



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# THE PRICE THE WORLD'S FORCIBLY DISPLACED COULD PAY



# TO BE A REFUGEE

**JUNE 2022**



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*Left: Displaced families cope with winter cold and food shortages Kabul.*

© UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

*Cover image: Khadija, 9 years old, fled with her family from Libya in 2020.*

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# Introduction

**The Ukraine war is a conflict with enormous regional and global repercussions, including for the scale, reach and effectiveness of UNHCR's work around the world. The staggering scale of that emergency has increased UNHCR's 2022 budget by more than \$1 billion, to \$10.534 billion.**

While UNHCR has received around \$1 billion to support its Ukraine response – more than half coming from the private sector – it has become clear over the past weeks that total government contributions to UNHCR will reach about the same level as last year, despite the massive additional needs as a result of the war in Ukraine. The consequence is that the rest of the world's forcibly displaced people are paying the price. Put simply, because overall costs have risen, UNHCR needs extra funding simply to maintain current levels of assistance for those it serves. The repercussions of the Ukraine crisis will result in more people being forcibly displaced and, thanks to food shortages and price rises, increase vulnerability among those already at risk.

These are exceptional circumstances that require an exceptional call for support. Support for UNHCR's operations other than Ukraine must remain at least at 2021 levels, and the response for Ukraine met through *additional* funding. If this does not happen, UNHCR will face almost impossible choices as to which of its commitments it will need to slash, with incalculably dire consequences for people living in countries in the grip of intractable and desperate humanitarian crises. These same countries are largely those where the inflation, food shortages and fuel price hikes resulting in part from the war in Ukraine are most acutely felt. We identify 12 of them in this document.

UNHCR needs to raise over \$1 billion on top of what it received in 2021. Without it, this agency will be forced to reduce its protection and assistance delivery in key operations by about 17% compared with previous years – and that's before any additional costs due to inflation. In real terms, the cuts may be as much as 25%.

This would include slashing close to \$340 million in cash assistance – nearly half the level of 2021. What's more, UNHCR estimates that 12% fewer children would have access to schooling; 25% fewer displaced people would have access to shelter; 23% fewer would have access to health facilities. The consequences for forcibly displaced people and their hosts will be devastating and many of the most vulnerable may resort to dangerous journeys across borders. Host countries could come under pressure to limit access to asylum. Those already displaced could be forced to move again. Failure to close these funding gaps risks causing dire protection consequences, and rising social and political instability, deteriorating security, and overburdened state systems.

It would be a tragic irony if UNHCR – the world's refugee organization – were to find itself facing these impossible choices during a year in which global solidarity for the millions of forcibly displaced, including within and from Ukraine, has soared. This cruel dilemma must be averted – for the sake of displaced Ukrainians and the rest of the more than 100 million women, men and children who have also fled persecution, discrimination, war and violence around the world.

**And it can be averted. UNHCR can continue to play a critical role in addressing and ameliorating humanitarian crises – but to do so it needs significant help, and urgently.**

# Global ripple effects

**The crisis in Ukraine is affecting markets and value chains the world over, triggering supply chain disruptions and sharp increases in commodity prices, especially prices for food, fuel, and fertilizers. In the short and medium-term significant volatility and increased inflation are to be expected, and lower- and middle-income countries as well as fragility, conflict and violence-affected countries are likely to bear the heaviest burden from the ripple effects.**

The impacts arising from the war in Ukraine are layered on top of COVID-19 and climate-related crises, forming a triple threat which is already increasing social tension and eroding resilience, particularly among the most vulnerable. Social cohesion is expected to deteriorate, leading to civil unrest and thrusting additional protection challenges upon forcibly displaced people. As prices rise and conditions worsen, the chances that forcibly displaced people decide to move onwards becomes more likely.

These trends will have a significant impact and far-reaching consequences on UNHCR's operations and on forcibly displaced and stateless people: new or secondary forced displacement; significant increases in protection and assistance needs; deepened vulnerabilities and risks for those already displaced; and the emergence of "shadow"

crises, such as increased rates of gender-based violence and other forms of exploitation and abuse; increased school drop-out rates among children; child recruitment; and deteriorating conditions of all kinds for the disabled and elderly.

Inflation and price hikes will drive an increase in UNHCR's operational costs in areas such as fuel, transport, staff costs, core relief items, cash assistance and other services. As UNHCR ramps up its emergency and longer-term response in and around Ukraine, it is anticipating the need for robust preparedness and risk management and planning for additional impacts on the forcibly displaced and stateless, and on operations and budgets around the world – of which the 12 in this paper give particular cause for significant concern.

The consequence is that the rest of the world's forcibly displaced people are paying the price. Put simply, because overall costs have risen, UNHCR needs extra funding simply to maintain current levels of assistance for those it serves. The repercussions of the Ukraine crisis will result in more people being forcibly displaced, and (thanks to shortages and price rises) increase vulnerability among those already at risk.

**These are exceptional circumstances that require an exceptional call for support.**

# Critical operations in the spotlight

**This paper highlights 12 operations particularly exposed to the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis, largely because of being perennially underfunded. Because of that, forcibly displaced people in these countries are locked into a cycle of international political neglect, limited media coverage, donor fatigue, and ever-deepening humanitarian needs.**

These operations are also where a significant percentage of forcibly displaced and stateless people live, and their budgets constitute a significant portion of the total. 40.2 million people – some 43% of the global population of concern to UNHCR – are living in those 12 countries. The operations have total budgetary needs of \$3.615 billion – some 34% of UNHCR’s total needs – and are only funded at 22%, or \$790 million.

Going beyond the primary shocks to food and commodities caused by the war in Ukraine, it is clear that forcibly displaced and stateless people are in danger from a range of risks which, if properly resourced, UNHCR is well suited to mitigate.

However, the huge decrease in funding that UNHCR is facing for the rest of the world will have dramatic consequences especially in these 12 countries. Activities that have been planned – vital, life-saving activities; or activities vital to achieving solutions – will be cut if funding is not forthcoming.

**To have any hope of avoiding these cuts, UNHCR urgently needs to raise an additional \$1 billion to what was raised last year especially in these highlighted operations.**

## Top 12 UNHCR operations with the largest funding gap May 2022 | USD millions

OPERATIONS	NEEDS	FUNDS*	%FUNDED	FUNDING GAP	Historical Contributions			2019-21 Trend
					2019	2020	2021	
Uganda	343	56	16%	287	149	152	151	
DRC	225	37	16%	188	58	78	70	
Sudan	349	58	17%	291	90	151	171	
Iraq	347	64	18%	283	206	175	174	
Ethiopia	335	66	20%	269	129	145	147	
South Sudan	215	44	20%	171	57	70	70	
Chad	161	33	20%	128	52	60	54	
Yemen	291	63	22%	228	141	140	178	
Bangladesh	285	73	26%	212	192	167	139	
Jordan	408	109	27%	299	212	224	226	
Lebanon	534	152	28%	382	313	353	290	
Colombia	122	35	29%	87	33	52	59	

Column ‘FUNDS\*’ includes tentative allocations of unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions.

# The funding ask

The additional \$1 billion UNHCR needs must be of sufficient quantity and timeliness to allow it to fulfill its mandated activities. Greater flexible funding would enable UNHCR to fill the gaps that are already starting to appear in its ability to respond.

## The current funding situation

By the end of May 2022, recorded contributions were \$699 million higher than at the same point in 2021. This represented 27% of UNHCR's total needs, meaning the funding level was 3 to 4% higher than in recent years. However, this global picture is misleading because of the earmarked funding for the Afghanistan and Ukraine situations. **All other regions have suffered as a result of donors' prioritization of resources to the new crisis, with a similar pattern at operation level, where donors' attention and earmarking varies heavily from one operation to another.**



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# OPERATION BY OPERATION

## CRITICAL NEEDS



© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

# Uganda

 Find out more > [Uganda on Global Focus](#)

Uganda is Africa’s largest refugee-hosting country and global leader in its approach to peaceful coexistence and settlement of refugees with host communities. While receiving new refugees daily, Uganda already hosts over 1.5 million in dedicated settlements, where they are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation. Refugees and host communities access the same health centres, and children attend the same schools. In 2021, however, COVID-19, school closures and underfunding limited UNHCR’s capacity to provide critical protection services such as registration, child protection,

community-based protection and basic humanitarian assistance. It also limited promotion of refugee inclusion in national systems such as health and water and sanitation, and durable solutions. The deteriorating situation was worsened by an influx in the first six months of 2022 of over 60,000 refugees fleeing insecurity and violence in DRC and South Sudan. With current funding, UNHCR does not have sufficient capacity to cover emergency life-saving needs without diverting critical resources from its already underfunded work in existing settlements.



**1.6 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **1.5 million** (94%) are refugees



Budget: **\$343 million**  
 Voluntary contributions as of May 2022: **16%** (Average level by May: 17%)  
 Funding gap: **\$287 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Uganda

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$150 million** or **52%** of the funding gap.



**Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods** **\$65 million**

Refugees who have been on the path toward greater self-reliance will see this process curtailed with a sudden reduction in livelihood support, including agricultural inputs that are critical to make use of allocated land.



**Education** **\$43 million**

Without funds to pay salaries, declining teacher numbers will result in an additional burden on already overcrowded classrooms and schools. The risk of children – especially girls – dropping out of school will increase, with all the implications that has for issues such as early child marriage or gender-based violence.



**Health** **\$42 million**

Achievements made in reducing U5 and maternal mortality will be rolled back, whilst infant malnutrition will increase.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$151 million, if not more.**



# The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Find out more > [DRC on Global Focus](#)

Wracked by decades of war, the DRC is stabilizing after elections in 2019 but faces a plethora of socioeconomic problems. Around 73% of the population live in poverty and 27.3 million people are food insecure. For such a dire and long-running crisis, the humanitarian response is severely underfunded, with foreseeable shortfalls for the protection and shelter of IDPs.

UNHCR's funding in 2022 in the eastern provinces has decreased by 46% compared to 2021, despite a worsening protection and security environment with recurrent displacement emergencies meaning the operation has unmet needs in every sector of its response, and in every programme.



**6.9 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **5.4 million** (78%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$225 million**  
 Funding: **16%**  
 Funding gap: **\$188 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in the DRC

The top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$81 million** or **43%** of the funding gap.



**Community empowerment and women's engagement** **\$39 million**

Fewer women will be involved in community management structures and peacebuilding mechanisms.



**Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods** **\$25 million**

There will be less support for self-employment, seed capital and resilience-building, with cuts in cash, basic items and production kits for agriculture, fisheries and livestock.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$17 million**

Two thirds of planned community structures will not be built and almost **90%** of IDPs needing an emergency shelter kit may not receive it.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$116 million, if not more.**

# Sudan

 Find out more: [Sudan on Global Focus](#)

Amidst political uncertainty, the reallocation of international financial support for debt relief and development programmes resulted in pressure on humanitarian agencies to fill the gap and meet the increasing needs of displaced and local communities. Insecurity and displacement increased following the withdrawal of UNAMID in 2021. Drivers of violence include competition for land and water, lack of jobs, and other socio-economic factors.

Funding remains critical for UNHCR to provide adequate protection programming, including gender-based violence and child protection services to refugees across the country, while livelihood activities were impacted in 2021. With limited opportunities for resettlement or complementary pathways, community-based support projects that provide health and education, shelter, livelihood opportunities, and the development of return areas will continue to be needed.



**4.1 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **3 million** (73%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$349 million**  
 Funding: **17%**  
 Funding gap: **\$291 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Sudan

Top 3 largest outcome areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$164 million** or **56%** of the funding gap.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$74 million**

The majority of plans to supply IDPs and refugees with emergency, transitional or durable shelter will not go ahead amidst a backdrop of increasing climate shocks including extensive flooding.



**Local integration and other solutions** **\$60 million**

Access to legal documentation will be limited with **only one in five** refugees in need receiving it, and projects supporting refugee integration will not be launched while existing ones will be suspended.



**Community engagement & women's empowerment** **\$30 million**

**Two thirds** of protection monitoring work for IDPs will not take place. Underfunding means around **half** of community mobilization and leadership training for refugees & IDPs will not take place.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$171 million, if not more.**

# Iraq

Three years of relative stability and a recovery from the peak of the pandemic offer hope of a transition to more sustainable development, and a chance for more than 1 million displaced Iraqis to return to their place of origin and to rebuild their lives. However, there are major macro risks in the form of an unpredictable political and economic outlook and a complex security environment, including sporadic ISIL attacks.

Find out more: [Iraq on Global Focus](#)

Syrian refugees in Iraq remain economically vulnerable, weighed down under the pressure of debt, rent and food costs, but underfunding means there is a shortage of cash assistance. Resettlement is also desperately needed, worsened in 2021 by destination countries imposing COVID-19 travel restrictions. UNHCR estimates that 59,000 refugees will need resettlement in 2023, 19% of the currently registered population of refugees and asylum-seekers.



**1.6 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **1.1 million** (68%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$347 million**  
 Funding: **18%**  
 Funding gap: **\$283 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Iraq

Top 3 largest outcome areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$239 million** or **85%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs such as cash, core relief items and food assistance**

**\$137 million**

Access to basic goods and services will be severely reduced, including access to health care and a considerable reduction in CRIs. Around **three quarters** of households will not get the cash grants they need.



**Local integration and other solutions**

**\$78 million**

There will be a steep reduction in legal aid for help in obtaining documents vital for access to services, and projects to support local integration will not take place in half the areas where they are planned.



**Sustainable housing and settlements**

**\$24 million**

Most new housing for IDPs will not materialize, and only **half** of planned infrastructure repairs will take place.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$168 million, if not more.**

# Ethiopia

 Find out more > [Ethiopia on Global Focus](#)

Ethiopia, a longstanding refugee host country, is suffering one of the world's most acute displacement emergencies. A conflict that erupted in late 2020 has since spread to a number of regions, creating huge internal displacement and sending refugees into Sudan. Humanitarian access and basic services available to the displaced have both been extremely limited. Despite a humanitarian truce declared in March, the volatile security situation continues to hinder

UNHCR's work in the north of Ethiopia and beyond, while the country also grapples with the devastating effects of drought. There is ongoing internal displacement, with UNHCR able to reach over 2 million people with emergency items, shelter and protection services in 2022 to date. Conflict has also forced refugees who had been in well-established camps to flee to safe areas, requiring considerable investments in new sites.



**6 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **3.6 million** (60%) were IDPs at the end of 2021



Budget: **\$335 million**  
 Funding: **20%**  
 Funding gap: **\$269 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Ethiopia

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$188 million** or **44%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs**

**\$58 million**

Multipurpose cash, particularly for vulnerable displaced refugees in urban settings, is a lifeline for those who have experienced multiple displacements and trauma. Basic items are also used as a protection tool for the newly displaced and for the most vulnerable in protracted displacement including dignity kits for women and girls. Having access to safe and clean water and sanitation for refugees who have been further affected by conflict compounded by drought is a top priority for well-being.



**Sustainable housing and settlements**

**\$40 million**

Cuts in funding will have a broad and deep impact on the provision of emergency shelter to both refugees and IDPs in response to conflict- and drought-induced displacement.



**Health**

**\$20 million**

Impacts on health will include worse malnutrition rates, diminishing access to ante- and post-natal care for mothers and babies, and fewer primary and emergency consultations including reduced services for rape survivors, and fewer referrals for secondary care.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$164 million, if not more.**

# South Sudan

 Find out more > [South Sudan on Global Focus](#)

Wracked by civil war for most of its short history, South Sudan is only gradually seeing the fruits of its 2018 peace agreement. Nevertheless, more than 500,000 refugee returns have been recorded (including some pendular movements), with families seeking economic opportunities and schooling for their children. However, violence continues in some areas, the government has limited capacity to

respond to humanitarian needs, and most IDPs and returnees are in remote areas. Underfunding has prevented UNHCR’s “stepped-up engagement” in South Sudan’s IDP situation, which would include flood mitigation and resilience projects to help people wishing to return. Out of 2 million IDPs, around three quarters are hosted in the community. The needs of the vast majority of that group are largely uncovered.



**2.6 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people of whom **2 million** (77%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$215 million**

Funding: **20%**

Funding gap: **\$171 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in South Sudan

Top 3 largest outcome areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$78 million** or **45%** of the funding gap.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$32 million**

Households needing emergency shelter will not receive it. There will be less shelter support and fewer durable shelters than needed.



**Community engagement and women’s empowerment** **\$23 million**

Support for women’s involvement in management structures and peacebuilding will be scaled back.



**Well-being and basic needs** **\$23 million**

Families needing cash assistance will receive smaller grants or none, and basic items will be provided only to those most in need.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$100 million, if not more.**

# Chad

 Find out more > [Chad on Global Focus](#)

One of the world's poorest countries, with one of the worst rates of gender inequality and no progress in poverty reduction since 2015. A political transition following the death in battle of President Idriss Déby Itno in April 2021 slowed development projects and implementation of the asylum law, while financial support from donors has declined.

Chad hosts 1 million forcibly displaced people, including over 555,000 refugees, mainly from Sudan and the Central African Republic. Since

December 2021, humanitarian needs rose with the influx of refugees from conflict in the Far North of Cameroon and the Central African Republic, and increased displacement within Chad itself. Refugees' nutrition suffered seriously after a year of poor rainfall and a drastic reduction in food assistance due to funding shortfalls. Underfunding also seriously affects livelihoods and self-reliance, such as for protracted situations for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad.



**1 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **555,700** (55%) are refugees



Budget: **\$161 million**  
 Funding: **20%**  
 Funding gap: **\$128 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Chad

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$64 million** or **50%** of the funding gap.



**Clean water, sanitation and hygiene** **\$22 million**

Plans to provide households with latrines will be scaled back dramatically. Health and hygiene campaigns will be reduced to cover **one third** of the target audience.



**Education – primary, secondary and tertiary, and inclusion in national systems** **\$21 million**

**Two thirds** of refugee children of primary school age, and half of secondary school age will not be enrolled. Underfunding means the quality of education will be impaired, with almost 120 children per class.



**Well-being and basic needs such as cash, core relief items and food assistance** **\$21 million**

Only **one in five** refugees will receive the cash assistance or CRIs they need, and the vast majority of people needing support to transition to cleaner energy and cleaner cooking fuels will not receive it.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$75 million, if not more.**

# Yemen

 Find out more > [Yemen on Global Focus](#)

Since 2015, war has devastated what was already the weakest economy in the region. It has created a vast humanitarian crisis with two thirds of the population dependent on humanitarian assistance and 7.3 million people expected to be at emergency hunger levels by the end of 2022, including most of the 4.4 million who are forcibly displaced. Shifting front lines and mass casualty incidents have continued to claim civilian lives and drive new displacement, although civilian casualties have declined since a truce was signed in April.

UNHCR's cash assistance has proved vital. In 2021, 1.23 million forcibly displaced people benefited, and improved funding for cash allowed UNHCR to make a much-needed shift from one-off to multi-installment assistance, overcoming a major gap. But chronic underfunding of the response for refugees, mainly Somalis and Ethiopians, continued to leave huge protection and assistance needs unattended.



**4.4 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people of whom **4.3 million** (98%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$291 million**  
 Funding: **22%**  
 Funding gap: **\$228 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Yemen

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$175 million** or **76%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs such as cash, core relief items and food assistance** **\$95 million**

Cash and basic goods for refugees will be cut back, while half the infrastructure projects planned to improve conditions in refugee settlements will not take place.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$55 million**

The vast majority of emergency shelter work is at risk, affecting tens of thousands of shelters and hundreds of thousands of people. Almost **half** of refugees will not have the minimum standard of water supplies, and with fewer community health workers, hygiene awareness campaigns will reach fewer people.



**Operational support (supply chain and logistics)** **\$25 million**

UNHCR's support for partner costs will be scaled back and its warehouse capacity cut, affecting its own operation and those of partners.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$78 million, if not more.**

# Bangladesh

 Find out more > [Bangladesh on Global Focus](#)

One of the world's fastest growing economies over the past decade, on track to graduate from Least Developed Country category by 2026. Cox's Bazar, one of Bangladesh's poorest districts, hosts more than 918,000 stateless Rohingya refugees, an influx that had a substantial environmental and socioeconomic impact on the host community. Until a safe, dignified and sustainable return to Myanmar is possible, UNHCR advocates a broader longer-term focus on education, skills and livelihoods.

The pandemic interrupted comprehensive service delivery and critical protection interventions in the refugee camps. UNHCR's interventions, benefiting both refugee and host communities, are still needed to tackle gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene, including latrines, bathing areas and faecal sludge treatment. UNHCR has also initiated a large-scale water supply project that aims to supply 225,000 people.



**918,000** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 all of whom are refugees



Budget: **\$285 million**  
 Funding: **26%**  
 Funding gap: **\$212 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Bangladesh

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$133 million** or **62%** of the funding gap.



**Health** **\$44 million** **One in six** people targeted under a community-managed malnutrition programme will not be included, and one in eight individuals targeted for psychosocial support will not get it.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$54 million** Critical infrastructure will go unbuilt: this includes **half** of planned roads and a third of drainage systems; in addition, only **half** of the refugee shelters in need of repair will receive it. With global price hikes and shortages of liquified petroleum gas, refugees will be forced back to relying on firewood. This will lead to deforestation and increase the risks of women and girls to gender-based violence as they struggle to collect the 700 tons of firewood they will need to collect daily.



**Clean water, sanitation & hygiene** **\$35 million** UNHCR will be forced to cut the number of latrines it plans to build for refugees by more than **one third**, and the number of bathing facilities by more than half.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$140 million, if not more.**



# Jordan

 Find out more > [Jordan on Global Focus](#)

A regional anchor of stability facing challenges such as youth unemployment, dependence on fossil fuel imports and a lack of water resources. It hosts around 712,000 mainly Syrian refugees, as well as Iraqis, Yemenis and others, representing the second largest proportion of refugee per capita. Most refugee families generate their own income, but most are also below the poverty line and poverty levels are rising.

Leaders of non-Syrian refugee communities have voiced concerns about the pandemic exacerbating vulnerabilities due to lost jobs, rising debts and overdue rents, with increasing demand for cash assistance to help pay for rent and debt as well as food, basic needs, and health care costs. 60% of the refugee population are youth, but funding for youth interventions and scholarships are seriously underfunded.



**716,000** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **712,000** (93%) are refugees



Budget: **\$408 million**  
 Funding: **27%**  
 Funding gap: **\$299 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Jordan

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$204 million** or **68%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs, cash, CRIs & food assistance** **\$144 million**

Reduced funding will mean only **one third** of refugees needing cash assistance in Jordan will receive it.



**Health** **\$35 million**

Cash assistance to support health care transactions will fall by **one third**, as will the number of primary health care consultations and referrals to secondary or tertiary care.



**Sustainable housing and settlements** **\$25 million**

Only half of households in refugee camps will have clean electricity, and only **one third** of households requiring new or repaired shelter will receive it.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$266 million, if not more.**

# Lebanon

 Find out more > [Lebanon on Global Focus](#)

The world's biggest refugee-hosting country per capita. Beset by a series of overlapping political, economic and social crises, Lebanon suffered a massive loss of jobs and a sharp rise in prices during 2021, pushing people to the brink and exacerbating the vulnerability of those already marginalized. In July-December 2021 the local currency traded in the parallel market at an average of 90% below the official exchange rate.

88% of Syrian families in Lebanon live in extreme poverty, with rising debts and harmful coping strategies, and 57% live in hazardous homes lacking privacy, safety and basic services such as water and electricity. 20% of eligible families were unassisted due to lack of funds. The needs for survivors of gender-based violence, for child protection and for people with specific needs exceed the ability of UNHCR and partners to manage referrals and assistance.



**869,000** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **846,000** (97%) are refugees



Budget: **\$534 million**  
 Funding: **28%**  
 Funding gap: **\$382 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Lebanon

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$336 million** or **88%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs** **\$280 million**

The hundreds of thousands of households targeted for winterization support will not receive any. **Three quarters** of refugees will not receive the CRIs they need.



**Health** **\$48 million**

Health services will be reduced, including basic procedures such as vaccinations. Almost **half** the people targeted for hospital treatment, including women hospitalized for childbirth, risk not receiving it.



**Access to territory registration & documentation** **\$8 million**

A **quarter** of refugees will not receive the assistance they need with civil status documentation. **Half** of stateless people and one **quarter** of refugees will not receive the legal aid they require and only **two thirds** of the government officials targeted for training on refugee law will be trained.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$290 million, if not more.**

# Colombia

 Find out more > [Colombia Global Focus](#)

The country most impacted by the Venezuela situation, hosting more than 2.3 million out of the 6 million people who left the country. An estimated 845,000 Colombians have returned to Colombia from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela since the start of the crisis.

Underfunding is undermining critical aspects of UNHCR’s multi-year strategy, especially support for displaced communities in dire need and at risk of new displacement – particularly indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities, Venezuelan refugees and migrants, and persons with specific needs such as survivors of gender-based violence.



**9.1 million** forcibly displaced and stateless people  
 of whom **6.7 million** (73%) are IDPs



Budget: **\$122 million**  
 Funding: **29%**  
 Funding gap: **\$87 million**

## Operational areas at critical risk in Colombia

Top 3 largest areas with the highest funding gap constitute **\$52 million** or **59%** of the funding gap.



**Well-being and basic needs** **\$21 million**

Fewer survivors of gender-based violence and children at risk will have timely access to life-saving and specialized protection services. Cash assistance, CRIs, psychosocial support and shelter assistance will be among the many areas cut.



**Status determination** **\$16 million**

Underfunding will mean depriving hundreds of thousands of forcibly displaced and stateless people from being registered and helped to access government temporary protection documentation, stateless determination and asylum process



**Access to territory registration & documentation** **\$15 million**

UNHCR will have to reduce its protection monitoring capacity, especially in border areas, critically impacting access to territory.

**Funds available for the operation must reach 2021 levels of \$70 million, if not more.**

# Conclusion

As this report shows, the war in Ukraine is giving rise to great risks for forcibly displaced people, who now account for more than 1% of the world's population.

The war is the latest in a series of great shocks to the world order. Each has shifted attitudes, reshaped narratives and changed behaviours in ways that would have seemed unthinkable just a few years before. As well as shaking up the global political economy, the war in Ukraine has brought greater popular appreciation of the plight of forcibly displaced people and fueled support for policies that seek to include rather than marginalize them. Many potential donors have become actual donors.

There are two possible paths ahead: either Ukraine is a unique beneficiary of global compassion and solidarity, and others are left behind, or Ukraine prompts unprecedented global compassion and solidarity, and nobody is left behind.

It would be a tragic irony for tens of millions of people around the world if UNHCR – the world's refugee organization – were to find itself in crisis during the year in which global solidarity for the 14 million people forcibly displaced from Ukraine has been at its highest. This cannot be allowed to happen – either for displaced Ukrainians or the rest of the more than 100 million women, men and children who have also fled war, violence, discrimination and persecution around the world.

**UNHCR can play a critical role in averting worsening humanitarian needs but significant help is needed, and it is needed urgently.**

# THE PRICE THE WORLD'S FORCIBLY DISPLACED COULD PAY

**JUNE 2022**



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