



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



**HIGHLIGHTED
UNDERFUNDED
SITUATIONS
IN 2018**

SEPTEMBER 2018



Right: Burundian returnees gather in Higiro Village, northern Burundi for the arrival of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi. While on a mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Burundi, UNHCR Chief Filippo Grandi called on the international community to support those countries as they work towards solving the protracted refugee situations in the Great Lakes region. All three Central African neighbours shelter large numbers of refugees from each other, as a result of more than two decades of conflicts. Grandi assured all sides that UNHCR would support dialogue and push for increased funding. During his visit, he met Congolese refugees in Rwanda and Burundi, Burundian refugees in DRC and Rwanda, and Rwandan refugees preparing to return home after more than 20 years in Congo. People fleeing unrest in DRC are at a record high. By the end of 2017, over 3 million Congolese people were internally displaced and 600,000 in exile across Africa. Musasa Camp in northern Burundi was opened to accommodate Congolese families in 2008.

© UNHCR/GEORGINA GOODWIN

Cover Image: Wazmina, 12, holds her brother, Sabwaman, 2, at a UNHCR Repatriation Centre in Peshawar, Pakistan. They and their parents and extended family are going through the process of returning to Afghanistan with the assistance of UNHCR. At a UNHCR voluntary repatriation centre in Nowshera in the Pakistani administrative region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, High Commissioner Filippo Grandi spoke with refugees who had decided to return home. The centre is providing them with support to start over, including a US\$200 cash grant for transport, shelter and food. So far in 2018, UNHCR has facilitated the voluntary repatriation of almost 10,000 Afghan refugees, including some families who have lived in Pakistan for close to 40 years. The number of refugees choosing to go home has declined this year, due to worsening insecurity in Afghanistan, and remains a relatively small number compared to the 1.4 million refugees who remain in the country.

© UNHCR/ANDREW MCCONNELL



Contents

UNHCR in 2018 – by the numbers	4
Afghanistan situation	10
Burundi situation	14
Congolese situation	18
Somalia situation	22
South Sudan situation	26
Syria situation	30
Annexes	34

The most underfunded situations for UNHCR in 2018 are indicative of the staggering cost of inaction when displaced people and humanitarian needs are at a historic high, and underline the all-but impossible situation in which UNHCR has less funds with which to do more, and in which it needs to invest to stabilise volatile situations and alleviate human suffering.

As of September 2018, UNHCR’s budget has never been higher at \$8.2 billion, and is currently 45% funded.

This growth is concurrent with the unabated levels of global displacement, and as a result of new emergencies. At the beginning of 2018, there were some **71.4 million people of concern** to UNHCR worldwide—refugees, IDPs, returnees, and stateless persons.

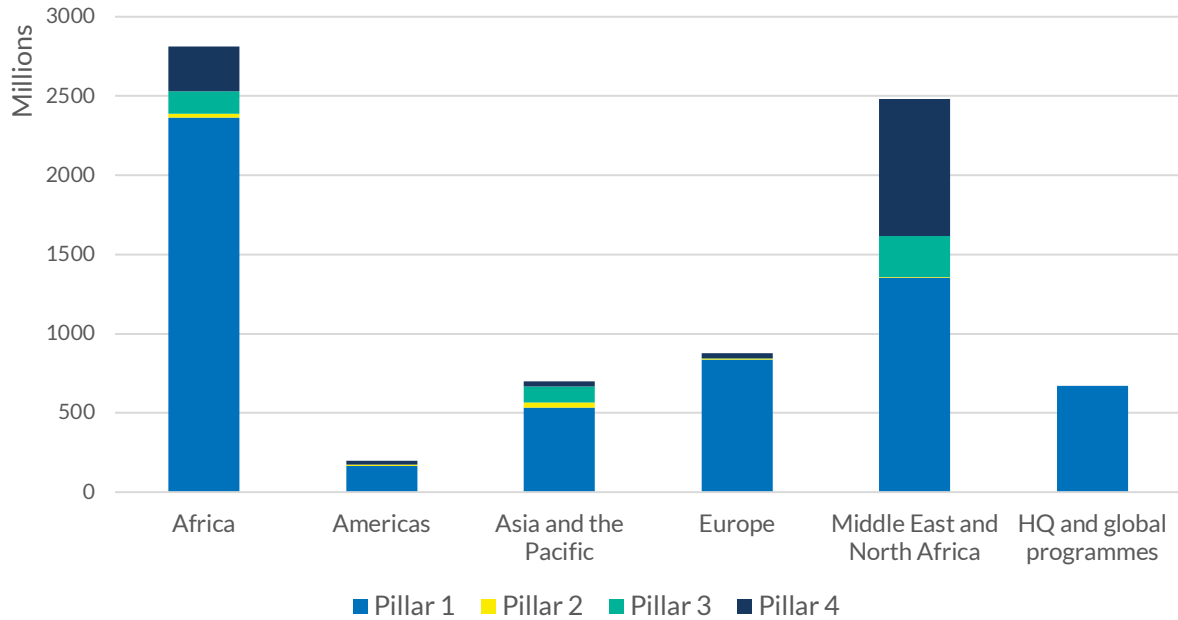
The funding gap is widening, now standing at **\$4.5 billion**. Based on indications received from donors and analysis of funding trends, UNHCR estimates the gap may reduce to **\$3.7 billion** by year’s end.

Such a funding gap would have a devastating impact on people of concern—the number of which is projected to grow to **79.8 million** by the end of 2018—and would require radical reprioritization of support for critical needs.

Although the levels of funding are similar to 2017 at the same period, the budget is larger—reflecting much greater needs. There are other signs of concern: significant though the level of contributions is, the amount is plateauing and not keeping pace with needs. Additionally, UNHCR is seeing a continuing decline in the percentage of flexible income—unearmarked or softly earmarked funding.

This document outlines the overall situation regarding UNHCR’s budget and income in 2018, and highlights six situations in particular—four of which are in Africa—which are in urgent need of funding before the end of the year in order to implement critical and high priority programmes. The costs of inaction are high. Needs worsen, become more compounded. Emergencies become protracted. Solutions are put off. Crises become forgotten. People suffer. But timely support by donors may still avert the worst.

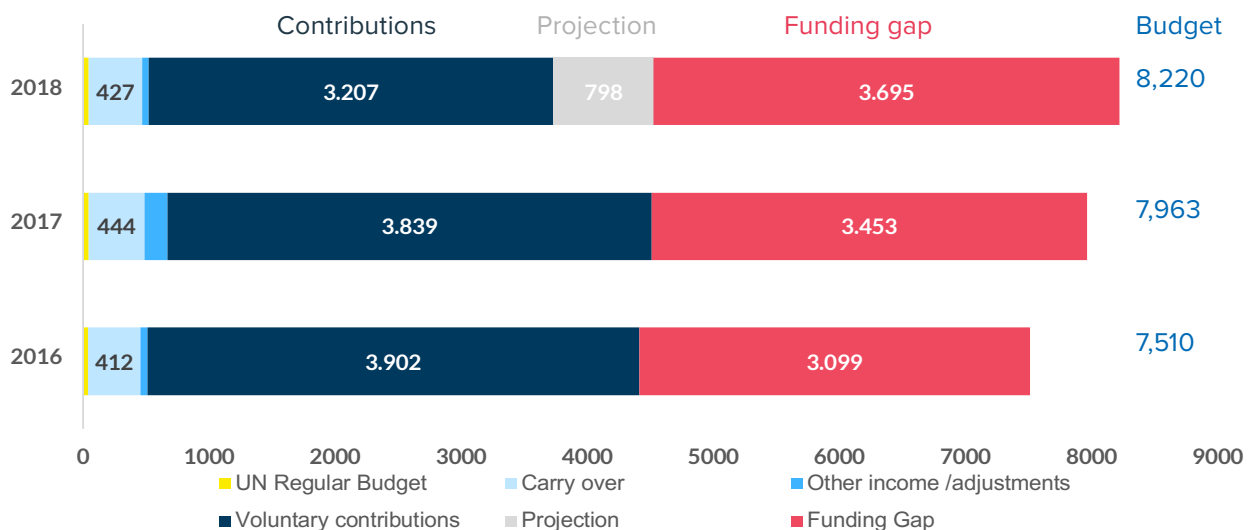
2018 budget by region and Pillar



Comparative analysis

Over the past decade UNHCR has received remarkable support from donors, for which it expresses its deepest appreciation. While the needs—and consequently the budget—continue to grow, the level of voluntary contributions started to plateau in 2017, and the funding gap increased from \$3.1 billion in 2016 to almost \$3.5 billion in 2017.

Budget and estimated funds available as of September 2018 compared to 2017-2016 | USD millions

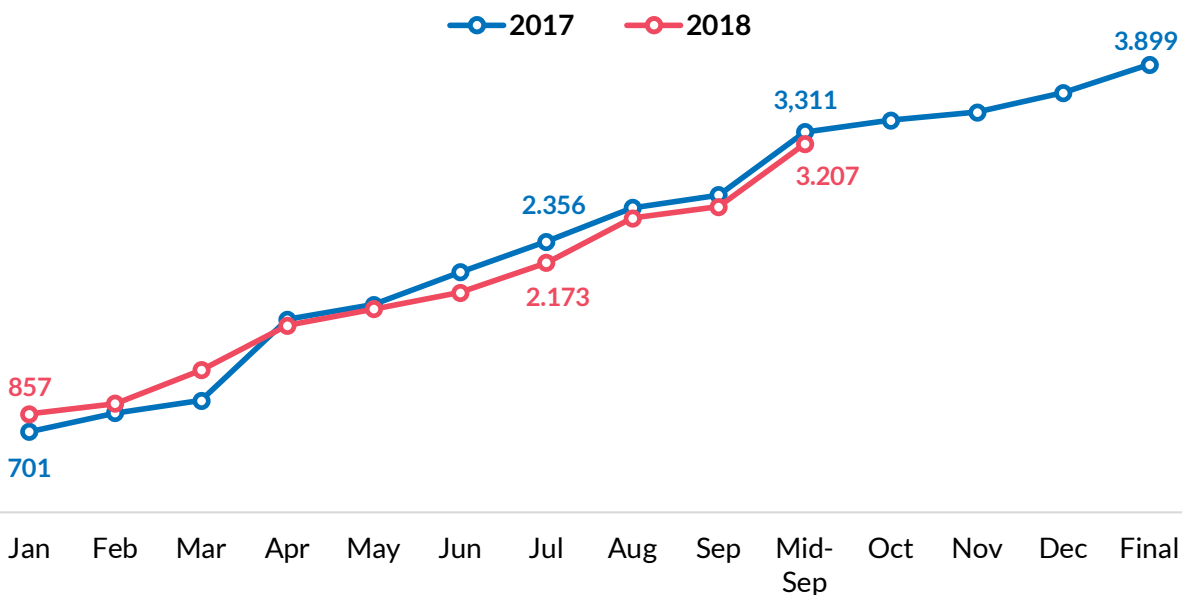


Income

In terms of fresh income in 2018, UNHCR has recorded \$3.2 billion in voluntary contributions as of the middle of September 2018. There is another \$798 million in projected income. The lion’s share of funding—92% (see Annex)—has come from 23 donors which have contributed over \$20 million. This includes private funding channelled through two of UNHCR’s National Partners (in Spain and the USA) as well as private donors in Qatar and the Republic of Korea. Taking into consideration the UN Regular Budget (\$43 million), the 2017 carry-over (\$427 million) and other income and adjustments (\$50 million), UNHCR currently has funds available of \$3.727 billion, representing 45% of the Office’s needs.

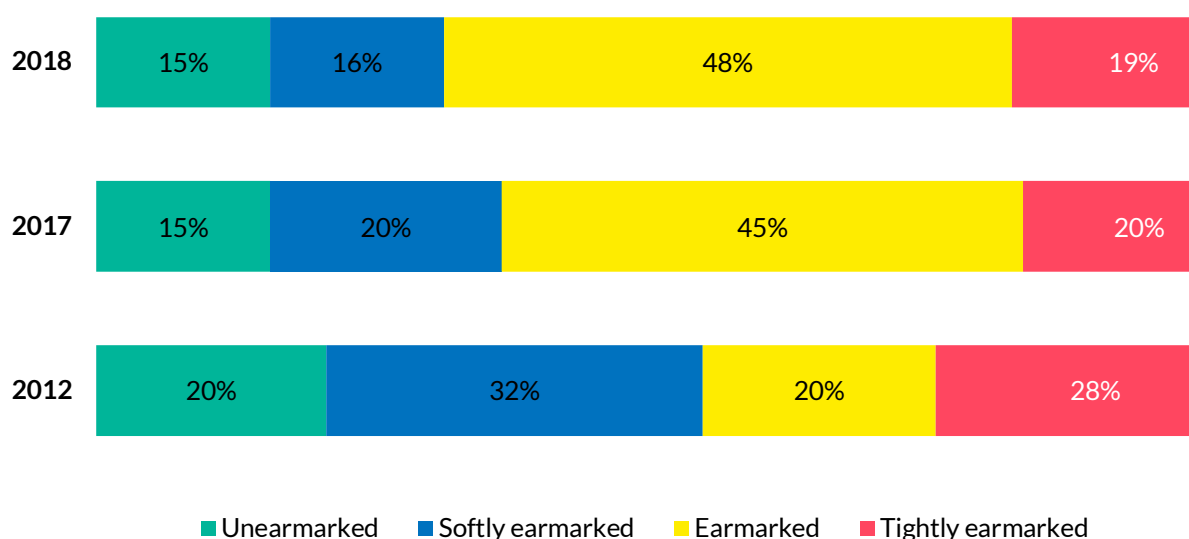
Although there was a most positive start to the year with the record amount announced at the December 2017 Pledging Conference, by the end of May UNHCR was behind 2017 levels. Significant recent contributions have enabled the Office to reach 2017 levels, but the needs are significantly higher in 2018. Early pledges and timely disbursements of funding are essential for timely and effective delivery of response.

Timing of contributions | 2017-2018 | USD millions



Of the income received to date, 31% is flexible funding—either unearmarked, or softly earmarked.

Flexibility of funding | 2017-2018 vs 2012



Note: percentages do not include 2% of received income, the flexibility of which is to be determined.

The year saw the continued decline in the percentages of flexible funding—unearmarked or softly earmarked funding—and the increasing trend towards tighter earmarking, despite Grand Bargain commitments. While 2018 data is not final, around 70% of UNHCR’s funding is earmarked or tightly earmarked, meaning to the country or sector level. The share of flexible funding this year has reduced to 30% from 35% in 2017, in particular due to reduction of softly earmarked funding. This is a continuation of the trend since 2012 when 52% of funding was flexible.

Contributed without restrictions on its use, **unearmarked funding** allows UNHCR the critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern in the greatest need and at the greatest risk, anywhere in the world. To date, UNHCR has received \$482.8 million in unearmarked funding, with Sweden, private donors in Spain (most of which is channelled through the National Partner, *España con ACNUR*) and Norway providing nearly 40%.

Donors contributing over \$10 million in unearmarked funding | USD

Donor	Funding
Sweden	98,191,833
Private donors in Spain	52,824,608
Norway	42,522,172
Netherlands	39,099,526
United Kingdom	31,694,696
Denmark	25,477,707
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	25,403,623
Switzerland	15,758,835
France	14,000,000
Germany	13,725,845
Private donors in Italy	13,459,596
Private donors in Japan	12,985,134
Italy	11,180,124
Private donors in Sweden	11,161,022
Subtotal from donors contributing over \$10 million in unearmarked funding	407,484,722
Percentage	84%
Subtotal all other donors of unearmarked funding	77,899,061
Total unearmarked funding	482,814,987

Softly earmarked funding at the situational or regional level allows UNHCR to use it across the range of countries and activities in a given region or situation in accordance with the priorities and activities identified by the Office. To date, UNHCR has received \$329.2 million in such funding. With \$179.6 million, or 54%, the United States of America is the top donor of softly earmarked funding, followed by Germany with \$69.9 million.

Donors contributing over \$1 million in softly earmarked funding | USD

Donor	Funding
United States of America	345,700,000
Germany	69,909,143
Private donors in Germany	12,389,899
Sweden	12,257,613
Private donors in Australia	10,332,532
Denmark	8,860,082
Canada	6,441,477
Finland	6,172,840
Norway	5,105,300
Australia	3,782,148
Private donors in the Switzerland	3,349,057
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	3,271,230
Private donors in Spain	2,703,917
Private donors in the United States of America	2,183,051
Private donors in Sweden	1,714,159
Private donors in Canada	1,000,859
Subtotal from donors contributing over \$1 million in softly earmarked funding	495,173,306
Percentage	99%
Subtotal all other donors of softly earmarked funding	6,947,335
Total softly earmarked funding	502,120,641

Note: all figures as of 24 September

Once again, UNHCR acknowledges the support from donors of flexible funding, which is vital to giving the Office necessary room for manoeuvre to start the year. (See Annex for full details on funding.)

Priorities for resource mobilisation

UNHCR urges contributions in as generous, timely and flexible a manner as possible—either unearmarked, or broadly earmarked to situational or regional levels. Given the wide span of contexts, themes and locations across which UNHCR works, such flexibility allows for the broadest operational outreach to refugees and other populations with the greatest needs and risks, and works in favour of smooth and predictable continuation of activities.

Contributions which are tightly earmarked, or contributions which arrive late, will severely constrain UNHCR’s ability to, for example, conduct contingency preparedness, planning and response and support to and with its partners and, most of all, the people of concern whose safety and well-being will be placed in jeopardy. Put simply, the preferences for income would be as follows.

Unearmarked funding is the priority for resource mobilisation. Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR the critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Although these specific situations have been included for advocacy and

visibility purposes, unearmarked funding can be used to greatest effect across all of them.

Secondly, funding which is **softly earmarked** at the situational or regional level: meaning, funding that can be used across the range of countries and activities in a given region or situation in accordance with the priorities and activities identified by UNHCR.

Thirdly, funding which is **earmarked at the country or operational level**. Funding of this type allows UNHCR to allocate funding to its planned activities within a country in a context specific manner.

Fourthly, funding which is **tightly earmarked to the sectoral or thematic level**. This is the most restrictive level of funding.

Ideally, all funds raised should be **flexible in their implementation period**; meaning, UNHCR should be able to carry funds to the following year. This will enable the smooth continuation of activities, make operations more predictable, and avoid situations of UNHCR receiving funds it may not be able to spend within the calendar year.

What follows in this document is an overview of six of the situations facing UNHCR which are in the most urgent need of injections of funding before the end of the year. Of these six, four are in Africa, one in Asia, and one in the Middle East and North Africa. They range from the almost forgotten crisis in Burundi, to the situation in South Sudan where the majority of those affected are children, to the situation in and around Syria which is now entering its eighth year. Assistance is needed in nearly every sector where UNHCR has activities, from the most basic items needed to ensure survival and dignity, to camp construction and maintenance, to lifesaving protection, to the prevention of sexual or gender-based violence, to cash-based interventions.

The information on the situations is intended to be high level and strategic, and serves to highlight particular aspects of the crises that need urgent funding before the end of the year. In all cases, greater information is available through links and the provision of contacts for each situation. All figures on populations, budgets and funding are the most recent possible, with funding information as of the end of the third quarter of 2018.

The boundaries shown in the maps that follow, which are included purely for stylistic and visual purposes, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

Afghan refugees share hopes and fears with UN refugee and relief chiefs. On a recent visit to Pakistan, UNHCR's Filippo Grandi and OCHA's Mark Lowcock urged more investment in refugee-hosting areas and highlighted the need for greater stability in Afghanistan | [Find out more here](#)

© UNHCR/ANDREW MCCONNELL

Key figures

Refugees

- **1.4 million** Afghan refugee Proof of Registration (PoR) card holders in Pakistan
- **951,142** Afghans refugees in Iran (Amayesh card holders)

IDPs

- Estimated **1.9 million** IDPs in Afghanistan

Other groups

- As of mid-September 2018, **12,700** Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan in 2018, mostly from Pakistan (89%) and Iran (11%). Government of Pakistan registered **880,000** previously undocumented Afghan nationals and **320,000** received an "Afghan Citizen Card"
- Estimated **1.5-2 million** undocumented Afghans of which approximately **800,000** participated in a headcount exercise initiated by the Government of Iran in 2017
- In addition, Iran hosts **450,000** Afghan passport holders with Iranian visas.

“We owe it to young Afghans to support them in going back and rebuilding Afghanistan into a peaceful and prosperous country. We have to resolve the violence.”

Filippo Grandi,
UN High Commissioner for Refugees

For almost four decades, Afghan refugees have benefitted from protection, assistance and support, yet the majority have not found a durable solution.

Currently, there are some 1.4 million Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and close to 1 million in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In both countries, the majority of refugees live with host communities, predominantly in semi-urban or rural areas. Both countries also host large numbers of undocumented Afghans, of whom some may also be in need of international protection. This large-scale protracted displacement has had an inevitable humanitarian, socio-economic, and environmental impact on Pakistan and Iran, placing pressure on infrastructure, public service delivery systems, and society. Since 2002, UNHCR has facilitated and supported the voluntary return of over 5.2 million Afghan refugees to Afghanistan. In 2018, as of mid-September, 12,700 Afghan refugees have returned to Afghanistan.



Operational context and priorities

The “Solutions Strategy for Afghan refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries” remains the overarching framework for solutions to Afghan displacement. Given Afghanistan’s limited absorption capacity and ongoing conflict, UNHCR does not promote returns to Afghanistan. However, in accordance with its mandate, the Office supports those who chose to return, including through a cash grant to meet their immediate humanitarian needs upon arrival, including transportation costs to their destination. More support from the international community is needed to invest in refugee-hosting areas in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan and to ensure sustainable reintegration in Afghanistan.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

In Afghanistan, UNHCR is working with various stakeholders, including development actors and the private sector, to reinforce the humanitarian development continuum in 14 areas of higher refugee return. \$5 million is needed to provide 25,000 returnees households with sufficient basic and domestic items and \$5 million is also required to assist 9,000 returnees with specific needs.

In Pakistan, priority is given to increasing funding under the Refugee Affected and Hosting Area (RAHA) programme, benefitting both Afghan refugees and Pakistani host communities, particularly in the livelihoods sector, where \$3.8 million is needed to develop vocational skill training to facilitate access of up to 3,600 Afghan refugees and host community members to income generation and employment.

In Iran, UNHCR seeks to support implementation of the commendable inclusive policies of the Government of Iran in the areas of health and education, and works with the Government and other partners to enhance refugees' opportunities for self-reliance. \$3 million is required to further support the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of 61 health facilities and \$11.5 million to support the construction of 20 primary schools benefitting 6,500 primary school aged children. \$4.3 million is urgently needed to improve self-reliance and livelihoods, providing loans to 1,450 refugees, business training to 129 Afghans, facilitation of wage earning employment to 285 people of concern and technical skills and vocational training to 60 people. An additional \$8.4 million would provide sufficient basic and domestic items with multi-purpose cash grants to 3,405 households and sanitary material to 86,000 women.

Impacts of underfunding

In Afghanistan, lack of funding would affect community-based protection (CBP) projects implemented in 60 locations and reaching some 132,700 families. CBP projects, such as rehabilitation and construction cash for work, provision of solar panel home lightening systems, support to micro-business or provision of youth

and women friendly spaces, focus on mitigating protection risks and aim at preventing negative coping strategies, protecting assets and diversifying income sources. Reduction in CBP activities would mean further exposure to protection risks and heighten the risk of secondary displacement.

In Pakistan, lack of funding would affect the provision of free primary education to 57,000 refugee children as well as basic health services across 54 refugee villages.

In Iran, lack of funding would diminish support available for refugees to benefit from inclusive national policies and from core protection interventions; fewer vulnerable refugees would benefit from a subsidised premium for the national health insurance scheme and the most vulnerable refugees thus would not be able to afford enrolment, less support for the primary health care system would reduce availability of services in remote locations. Less investment in the education system would limit the enrolment of Afghan children in schools. Refugees would also have fewer opportunities to build skills and develop self-reliance, with detrimental consequences for their readiness to eventually return and reintegrate in Afghanistan once conditions become conducive. Increased levels of vulnerability may trigger onward movement for refugees in search of livelihood opportunities, including return to Afghanistan with the risks that would entail.

Find out more

[unhcr.org](https://www.unhcr.org)
[Global Focus](#)

Operational portal
For [Afghanistan](#)
For [Pakistan](#)

Donna Corcoran,
External Relations
Officer, Afghanistan,
corcoran@unhcr.org

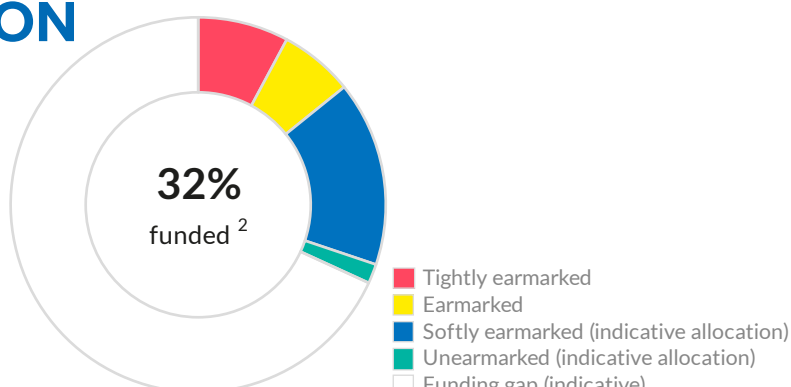
Leah Cowan, External
Relations Officer,
cowan@unhcr.org

AFGHAN SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018

\$303.9 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	39,200,000	-	-	39,200,000
European Union	-	-	9,964,490	9,964,490
Denmark	-	5,878,326	2,136,957	8,015,283
Germany	-	2,877,498	2,594,833	5,472,331
Italy	-	-	3,787,789	3,787,789
Republic of Korea	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)	-	-	2,406,730	2,406,730
Japan	-	-	2,198,800	2,198,800
Canada	-	1,099,764	-	1,099,764
Switzerland	-	1,016,260	-	1,016,260
Australia	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Norway	-	510,921	-	510,921
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	-	-	298,200	298,200
Czechia	228,206	-	-	228,206
France	-	-	200,000	200,000
Japan Association for UNHCR	-	-	149,240	149,240
Fast Retailing Co., Ltd (UNIQLO)	-	-	136,275	136,275
Russian Federation	-	-	100,000	100,000
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	-	50,650	50,650
Miscellaneous private donors	193	177	3,959	4,329
Total	39,428,400	14,382,947	25,027,923	78,839,269

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 12.2 million | Private donors Australia 9.7 million | Norway 3.2 million | Canada 3.1 million | Australia 3 million | Sweden | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 52.8 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.4 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Italy 13.5 million | Private donors Japan 13 million | Italy 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

- The financial requirements of the Afghan Situation include requirements in Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. The total figure includes support costs.
- The 32% percentage funded was calculated considering tightly earmarked (8%) and earmarked (6%) contributions to the Afghan Situation as well as the indicative allocation of softly earmarked (16%) and unearmarked contributions (2%). This leaves an indicative funding gap of 68%.
- Contributions to the Afghan Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the Afghan Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.
- The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.



BURUNDI SITUATION

Lack of funding means lessons under the trees for some young refugees. Poor conditions mean that thousands of students have dropped out of school, with only 75 per cent of primary-aged schoolchildren attending classes. Only 5 per cent of secondary-aged schoolchildren attend school | [Read and watch more here](#)

© UNHCR/GEORGINA GOODWIN

Key figures

Refugees

388,400

IDPs

168,674

(26% as a result of the socio-political situation and 74% due to natural disasters)

Returnees

40,287

(13,104 in 2017 and 27,183 in 2018)

“Burundi’s refugees are being forgotten. The world needs to urgently help these refugees and the countries hosting them.”

Catherine Wiesner,
Regional Refugee Coordinator and
Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
Champion for the Burundi situation



Nearly 400,000 Burundian refugees who fled to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda as a result of the political crisis in 2015 remain in desperate need of protection and humanitarian assistance.

While the general security situation in Burundi has improved, political tensions and significant human rights concerns persist, with continued displacement within and outside the country. UNHCR is not promoting returns to Burundi at this stage, but is working with the Government of Burundi and host countries to assist voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity for those refugees who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to do so, and funding is also urgently needed to support them.

Operational context and priorities

Since 2017 more than 40,000 Burundian refugees have been assisted to return voluntarily from Tanzania. With inadequate funding for the operation, UNHCR and partners have had to divert limited resources and staffing leading to major gaps in attention to other critical protection concerns amongst the general refugee population in Tanzania. Throughout 2018 there has been a consistent backlog of over 20,000 refugees who have been registered but who wait sometimes months for support for their voluntary return.

In the DRC, over 700 families waited many months to be transferred to the new Mulongwe site, the development of which has been delayed by insecurity and lack of funding. Families awaiting transfer are in overcrowded conditions in Lusenda camp and in transit facilities for significantly longer than is safe or appropriate. Investments in refugee hosting areas are vital in all countries of asylum so that services can be integrated with national government systems. This will help refugees participate in local economies, increasing their self-reliance and contributing to the communities in which they live.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

The needs across the situation vary, but are centred around vital protection-related activities.

In Burundi and Tanzania \$4.1 million and \$1.65 million is required respectively to ensure approximately 34,000 returnees are making a free and informed choice to return, to expand reception capacity in Burundi, transport returnees to their areas of origin, provide an initial return package, and extend returnee protection monitoring to all areas of return.

In Rwanda, \$3 million is required to address critical issues facing the population in Mahama camp. This includes procurement of essential drugs and consumable supplies and \$900,000 for provision of water and sanitation services for more than 57,000 camp-based refugees; \$600,000 for cooking fuel and \$300,000 to provide cash-based assistance in lieu of non-food items to 19,500 households; and \$450,000 to conduct a population verification exercise and issue ID cards to more than 90,000 refugees.

In Uganda \$700,000 is needed to construct 4,000 additional household latrines, and \$349,000 would enable the construction of additional protection houses, livelihood support for 100 survivors of sexual violence, increase the presence and mobility of female police officers, and an awareness campaign on violence prevention.

In the DRC, \$1.3 million would address critical needs of Burundi refugees, including \$500,000 for essential medicines for 40,000 refugees and additional host community members, and \$800,000 to keep 11,000 Burundi refugee students in school this year and expand the number of classrooms to accommodate both refugee and host community children.

Impacts of underfunding

The impact of underfunding is felt acutely in all areas of the Burundi response, but especially in cuts to food rations, the dilapidation of shelters, health centres struggling to cope with large numbers of patients, overcrowded classrooms, and limited capacity to provide services to unaccompanied children and survivors of sexual violence. Of the 232,716 Burundi refugees in Tanzania, 52% still reside in emergency shelters. In Nakivale settlement in Uganda, 28% of refugee households are having to use communal latrines, with concomitant effects from exposure to lower standards of hygiene which may lead to outbreaks of disease, less privacy, and exposure of women and children in particular to higher levels of protection risks.

Education is very basic, with insufficient learning materials and overcrowded classrooms in all countries of asylum. In Tanzania, over 17,600 Burundi refugee students are attending classes under trees. Lack of funding halted the implementation of a cash-based intervention in Mahama camp in Rwanda for 19,500 families, severely affecting refugees' ability to meet their basic needs.

Find out more

[unhcr.org](https://www.unhcr.org)
Global Focus

[Operational portal](#)

[Facebook – UNHCR East, Horn, & Great Lakes regions of Africa](#)

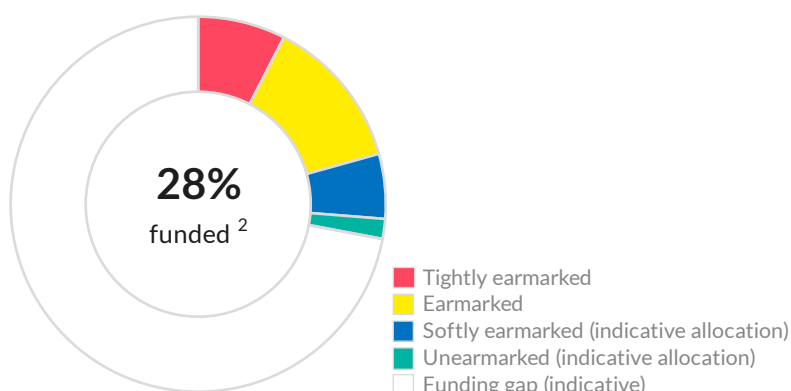
[@catherinwiesner](#)

BURUNDI SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018

\$206.0 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	5,000,000	762,121	5,762,121
United Kingdom	-	4,222,789	1,012,110	5,234,899
CERF	-	-	4,146,664	4,146,664
Japan	-	-	3,500,000	3,500,000
Sweden	1,269,036	1,539,978	-	2,809,013
European Union	-	-	2,607,759	2,607,759
Germany	1,679,731	568,828	-	2,248,559
UN Peacebuilding Fund	-	-	933,333	933,333
France	-	730,720	-	730,720
Great Lakes Region Cross Border Fund	-	-	594,267	594,267
International Olympic Committee	-	-	592,074	592,074
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	-	-	300,010	300,010
Miscellaneous private donors	1,095	-	-	1,095
Total	2,949,862	12,062,315	14,448,338	29,460,515

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 204 million | Private donors Australia 9.7 million | Canada 6.6 million | Sweden 3.2 million

France | Germany | Luxembourg | Malta | Norway | Republic of Korea | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 52.8 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.4 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Italy 13.5 million | Private donors Japan 13 million | Italy 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

1. The financial requirements of the Burundi Situation include requirements in Burundi, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Reg Off, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The total figure includes support costs.

2. The 28% percentage funded was calculated considering tightly earmarked (8%) and earmarked (13%) contributions to the Burundi Situation as well as the indicative allocation of softly earmarked (6%) and unearmarked contributions (2%). This leaves an indicative funding gap of 72%.

3. Contributions to the Burundi Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.

4. The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the Burundi Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.

5. The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.



CONGOLESE SITUATION

Surging violence drives thousands of Congolese from their homes. When gun and machete-toting assailants swept into her village and started hacking at her neighbours, Priscilla ran for her life | [Read more here](#)

© UNHCR/NATALIA MICEVIC

Key figures

Refugees from DRC

782,363

IDPs

4.5 million

Refugees in DRC

535,726

Mainly from Rwanda, the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Burundi

“Armed men killed my wife and three of our children. I don’t know why.”

Kadima Kabenge, mine worker who fled attacks in Kasai Province.



In 2017, the humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) deepened, affecting people in areas previously considered stable whilst putting additional pressure on the coping and survival mechanism of already affected populations.

The consequences have been devastating for the Congolese people, with some 4.5 million¹ people internally displaced from their homes and 2 million children at risk of starvation. Since the beginning of 2018 more than 120,000 Congolese have fled to neighbouring countries, with a particularly significant increase in refugee flows to Burundi, Uganda, and Zambia, bringing the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC who are being hosted in countries in Africa to 782,363. The crisis in the DRC is mainly a protection crisis and underfunding remains the main constraint. The situation requires collective efforts so that protection and assistance can be delivered to those affected inside DRC and for the Congolese refugees in the region.

Operational context and priorities

Within DRC, UNHCR prioritises its operational interventions in DRC on restoring the rights and the dignity of people affected by internal displacement, and in addition coordinates the Protection Cluster and Shelter Working Group. In particular, UNHCR focuses on the protection of people’s rights, access to shelter, enhanced community resilience and peaceful coexistence in (post-) conflict situations, and access to solutions to displacement. Within the region, supporting effective protection for Congolese refugees, UNHCR operations in countries of asylum have prioritized ensuring access to territory and providing protection and lifesaving support to refugees, as well as promoting the inclusion of refugees in national programmes and services.

One of the main pillars of UNHCR’s protection strategy is the analysis and advocacy which are informed by its protection monitoring. Identified and recorded protection cases are followed up individually, including through direct intervention by UNHCR staff, while the data is also consolidated and analyzed for advocacy purposes at local, national and international level, and informs the response of the broader humanitarian

1 OCHA statistics as of 31 December 2017, pending update.

community. Linked to this, the DRC operation is working towards implementing a large part of its operational response, including shelter and material assistance, through multi-purpose cash-based interventions.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

Every month UNHCR's network of protection monitors records several thousand violations of human rights of people of concern. This monitoring allows the Office to intervene with authorities and other parties to bring perpetrators to justice, win the release of victims of arbitrary arrests, and ensure the victims of human rights violations are given the proper support and assistance they need. Continuing this through to the end of the year would require some \$5.6 million.

In DRC, returns are ongoing to the Kasai region and to the Ituri, Tanganyika, Maniema, North and South Kivu provinces. Returnees need safe and adequate shelter as they return to find homes destroyed or damaged, and few if any facilities. More than 14,600 shelters are urgently needed to avert rising levels of exposure and vulnerability. Some \$8.8 million would help ensure 73,000 IDPs in these areas have safe and adequate shelter.

Impacts of underfunding

Limited funding has been a major challenge for UNHCR operations across the situation and across all sectors, affecting for example the provision of livelihood activities, especially to youths, and access to education and health. In countries of asylum, refugee settlements and camps are full but still need to accommodate the growing Congolese refugee population. Moreover, as resources have been decreasing in recent years raising concerns over food security, nutrition, health and other basic needs, minimum standards are often not met.

Additional funding will allow UNHCR to prioritise protection monitoring, provision of shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs), and to continue providing multi-purpose cash. In DRC, with specific reference to shelter and NFIs, funding for these interventions will allow camps and sites to be decongested, which in turn will also stem the spread of communicable diseases. In countries of asylum of Congolese refugees, UNHCR will be able to provide further investments for expansion and restructuring of existing refugee settlements, and existing reception and transit centres will be further expanded, managed and maintained.

Find out more

[unhcr.org](https://www.unhcr.org)
Global Focus

[Operational portal](#)

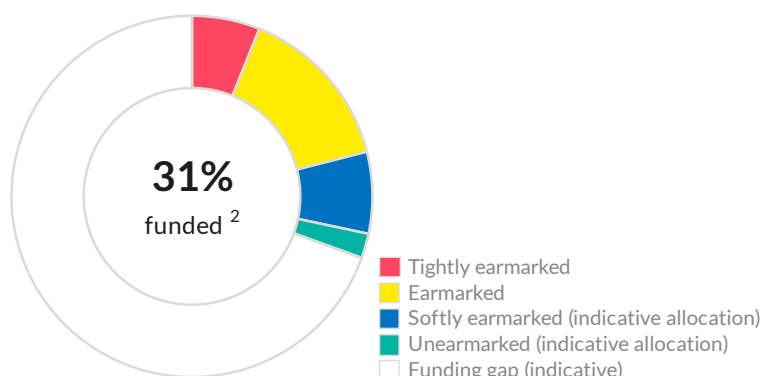
[Facebook - UNHCR DRC](#)

CONGOLESE SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018

\$368.7 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	25,200,000	-	25,200,000
CERF	-	-	10,191,084	10,191,084
Private donors Germany	2,365,967	-	-	2,365,967
Belgium	-	-	2,314,815	2,314,815
Finland	1,851,852	-	-	1,851,852
Japan	-	-	1,750,000	1,750,000
Denmark	1,592,357	-	-	1,592,357
European Union	-	-	1,367,251	1,367,251
Sweden	1,197,461	-	67,972	1,265,433
Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)	-	-	812,970	812,970
Republic of Korea	-	500,000	-	500,000
IKEA Foundation	-	-	438,320	438,320
Norway	-	-	321,000	321,000
Italy	-	289,268	-	289,268
Better Shelter RHU AB	-	-	280,821	280,821
UN Children Fund	-	-	50,000	50,000
Andorra	6,173	-	-	6,173
Miscellaneous private donors	18,049	32,700	53,235	103,983
Total	7,031,859	26,021,968	17,647,467	50,701,294

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 204.5 million | Private donors Australia 9.7 million | Canada 6.6 million | Sweden 3.2 million

France | Germany | Luxembourg | Malta | Norway | Republic of Korea | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 52.8 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.4 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Italy 13.5 million | Private donors Japan 13 million | Italy 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

- The financial requirements of the Congolese Situation include requirements in Angola, Burundi, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Reg Off, Rwanda, South Africa Regional Office, The Republic of the Congo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The total figure includes support costs.
- The 31% percentage funded was calculated considering tightly earmarked (6%) and earmarked (15%) contributions to the Congolese Situation as well as the indicative allocation of softly earmarked (7%) and unearmarked contributions (2%). This leaves an indicative funding gap of 69%.
- Contributions to the Congolese Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the Congolese Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.
- The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.



SOMALIA SITUATION

Mohamed Osman Mohamed was only an infant when his family fled Somalia's conflict in 1991. At 27 years, he is back in Somalia, working as the Director General of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the South West State | [Read more here](#)

© UNHCR/CAROLINE OPILE

Key figures

Refugees and asylum-seekers

820,000

IDPs

2.6 million

(as of 31 July 2018)

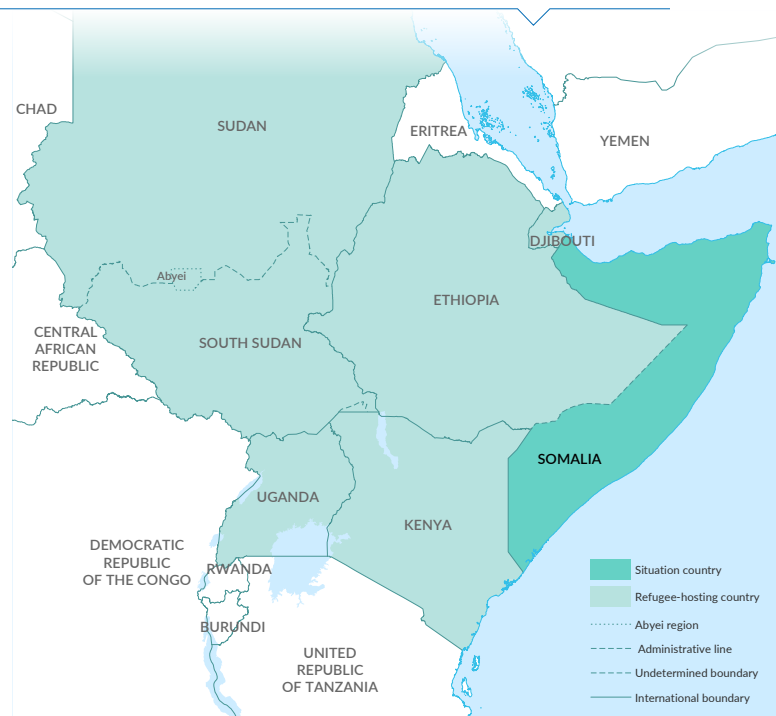
Returnees assisted

121,129

(December 2014-31 August 2018)

“We cannot deliver protection, empowerment and solutions for refugees by ourselves. We all need to contribute at the local, regional and global level”

Ambassador Affey, Special Envoy for the Somali refugee situation



Somalia remains one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world, with an estimated 2,648,000 IDPs (including 1.4 million people displaced due to the drought in 2016-2017).

There are also some 820,000 Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. UNHCR strives to find durable solutions for Somali refugees to enable them to rebuild their lives either in the country of asylum, resettle to a third country or by supporting voluntary return. So far in 2018, UNHCR has supported the return of 7,579 Somali refugees. By end of July 2018, UNHCR had assisted 84,316 Somali refugees to return to Somalia, including 81,382 from Kenya and 2,019 from Yemen. Since the beginning of the Assisted Spontaneous Returns programme in December 2014 over 120,000 Somali refugees have returned to Somalia.

Operational context and priorities

Continuing and evolving insecurity remains a major protection concern, limiting access and the ability to ensure effective protection monitoring. Remoteness, ad-hoc checkpoints and general inaccessibility to conflict affected areas controlled by al-Shabaab are an ongoing challenge. Security of tenure for IDPs is limited, increasing the risk of forced eviction, especially for newly arrived IDPs who frequently rely on oral tenure agreements for sites they settle on. Support the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to address issues related to mixed migration, and the importance of enhanced coordination among all partners in this area.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

UNHCR will continue monitoring and supporting the development of normative frameworks for IDP/ durable solutions/evictions in line with international and regional standards. Although food security has improved significantly in most parts of the country, IDPs will likely continue to face food consumption gaps until January 2019,

according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network ([FEWS NET](#)). The majority of IDPs will therefore still need emergency humanitarian assistance. Around 2.6 million IDPs are still living in overcrowded settlements, including 1.3 million IDPs who are in particular need of improved shelter and more NFIs.

In Dadaab camp, in Kenya, 254,000 Somali refugees still need food, healthcare, education, water and proper shelter to mitigate the risk of violence in the camps. \$2.5 million are required to provide shelter, water and sanitation and health services to 8,000 Somali refugees who are still in the outskirts of Dagahale camp. The additional funds would allow the construction of shelters for 1,261 households, and of 450 latrines to prevent outbreak of cholera in the camps.

In Djibouti, there are pressing needs mainly in the education and water sector. Some 4,000 children, about half of all school-aged children, in the refugee settlements are out of school and boosting adequate supplies of water to the two settlements in the south of the country remains a challenge.

In Ethiopia, which hosts over 250,000 Somali refugees in camps, without additional funding before the end of the year, the provision of basic and lifesaving services, including primary health care, shelter and supply of potable water, will have to be reduced. Over \$10 million will ensure refugees have access to proper healthcare, clean water and sanitation facilities, food and decent shelter.

Impacts of underfunding

After decades of conflict, progress is being made in Somalia with the support of the international community, yet that progress is fragile and needs support. The refugee response is intertwined with that progress. Failure to support refugees and host communities could see a deterioration in humanitarian conditions, a perception of lack of support to host communities, and could precipitate returns before the Government of Somalia is ready to absorb them.

Find out more

[Global Focus](#)

[Operational portal](#)

[@UNHCRSom](#)

[Facebook – UNHCR
Somalia](#)

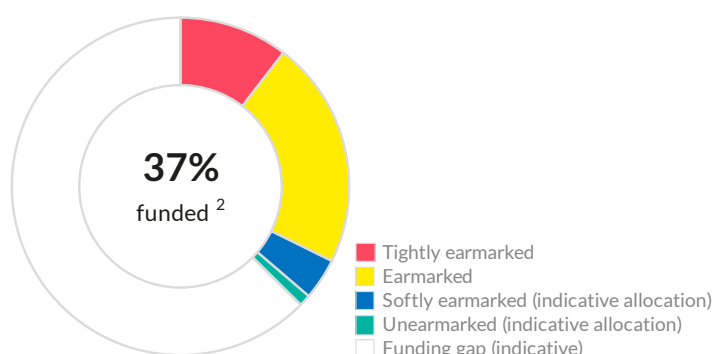
Chantal Gatama,
Senior Desk Officer,
gatama@unhcr.org

SOMALIA SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018

\$522.2 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	35,800,000	-	35,800,000
European Union	-	-	11,561,302	11,561,302
Kuwait	-	-	9,906,542	9,906,542
Qatar Charity	-	-	9,630,000	9,630,000
Saudi Arabia	-	7,425,000	-	7,425,000
United Arab Emirates	-	7,425,000	-	7,425,000
Germany	7,100,612	-	-	7,100,612
Japan	-	-	5,908,473	5,908,473
IKEA Foundation	-	-	4,094,040	4,094,040
United Kingdom	-	-	2,677,877	2,677,877
Country-Based Pooled Funds	-	-	2,403,501	2,403,501
Sweden	-	1,269,036	136,563	1,405,599
France	-	1,361,440	-	1,361,440
UN-Habitat	-	1,119,687	-	1,119,687
CERF	-	-	970,705	970,705
UN Peacebuilding Fund	-	-	416,666	416,666
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	-	-	299,000	299,000
Vodafone Foundation	-	-	132,984	132,984
UN Dept of Economic and Social Affairs	-	-	123,131	123,131
Netherlands	-	-	104,304	104,304
IGAD	-	-	60,965	60,965
Miscellaneous private donors	1,649	51	32,712	34,411
Total	7,102,260	54,400,213	48,458,766	109,961,239

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 245.7 million | Private donors Australia 9.7 million | Canada 7.1 million | United Kingdom 6.9 million | Sweden 4.4 million | Netherlands 4 million | Switzerland 2.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 2 million

Denmark | Finland | France | Ireland | Malta | Norway | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 52.8 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.4 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Italy 13.5 million | Private donors Japan 13 million | Italy 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

- The financial requirements of the Somalia Situation include requirements in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Yemen. The total figure includes support costs.
- The 37% percentage funded was calculated considering tightly earmarked (10%) and earmarked (22%) contributions to the Somalia Situation as well as the indicative allocation of softly earmarked (4%) and unearmarked contributions (1%). This leaves an indicative funding gap of 63%.
- Contributions to the Somalia Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the Somalia Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.
- The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

Children face new perils in Ugandan refugee settlements. Dozens of unaccompanied or separated children fleeing the war in South Sudan have arrived in Uganda every day. Due to staff shortages, the monitoring of UASC from South Sudan is difficult and they have to resort to negative coping mechanisms | [Read more here](#)

© UNHCR/CATHERINE ROBINSON

Key figures

Refugees
2.4 million

IDPs
1.8 million
(including 198,444 in UNMISS Protection of Civilians sites as of 26 July 2018)

Child refugees
1.5 million
63%
Population under 18 years of age

“In my neighbourhood, everyone was fleeing because we were seeing child abduction, rape, looting, forced marriage, and killing between tribes almost every day.”

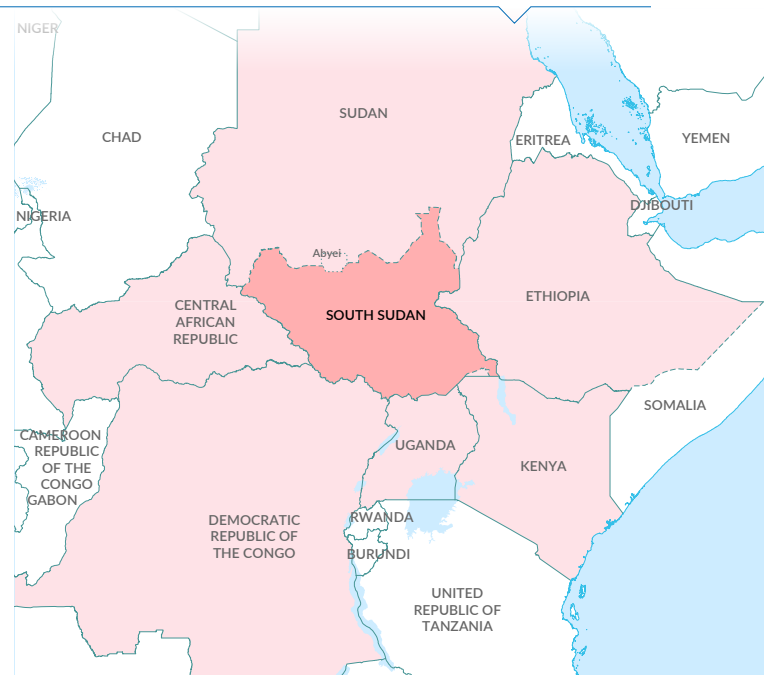
Nola Aniba Tito, aged 27, a South Sudanese refugee woman, Rhino Settlement Uganda²

South Sudan’s conflict has lasted more than five years and uprooted over 2.4 million South Sudanese refugees, over 80% of whom are civilian women and children and youth, forcing them to flee into protracted exile to six neighbouring countries—the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda.

South Sudanese currently constitute the largest refugee population in Africa and the second largest globally. Their plight epitomizes the unimaginable toll this conflict has and continues to take on every South Sudanese individual and household which has made restoring the country’s torn social fabric through reconciliation a national imperative.

Operational context and priorities

Despite being the largest refugee crisis in Africa, and despite one in three South Sudanese either fleeing or already in protracted exile due to the conflict, the South Sudan situation is nearly invisible on the global scene. The high percentage



of children among the refugee population makes this a children’s refugee and education crisis. Currently, student to teacher ratio remains above the standard in most of the countries (1:40), especially in Kenya (1:84) and Uganda (1:80). Over 50% of South Sudanese refugees in the region do not have access to basic primary or secondary education and less than 1% have access to tertiary education.

Humanitarian access to South Sudanese refugee remained among the key challenges in the CAR, DRC and Sudan, mostly due to the volatile security situation, as refugees continue to be hosted in remote and economically underserved areas in host refugee countries. Chronic underfunding to South Sudanese refugees has resulted in dire unmet needs most particularly in food security, protection services for children and youth as well as prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, education and livelihoods. These shortfalls are exposing refugees to resorting to negative coping mechanisms placing them at heightened risk of irregular movement within the region and beyond. Severe underfunding has compelled UNHCR to constantly re-prioritize interventions in order to save lives having to forego support in critical areas that could develop long-term resilience such as vocational training. Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya have committed to implement the

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees. The DRC and Sudan also embarked in out of camp policies which are aligned with the CRRF approach. The important protection and socio-economic dividends of the CRRF for refugees and their host will be short-lived without commensurate support of international development and humanitarian actors.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

With 63% South Sudanese refugees being children, child protection is among the priorities. Vulnerable children with specific needs and children at risk are identified during registration exercises and using community based mechanisms. The major gap in assistance to unaccompanied and/or separated children is in DRC, where only 21% of children identified as such were assisted. Out of 57,062 children with specific needs, only 42% received appropriate protection assistance. These levels were even lower in other countries involved in the situation—0% in Ethiopia, 12% in Kenya, 19% in DRC and 27% in Sudan.

Livelihood opportunities are heavily curtailed due to underfunding. Less than 4% South Sudanese refugees have access to self-employment/facilitated businesses at the regional level (the highest in Kenya at the rate of 4.2%), while very limited data is available on the access to employment among refugees. Economic opportunities for women remain a priority, while severely underfunded. Areas hosting South Sudanese refugees are among the most economically underserved in the world.

Impacts of underfunding

The debilitating effects of repeated food pipeline breaks have gone beyond diminishing the variety of the food basket available to refugees. High rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates reported in asylum countries have compounded pre-existing protection challenges faced by the South Sudanese refugees prior to their flight in particular for women, children and youth. As a consequence, South Sudanese refugees have witnessed their resilience, capacity to generate income and aspirations to become self-reliant being heavily constrained. The full ration was only provided to refugees in Kenya and Uganda and to 75% of refugees in CAR. While access to NFIs is low across the region among South Sudanese refugees, only some 7% South Sudanese refugees live in semi-permanent shelter in the region.

In other countries which are part of the situation, the impact of underfunding can be felt in different ways and in different sectors. In Sudan, about 80,000 people are still without access to latrines across all 10 camps with, in some of them, over 70 people per communal latrine. Moreover, there are some 57,000 refugees living in informal settlements in Khartoum without any assistance. In Uganda, with about one caseworker for every 150 children, there are simply not enough caseworkers to ensure quality of child protection services and adequate follow up on children in alternative care arrangements. Another major impact of underfunding is the limited provision of basic needs and essential services including gaps in shelter provision (only 37% of households provided with transitional shelters) and water supply (16 litre/person/day below the standard).

Find out more

[unhcr.org](#)
[Global Focus](#)

[Operational portal](#)

[@AAAkodjenou](#)

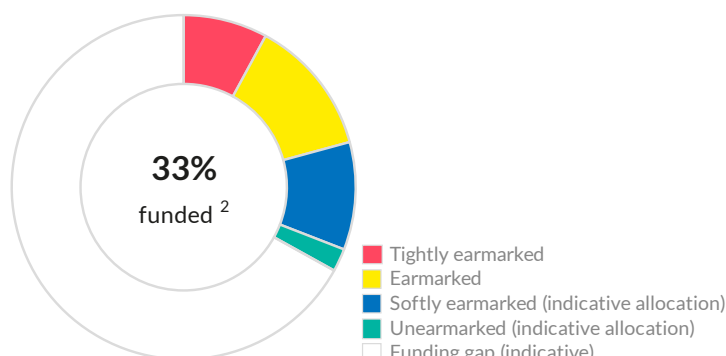
[Facebook - UNHCR](#)
[East, Horn, & Great](#)
[Lakes regions of Africa](#)

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018

\$782.7 million

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹



CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	25,000,000	29,800,000	-	54,800,000
Germany	3,431,239	2,239,642	11,553,773	17,224,654
European Union	-	-	9,379,785	9,379,785
Japan	-	-	8,460,322	8,460,322
Denmark	-	4,777,070	195,810	4,972,880
Australia	3,782,148	-	-	3,782,148
Sweden	3,553,299	-	-	3,553,299
United Kingdom	-	-	2,638,522	2,638,522
United Arab Emirates	-	-	2,575,643	2,575,643
Private donors Germany	2,392,495	-	-	2,392,495
Norway	1,915,954	-	-	1,915,954
UN Children Fund	-	-	1,825,792	1,825,792
Republic of Korea	-	-	1,507,080	1,507,080
Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)	-	-	1,302,907	1,302,907
Ireland	-	-	1,157,407	1,157,407
IGAD	-	-	1,118,175	1,118,175
Emirates Red Crescent	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
IKEA Foundation	-	-	808,140	808,140
Canada	-	589,159	-	589,159
France	-	500,000	-	500,000
Fast Retailing Co., Ltd (UNIQLO)	-	-	485,185	485,185
Luxembourg	-	366,109	-	366,109
Private donors Spain	58,026	-	176,887	234,913
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	-	15,000	15,000
Holy See	-	-	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous private donors	68,523	86	103,707	172,317
Total	40,201,685	38,272,066	44,309,136	122,782,887

SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 364.8 million | Canada 10.6 million | Private donors Australia 9.7 million | United Kingdom 6.9 million | Sweden 5.1 million | Switzerland 4.1 million | Netherlands 4 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 2.1 million

Denmark | France | Germany | Ireland | Luxembourg | Malta | Norway | Republic of Korea | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 98.2 million | Private donors Spain 52.8 million | Norway 42.5 million | Netherlands 39.1 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Denmark 25.5 million | Private donors Republic of Korea 25.4 million | Switzerland 15.8 million | France 14 million | Germany 13.7 million | Private donors Italy 13.5 million | Private donors Japan 13 million | Italy 11.2 million | Private donors Sweden 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

1. The financial requirements of the South Sudan Situation include requirements in Central African Republic, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Reg Off, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The total figure includes support costs.

2. The 33% percentage funded was calculated considering tightly earmarked (8%) and earmarked (13%) contributions to the South Sudan Situation as well as the indicative allocation of softly earmarked (10%) and unearmarked contributions (2%). This leaves an indicative funding gap of 67%.

3. Contributions to the South Sudan Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.

4. The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the South Sudan Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.

5. The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.



SYRIA SITUATION

Syrian refugees face harsh winter as funding falls short. As he prepares for another winter out of his home, Syrian refugee Radwan faces the immediate challenge of how to keep his family dry. “Winter is very harsh here. Whenever it rains, our homes are flooded,” he says. “Financially we are desperate...” | [Read and watch more](#)

© UNHCR/MARWAN NAAMANI

Key figures

Refugees

5.6 million

IDPs

6.2 million

Returnees

767,000

(750,000 IDPs; 17,000 refugees)

“Financially we are desperate. We are in debt to the grocery shop. Our children need healthcare, medicine, milk, but we can’t afford that.”

Radwan, Syrian refugee in Jordan



Syria remains one of the largest, most complex and dynamic humanitarian crises in the world.

The scale and severity of humanitarian needs remain extremely high. Over 18 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance overall, including 13.1 million people inside Syria and more than 5.6 million Syrian refugees across the region. As the crisis continues into its eighth year, the combined effect of exposure to hostilities, protection threats, protracted displacement and challenging socio-economic conditions continue to have a profound impact on people across the region.

Operational context and priorities

UNHCR has undertaken preparedness measures as part of the inter-agency plan for northwest Syria, and can assist approximately 600,000 people with critical non-food items. Yet, much more may be required should there be a sharp escalation of fighting, with the population in Idlib estimated at nearly 3 million, half of whom are IDPs. To avoid a humanitarian catastrophe, UNHCR urgently appeals for parties on the

ground to exercise restraint, prioritize the protection of civilians and ensure full and unhindered access.

UNHCR estimates that 2.67 million vulnerable Syrian refugees and IDPs need timely and substantial help to prepare for winter. Underfunding will lead to displaced families being unable to meet basic needs during winter and a further deterioration of their living conditions. If the response is only partially funded, UNHCR will have to prioritize further among the population and will only be able to target refugees under more severe vulnerability categories.

The situation of displaced Syrians and Iraqis across the region is characterized by difficult socio-economic conditions compounded by limited opportunities for formal access to employment. UNHCR continues its strategic shift from the distribution of in-kind relief items to the provision of humanitarian cash assistance, primarily through ATM cards and vouchers. Cash assistance provides greater dignity and choice for refugees and IDPs, while providing benefits to the local economies where the cash received under these programmes is spent, but it requires urgent funding.

Priorities for funding for the remainder of the year

UNHCR called for urgent funding of some \$270 million at the beginning of September to ensure the most vulnerable Syrian refugees and IDPs do not miss out on vital protection and assistance support for the remainder of 2018, particularly over winter.

Of these needs, \$196.5 million will provide urgently needed support for essential programmes such as cash assistance, protection, health and shelter for 2.3 million of the over 5.6 million refugees across the region. Of this amount, the largest sums are needed for winterisation (\$96 million); to maintain cash-based interventions (\$44 million); and to address rising health costs (\$36 million).

Within Syria itself, \$73 million will allow UNHCR to scale up activities in particular in shelter and winterisation, livelihoods, health, protection and provision of essential basic needs for 1.8 million people. The largest sums are again needed for winterisation (\$41.2 million); for emergency shelter and core relief items (\$18 million); and to continue emergency protection response (\$11 million). Read more details on these critical funding needs in the link referenced below.

Impacts of underfunding

UNHCR faces the daunting challenge of assisting 1.3 million Syrian refugees in the region, and 1.35 million IDPs and returnees inside Syria, with basic aid before the harsh winter season starts.

Of particular concern and priority is support to cash interventions. Winter cash assistance is particularly important in Lebanon and Jordan, and is an efficient and critical means of supporting families' resilience during winter. UNHCR is also planning to provide winter assistance to Iraqi IDPs and refugees, through shelter and camp support and core-relief items inside Iraq for IDPs, along with cash programming in neighbouring countries for Iraqi refugees.

Without the required \$44 million referred to above, cash activities may stop completely from November 2018 onwards, which would be devastating for refugee families particularly in Jordan and Lebanon, where the majority of families live below the poverty line. Funding would enable 456,000 refugees to pay rent, meet daily needs and maintain access to essential services.

\$36 million is required to address the impact of rising health care costs which increases the risk of refugee families not getting even the basic medical services they need, such as child immunizations. The funding will provide health care support for some 35,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees in the region, particularly in Jordan and Lebanon.

Find out more

unhcr.org
[Global Focus](#)

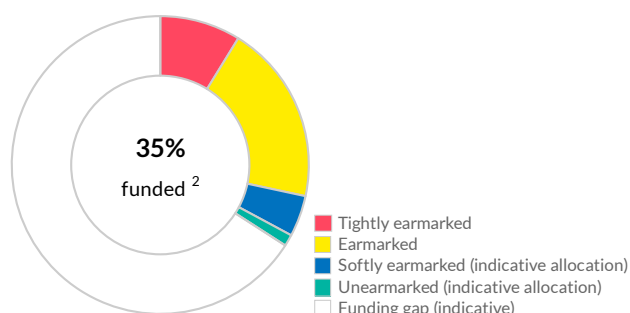
[Operational portal](#)

[Searching for Syria](#)

Alex Tyler,
Head of Unit, Syria and
Iraq Situations,
tyler@unhcr.org

SYRIA SITUATION

as of 24 September 2018



\$ 1.968 billion

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018 ¹

CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	317,000,000	1,500,000	318,500,000
European Union	-	-	100,343,962	100,343,962
Germany	45,447,808	-	-	45,447,808
Japan	-	-	20,680,088	20,680,088
Norway	2,550,695	10,967,989	4,784,716	18,303,400
Qatar Charity	-	-	10,000,500	10,000,500
Canada	-	9,964,408	-	9,964,408
Saudi Arabia	-	-	8,486,875	8,486,875
Australia	-	8,303,035	-	8,303,035
Kuwait	-	-	7,120,000	7,120,000
Sweden	3,807,107	3,172,589	-	6,979,695
France	-	6,917,921	-	6,917,921
Denmark	5,675,369	-	-	5,675,369
Finland	4,320,988	1,234,568	-	5,555,556
Italy	-	-	4,910,180	4,910,180
Country-Based Pooled Funds	-	-	4,468,469	4,468,469
United Kingdom	-	3,717,180	160,500	3,877,680
Private donors Germany	3,638,354	-	117,925	3,756,279
IKEA Foundation	-	-	2,981,581	2,981,581
Spain	-	685,714	1,755,282	2,440,996
Private donors Switzerland	719,727	-	1,303,863	2,023,590
Republic of Korea	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Czechia	-	-	1,895,735	1,895,735
Miscellaneous donors in Switzerland	1,564,978	-	12,394	1,577,372
Switzerland	-	1,524,390	-	1,524,390
Miscellaneous donors in the Republic of Korea	1,412,176	-	-	1,412,176
Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)	-	-	1,302,907	1,302,907
Ireland	-	857,143	-	857,143
Belgium	-	-	853,242	853,242
Russian Federation	300,000	500,000	-	800,000
Netherlands	-	-	650,931	650,931
Opec Fund for International Development	-	-	500,000	500,000
Alghanim Industries	-	-	500,000	500,000
Australia for UNHCR	180,318	-	314,849	495,167
UNHCR Insamlingsstiftelse	415,962	-	-	415,962
Tahir Foundation	-	-	400,000	400,000
Miscellaneous donors in Lebanon	10,036	-	337,380	347,416
Iceland	274,390	-	-	274,390
USA for UNHCR	151,033	-	67,900	218,933
Monaco	-	-	203,862	203,862
Falcon Trading Group	200,000	-	-	200,000
Austria	-	184,049	-	184,049
Miscellaneous donors in Canada	133,593	-	44,676	178,270
The Big Heart Foundation	-	-	120,375	120,375
Malta	115,741	-	-	115,741
Liechtenstein	101,523	-	-	101,523
UN Children Fund	-	-	96,862	96,862
Bulgaria	-	92,025	-	92,025
Estonia	-	89,606	-	89,606
Romania	60,386	-	-	60,386
Slovenia	47,790	-	-	47,790
Lithuania	-	47,574	-	47,574
Holy See	5,000	-	-	5,000
Miscellaneous private donors	323,546	7,052	80,409	411,008
Total	71,456,521	367,265,241	175,995,463	614,717,226

Annexes

Donors contributing over \$20 million | USD

Donor	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	TBD	Total
United States of America	-	345,700,000	922,049,879	22,954,309	1,070,000	1,291,774,188
European Union	-	910,711	310,474,870	132,763,334	-	444,148,915
Sweden	98,191,833	12,257,613	18,164,343	5,024,383	5,531,725	139,169,897
Germany	13,725,845	69,909,143	28,095,885	21,567,747	-	133,298,620
Japan	-	-	2,042,623	77,528,194	37,638,177	117,208,993
United Kingdom	31,694,696	-	30,250,414	13,212,948	-	75,158,058
Norway	42,522,172	5,105,300	18,458,365	7,817,846	-	73,903,684
Canada	9,251,101	6,441,477	57,114,352	78,555	-	72,885,485
Denmark	25,477,707	8,860,082	15,082,984	11,412,630	4,856,688	65,690,091
Private donors in Spain	52,824,608	2,703,917	614,789	1,469,651	-	57,612,964
Netherlands	39,099,526	603,865	5,976,126	6,064,331	-	51,743,847
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	-	7,635,374	39,178,620	-	47,813,994
CERF	-	-	62,148	47,040,160	-	47,102,308
Private donors in Qatar	-	-	6,440,951	35,782,275	-	42,223,226
France	14,000,000	-	19,790,163	2,933,529	2,000,000	38,723,691
Kuwait	1,000,000	-	1,962,617	35,227,128	300,000	38,489,745
United Arab Emirates	11,180,124	126,823	1,339,783	22,168,689	3,558,282	38,373,701
Italy	200,000	-	7,425,000	29,404,956	-	37,029,956
Switzerland	15,758,835	-	14,976,057	3,111,088	-	33,845,980
Australia	-	3,782,148	27,958,169	1,111,830	-	32,852,147
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	25,403,623	3,271,230	280,515	166,955	-	29,122,322
Republic of Korea	3,450,000	-	14,425,079	3,416,758	-	21,291,837
Private donors in the United States of America	7,111,460	2,183,051	1,070,828	9,998,502	-	20,363,841
Sub-total from donors contributing over \$20 million	391,891,532	461,855,359	1,511,691,312	529,434,415	54,954,871	2,949,827,489
Subtotal from donors contributing over \$20 million as percentage of total funding	81%	92%	98%	86%	88%	92%
Total funding	485,383,783	502,120,641	1,543,722,703	613,163,328	62,748,177	3,207,138,631

Note: all figures as of 24 September.

For reference, funding at the same time in 2017 was \$3.311 billion.

Summary implications for a lack of additional funding per situation

Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNHCR community-based protection projects assisting some 660,000 refugees in 60 locations in Afghanistan—critical for mitigating protection risks—may be discontinued. ● Provision of free primary education in Pakistan as well as basic health services to 57,000 refugee children across 54 refugee villages will be affected. ● Support for refugees in Iran to benefit from inclusive national policies and from core protection interventions will be reduced.
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash-based interventions for 19,500 refugee families in Rwanda’s Mahama camp will continue to be halted, severely affecting refugees’ ability to meet their basic needs. ● 52% of the total 232,716 Burundian refugees will remain in emergency shelters and over 17,600 refugee students will continue to attend classes under trees. ● 28% of refugee households in Uganda’s Nakivale settlement currently use communal latrines, with high risks of disease outbreaks and exposure to protection risks.
Congolese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 73,000 IDPs risk being without safe and adequate shelter. ● Provision of livelihood activities in countries of asylum will be curtailed. ● Expansion and restructuring of existing refugee settlements in countries of asylum may go undelivered. ● Protection monitoring, provision of shelter materials, non-food items, and multi-purpose cash will suffer or be reduced.
Somalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2.6 million IDPs will remain in overcrowded settlements. ● 254,000 refugees in Dadaab camp, in Kenya, will receive limited food, healthcare, education, water and shelter. ● 4,000 children in the refugee settlements, in Djibouti, will remain out of school. ● Access to proper healthcare, clean water and sanitation facilities, food and decent shelter will be reduced for refugees living in camps in Ethiopia.
South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 7% of South Sudanese refugees currently live in semi-permanent shelters in the region. ● 80,000 refugees in Sudan are currently without access to latrines across all 10 camps. ● 57,000 refugees living in informal settlements in Khartoum are without any assistance.
Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vulnerable refugees and IDPs will miss out on vital protection and assistance support. ● 456,000 refugees will not be able to pay rent and maintain access to essential services. ● 2.3 million refugees across the region will not receive cash assistance, protection, health care and shelter. ● 1.8 million IDPs risk being without shelter and winterisation, livelihoods, health care, protection and provision of essential basic needs.

unhcr.org



For more information and enquiries, please contact:

UNHCR
P.O. Box 2500
1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland

