogue on statelessness laws and policies.

UNHCR enhanced refugees' access to civil documentation through increased material support and accompaniment visits to the General Security Office, advocacy with the Personal Status Department and Ministry of Social Affairs as well as technical assistance and mobile registration desks, benefiting both refugees and host communities.

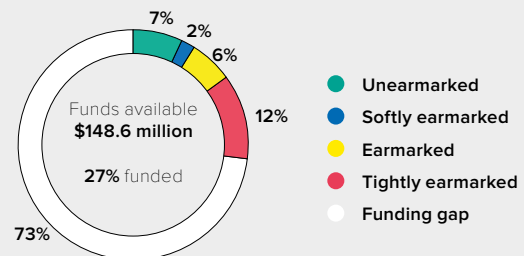
Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
836,314

Largest population group:
Refugees 788,481 (94% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available

\$545.2 million



as of 10 July 2024

Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Well-being and basic needs - \$310.8M

Some 115,000 families discontinued from the multipurpose cash assistance programme will be at risk of being left without any other source of income for survival and forced to rely on debt or resort to even more harmful coping mechanisms. (94% funding gap)



Healthy lives - \$75.5M

Refugees in need of hospitalization care will pay up to 50% of hospital bills. Underfunding will increase the burden on refugee families in a rapidly deteriorating socioeconomic environment, where more than 44% of refugees already cannot afford access to health care. (94% funding gap)



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$28.2M

UNHCR will decrease site improvement works in informal tented settlements and only target 15% of the sites assessed critical and in need. UNHCR will also reduce the rehabilitation and repair of substandard buildings in urban settings, while an increasing number of refugees are living in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods and overcrowded shelters, risking further deterioration of peaceful coexistence in these areas. (96% funding gap)

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

Harmful anti-refugee rhetoric may lead to further social tensions and instability, impacting the protection space. Efforts should focus on ensuring appropriate assistance and services to the most vulnerable.



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Uganda

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Uganda hosted the highest number of refugees in Africa in 2023 with over 1.5 million refugees, predominantly from South Sudan, the DRC, and Sudan. Women and children made up 80% of refugees, 57% under 18 years of age, and most living in settlements in underserved areas. This puts pressure on aging and overstretched public services, impacting their well-being and ability to coexist peacefully with the host community. Despite many operational challenges, UNHCR nevertheless achieved notable successes in 2023, including:

Protect

Uganda exemplifies the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into national and district plans for education, health, livelihoods, water, and energy. Despite this, the increased number of asylum-seekers and reduced food rations have heightened refugee vulnerability. No refoulement cases were reported due to the government's progressive refugee policies and UNHCR's capacity-building initiatives for border officials and law enforcement.

Respond

Refugees in Uganda have equal access to health services as nationals through 86 health facilities, with 85% of these facilities' government owned. Services included human resources, essential medicines, and supplies, with primary health care provided free of charge and referrals made for secondary and tertiary care.

Over 2.4 million outpatient consultations were provided, with 26% for host populations. Of these, over 145,800 were admitted to inpatient wards, and over 17,290 referrals were made to higher-level facilities. The health facility utilization rate was stable at 1.4 visits per person per year.


Overall, refugees' health status was good, with acceptable mortality indicators: a crude mortality rate of 0.05 (<0.75/1000/month), under-5 mortality rate of 0.12 (<1.5/1000/month), and a maternal mortality ratio of 48 per 1,000 live births, down from 52 in 2022.

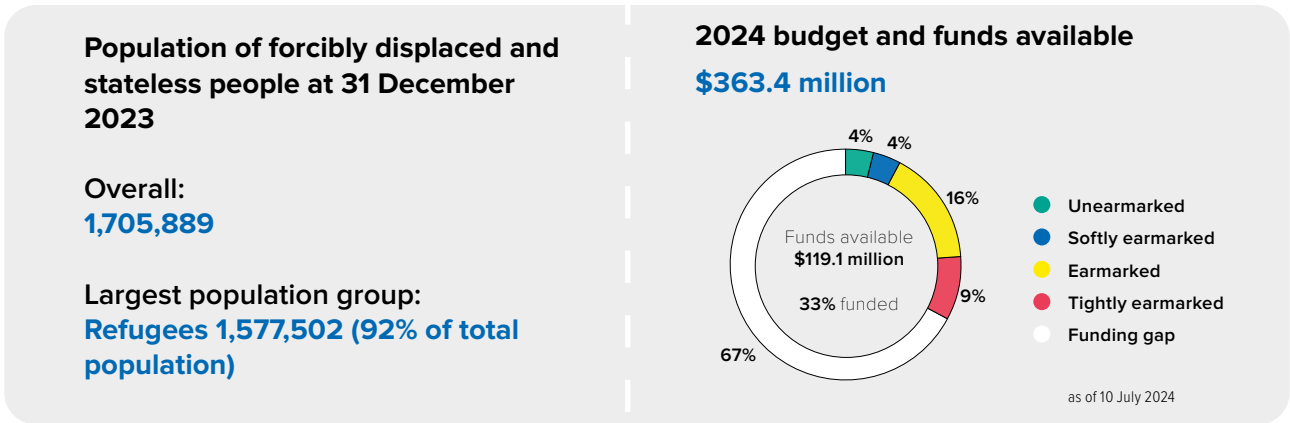
Empower

Equal access to education for refugees and Uganda citizens has led to a 95% gross enrolment rate in primary education for refugees, surpassing national and global averages. Efforts are also underway to recognize prior learning for refugees without academic documentation, supported by the World Bank. Planning for education is happening at the district level and refugee data is being integrated into the national system for better tracking and planning.

Solve

3,491 people were resettled in 2023, a 99.8% rise from the previous year. Complementary pathways programmes facilitated the departure of an additional 3,321 people, with private sponsorships, family reunification, and education being the primary reasons. The establishment of employment pathways programmes also began, with the first seven candidates approved for departure in 2024.

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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Healthy lives - \$17.4 million

The health sector budget has been reduced 17% from 2023 to 2024. This has seen reductions of 735 health workers and 211 Village Health Team workers, and the closure of 19 outreach sites, and by the end of May 2024 only 45% of prioritized health interventions were funded, leaving a \$17.4 million gap.

There are over 1,910 health care professionals or specialized medical staff at risk of being dismissed. This would lead to a reduction in the quality of services, longer patient wait times, and higher mortality rates.

Procurement of essential medicines and supplies for nearly 1.7 million refugees and host communities is being delayed. This is leading to increased out-of-pocket expenses, reduced hospital utilization, and a reliance on alternative medicines. It is exacerbating health complications.

Funding would provide for 414,000 individual medical consultations.



Education - \$15.4 million

By the end of May 2024, UNHCR's education interventions was only 35% funded.

Without additional funding, the current pupil-teacher ratio of 1:79 will increase beyond recommended standards for quality learning. The existing gaps include over 2,310 teachers, over 59,380 desks in primary schools, nearly 2,400 latrines, and over 4,040 classrooms. Resources are insufficient to distribute scholastic materials to vulnerable children. These gaps are reducing the quality of the education schools provide and contributing to increased dropout rates.



Logistics - \$17 million

The operation will be unable to procure fuel and spare parts to run and maintain its partner fleet without additional funding. This will jeopardize the protection and assistance being delivered to refugees, with UNHCR already reducing fuel allocations and procurement for 6 months only in 2024.

Funding would provide cash to 292,000 people.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

Uganda hosts over 36,000 Sudanese refugees due to the year-long conflict in Sudan, including over 23,600 who have arrived since the start of the year. This has required a reprioritizing of assistance, with additional urgent support needed for new arrivals in registration; distribution of core relief items; reinforcing access to water and hygiene; strengthening primary health care, supporting vulnerable children and GBV survivors, and providing logistics support.



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Yemen

Highlights of 2023 achievements

With donor support in 2023, UNHCR achieved some significant successes for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Yemen, as well as to other people in need. This included reaching 4.3 million IDPs and over 70,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in the coordinated Humanitarian Response Plan. UNHCR assistance was immediate and often life-saving, such as health care or emergency cash. Longer-term solutions such as legal assistance for documentation or for housing, land and property was also provided. Other key success included:

Protect

UNHCR supported the issuance of over 33,000 civil documents, vital for providing access to key services such as health care or education. Similarly, UNHCR supported the issuance or renewal of identity documents for over 26,000 refugees and asylum-seekers.

To improve access to protection services for IDPs, UNHCR continues its protection monitoring, reaching over 130,000 households. In this way, UNHCR provided core response services to 505 survivors and referred 1,239 to other key services.

Respond

UNHCR delivered multipurpose cash assistance to 78,756 households, benefiting over 520,000 IDPs, IDP returnees, refugees, and the most vulnerable

among the host community members. Assistance was primarily used to pay for food, health care, and rent.

Shelter initiatives improved living conditions for over 97,530 people. 17,000 people received emergency shelter kits, often in response to flooding or fire; over 24,000 people received sustainable transitional shelter; and over 48,000 IDP returnees received maintenance or rehabilitation of their homes.

Empower

Over 10,390 children received educational services, including enrolment support, individual follow-up, counselling, assistive devices, and school kits. In addition, over 5,150 Yemeni children attended one of UNHCR's supported schools. The DAFI programme restarted in northern Yemen after a three-year suspension, with 125 students enrolled for higher education.

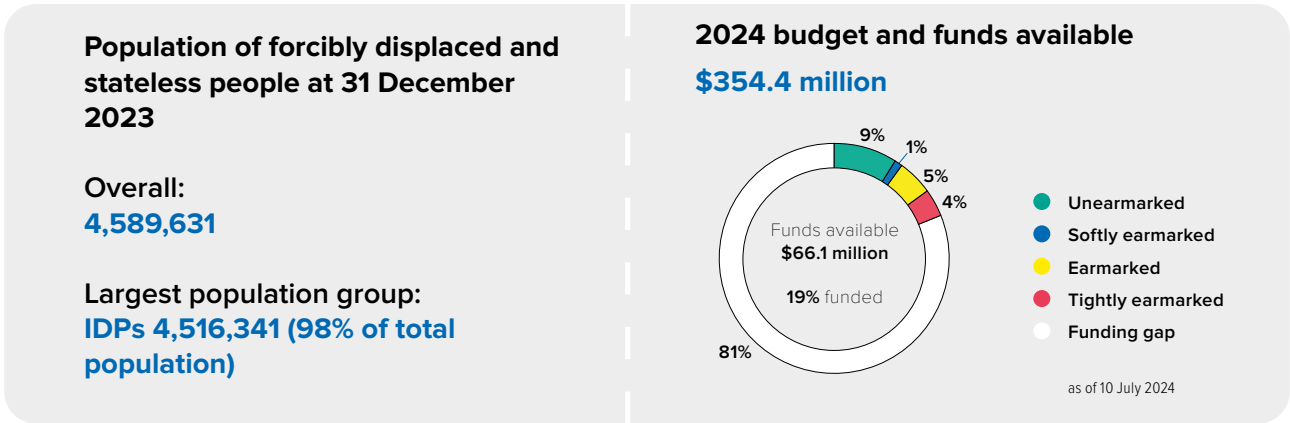
731 IDPs, including 396 women, were assisted with economic self-reliance via targeted projects.

Solve

In 2023, UNHCR supported 1,422 Somali refugees to voluntarily return home in safety and dignity. Without this support, many would have become prey to smuggling and trafficking networks. UNHCR also supported IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme, facilitating the return of 284 Ethiopian refugees. UNHCR expanded resettlement efforts, submitting 178 individuals for resettlement, with new quotas allowing 100 to Australia and a pilot of 10 to the United States of America. However, due to lengthy processing and reduced quotas from the previous year, only eight individuals were resettled. Complementary pathways, such as family reunification to Belgium, were also supported.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Well-being and basic needs - \$189.7 million

Significant cuts (25%) to UNHCR’s multipurpose cash programme have already been made in 2024. As a result, over 21,000 IDP and refugee households are struggling to make ends meet, increasing the risk to rely on harmful coping mechanisms such as skipping meals, child labour, and getting into debt.

\$150 can provide a family of refugees with peace and financial certainty for a few months.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$87.6 million

As the situation in Yemen becomes more protracted, longer-term solutions for IDPs are needed, either to support local integration or sustainable return. An average of \$2,300 provides one IDP family with the support they need to rehabilitate their home and to move back in safety and dignity.



Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods - \$8.6 million

As humanitarian support for Yemen continues to shrink, efforts to promote self-reliance and economic inclusion are increasingly important: contrast against immediate needs, they are often deprioritized.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

Displaced people face challenges from both conflict and climate-induced displacement. Conflict-related internal displacement decreased by 83% in 2023, but climate-related displacement surged, becoming the leading cause of new displacement. Yemen is highly vulnerable to climate change and poorly prepared to mitigate or adapt with cyclones, drought, and flooding, worsening existing vulnerabilities. Nearly 500,000 were affected by floods in 2023.

As part of adapting and mitigating to these conditions, UNHCR and partners are mitigating flooding with stone walls and drainage systems, and updating transitional shelters using traditional building methods and local materials. Over 24,000 people have already benefited.



Sudan situation overview

Since April 2023, conflict in Sudan has displaced over 7 million people internally and nearly 2 million to neighbouring countries, including CAR, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, South Sudan, and Uganda. About 550,000 South Sudanese have returned home.

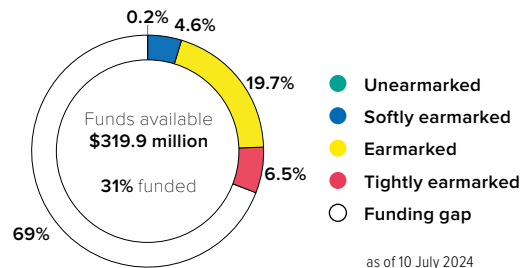
UNHCR is collaborating with governments and partners to provide protection and humanitarian assistance, including registration, essentials distribution, and relocation to safer areas. All the operations involved in the Sudan situation are, however, severely underfunded, affecting their response capabilities.

By mid-June, UNHCR had funds available for the 2024 Sudan Emergency Supplementary Appeal of \$157.1 million, or 16% of requirements. Of the \$157.1 million available, fully 43% was from flexible funding; meaning the Sudan situation is heavily reliant on unearmarked and softly earmarked funding as a critical lifeline to deliver protection and assistance.

The humanitarian situation in Sudan has worsened, with several states at high risk of famine. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) states that Sudan is facing the worst levels of acute food insecurity ever recorded by the IPC in the country. The situation is especially critical for populations trapped in areas affected by direct conflict, insecurity and lack of protection, particularly in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Khartoum and Al Jazirah states. The situation of IDPs and refugees is particularly concerning, as many rely entirely on humanitarian assistance. Violence against civilians, including sexual violence, kidnapping, and ethnic targeting, is rampant. Recent escalations in North Darfur, in

2024 budget and funds available

\$1.031 billion



particular in and around the capital of El Fasher, have caused further displacement. UNHCR has focused funding on life-saving interventions and is leading IDP protection, shelter, and CCCM efforts.

UNHCR urgently needs support to continue providing critical assistance, including protection, shelters, clean water, health care, education, and site management for refugees and IDPs. Efforts to help refugees in neighbouring countries, where ten new refugee sites have been established, are hampered by poor access and lack of services.

Despite challenges, neighbouring countries' generosity needs international support, greater levels of humanitarian funding – particularly flexible funding – development investments, and early crisis engagement to foster resilience and self-reliance among refugees. The lack of global attention on the Sudan crisis is extremely concerning, and swift allocation of pledged support from the April 2024 Paris conference is essential to prevent further destabilization and avoid a further breakdown of regional peace and security.



For further details of the response in 2023, please see the Sudan situation report available on Global Focus



Sudan

Highlights of 2023 achievements

As of the end of May 2024, the conflict in Sudan had displaced over 10 million people internally, often multiple times (7.2 million since April 2023) and almost 2 million to neighbouring countries, making it the largest internal displacement crisis in the world. In addition, about 220,000 of the 917,470 refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan were secondarily displaced since the start of the conflict, leading to overcrowding of the existing camps.

Within this operating environment, and within an overall context of desperately low funding and insecurity, key successes in 2023 included:

Protect

UNHCR continued its advocacy and collaboration with key government counterparts to ensure the safety and well-being of all forcibly displaced people, despite serious access constraints. Registration of refugees was halted for several months and was not possible in some states. Where access was possible, registration, documentation, RSD, legal aid, and counselling continued albeit at a slower pace. In other areas remote protection monitoring was introduced and engaged local partners to mitigate increased protection risks for forcibly displaced. Hotlines were introduced to provide information on available services and assistance.

Respond

UNHCR expanded the use of cash-based interventions, prioritizing them for assistance, service delivery, and protection. This approach improved access to humanitarian services and upheld the dignity and rights of individuals, while also mitigating against protection risks. Essential life-saving services like shelter, non-food items, primary health care, water, and education were provided through community and area-based methods, in collaboration with the authorities. UNHCR led the Protection, Shelter and Non-food Items, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters, and jointly led the refugee response with the Commissioner for Refugees. To reach isolated areas, UNHCR is part of an inter-agency cross-border project to deliver vital assistance and life-saving interventions from Chad to the Darfur region.

Empower

UNHCR supported 11 refugee-led organizations in Sudan to foster participation and inclusion despite conflict-related challenges. UNHCR's community-based approach included strengthening and creating protection networks that act as liaisons, reporting protection concerns and aiding those with specific needs. These networks proved crucial for communication, particularly in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas where humanitarian access is limited.

Multipurpose community centres were established, offering comprehensive protection services and a safe space for community interaction, with plans to expand these centres to regions with high numbers of displaced individuals and hosting communities.

Solve

Despite the conflict, UNHCR sought to secure solutions for forcibly displaced people. About 650 refugees departed to third countries on resettlement or other complementary pathways. Some 435,000 refugees and asylum-seekers returned to their countries of origin, albeit under adverse conditions, mainly to South Sudan, with others to Chad, Central African Republic, and Ethiopia.



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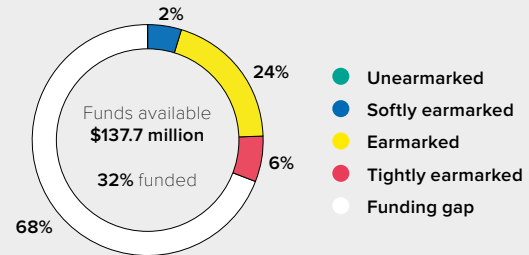
Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
10,415,515

Largest population group:
IDPs 9,052,822 (87% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available

\$424 million



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Well-being and basic needs - \$108.4 million

Providing basic non-food items (NFIs) to forcibly displaced people is one of the top three needs, helping them prepare food, store water, reduce risk of malaria and increase security especially among women and girls at night. However, available funding will only cover 30% of the targeted 952,000 refugees, IDPs and host communities in Sudan.

- One NFI kit costs \$165 which can meet the basic household item needs of a family of five members.

UNHCR plans to distribute cash assistance to 146,737 people but current funding will only cover 12% of the targeted individuals. Unconditional cash grants can cushion households against the economic challenges in Sudan.

- \$135 over three months enables a person to meet approximately 75% of their basic needs.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$73.2 million

Adequate shelter is important to maintain privacy, reduce protection risks, protect people from the weather, and reduce the spread of communicable diseases. Of 426,500 people targeted for shelter assistance in 2024, UNHCR can only support 13% with current resources.

- \$650 can help a family who host IDPs to expand, construct or rehabilitate a shelter.



Access to territory, registration and documentation - \$39.2 million

Registration and identity documents enable forcibly displaced people access basic services and prevent arbitrary arrests, detention or harassment. Lack of documents can also hinder freedom of movement and limits livelihood opportunities. The conflict has damaged civil registry offices and inflated the fees for issuing documents (\$17 per certificate). Replacing this documentation is essential to enable access to protection and assistance.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

In this second year of conflict in Sudan, the operational context is complex and challenging with fighting, frequent displacement, a socio-economic downturn, inflation and rising criminality all factors. The impact on the population is significant. Basic health care services are overstretched, commodities are scarce and costly and fuel is in short supply. Famine-like conditions are present in many areas. The rainy season will increase the spread of water-borne and other communicable diseases like cholera and malaria.



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South Sudan

Highlights of 2023 achievements

South Sudan remained in a precarious situation in 2023 characterized by localized violence, climate/economic shocks, and most significantly, the onset of the Sudan crisis. In addition to seeing close to half a million refugees and returnees arriving from Sudan, local communities also bore the brunt of the economic crisis triggered by the conflict in Sudan. Key highlights of UNHCR's success include:

Protect

While self-reliance and solutions for pre-existing displaced populations were maintained, UNHCR provided life-saving emergency response, protection, and solutions. This included protecting 386,125 refugees and 2 million IDPs in South Sudan;; and enhancing protection with biometric registration and data management.

Respond

UNHCR delivered life-saving assistance and onward transportation to over 488,000 returnees and refugees from Sudan. UNHCR provided cash assistance to 260,182 refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host community members in South Sudan addressing protection issues and preventing harmful coping strategies, aligning with UNHCR's commitment to welfare and self-reliance.

Empower

Special attention was given to women and girls, disproportionately affected by displacement, by providing self-reliance opportunities through skills training in tailoring, bakery, stove making, and vegetable gardening. Economic empowerment was supported via Village Savings and Loans Associations, focusing on sustainable livelihood initiatives.

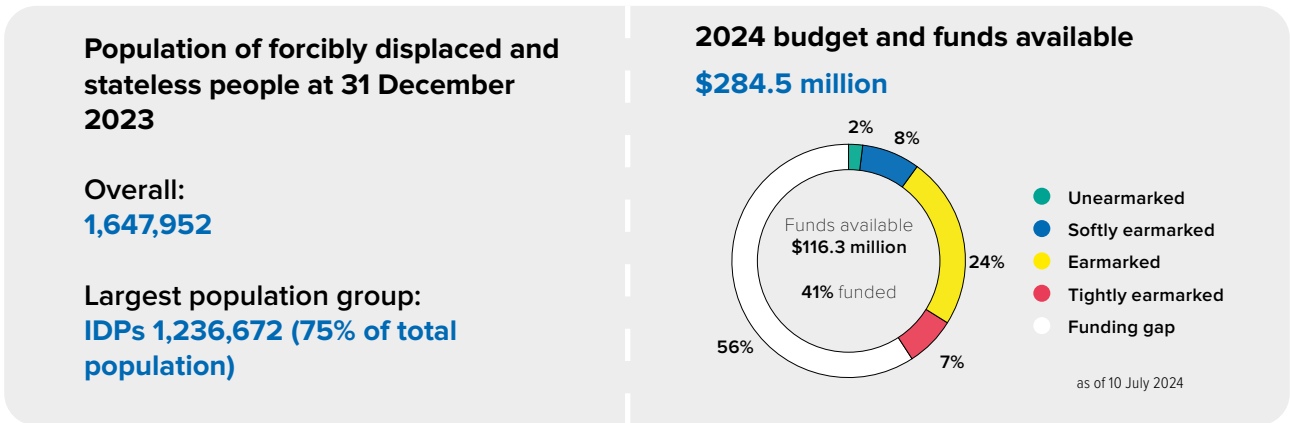
In IDP-hosting areas, UNHCR promoted self-management and engagement projects, reaching over 86,770 people with capacity development activities.

Solve

UNHCR assisted 763,000 returnees since the 2018 Revitalized Peace Agreement. It aimed for sustainable reintegration despite conflict and food insecurity, and ensured returnees received three-month food assistance.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Well-being and basic needs - \$20 million

Life-saving core relief items for new arrivals from Sudan in transit and upon settling in the refugee hosting areas through cash or in kind will provide essential support to meet their immediate needs, ensuring their safety, dignity, and well-being during the initial phase of displacement. Additionally, with historic floods anticipated in South Sudan, prepositioning key core relief items as a preparedness measure will allow for rapid response when the floods commence.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$27 million

The expansion of the Renk Transit Centre and improvements to other transit and reception centres in response to the Sudan crisis will decrease overcrowding and protection risks, especially for women and girls.



Healthy lives - \$10 million

Refugees and asylum-seekers need to be supported with sustainable WASH services.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

The situation in Sudan is anticipated to worsen and is likely to trigger more displacement into South Sudan, requiring constant monitoring and high levels of preparedness. The response will require significantly more resources than the operation currently has, aside from the need to continue assisting the existing population.

Climate shocks are also a particular concern, with severe flooding anticipated to be the worst in 60 years, according to present predictions.



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Chad

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Amid an ongoing protracted refugee crisis, in 2023 Chad also faced a massive influx after the war broke out in Sudan in April 2023, more than doubling the Sudanese refugee population in the east of the country. In 2023, UNHCR assisted more than one million forcibly displaced people – including more than 580,000 new refugees from Sudan– with emergency shelter, relief items, and services, opened five new sites and relocated 217,700 new arrivals for better security and services. Key highlights of UNHCR’s success include:

Protect

A key protection intervention in response to the emergency in the east involved the relocation and housing of new arrivals to safer areas away from the border, and some 217,700 refugee arrivals were relocated to settlements in 2023.

2,350 unaccompanied and separated children were identified and assisted with appropriate alternative care, exceeding the planned target of 1,000. Over 2,560 vulnerable children were provided with various types of assistance, including cash, which contributed to reducing protection risks.

Despite the emergency in the east, continuous registration activities were maintained throughout the country, allowing for the regularization of 48,579 refugees, including 43,000 reactivations, 3,940 births and 723 individually recognized; and the de-commissioning of a further 31,744 refugees due to durable solutions, deaths or spontaneous departures. Since April 2023, the operationalization of Chad’s 2020 Asylum Act has provided a structured legal

framework for refugees and asylum-seekers, ensuring their freedom of movement, right to work, and access to available basic services. It mandates the issuance of refugee cards, both as an authorization to stay and a residence document. Ongoing discussions aim to integrate over 430,000 biometric refugee identity cards and thousands of machine-readable travel documents into Chad’s national database, fulfilling commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum.

Respond

Responding to the Sudan emergency, UNHCR and partners constructed five new sites and built extensions to ten existing sites. Partners also distributed more than 59,000 shelters (2,724 refugee housing units and over 56,300 emergency shelters) to accommodate more than 236,100 new refugees relocated from unsafe areas of arrival at the border in eastern Chad.

41 new health facilities were opened, contributing to increasing service accessibility, and more than 187,000 children were screened for malnutrition. Some 146 boreholes were constructed or rehabilitated, 68 of which were in the East region.

Cash transfers increased to over \$2.3 million from \$1 million in 2022, with the number of people assisted increasing from 17,700 to over 98,000.

Empower

More than 100,000 school-age children were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in 2022/2023, some 51% of whom were girls. Refugees were integrated into the Chadian education system in line with UNHCR’s Refugee Education 2030 Strategy. Some 654 students were enrolled in Chadian universities and high schools, through scholarships. Overall, 16% of beneficiaries reported having an account with a bank, mobile money service provider or other financial institution, an increase of 12% compared to last year. The percentage of beneficiaries who reported that they were currently self-employed increased by 3%. 53% of beneficiaries reported that their income had increased compared to the previous year, an increase of 13 percentage points from baseline.

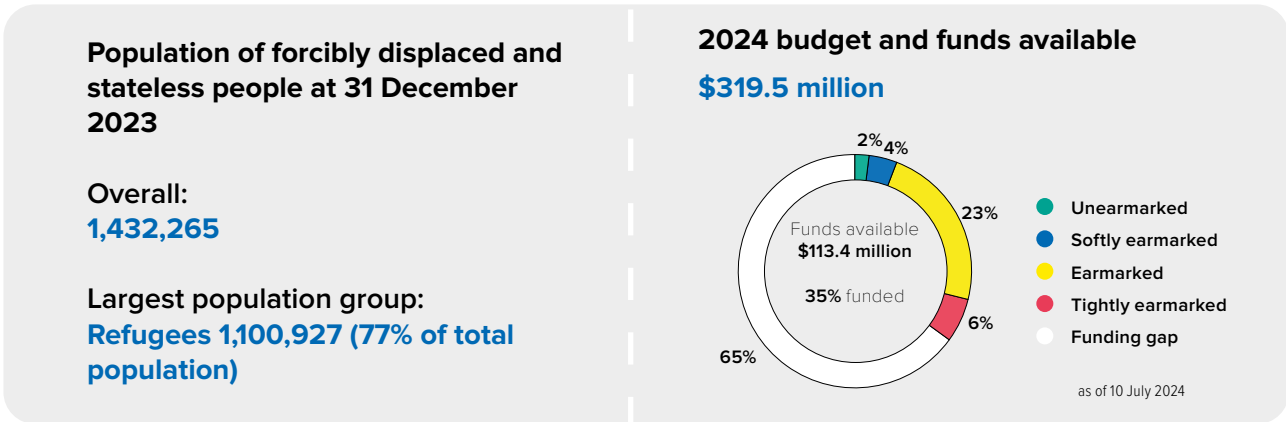


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Solve

UNHCR helped 1,489 refugees in resettlement procedures and 157 in alternative pathways. 17 resettlement selection missions were conducted,

interviewing 8,671 people. 15,954 Cameroonian refugees returned to Cameroon, 2,200 of whom received a cash assistance package to facilitate their return.



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Protection - \$20.4 million

Funding is urgently needed to provide essential protection services for refugees, including relocation, registration, legal assistance, specialized services for children, and gender-based violence prevention and response.

Without relocation from insecure border areas to safe settlements, hundreds of thousands will remain exposed to insecurity, harsh weather, and disease. Refugees in spontaneous border sites face increased risks of violence, exploitation, and lack of access to basic services. Women and children are particularly vulnerable, and GBV survivors may not receive necessary care, leading to long-term trauma and perpetuating cycles of abuse.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$52.5 million

Funding is needed to construct additional sites with basic infrastructure and services for new arrivals. About 200,000 refugees need urgently to be moved from the overcrowded and unsanitary Adre spontaneous site in Ouaddai to reduce protection risks and health threats.

The humanitarian situation is rapidly deteriorating, worsened by the impending rainy season, which will limit road access and increase exposure to harsh weather and diseases like cholera. Intensified fighting in Sudan is expected to cause further substantial refugee outflows into Chad.



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene - \$7.5 million

Urgent funding is needed for immediate WASH response in relocation sites. Current interventions cover only a fraction of needs, with forcibly displaced people receiving less than 8 litres of water per person per day, below the emergency standard of 15 litres. Toilets built for 20 families are serving over 60.

Temporary water trucking is in use, but sustainable solutions like boreholes and proper distribution systems are needed. At least 12 emergency water systems in relocation sites and 15,500 latrine and show blocks are urgently required.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

Expanding access to livelihood opportunities is crucial for reducing protection risks, promoting self-sufficiency, and ensuring peaceful cohabitation among refugees. UNHCR data and interactions with refugees indicate that many, especially young refugees, are traveling to Tunisia, Libya, and Europe for jobs due to a lack of opportunities in Chad. For example, \$4 million would support refugee and host community farmers and entrepreneurs in eastern Chad, particularly women and youth, to build and strengthen their livelihoods.



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Egypt

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Egypt's socioeconomic environment was challenging, given the regional situation and emergencies in Sudan and Gaza. Key economic challenges included rising inflation and cost of living, which critically impact services offered to refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly health services. Despite this context, UNHCR achieved some notable operational successes, including:

Protect

UNHCR was able to significantly upscale and newly register 200,015 people – a four-fold increase from 2022 – and provide continuous registration services to 118,185 people, for a total of 318,200.

UNHCR reached 2,787 survivors of gender-based violence, out of whom 774 were assisted with safe relocation grants, 1,152 with safety and recovery package and 314 with psychosocial support. Over two thirds of survivors assisted were Sudanese. 2,314 children (40% of the total number of unaccompanied and separated children) were receiving case management services, and over 3,100 children received monthly cash assistance following best interest assessments.

Respond

20,944 families, comprising 75,917 people, received regular cash assistance through the Post Office. Additionally, UNHCR provided one-off emergency cash assistance to 16,445 vulnerable families from Sudan (47,359 people). In December, 17,626 families (59,932 people) were assisted with a one-off cash grant, with beneficiaries selected from a dedicated waiting list.

71,241 primary health care consultations were provided in Cairo and Alexandria, supporting 8,616 refugees and asylum-seekers with chronic medication, 1,256 with mental health care, 477 women with antenatal care, 784 with cash assistance for hospital delivery, 390 with anti-retroviral treatment, and 85 with tuberculosis treatment.

Additionally, the Ministry of Health and Population offered 26,507 primary health care consultations through 20 UNHCR partner-supported clinics, which also facilitated secondary and tertiary health care for 7,675 people in public and private hospitals.

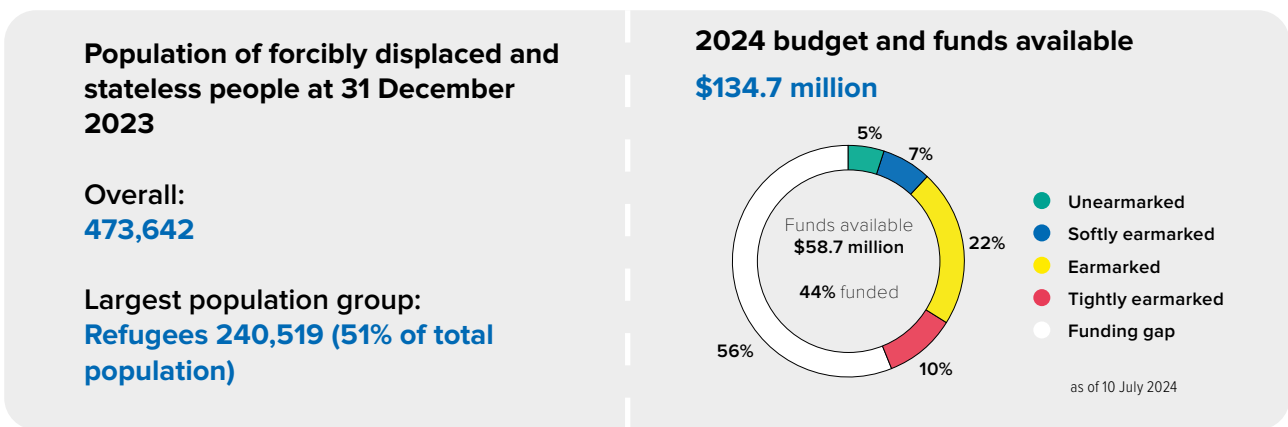
Empower

UNHCR successfully advocated broad and continued access to schools for refugees. UNHCR supported over 65,800 children (49% female and 51% male) with education cash grants allowing them to buy their school uniform, pay their tuition fee and safe transportation to and from schools. UNHCR also operated 18 Instant Network Schools, and established 30 new ones.

For self-employment, livelihood cash grants were given to 624 people who submitted business plans for start-up businesses, or to expand existing small and medium enterprises.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Healthy lives - \$12.3 million

Medical needs as a result of arrivals from Sudan continue to rise with limited access to public health services and high out-of-pocket expenses. Underfunding means UNHCR will not be able to support some 51,000 refugee patients, including those suffering with chronic diseases and in need of monthly medications, as a result of which their lives may be at risk.



Education - \$8 million

Currently some 54% of all school-aged new arrivals from Sudan are reportedly out of school. The estimated needs for education grants to refugee children in 2024 is around 90,000. With the current levels of funding the operation will be able to support some 5,600 school-aged refugee children. Underfunding of education grants will lead to the inability of approximately 84,400 students to receive education grants. This shall result in an increased number of out-of-school children, a lack of perspectives for children, and increased risks of child labour and other negative coping mechanisms.



Well-being and basic needs - \$52.4 million

The challenging socio-economic environment, coupled with the growing refugee population as a result of the Sudan crisis, have contributed to drastically increased needs for assistance to meet basic needs. With the current levels of earmarked funding, the operation will be able to only assist some 25,800 individuals, leaving more than 314,000 individuals unassisted, and thus exposed to harsh weather conditions, precarious housing conditions and risk of homelessness.



Ethiopia

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Ethiopia continued to be the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, with UNHCR supporting nearly 1 million refugees and 570,000 internally displaced Ethiopians. With the outbreak of conflicts in neighbouring Somalia and Sudan, the country had thousands of new refugee arrivals, and had to as well contend with climate change and inter-communal violence. Key highlights of UNHCR's successes included:

Protect

Asylum was provided to over 133,000 refugees from Somalia and Sudan, despite ongoing challenges such as states of emergency, documentation issues, and cases of refoulement.

Referral pathways were established to provide coordinated, survivor-centred responses to GBV. UNHCR supported survivors with case management and psychosocial support, aiding around 8,200 individuals at risk or affected by GBV, and over 25,000 women and girls participated in counseling sessions.

Respond

In 2023, over 45,180 households received cash assistance countrywide, including refugees, IDPs, and refugee and IDP returnees.

At the end of 2023, nearly 310,360 refugees and asylum-seekers were living in adequate dwellings in 25 refugee camps, sites and/or settlements.

UNHCR also provided 935 new transitional shelters constructed across refugee hosting sites, and 1,181 shelters improved to improve the living conditions. 979 families were supported by cash for shelter to improve their own shelters in Melkadida and Benishangul-Gumuz.

Household lighting access increased from 33% in 2022 to 42% in 2023. Some 49,832 solar lamps were distributed to IDPs.

Comprehensive primary health care was provided through 21 health centres and 3 health posts, supplemented by 6 government facilities, resulting in 889,880 consultations. Vaccination campaigns addressed measles, cholera, COVID-19, and HPV.

Sexual and reproductive health services saw 46% antenatal coverage and 90% skilled birth attendance. Post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV was administered to 92% of rape survivors. HIV care, tuberculosis treatment, and services for female sex workers were provided, with significant support from the Ministry of Health.

Nutrition programmes reached 56,129 children with acute malnutrition treatments and supported 31,164 children and 27,389 pregnant and lactating women with supplementary feeding.

Empower

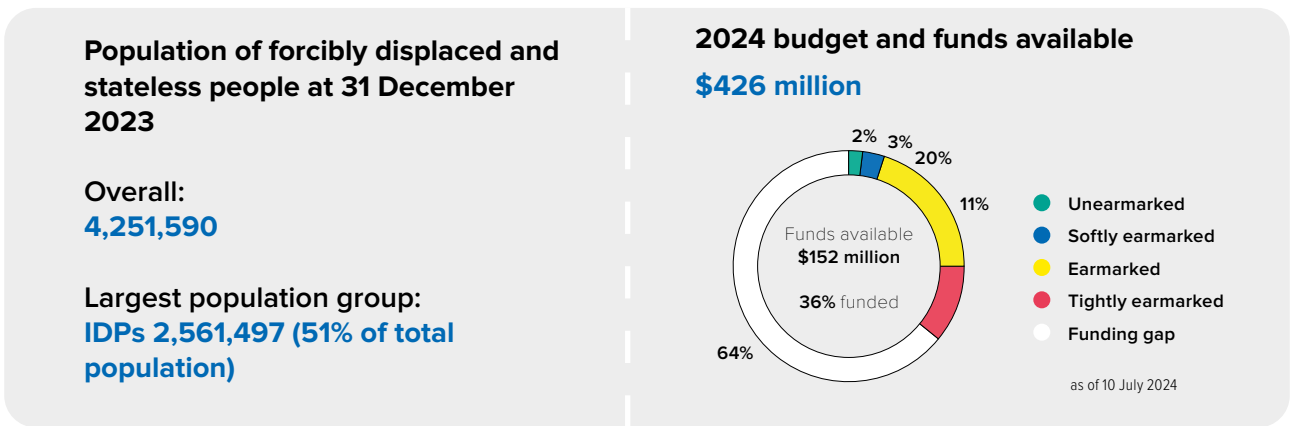
Educational enrolment for refugee children and youth saw a 5% increase, with 46% (187,494 children) enrolled, including significant primary and secondary education rates and girls' participation. 2,470 refugee youth pursued tertiary education, with a majority in technical vocational education and training programmes.

Solve

UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 6,188 Ethiopian refugees, overwhelmingly from Sudan. 110,920 IDPs voluntarily returned to their homes, supported by partners to rebuild their lives, including 11,920 in Tigray and 12,600 in Afar.



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Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene - \$4 million

Given the urgent need for resources to ensure sustainable water supply for refugee and the host community, \$4 million is a priority amount that would enable the operation to close gaps in emergency water trucking by digging boreholes and solarizing the pumps. Additionally, this would go towards construction of 218 latrine blocks in Ura settlement.



Healthy lives - \$3 million

Health services in the camps and settlements are at a make-or-break points. An injection of \$3 million would allow for the procurement of medicines and medical supplies in support of refugee inclusion in national systems.



Well-being and basic needs, including shelter - \$8.1 million

Funding is needed to continue the provision of cash assistance to vulnerable urban refugees and to refugee returnees, with \$1.3million needed urgently.

Additionally, the establishment of two new settlements is a top priority for the operation to relocate refugees from transit centres following allocation of land by the regional government of Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz. Site development is estimated at \$6.8 million.



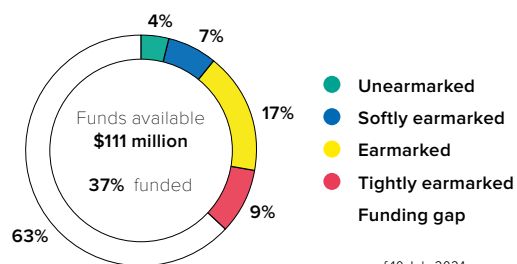
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SAHEL SITUATION OVERVIEW

Humanitarian and protection needs in the Sahel are escalating due to chronic political instability, extreme poverty, armed conflict, human rights violations, and decreasing humanitarian access, leading to increased forced displacement.

Today, the number of forcibly displaced persons and returnees in the Sahel region has exceeded 4.5 million. Despite these challenges, the Sahel remains a region of solidarity where countries and local communities continue to welcome displaced populations and share their limited resources. Forced displacement is expected to rise further in 2024, straining national capacities and forcing people to flee neighbouring countries, including Mauritania, Algeria, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo.

2024 budget and funds available \$300.9 million



During this period of transformation in the Sahel, UNHCR is adapting its approach to better serve affected communities. UNHCR will stay and deliver a protection-centred response throughout the Sahel region focused on the community level, benefiting forcibly displaced populations and host communities to facilitate inclusion and reinforce self-reliance, resilience, and peaceful coexistence. This new approach is known as Sahel+. UNHCR's interventions will focus on Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger and neighbouring countries



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including Mauritania, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Algeria.

The focus will shift from emergency response to fostering self-reliance and resilience from the outset. This involves moving from individual humanitarian assistance to community interventions that benefit both displaced people and host communities, thereby strengthening social cohesion. The approach is also transitioning from in-kind contributions to cash-based interventions to reduce operational costs and support local economies. Additionally, there is a stronger synergy with development and peace actors to ensure sustainable solutions and advocacy for the inclusion of forcibly displaced people in national development plans and welfare systems. Further, the enhancement of local actors' capacities is being prioritized, leveraging their better access, understanding, and acceptance within communities.

UNHCR has identified four thematic priority areas for the response:

- 1. Asylum and mixed movements:** Many Sahel+ countries receive refugees and are places of origin, transit and destination for mixed movements. UNHCR will continue to support
- 2. Urbanization:** As forcibly displaced populations increasingly flee to urban areas in the Sahel in search of safety, efforts to provide and expand essential services will be key.
- 3. Youth and gender:** In the Sahel, women and young people are exposed to particular protection risks. UNHCR will prioritize the GBV prevention and response, enhancing the quality and inclusiveness of education systems, and livelihoods trainings.
- 4. Climate action:** The Sahel+ includes some of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world with higher risk of severe weather conditions, food insecurity and resource scarcity, with forcibly displaced populations often disproportionately affected.



For more information on successes and achievements in the Sahel in 2023, please visit the situation page on Global Focus



Burkina Faso

Highlights of 2023 achievements

There was a surge in internal and cross-border displacement due to non-State armed group activities and violence with over 2 million IDPs reported by March, along with nearly 39,000 refugees and registered asylum-seekers by year-end. Additionally, over 190,000 Burkinabè fled to neighbouring countries. Escalating insecurity compromised civilian safety, freedom of movement, and access to essential services like housing, water, health, and education. The suspension of cash programmes further hampered humanitarian operations. Despite these challenges, UNHCR was able to provide vital assistance. Key highlights include:

Protect

UNHCR successfully verified and registered over 27,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Burkina Faso. Representing over 90% of the targeted population, this ensures accurate data for aid and protection.

UNHCR provided vital documentation to IDPs in Burkina Faso, supporting the government in reducing the risk of statelessness by issuing 29,180 birth certificates, 11,190 identity cards, and 1,210 nationality certificates to IDPs and host communities. A pilot scheme with the government saw 667 birth certificates and 3,940 identify documents delivered to refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR's partners managed 1,475 GBV incidents, with 90% of refugee survivors and 88% of IDPs satisfied with the services. Dignity kits were given to 1,400 women and girls at risk of GBV or survivors, while 125 received energy kits to reduce firewood-related risks.

Respond

UNHCR collaborated with 21 partners in Burkina Faso focusing on enhancing protection access and promoting inclusion in national programmes. Joint interventions provided shelter, relief items, and food to vulnerable households.

Emergency shelters were constructed and CRIs distributed across nine out of thirteen regions. UNHCR provided 7,450 emergency shelters to 47,505 people and distributed 16,800 CRIs to 128,830 people.

UNHCR coordinated closely in-country with the Emergency Response Team, which provided 9,950 CRI kits to 71,120 vulnerable IDPs and host communities. The shelter cluster response facilitated shelter access for 182,500 people, including 47,505 people exclusively assisted by UNHCR, representing 26% of all interventions. In CRI distribution, UNHCR contributed to 55% of all distributions, aiding 128,830 people.

UNHCR donated 16,800 solar lanterns to 128,850 people, including IDPs, host families and refugees, bringing up to 73% of refugees and 71% of IDPs having energy to ensure lighting. The beneficiaries are now at less risk of GBV, children can perform from home their after-school-homework, and small businesses can operate at night.

UNHCR provided support for production techniques in agricultural, horticultural, compost, and livestock farming enhancement for 1,540 individuals, including 625 refugees, 668 IDPs, and 247 hosts, with 67% women. Climate-smart initiatives like bio-compost production aimed to minimize chemical fertilizer uses and reduce water consumption for irrigation, fostering sustainable livelihoods.

Empower

The proportion of refugee children integrated in the national education system rose from 24% in 2022 to 32% in 2023. The enrolment of girls increased from 47% in 2022-2023 to 49% in 2023-2024. Livelihood and economic inclusion initiatives benefited 2,612 people, including 59% women (902 refugees and 1,710 IDPs), along with 509 vulnerable hosts, including 61% women.



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Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
2,101,735

Largest population group:
IDPs 2,062,534 (98% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available
\$119.6 million

Category	Percentage
Funded	68%
Unearmarked	3%
Softly earmarked	5%
Earmarked	17%
Tightly earmarked	7%
Funding gap	32%

Funds available: **\$37.9 million**

as of 10 July 2024

Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Access to territory, registration and documentation - \$6.3 million

Access to territory, registration, and documentation is crucial for forcibly displaced people, those at risk of statelessness, and vulnerable host community members in Burkina Faso. Individual registration and profiling are needed to identify their needs and provide targeted assistance. Currently, 75% of forcibly displaced persons have lost their identity documents, with 870,000 IDPs and 5,500 refugees and asylum-seekers needing registration and documentation as of May 2024.

UNHCR supports government efforts to improve access to documentation and resolve registration issues, helping people access civil status documents to exercise their rights. However, due to resource constraints, only 20% of registration and documentation needs will be met in 2024. Key challenges include improving access to civil status services, strengthening birth registration centres, reforming legislation, and raising awareness about legal requirements. The Government pledged at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum to enhance access to civil status and identity documents for refugees and IDPs.



Status determination - \$4.4 million

Robust mechanisms are essential to protect the 10% of Burkina Faso's population that is internally displaced and those at risk of statelessness. Strengthening the legal framework for refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs is crucial. UNHCR aims to enhance data collection and needs mapping through Project 21, an inter-agency protection monitoring tool, and provide training and equipment to administrative authorities.

Project 21 has documented a 58% increase in protection incidents from January to September 2023, with attacks on civilians and property rising significantly. This data informs programming and humanitarian planning. In 2024, Project 21 will introduce a flash alert system for quicker crisis response. Additionally, UNHCR will identify main entry points, build transit centres, and establish border protection committees for better border monitoring.



Gender-based violence - \$4.5 million

In 2023, GBV incidents rose significantly, with reported incidents of rape increasing by 6.36% and sexual assault by 261%. Due to limited response capacity and underfunding, 36% of rape survivors did not receive medical care. The protection cluster, led by UNHCR, aims to support 533,000 people in 2024 despite widespread insecurity and reduced humanitarian access in Burkina Faso.

Funding will help UNHCR provide multisectoral support and GBV risk prevention and mitigation. Continuous material and technical support is needed to strengthen GBV prevention and case management services, especially in hard-to-reach areas. UNHCR will also enhance remote case management mechanisms and ensure survivors receive adequate, multisectoral assistance tailored to their specific needs.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

Food security for almost 90% of IDPs is a primary concern, with UNHCR's work on registration critical as it contributes to facilitating access to food distribution.

Access to shelter and core relief items remains precarious in conflict-affected areas, with needs high and growing due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. According to data collected by the Government, 45% of IDPs in Burkina Faso consider the need for shelter as the second most urgent need.



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Mali

Highlights of 2023 achievements

The humanitarian needs in 2023 of forcibly displaced people, people at risk of statelessness and host communities remained high with populations affected by periodic cycles and multiple displacements in line with the development of the crisis and the action of terrorist and criminal groups. Key highlights of UNHCR's successes in this challenging environment included:

Protect

UNHCR addressed the needs of over 500,000 forcibly displaced and stateless people, and 300,000 in host communities. It supported 60,000 people with special needs, conducted 50 awareness campaigns, and built the capacity of 200 local organizations. UNHCR integrated 100,000 refugees into national education and health systems and included 80,000 in other social protection frameworks.

Respond

UNHCR's "Village of Hope" initiative addressed protection challenges in host areas, completing the "Cité de l'Espoir" in Gao, housing 226 vulnerable

households. UNHCR supported 50 women's associations in environmental protection and empowerment projects, engaging 12,500 people in combating gender-based violence and statelessness risks. It also provided capacity-building for 30 women's associations and facilitated 20 income-generating activities for 5,000 women and young people.

Solve

The programme to support the naturalization of Mauritanian refugees at risk of statelessness focused on prevention, identification, protection, and reduction, with workshops and capacity-building sessions. 500 copies of a study on statelessness in Mali were distributed, and sessions on the importance of birth registration were conducted in Kayes, Ségou, and Timbuktu.



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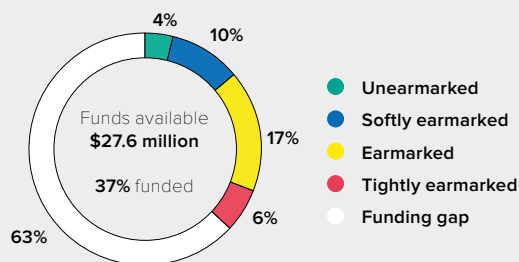
Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
501,237

Largest population group:
IDPs 354,739 (71% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available

\$74.2 million



as of 10 July 2024

Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Protection monitoring - \$6.1 million

In 2021, the "Mixed Movement Monitoring" project employed 57 monitors and recorded 14,237 people on the move. In 2022, 34 monitors registered 7,853 people, 6,384 fewer than in 2021. In 2023, 54 monitors registered 13,677 people, almost 6,384 more than in 2022. Kayes and Nioro (Gogui) became hotspots for mixed movements and reception points for expelled individuals, necessitating more monitors. The southwest has only two monitors out of the needed 10.

To date in 2024, 12,716 protection incidents were documented, an 88.5% increase from 2023. Despite rising incidents and a volatile security situation, UNHCR funding for protection monitoring decreased, reducing monitors from 118 in 2023 to 84 in early 2024. An addition of 15 monitors in mid-2024 improved the situation but remains insufficient to meet growing protection challenges.

To adequately monitor movements and asylum access, at least 190 monitors and \$1.8 million is needed as a priority. Underfunding hampers the capacity to assist displaced people and support essential structures. In 2023, 991 vulnerable individuals were identified, but assistance capacity remains limited.



Voluntary repatriation and local integration - \$3.2 million

7,831 people opted for local integration with Malian nationality. Out of 5,587 files submitted, 2,705 have been approved (2,377 minors and 328 adults). The operation lacks resources, hindering full integration support for the beneficiaries, causing hesitancy among other candidates. Concrete economic and legal support measures are essential for the operation's continuation.



GBV and child protection - \$4.3 million

The response to GBV and protection risks for forcibly displaced children in Mali is hampered by lack of dedicated staff and limited capacity of community protection structures; poor coverage of influx areas and low funding for psychosocial support activities; insufficient funding; inadequate coverage of displaced areas and absence of qualified staff for case management; and limited material, psychosocial, and psychological support for children and families.

These shortcomings expose children to increased risks of separation, abuse, violence, neglect, exploitation, forced marriage, child labour, abduction, recruitment, trafficking, unplanned pregnancy, begging, and psychological distress.



Mauritania

Highlights of 2023 achievements

Protect

UNHCR managed an influx of 55,000 Malian refugees in 2023, bringing the total of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country to around 180,000, including around 100,000 in Mbera Camp which was already at capacity. UNHCR reprioritized its budget to strengthen protection and assistance for new arrivals, while successfully coordinating an inter-agency contingency plan launched in December. In Mbera Camp alone, 5,000 people were registered between October and December.

Respond

UNHCR prioritized limited resources to support cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugees in Mauritania. Over \$1.8 million in cash assistance was distributed to almost 87,000 refugees for protection, basic needs, education, shelter, and livelihoods. Additionally, 215 tents were distributed to new arrivals, 305 vulnerable households received shelter material and 941 received cash for shelter, thus

improving their housing conditions.

Reforestation efforts and renewable energy efforts also continued in Hodh Chargui, aligning with the National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development to combat climate change and desertification.

Empower

In alignment with Mauritania's GRF pledges, UNHCR supported refugee inclusion in health care, social protection, employment and education national systems, through documentation, partnerships, and community-driven solutions.

UNHCR facilitated inclusion of refugees in the new National Development Plan for the Education Sector and the enrolment of 5,770 pupils (2,860 boys and 2,910 girls) in elementary school, with girls accounting for over 50%. The school feeding programme ran steadily with the support of WFP and UNHCR, providing a daily meal to all primary and pre-school children, numbering 1,100 (503 boys and 597 girls).

UNHCR estimates that its livelihood activities created employment for over 500 individuals in the camp, including through the distribution of almost \$274,000 to 59 income-generating activities (micro, small and medium enterprises). 64% of enterprises were female-led, contributing to women's decision-making power, and asset ownership.

Solve

7,500 households were registered and benefited from Tekavoul and El Maouna – regular social protection schemes run by the government.

As the emergency unfolds in Mauritania, additional funding for 2024 is needed to respond to the most urgent needs of new arrivals and maintain UNHCR's support to the ongoing development initiatives in Hodh Chargui and national efforts to include refugees in national systems, in alignment with the government's pledges made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.



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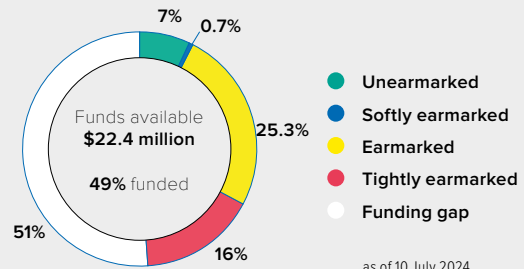
Population of forcibly displaced and stateless people at 31 December 2023

Overall:
118,758

Largest population group:
Refugees 112,564 (95% of total population)

2024 budget and funds available

\$45.6 million



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Education - \$3.1 million

Mauritania pledged to include refugees in its national education system, aligned with a ten-year action plan by UNHCR and UNESCO-IIEP. However, Hodh Chargui, hosting most refugees, faces significant educational challenges, especially outside the camp. Refugee enrolment rates in Mbera camp were 33% for primary and 5% for secondary education in 2022-2023, while in Hodh Chargui, it was only 6% due to financial, documentation, and school shortages.

With over 30,000 school-age children, additional funding is critical to ensure access to education, prevent dropouts, and strengthen child protection. As the out-of-camp refugee population exceeds 100,000, urgent needs include infrastructure, school kits, and teacher salaries. Funding is also essential for transitioning to the Mauritanian curriculum, including refugees in the national education database, and training new teachers.



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene - \$4.1 million

As of February 2023, Mbera camp had seven boreholes, two 300m³ water towers, and over 2,700 functional latrines. However, new arrivals are straining these systems, with over 40 people per latrine in some areas and difficult water access due to irregular hookups.

Additional funding would rehabilitate sanitation facilities, solarize and create new boreholes, install water storage bladders, extend water networks, and distribute hygiene kits outside the camp.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$5.8 million

Mbera camp now hosts around 100,000 refugees despite a capacity of 70,000. UNHCR's efforts to ease pressure on the camp are vital to prevent worsening conditions. However, UNHCR's cash-for-shelter programme is critically underfunded and cannot meet the needs of all new arrivals or rehabilitate shelters degraded by harsh climate conditions.

Current resources limit UNHCR to emergency responses rather than sustainable housing solutions and support for the government's urban development policy. Support would provide cash for shelter, gas, and non-food items to the most vulnerable, maintain community infrastructure, and manage warehouses. UNHCR is also working on sustainable, local solutions for camp decongestion and improving services in host communities.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

The deteriorating security situation in Mali threatens UNHCR activities near the border, where most new arrivals are settling. UNHCR estimates that Mauritania hosted 238,000 refugees and asylum-seekers by May 2024, including around 100,000 Malians pending registration in Hodh Chargui. Tensions are rising between host communities, long-settled refugees, and new arrivals due to increased pressure on local services and scarce natural resources.

Hodh Chargui, already vulnerable to desertification and drought, faces significant stress on water resources, soil erosion, and crop degradation due to climate change, which the influx of refugees and their livestock is exacerbating, impacting food security for both host communities and refugees.



Niger

Highlights of 2023 achievements

2023 was marked by the 26 July political coup which disrupted significantly and for several months much of humanitarian actors' – including UNHCR -- ability to deliver their interventions. Nonetheless, and despite increased challenges in humanitarian access due to security threats, including attacks by non-state armed groups, UNHCR was able to maintain its presence and continue its assistance and protection programmes throughout the year, bolstered by operational adjustments. Key achievements include:

Protect

UNHCR assisted 700,000 displaced people, using a community-based and “nexus” approach to provide holistic assistance.

Over 274,520 refugees and asylum-seekers were biometrically registered, covering 71% of the 384,440 registered and unregistered individuals.

Assistance was provided to more than 33,690 people at risk of statelessness, resulting in 27,475 declarative judgments of birth and 6,216 regular birth certificates.

56% of children participated in community child protection programmes, with 77 children benefiting from life skills training. Additionally, over 4,030 children received birth certificates, and over 560 at-risk children received material assistance. 37 unaccompanied children were resettled to third countries.

UNHCR maintained the Emergency Transit Mechanism for safe evacuation from Libya, with one evacuation flight from Libya taking place in 2023.

Respond

Housing assistance reached nearly 14,890 households, benefiting 68% refugees, 18% returnees and vulnerable host community members, and 14% IDPs. This included distributing some 8,390 shelter repair kits, 5,150 emergency shelters, and 1,340 durable shelters. Specifically, UNHCR achieved full coverage of households in the Maradi region, reached 55% in Tillaberi, 28% in Tahoua, 18% in Niamey, and 3% in Diffa region.

UNHCR advocated the inclusion of displaced people in national health plans, resulting in increases in child vaccinations (99%) and births assisted by qualified attendants (93%). 191,336 primary health care consultations were provided, with nearly 42,310 people accessing reproductive health and HIV services, and 39,225 children receiving essential vaccines.

Mental health care integration into primary care was strengthened through training for 28 health workers and 16 staff in mental health and psychosocial support.

Some 73,640 children were screened for malnutrition, including nearly 3,030 diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and 2,090 with severe acute malnutrition, all promptly referred for treatment.

Empower

Education enrolment rose to nearly 42,520 students from some 27,940 in 2022, supported by infrastructure improvements and teacher training. Over 28% of forcibly displaced school-age children were enrolled in national education systems, with girls' enrolment rates rising to 49% (from 36% in 2022) at the primary level and 54% at the secondary level.

Interventions in agriculture, income-generating activities, vocational training, and the promotion of artisanal trade led to an 8% increase in access to decent work (from 14,050 people at the end of 2022 to nearly 22,280 at the end of 2023), strengthening food security, and income generation. Socio-economic interventions involved 70% women, thus promoting their self-reliance and reducing gender-based violence.

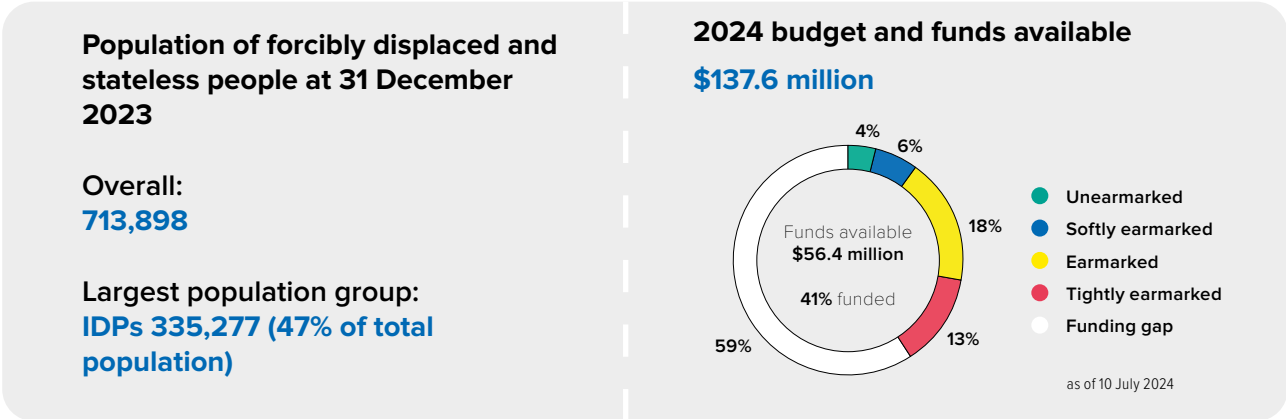


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Solve

595 refugees were resettled in various countries, including 314 evacuees from Libya and 281 Niger-registered

refugees, mostly Malians and Nigerians. Efforts maintained to find ensure self-reliance and to include refugees in the national services.



Top three Outcome Areas at critical risk and in need of urgent funding



Healthy lives - \$5.8 million

UNHCR's health budget has been cut 29% from 2023 to 2024, severely impacting primary health care, mental health, and HIV response initiatives. By May 2024, only 9% of critical health interventions were funded.

These budget constraints hinder UNHCR's capacity to address health emergencies and epidemics, jeopardizing the well-being of refugees and host communities. Mental health and psychosocial support services are particularly affected, depriving vulnerable individuals of essential care.

Reductions in medical staff increase workload pressures, diminish care quality, and extend wait times. Vital prevention programmes and community health activities are also curtailed, straining the health care system and exacerbating health disparities.



Sustainable housing and settlements - \$12.2 million

With shelter-related funding at only 7% this shortfall has left over 76,000 people without adequate housing, exposing them to harsh weather and insecurity. Urgent funding is needed for emergency shelter in Tillaberi, Tahoua, Maradi, and for Malian refugees in Agadez.

Significant gaps remain, with 13,400 shelters needed to meet basic standards. The lack of proper shelter has led to overcrowding, susceptibility to disease, and increased safety risks, especially for women and children. Funding constraints have halted essential repairs, upgrades, and the construction of durable shelters, latrines, and community infrastructure, crucial for the well-being and protection of displaced populations.



Well-being and basic needs - \$7.5 million

Basic assistance programmes in Niger, including food, cash, and core relief items, are critically underfunded, with a \$7.5 million financial gap by May 2024. This shortfall affects thousands of forcibly displaced persons, and leads to food insecurity, heightened stress, and deteriorating living conditions for many families, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and abuse.

In Agadez, only 20% of prioritized assistance initiatives are funded, jeopardizing the living conditions of over 2,900 refugees and asylum-seekers. In Assamaka, funding gaps have halted the provision of essential relief items for more than 3,200 displaced people.

Growing concerns/areas to monitor

UNHCR's operation faces critical funding gaps across multiple sectors impacting the long-term self-reliance and well-being of refugees and host communities. Underfunding is in particular affecting delivery of critical services such as livelihoods, community-based protection, WASH, and education.

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