

GLOBAL REPORT

2024



Executive summary



Sudanese refugee Hawa, 18, dreams of becoming a doctor. Born in Chad's Farchana camp, her future is now at risk as funding cuts threaten to shut down her school and others across the country. © UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

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Khalid Al-Omor, 52, a Syrian refugee from Daraa governorate, Syrian Arab Republic, has been living in Za'atari Camp in Jordan with his wife and child since fleeing the conflict in 2013. Although currently unemployed, he usually finds temporary work at a fruit and vegetable shop during Ramadan. Khalid describes Ramadan as his favourite month, emphasizing its importance as a time of worship, forgiveness, generosity, and maintaining health through nutritious meals.
© UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfoush



UNHCR in 2024: key facts and figures

To protect and assist a population of forcibly displaced and stateless people of 129.9 million (+6% compared to 2023) in 137 countries and territories



UNHCR's needs-based budget was \$10.785 billion (-1%)



We received \$4.876 billion of voluntary contributions (-0.1%)



And we spent \$4.933 billion (-4.5%)

68.1 million
Internally displaced people

3.8 million
Others of concern

1.6 million
Refugee returnees

8.2 million
IDP returnees

129.9 million
forcibly displaced
and stateless
people
globally
(+6%)

8.4 million
Asylum-seekers

5.9 million
Others in need of
international protection

31.0 million
Refugees

2.9 million
Stateless people*

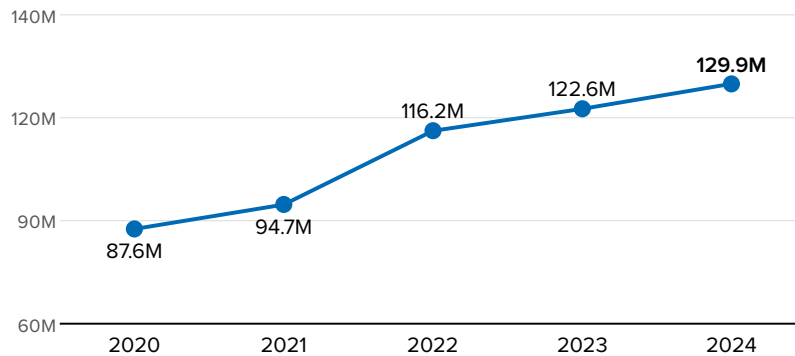
*Non-displaced stateless people only. The total stateless figure, including displaced stateless people, was 4.4 million.

Regional population breakdowns are available in respective Regional chapters of this Global Report, and online. For more data on populations and trends please visit UNHCR's [Refugee Data Finder](#) and [Global Trends](#).

Global needs increased in 2024 but less funding was available, widening the funding gap.

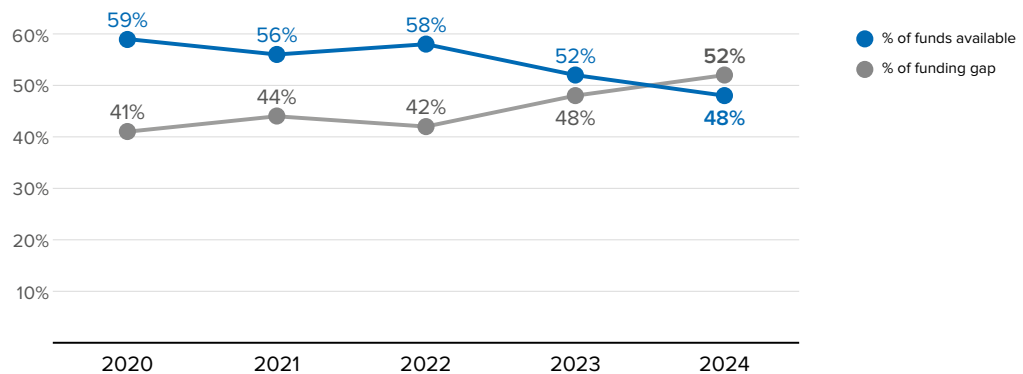
Forcibly displaced and stateless population growth | 2020-2024

+48% in 5 years



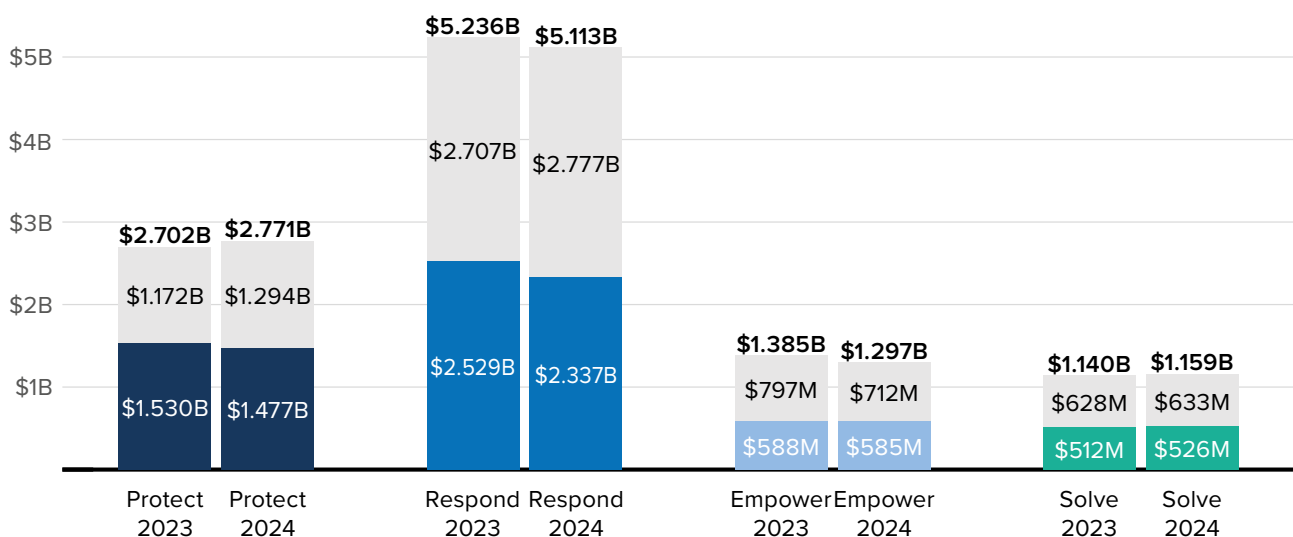
% of Funding | 2020-2024

For the first time, **the funds available in 2024 covered less than half of the needs** (48%) with a decrease of 11 percentage points compared to 2020.



Expenditure and unmet needs by Impact Area | 2023 - 2024 (USD billions)

Expenditure Unmet needs





High Commissioner's Foreword

High Commissioner Filippo Grandi shakes hands with 52-year-old Mahamoud Alnaji Teawa, whose family fled from their village in Omdurman, Sudan, and now live at Ajuong Thok refugee camp, South Sudan. With money from his brother who lives in the the United States of America, Mahamoud opened a small shop charging mobile phones and selling groceries, enabling him to buy beds to upgrade his family's living conditions. "We are not sleeping on the floor, as before," he said. "I also managed to build a fence and shelter. Before, my family slept in an open area." © UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

2024 was a complex year. A year of many contradictions and one that, in retrospect, may turn out to have been an inflection point in the work of UNHCR, and perhaps in humanitarian action globally.

War and violence continued unabated in 2024, the year ending with over 120 active armed conflicts, according to the ICRC. Conflict, human rights violations and persecution – compounded by climate shocks and by economic crises – continued to drive the number of forcibly displaced and stateless people ever higher. Sudan became the world's worst humanitarian and displacement crisis. The war in Ukraine showed no sign of slowing down. Farther from the headlines, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Afghanistan or Myanmar, new crises exploded while older ones continued to fester.

Through it all, UNHCR – with all our partners – remained determined in our work, undeterred by the complexity of the challenges, or the depth and urgency of the needs. We remained steadfast, delivering critical assistance in more than 130 countries. We prioritized life-saving protection, strengthened our emergency response capacities, and supported governments in their efforts to include refugees and stateless persons in national systems and development plans. With humanitarian funding increasingly difficult to secure, we worked ever more closely with local partners, national and subnational authorities, and other UN agencies to preserve essential services.

Even as we responded to multiple emergencies, we continued to press for solutions to displacement. 2024 saw a significant year-on-year increase in the number of returns of both refugees (1.6 million returns, or a 54% increase compared to 2023) and of internally displaced persons (8.2 million returns, or a 61% increase), driven by changes in circumstances in countries and areas of origin, or by adverse changes in countries of asylum – as was the case for displaced Syrian or Afghan people.

Resettlement of refugees to third countries also reached a high in 2024, with States reporting a record 188,822 refugees resettled, roughly 20% more than in 2023. We also made progress in

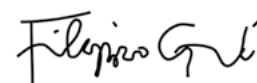
addressing and resolving statelessness, with 47,200 individuals able to acquire or confirm their nationality. Last year saw the launch of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, which will build on the achievements of the #IBelong campaign.

It is important to recognize these achievements – even if we are not able to sustain or repeat them in the coming years – because they clearly show that finding solutions is possible when we all work together, in the same spirit of solidarity and cooperation that underpins the Global Compact on Refugees. It is possible, and urgent, to make responses to displacement more sustainable, more predictable, and less reliant on humanitarian funding alone. To support governments in including refugees in their communities more fully – economically, socially, culturally – until such time they can return home. 2024 has again shown that we cannot do it alone, that humanitarian action alone is not enough. Partnerships extend our reach – development actors, international financial institutions, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society, host governments, and displaced people themselves: all are needed to work for peace, and to create opportunities for refugees to contribute with their skills and talents.

Like they did so inspiringly during the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games – one of the highlights of the year.

Looking ahead, as we face severe financial headwinds and increased scrutiny, let the achievements of 2024 further strengthen our resolve to protect and assist refugees, to find solutions to their plight, anchoring our efforts in international law, and in principled – yet pragmatic – action. The global displacement crisis will not abate soon. As you read this Global Report, please remember that behind every number is a life. Behind every result is a choice we made together—to stand firm, to adapt, and to continue delivering protection and solutions.

Thank you for your support and partnership.



– Filippo Grandi
UNHCR High Commissioner

Snapshots of 2024, month by month

January

- A [fire](#) blazes through a camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, leaving 7,000 Rohingya refugees homeless. UNHCR [calls for action](#) after a dramatic rise in Rohingya deaths at sea.
- UNHCR issues guidance on the [international protection of people fleeing Iraq](#).
- UNHCR outlines seven recommendations for the [European Union's new asylum pact](#), to ensure the protection of people fleeing war and persecution.
- UNHCR publishes a [Policy on Child Protection](#), together with [guidance](#) for its country operations.

- Hundreds of thousands flee fighting in the east of the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#). Many arrive in the city of Goma, traumatized, exhausted and reporting physical and sexual abuse. *(photo)*



© UNHCR/Blaise Sanyila

- UNHCR revamps [Refworld](#), its global law and policy database, and launches a [Refugee Treaty and Legislation Dashboard](#), with data on refugee treaties and asylum legislation around the world.
- Violence and attacks on civilians by non-State armed groups in [Mozambique](#) cause 70,000 people to flee within a month.
- Forcibly displaced people in the Caribbean and Latin America can [contribute strongly to the economy](#) where they live if they have the opportunity, two economic studies show.
- The African Union Assembly of States adopts a Protocol to [eradicate statelessness](#) and advance inclusion for millions of stateless people on the continent.
- The Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network publishes its [assessment of UNHCR](#).
- The economic damage done to [Ukraine](#) in almost two years of full scale war is estimated at \$499 billion, including \$152 billion of direct damage to housing and infrastructure. Most displaced Ukrainians still [plan or hope to return](#), but increasing numbers are unsure or have no such hope.

- The first evacuation flight of 2024 takes 97 asylum-seekers, mainly Sudanese, Ethiopians, Eritreans and Syrians, from Libya to Italy. The evacuees include women at risk, survivors of violence, and people with severe medical conditions. *(photo)*
- Scores of [Rohingya refugees](#) are feared dead after a boat capsizes off Indonesia.
- Ethiopia launches [biometric IDs to include refugees](#) in government services, and a [plan to develop refugee-hosting areas](#) in the country's south-east.
- UNHCR commends Mali and other countries in [the Sahel](#) for keeping their borders open to people fleeing danger, but warns of the alarming crisis threatening the region.
- UNHCR publishes its [plan for climate action](#) for the rest of the decade.
- UNHCR publishes guidance on the international protection of people fleeing [Haiti](#).



© UNHCR/Alessandro Penso

March



© UNHCR/Nicolo Filippo Rosso

- A global report on food crises shows that [acute hunger](#) remains persistently high in 59 countries. *(photo)*
- UNHCR launches a [fund](#) to shield refugees from climate and extreme weather shocks.
- Humanitarian leaders warn of record levels of gender-based violence, displacement and hunger in the east of the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#).
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi and Volker Türk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, [call on the United Kingdom](#) to reconsider a plan to transfer asylum-seekers to Rwanda.

April



© UNHCR/Vicente Carcuchinski

- In [southern Brazil](#), half a million people are displaced by flooding, including refugees and people in need of international protection from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Haiti and Cuba. *(photo)*
- Heavy rains hit [East Africa](#), flooding camps sheltering forcibly displaced people in Kenya, Burundi and Somalia.
- OECD countries show a [strong increase](#) in the number of travel permits granted to refugees for study, work, family reunification and sponsorship.
- UNHCR declares a Level 3 emergency for Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan.
- Armed groups in [Burkina Faso](#) attack civilians, causing thousands to flee into Niger.
- UNHCR publishes a protection and solutions strategy for [Afghanistan](#) up to 2027. An assessment of recent [returnees](#) shows that most are children. Most of the adult refugees returning have no formal education and may struggle to reintegrate into the local economy.

May



© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

- High Commissioner Grandi visits [Sudan](#), and finds an “unconscionable” level of suffering caused by “an insane war”. *(photo)*
- UNHCR hosts [global consultations](#) with non-governmental organizations, focusing on solutions, inclusion in national systems, and gender equality.
- An [IPSOS survey](#) of 33,000 people in 52 countries shows enduring public support for refugees, with stark variations in attitudes.

June

July

- The largest refugee team ever, drawn from 15 countries, compete in 12 different sports at the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Paris. High Commissioner Grandi accepts the [Olympic Laurel](#) on behalf of millions around the world who have been forced to flee their homes. *(photo)*
- UNHCR documents continuous reports of [conflict related sexual violence](#) in Sudan. [The regional refugee response](#) expands to two more countries – Libya and Uganda. Thousands are still leaving Sudan every day. UNHCR's first ever [forced displacement survey](#) in South Sudan shows the challenges awaiting refugees in the impoverished country.
- UNHCR's "[Annual public health global review](#)" documents its efforts to keep refugees alive and healthy in 2023, with 14.5 million health consultations supported by UNHCR in 77 countries.
- A data visualization, drawing on 31,000 interviews, shows the myriad [dangers facing refugees on land routes in Africa](#).



© UNHCR/Benjamin Loyseau

August

- Afghanistan introduces further restrictions on [women's freedoms](#), including movement, dress and behaviour, as well as on the rights of religious and other minorities. *(photo)*
- WHO declares mpox to be a [public health emergency of international concern](#). UNHCR moves to [protect forcibly displaced people](#) from the outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular.
- Severe [floods](#) hit Sudan and a new wave of [cholera](#) spreads in areas hosting refugees and displaced Sudanese.
- Monitoring by UNHCR reveals that 85% of [displaced Yemenis](#) and their hosts cannot meet their daily food needs.



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September

- Flooding in west Africa prompts UNHCR to declare Level 1 emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. *(photo)*
- Israeli airstrikes displace nearly 900,000 people in Lebanon and send 557,000 fleeing into the Syrian Arab Republic, mostly Syrian refugees who came to Lebanon for safety years before.
- UNHCR issues legal guidelines on two current and critical issues in asylum policy: penalization of "[irregular entry](#)", and the "[instrumentalization](#)" of refugees.
- UNHCR updates its [IDP policy guidance](#) to help staff and partners working in situations of internal displacement, and publishes its [internal displacement strategy](#) up to 2030.
- Turkmenistan resolves all known cases of [statelessness](#) in the country.
- UNHCR's annual [Education report](#) documents remarkable progress but shows that around 7.2 million refugee children are still missing out on school.



© UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

October



© UNHCR/Ximena Borrazas

- UNHCR declares a Level 3 emergency for Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic. *(photo)*
- UNHCR launches a [Global Alliance to End Statelessness](#).
- UNHCR's Executive Committee calls for action to support and expand [durable solutions and complementary pathways](#) to end forced displacement.
- Thailand takes a groundbreaking step towards [ending statelessness](#) for 484,000 people.



© UNHCR/Sishuo Zhu

- [South Sudan](#) joins the statelessness conventions. *(photo)*
- UNHCR continues its major response to the Ukraine situation as the full-scale war [reaches the 1,000 day mark](#), with no sign of an end to the fighting.
- UN agencies and Ethiopia's Government [launch a strategy](#) to resolve internal displacement.
- UN data reveals a 50% increase in [conflict-related sexual violence](#) globally, with women and girls accounting for 95% of verified cases.
- The World Bank and UNHCR publish analysis of the global cost of [including refugees in public health systems](#) and how to meet the [subsistence](#) needs of all refugees.
- UNHCR solarizes its [emergency stockpile](#) in Uzbekistan, slashing costs and carbon emissions.

November



© UNHCR/Ximena Borrazas

- Syrian President Bashar al-Assad is overthrown after almost 14 years of war, [sparking hopes for an end to the world's largest displacement crisis](#). Thousands of Syrians spontaneously return from Lebanon and Türkiye, while others flee in the other direction. UNHCR updates its [position on returns](#) to help governments understand the risks and opportunities of the changing situation. *(photo)*
- UNHCR updates the [Refugee Coordination Model](#) (RCM) that guides its interaction with its inter-agency partners, and introduces the [Refugee Emergency Response Scale-up Protocol](#) for quick reactions to emergency situations.

December

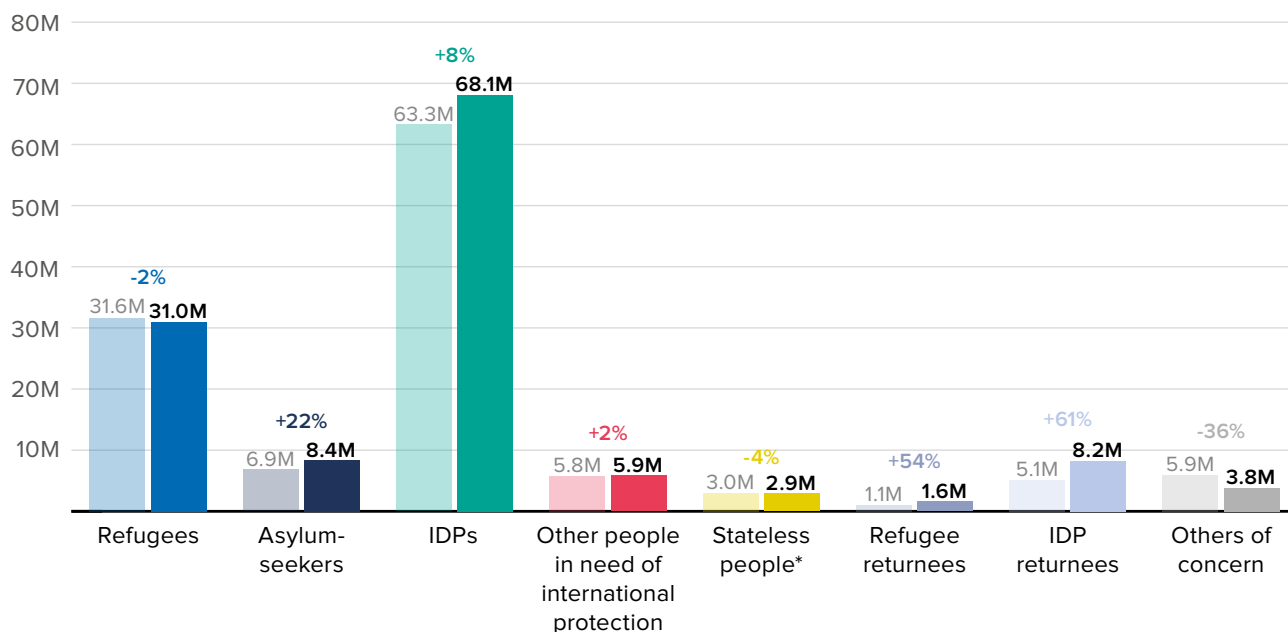
- UNHCR and IOM launch a [new strategy](#) to support the stabilization and integration of refugees and migrants in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2024 sees a 42% drop in people making the dangerous crossing through Panama's [Darién jungle](#), the first significant decrease since 2020.
- In [Afghanistan](#), gaps in winterization assistance leave 900,000 people at risk.
- Private investors at the [Africa Investment Forum](#) discuss ways to unlock investment in forced displacement settings across Africa.
- Government officials meet to discuss a [route-based approach](#) to saving lives and managing migration in southern Africa.

Delivering results amid complexity: impact in 2024

Forcibly displaced and stateless population by type | 2023-2024

+6% in 2024 compared to 2023.

Left bars = 2023 Right bars = 2024



*Non displaced stateless only. The full total stateless people including displaced stateless persons stood at 4.4 million people.

Introduction

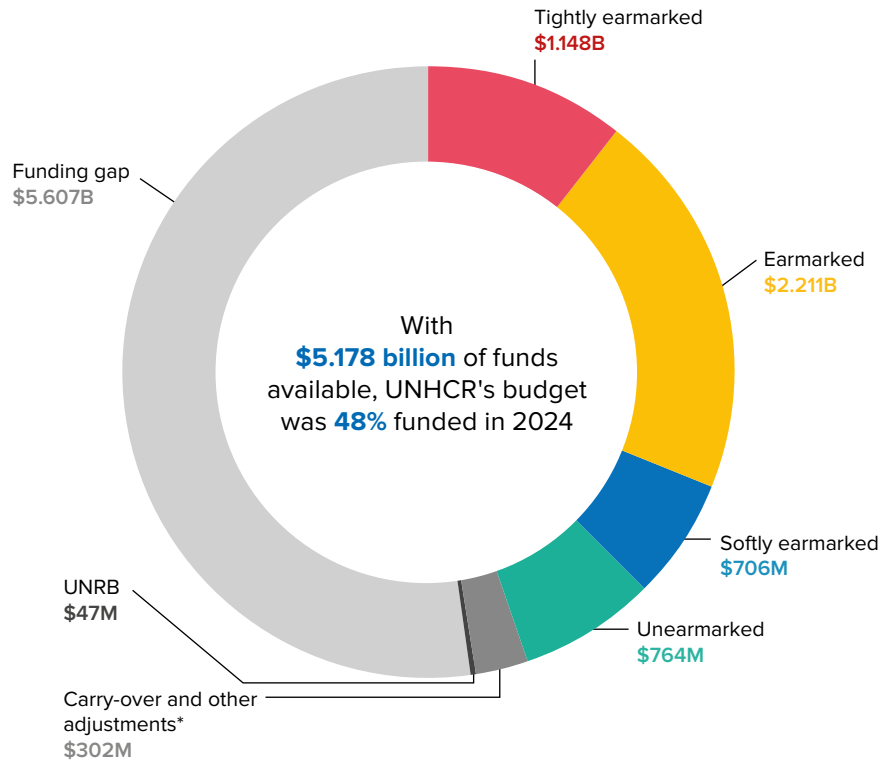
In 2024, at nearly 130 million people, the global scale of forced displacement and statelessness was unprecedented, as was the gap between the needs and the funding available: for the first time, less than half of UNHCR's budget was funded. While struggling with difficult trade-offs in meeting the needs of many vulnerable displaced families, UNHCR intensified our focus on collective solutions and sustainable responses and, while more needs to be done, in 2024 more people found a solution to their displacement.

The war in **Sudan** remained a source of shocking **protection** needs that spilled out across the African continent, with 14.3 million Sudanese forcibly displaced by the end of the year. Conflicts in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and the **Sahel** added to the desperation in a fragile region. In the Americas, violence in **Haiti** forced more than 700,000 from their homes, while millions of

Colombians and **Venezuelans** spent another year seeking an end to their displacement. **Myanmar's** conflict displaced another 900,000 people within the country, and in Europe 400,000 more **Ukrainians** became refugees. **Lebanon's** long-running crisis suddenly became a displacement emergency when **Israel's** strikes caused almost a million Lebanese to flee, with 124,000 still internally displaced at the year's end, while the downfall of the government in neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic brought a double surge of movement as some Syrians fled into neighbouring countries and others rushed to return to their homes.

Overall, **UNHCR assisted 36.4 million people in 2024**, including refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless people, internally displaced people, and people who were returning to their areas of origin after being forced to flee. This total was slightly down from 38.5 million people in 2023, largely due to a **funding shortfall of \$5.6 billion**, or 52% of the funding that was required globally.

Funds available and funding gap | 2024



*Includes carry-over, contributions of previous years for implementation in 2024 and deduction of contributions received in 2024 for implementation in future years and other adjustments.



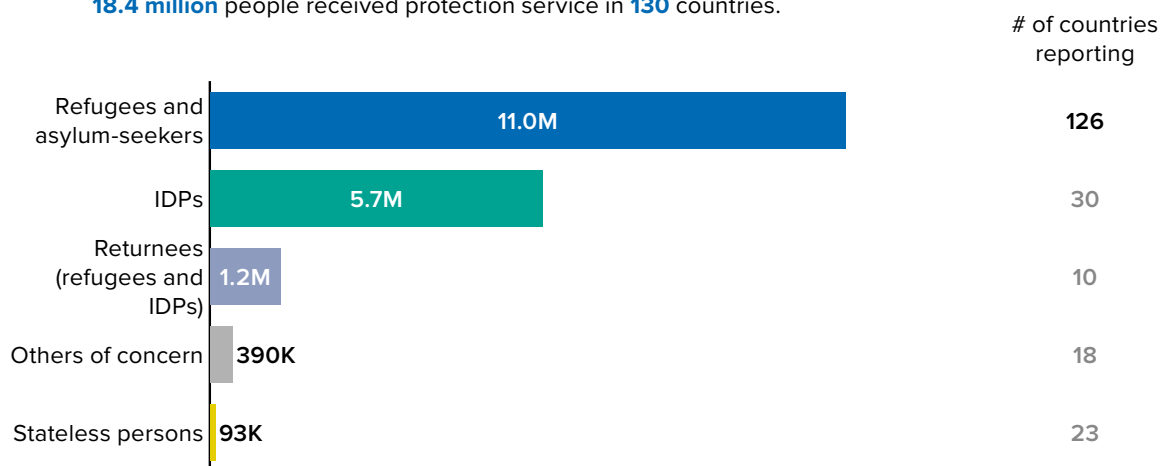
Refugee children Wala'a Al-Radi, 8, and Ahmad Radi, 4, receive diapers during a UNHCR distribution in Za'atari Camp, Jordan. This regular assistance supports nearly 500 Syrian refugees, bringing comfort to children with disabilities, elderly persons, and those with special health needs. © UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfoush

Protecting people who are forced to flee or stateless



7.3.1 Number of people who received protection services

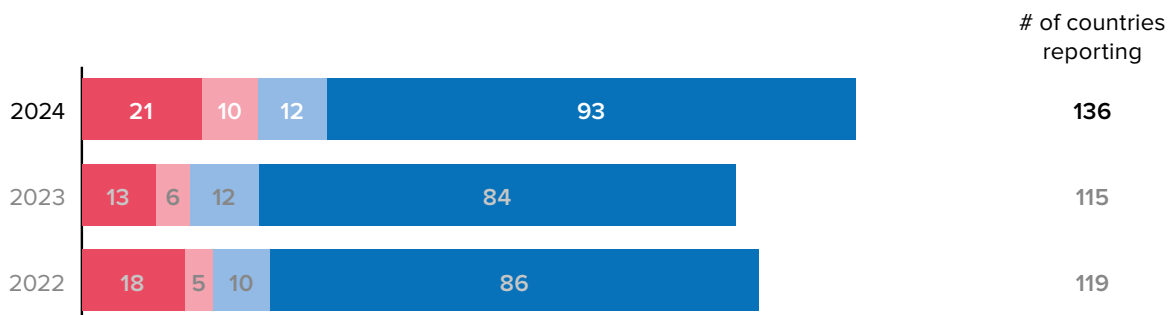
18.4 million people received protection service in **130** countries.



1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures

■ # of countries with a proportion of people at 25% or below
 ■ # of countries with a proportion of people over 50% up to 75%

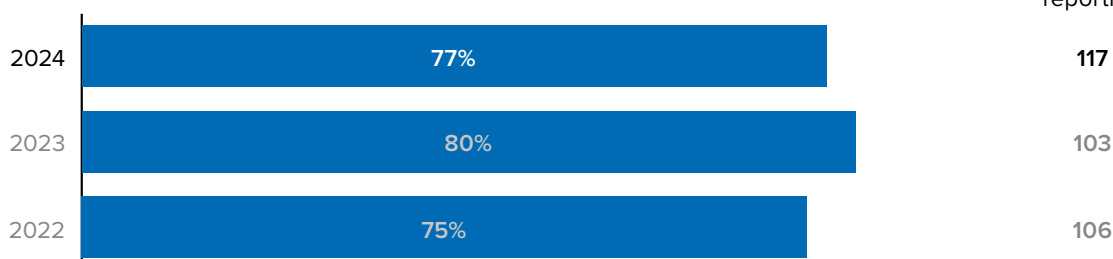
■ # of countries with a proportion of people over 25% up to 50%
 ■ # of countries with a proportion of people over 75%



1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence

■ % of people (global estimate)

of countries reporting



When people are forced to flee from conflict or persecution, and they cross a border seeking safety and security, they need to be admitted to territory and find protection.

Overall, UNHCR's protection services reached more than **18.4 million people** in 130 countries in 2024. These efforts were foundational, providing the stable basis required for access to health care, education, food assistance, and national social protection schemes. Protection monitoring and legal aid helped individuals navigate risks ranging from arbitrary detention to gender-based violence.

UNHCR emphasized the need for States to first and foremost preserve access to territory and the right to asylum for those fleeing conflict or persecution, and to prevent refoulement or detention. The scale of **refoulement** remains very high, with hundreds of thousands of people known or believed to have been refouled in 2024 across the globe. This includes individual expulsions and large-scale deportations and pushbacks.

UNHCR gave States technical support to design and implement laws to protect people who had been forced to flee and help them process asylum cases. Over **100 countries had legal frameworks that were aligned with the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol**, or progressing towards alignment. In 93 out of 136 countries where UNHCR collected data in 2024, at least 75% of people seeking international protection were able to access asylum procedures. In around 45 countries without an adequate asylum system, **refugee status determination** was carried out by UNHCR. Although asylum numbers continued to surge, UNHCR's efforts helped to **reduce the average time to process claims by 15%**.

Many States made improvements in their asylum systems and processes. In response to refugee outflows from **Sudan**, the **Central African Republic**, **Chad**, **Ethiopia** and **South Sudan** granted refugee status using group-based prima facie approaches. Other countries, such as **Benin**, **the Democratic Republic of the Congo** and **Togo**, used simplified approaches to refugee recognition, acknowledging that the high presumption of eligibility warranted simpler processes. Others, such as **Brazil**, leveraged investments in their registration systems to facilitate recognition for some asylum-seekers with a high presumption of eligibility.

UNHCR registered nearly **3 million new refugees and asylum-seekers** who had been forced to flee and supported **4.6 million in securing documentation**. We provided **legal assistance to 1.4 million people**, monitored detention facilities and borders, and ensured people on the move had information about the risks they faced and the support available to ensure their rights. We sought to prevent dangerous journeys, taking a **route-based approach** to identify people on the move who were in need of international protection, or people who were already displaced and likely to be forced to move again.

UNHCR reached over **1.7 million people with its gender-based violence prevention and response**, and over 75% of survivors in 43 countries reported satisfaction with the management of their case. Efforts to protect children expanded, reaching **1.5 million children and caregivers**; however, underfunding reduced the availability of best interest procedures and community-based protection programmes in many countries. The impact was amplified through partnerships with governments, legal aid providers, community-based organizations, and other UN agencies – enabling host states to align their asylum systems with international standards and extending legal identity to millions more. In fragile contexts, these interventions protected space for dignity, safety, and choice.

UNHCR's campaign to eradicate **statelessness** saw some important progress globally. More than 95 countries had their legal frameworks aligned and/or progressing towards alignment with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The Central Asian States have enabled over 200,000 stateless people to acquire nationality since 2014, and in 2024, **Turkmenistan** became only the second country to resolve all known cases of statelessness within its territory.

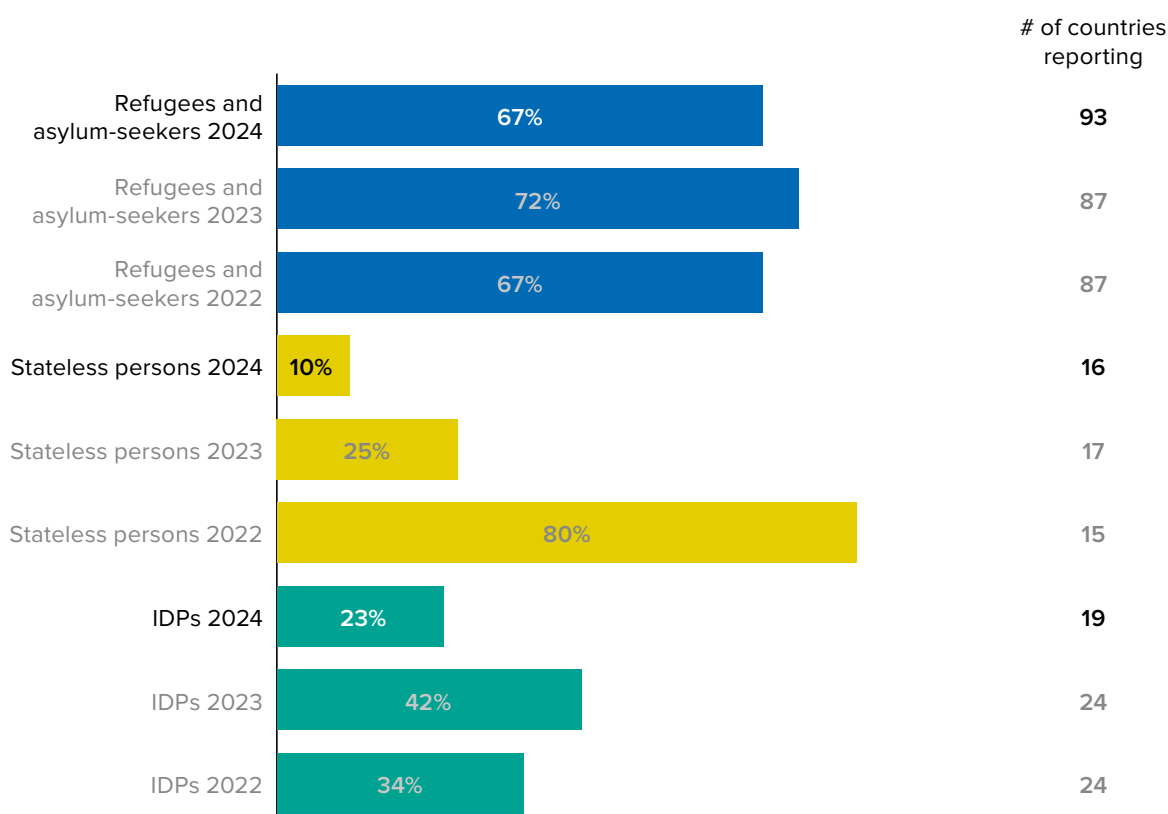
There was important progress elsewhere, with a historic resolution to fast-track nationality in **Thailand** and a constitutional amendment in **Malaysia** allowing women to confer nationality on their children. 26 States improved their policies and procedures to prevent and reduce statelessness in 2024, far exceeding UNHCR's target of 15, and two States – **São Tomé and Príncipe** and **South Sudan** – acceded to both statelessness conventions.

Keeping displaced and stateless people safe and healthy



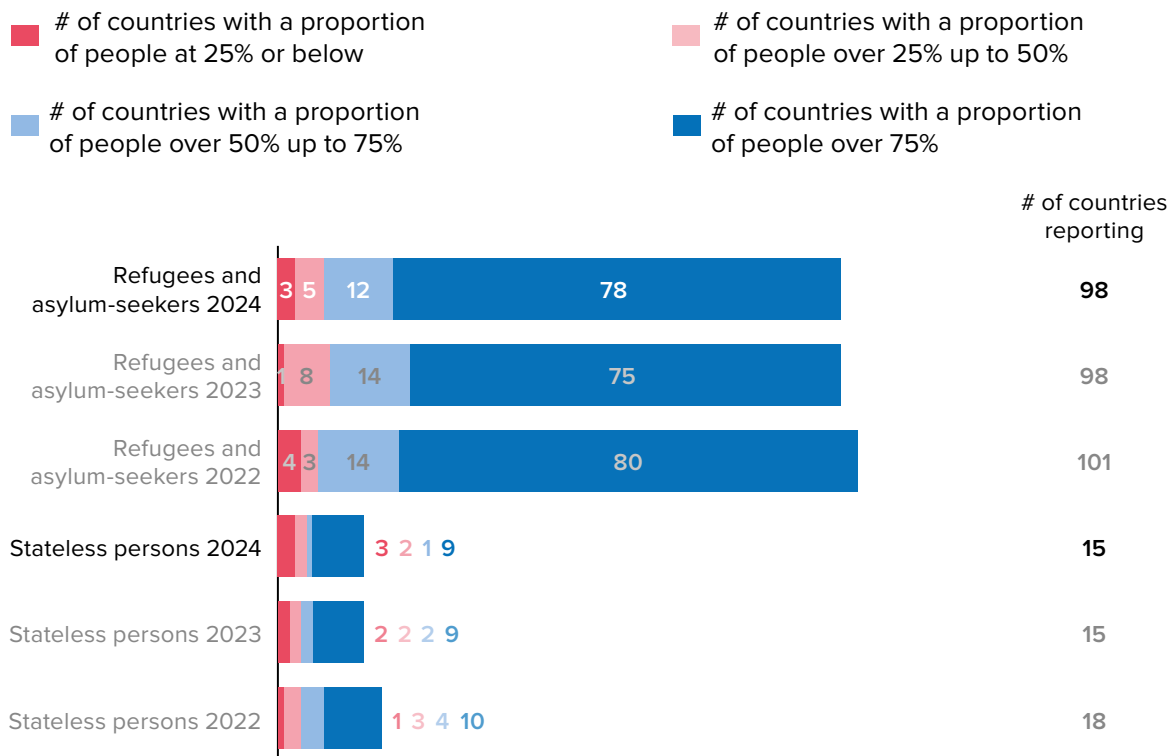
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities

■ ■ ■ % of people (global estimate)





2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services



Once protection is secured, the next imperative was to meet people's **basic needs**, especially in an emergency. People who are forced to flee often have no **shelter, clean water, health care or basic items** for cooking and keeping warm and clean. These are not optional extras but life-saving essentials that uphold dignity and stability.

UNHCR's emergency response reached millions of people with direct assistance – including shelter, water, health care, cash assistance, and core relief items. Beyond the sheer volume, the impact lay in speed and coordination: prepositioned stocks, emergency rosters, and local partnerships allowed rapid scale-up in Sudan, Ukraine, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. With national authorities, UNHCR helped stabilize displacement-affected areas, often bridging critical gaps before development or recovery actors could mobilize. Through joint responses with WFP, WHO, UNICEF and IOM, and with hundreds of national NGOs, UNHCR's work helped reduce mortality, limit disease outbreaks, and enable vulnerable populations – including children and persons with disabilities – to survive and recover.

UNHCR managed 43 active emergency declarations across 25 countries, including 26 new emergencies declared in 2024 and 17 ongoing crises from 2023. Whether in newly displaced communities or protracted crises, UNHCR focused on delivering coordinated, multi-sectoral support that could stabilize families and set the stage for longer-term recovery. However, emergencies do not wait for full funding. Although this area of UNHCR's response was where most of our invaluable flexible funding was used, in 2024, the widening gap between needs and resources meant UNHCR had to prioritize – ever more rigorously – the most life-saving interventions.

At least 75% of refugees and asylum-seekers resided in **safe and secure settlements** in 56 of 93 countries where UNHCR operations reported such data in 2024, similar to the rate in 2023.

UNHCR provided **shelter and housing assistance to more than 2.6 million people**, and sought to ensure sites and settlements had drinking water, electricity, sanitation, health care, and safe spaces for women and children.

But a lack of funding took its toll: almost 300,000 Sudanese refugees who had fled from the conflict in their homeland were forced to remain in makeshift shelters on the Chadian border, exposed to extreme weather and health and safety risks, without privacy or protection.

Many forcibly displaced people live below the poverty line, ranging from 32% in Peru to 75% in Ethiopia. The most efficient way to support them is often a small cash grant that they can spend according to their own needs. In 2024, **UNHCR disbursed \$650 million in cash** assistance to more than 5.3 million people, and **our global stockpiles supplied more than 6 million people with basic items**. An estimated 42% of refugees and asylum-seekers, and 29% of internally displaced people, had habitable and affordable housing.

More than 75% of refugees and asylum-seekers had **access to health care in 78 of the 98 countries** where UNHCR operations reported such data in 2024. That represented 80% of reporting countries, slightly up from 77% in 2023.

UNHCR-supported facilities held **15.5 million health consultations** and **1.2 million mental health consultations**. More than 2.5 million people were screened for acute malnutrition, leading to **malnutrition treatment for 261,000 children and nearly 30,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women**. UNHCR sought to ensure refugees were vaccinated, in childhood and against disease outbreaks such as mpox, and trained more than **12,000 community health workers**. UNHCR supported **7.7 million people with access to water and sanitation**, but a lack of funding meant that many refugees still had less than the standard of 20 litres per day, and hundreds of thousands had no soap and no access to toilet facilities.

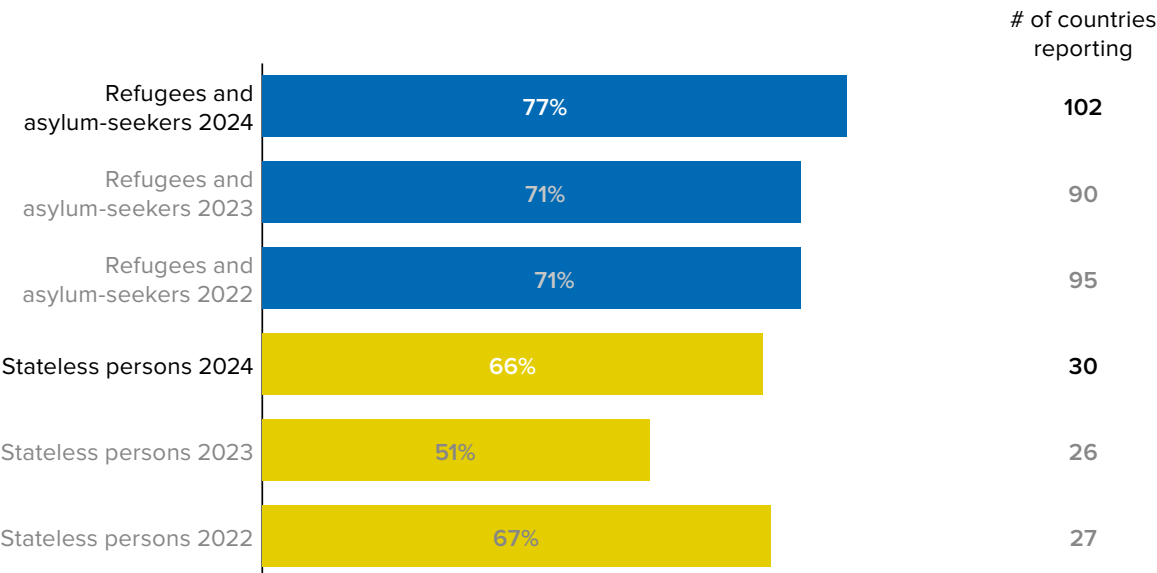
Wherever possible, UNHCR worked through local partners to reinforce national responses, support host communities, and uphold humanitarian principles in rapidly shifting contexts. **24% of UNHCR's expenditure was channelled through partners**.

Empowering displaced and stateless people



3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work

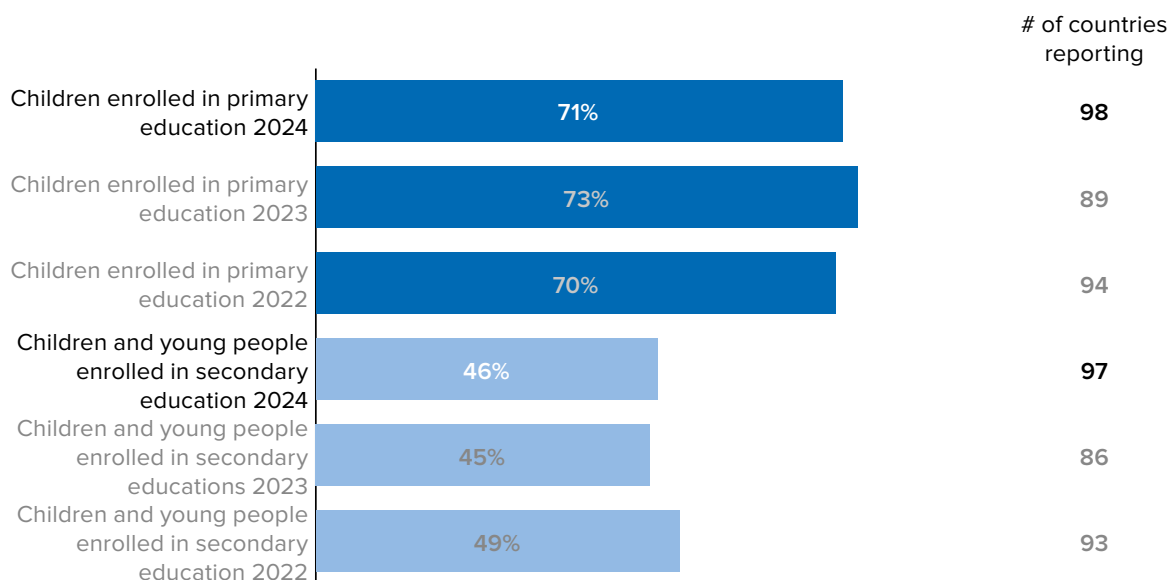
■ % of people (global estimate)





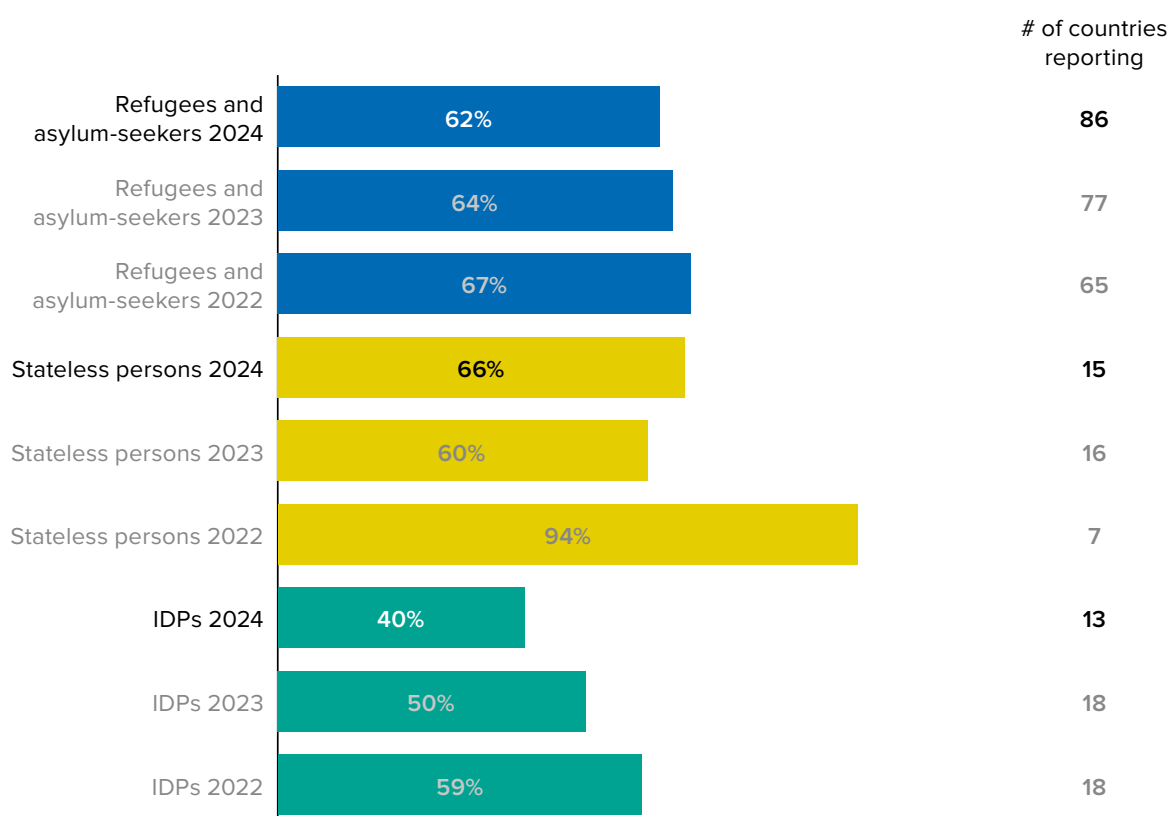
3.2 Proportion of children and young people (refugees and asylum-seekers) enrolled in primary and secondary education

■ ■ % of people (global estimate)



3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark

■ ■ ■ % of people (global estimate)



In places where displaced people seek refuge, they quickly want support to rebuild their lives – to work, to study, to contribute and to belong, while they may wish to go home when conditions are suitable. This is only possible if there is access to schools and jobs, if there are opportunities for community engagement, and if there is social cohesion and security. UNHCR invests heavily in programmatic and policy shifts that expand legal access to work and financial inclusion, livelihoods, and inclusion in national education systems. Such support fosters resilience and dignity, and better prepares displaced families when they return home or find other solutions.

Security is essential for empowerment, as is the freedom to move around. In 2024, UNHCR data from 86 countries showed 62% of refugees and asylum-seekers felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark, and refugees and asylum-seekers were able to move freely in 71 out of the 117 countries reporting data.

Globally, **77% of refugees** had a legal right to work, with improvements observed in **Colombia, Greece, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peru, Poland**, and elsewhere. But practical barriers to work, such as documentation requirements, remained in many countries. UNHCR supported **livelihoods programmes for 470,000 people**.

An estimated 71% of refugee and asylum-seeking children and youth were enrolled in primary education in 98 countries reporting data.

However, at secondary level, only 46% were enrolled, based on data from 97 countries. UNHCR supported **more than 2.1 million learners** with education programming, with notable gains in **Türkiye, Pakistan and Rwanda**.

UNHCR and our partners provided targeted support to over **123,000 persons with disabilities** – including more than 18,000 children – and to over **52,000 older persons**. Women-led and refugee-led organizations were supported through **285 grant agreements**, promoting community-driven solutions and inclusive leadership.

We expanded UNHCR's network of digital channels, contact centres and social media apps, and **4.3 million forcibly displaced and stateless people used UNHCR's communication networks** to voice their concerns and needs, a big jump from 2.5 million in 2023. UNHCR consulted **263,000 people via participatory assessments**, enabling them to guide our work by voicing their fears and concerns. In addition, 13.6 million people accessed information on UNHCR's Help websites in 146 countries.

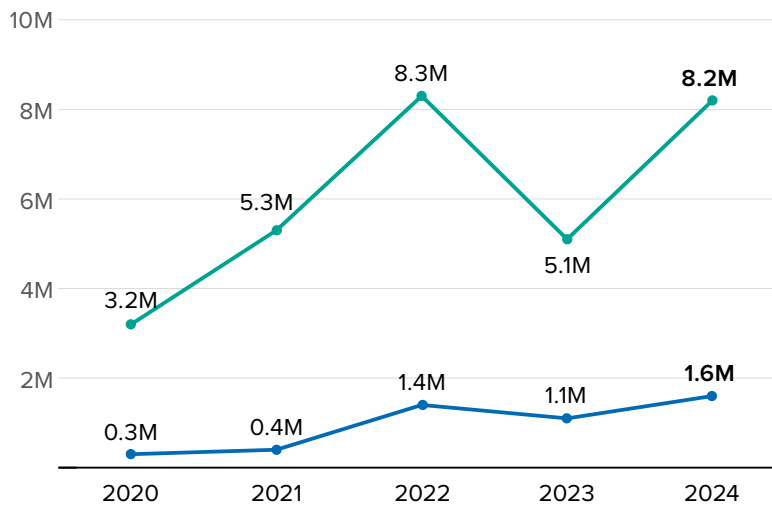
UNHCR's collaborations with development actors like the World Bank, International Finance Corporation and UNDP helped open access to jobs, training, and financial services, and supported the inclusion of displaced people in public services.

Finding ways out of displacement and statelessness



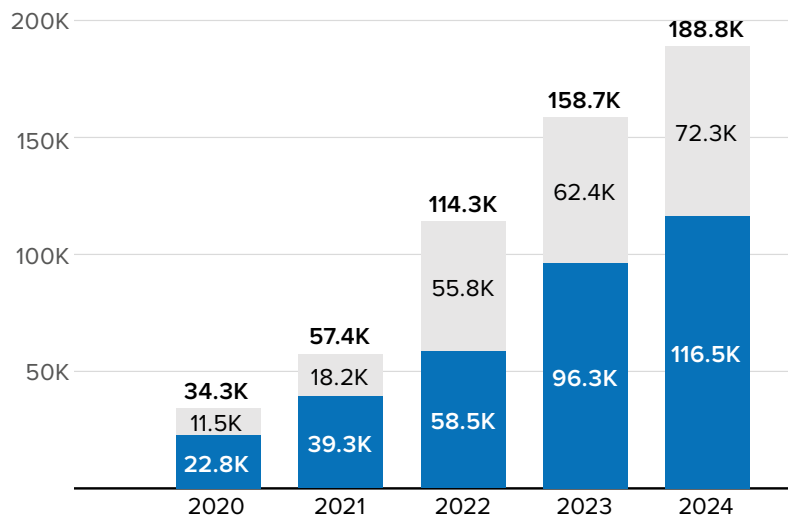
4.1 Number of refugees and internally displaced people who returned to their country or place of origin

■ IDPs ■ Refugees



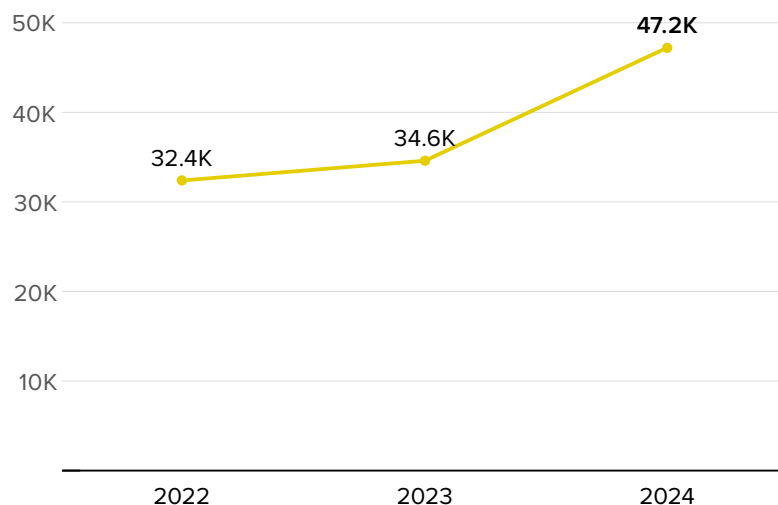
4.2 Number of people who departed on resettlement

■ Facilitated by UNHCR ■ Non-UNHCR

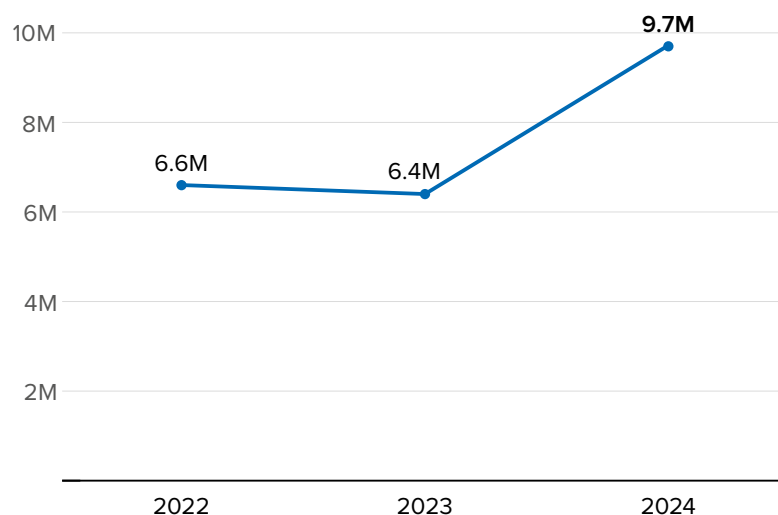




4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed



4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed



While emergencies and dangerous journeys dominated headlines, UNHCR remained committed to long-term solutions. Whether through voluntary return to the country of origin, local integration in the country of asylum, or resettlement or another pathway to a third country, efforts to resolve displacement brought results in 2024, although still modest relative to the scale of the challenge.

In 2024, **1.6 million refugees returned** to their home country, a 54% increase from 2023.

8.4 million internally displaced people returned to their area of origin, the second highest total ever recorded. However, the majority of returns were not made in conditions of safety and dignity, many being forced or made under duress.

UNHCR assisted more than **690,000 refugees** and **288,000 internally displaced people** who were making a return to their home areas, and provided **counselling and/or information** on voluntary repatriation to more than **353,000 people** in 104 countries.

People returning in adverse circumstances included thousands of **South Sudanese** refugees fleeing back from the war in Sudan, and **Afghans** who had sought refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan. At the very end of the year, new return opportunities emerged for **Syrian refugees** after the fall of the Assad government after almost 14 years of war, but for most of 2024 Syrians were still being displaced by conflict.

UNHCR carried out border and protection monitoring and we provided information and assistance to help returnees find their way safely back to a sustainable situation in their country of origin. UNHCR prioritized support with its available funding for returns to **Burundi** and the **Central African Republic**, which remain among the most underfunded displacement situations globally.

There was a welcome increase in **resettlement**, with UNHCR able to submit more than 200,000 refugees for resettlement, the highest number since 1990, and over **188,000 departed** during the year. The latest data also showed continued growth in **complementary pathways** – routes to a third country via family reunification, sponsorship, study and work visas – with nearly 285,000 refugees departing in 2023. Despite the increases, the number of refugees who were able to move a third country – neither their country of origin nor their country of asylum – fell far short of what was required.

47,200 individuals who were formerly **stateless** or of undetermined nationality were able to acquire or confirm their nationality in 2024. More than 9.7 million refugees had their residency status granted or confirmed, based on data from 114 countries. That was an increase from 6.4 million in 2023, with **Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo** and **South Sudan** granting residency to over 2.8 million refugees between them, as well as big increases in **Italy, Brazil** and **Romania**. The number of naturalizations almost tripled to 89,000, mainly in **Sweden, Canada** and **Norway**.

UNHCR worked with national governments, the Global Compact on Refugees Support Platforms, and development partners to embed solutions planning in national policies and recovery strategies, to expand residency and regularization schemes, and to grow resettlement quotas and pilot community sponsorship schemes.

This work did not just help individuals move forward – it strengthened systems, reduced long-term aid dependency, and promoted regional stability.



Sudanese refugees shelter from the sun under trees and makeshift shelters at a temporary site in Koulbous, Chad, near the border with Sudan. UNHCR is providing continuous aid amid ongoing arrivals. © UNHCR/Ala Kheir

A more integrated, inclusive, sustainable response

The increasing scale, complexity, and duration of displacement crises worldwide have created needs that far exceed the reach of humanitarian aid alone. These protracted situations place growing pressure on economies and communities hosting displaced populations. The road ahead will require not only sustained commitment but smarter, more integrated responses to meet growing needs, with a greater focus on strengthened national systems and digital platforms.

In 2024, UNHCR worked closely with national governments, development actors, the private sector and financial institutions. Our close partnership with the **World Bank**, as well as other multilateral lenders, helped to build the evidence base, spread awareness and attract financial support for more sustainable responses to forced displacement. Major collaborations, such as the **PROSPECTS Partnership**, UNHCR's Joint Initiative with the **International Finance Corporation** and partnerships with **UNDP** and **ILO** were vital to building refugees' self-reliance, employment and inclusion.

In the spirit of the **Global Compact on Refugees**, efforts to link humanitarian work with development investments continued through the **Global Refugee Forum pledges** and country-level strategies. **Ethiopia** developed a refugee inclusion strategy that was informed by research showing the potential for an “economic inclusion dividend”, while **Kenya** launched a plan to transition large refugee populations away from subsistence programming and towards inclusion, recognizing refugee ID documents for the issuance of work permits. **Zambia** and **Ecuador** also took steps towards the inclusion of refugees.

UNHCR worked with the World Bank and other partners to build the evidence for including refugees in national systems, such as health and education, and to analyse the cost of doing so. A groundbreaking UNHCR and World Bank **socioeconomic study** also showed the benefits of granting citizenship to stateless individuals, comparing the situation of the Shona community in Kenya before and after they were granted citizenship in 2020.

In 2024, UNHCR supported over **469,000 individuals in 96 countries** with self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods interventions. For those who remain forcibly displaced or stateless, inclusion in the job market and in social protection systems – which aim to prevent or protect people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion – makes them more self-reliant and empowers them to choose their own path. It is also a pragmatic way to reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance.

UNHCR's impact in 2024 was shaped by our ability to **protect lives, adapt with agility, and maintain the integrity of core services** despite immense funding challenges. The agency's focus on inclusion, accountability, and innovation – especially through strengthened national systems and digital platforms – helped reach the most vulnerable, even as resources dwindled. The road ahead will require not only sustained commitment but smarter, more integrated responses to meet growing needs.



Faris Abu Hussieny, 51, poses with his sons Mohammad (left), Abdelrahman (middle), and Faris (right) in Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan. After volunteering as an electrical technician and helping improve safety in the camp, Faris is now returning to the Syrian Arab Republic, hoping to rebuild his life and share his expertise. © UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfoush

2024 Year-end results

Global core output indicators

Reporting period 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2024

In 2024, UNHCR introduced core output indicators as part of its results-based management system, enabling UNHCR to report and consolidate its achievements globally. This update highlights UNHCR's key results in 2024.



Attaining favourable protection environments



Protection

18.4 million people received protection services
(**130** countries reporting)



Access to territory, registration and documentation

3.4 million people were registered on an individual basis
(**104** countries reporting)
4.6 million people were supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation
(**88** countries reporting)



Status determination

101 countries where UNHCR provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards
(**110** countries reporting)



Protection policy and law

131 countries where UNHCR engaged in legislative and/or judicial process to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and statelessness people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness
(**142** countries reporting)



Gender-based violence

1.7 million people benefited from specialized GBV programmes
(**86** countries reporting)



Child protection

1.5 million children and caregivers received child protection services
(**78** countries reporting)



Safety and access to justice

1.4 million people received legal assistance
(**101** countries reporting)



Empowering communities and achieving gender equality



Community engagement and women's empowerment

263,300 people were consulted through participatory assessments
(**122** countries reporting)
4.3 million people used UNHCR-supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/concerns/feedback
(**133** countries reporting)



Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

469,400 people benefited from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions
(**96** countries reporting)



Realizing rights in safe environments



Well-being and basic needs

5.3 million people received cash assistance
(**103** countries reporting)

6.0 million people received non-food items
(**66** countries reporting)

1.0 million people were supported with improved cooking options
(**24** countries reporting)



Sustainable housing and settlements

2.6 million people received shelter and housing assistance
(**66** countries reporting)



Healthy lives

15.5 million individual consultations in UNHCR-supported health care services
(**63** countries reporting)

1.2 million consultations in UNHCR-supported mental health and psychosocial support services
(**88** countries reporting)



Education

2.1 million people benefited from education programming
(**76** countries reporting)



Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

7.7 million people were supported with access to water and/or sanitation services
(**33** countries reporting)



Securing solutions



Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

353,300 people received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation
(**104** countries reporting)



Local integration and local solutions

115,600 people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures
(**67** countries reporting)

These 2024 figures might be underreported due to some country operations submitting their data late, which prevented consolidation at the global level. However, all 154 countries did participate in this reporting for 2024. People reported under the core output indicators include refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees as well as internally displaced and stateless people. One operation may include more than one country.

Source: UNHCR and Partners



Congolese refugee [Mariam Suleiman](#) not only lives in Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, she helps keep it in good repair, having trained as a welder at the age of 18, after her mother died. She excelled in her training, part of a UNHCR-ILO project, and qualified as an instructor. "Welding is the place that fed me and my family and now, I want to train other young men and women to harness its power to make a better life for themselves," she says. [Her dream](#) is to learn underwater welding in South Africa and to open a production company that doubles as a training institute. © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

The Global Compact on Refugees in 2024

The [Global Compact on Refugees \(GCR\)](#) serves as a framework for responsibility-sharing by governments, international organizations and other stakeholders. Its **objectives** are to ease pressure on host countries, enhance refugees' self-reliance, expand their access to third country solutions, and support conditions in their country of origin so that they can return safely and in dignity.

The [Global Refugee Forum \(GRF\)](#) provides an opportunity for States, civil society and others to show their commitment by making specific pledges

to act in support of the Compact's goals. The [second GRF, held in December 2023](#), cultivated more than 1,770 pledges, and an additional 282 pledges were made in 2024, bringing the total to [3,320 recorded](#) since the first GRF in 2019. By the end of 2024, more than 1,000 pledges were in progress, and **512 pledges had been fulfilled**, on topics ranging from economic inclusion to education, health and resettlement. 56% of the pledges fulfilled were made by States, 19% by civil society organizations, 8% by international organizations, and 7% by private sector organizations.

In 2023, the Forum introduced **multi-stakeholder pledges**, a new model of collaboration that aimed for large-scale and transformative responses to refugee situations. Through UNHCR's active engagement and support in this process, by the end of 2024, 31 of the 47 multi-stakeholder pledges had already established roadmaps for implementation, and others had made substantial progress.

Advancement of the GCR's objectives is tracked in the [GCR Indicator Report](#), which was last published in November 2023 and will have another edition in 2025, when a [High-Level Officials Meeting](#) will take stock of progress.

The following are **some examples of concrete impact in 2024** under the auspices of the Global Compact:

Expanding safe third country solutions

Many refugees and stateless people face a major barrier that prevents them travelling safely across borders to work, study or reunite with their family: the lack of a recognized travel document. As part of the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Refugee travel documents – the 21st century Nansen Passport](#), UNHCR led a [crucial amendment](#) of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standard for issuing **machine-readable Convention Travel Documents**, expanding eligibility to all 193 ICAO member States. In 2024, the impact was already being seen, with **Mexico** beginning to issue these documents and **Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan** and **South Sudan** also making notable progress toward implementation.

DLA Piper, the co-lead of the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Supporting family reunification](#), designed and piloted a mapping tool that connects refugee families with service providers globally, providing them with reliable information on the support available and enhancing coordination between providers, so that **more families will be able to reunite** safely and efficiently.

Global Refugee Forum pledges



The **Australian Government** fulfilled its pledge to expand refugee resettlement, providing **20,000 resettlement places** under its [Humanitarian Program 2024-2025](#), marking the first time since 1982 that Australia has maintained two consecutive years of resettlement places at this scale, an important step in expanding durable solutions for displaced populations.

Investing in education, skills, and economic opportunity

The **Global Partnership for Education (GPE)**, a signatory of the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Including refugees in national education systems](#), developed a [policy dialogue tool](#) to facilitate discussions and funding mechanisms to support refugees' inclusion in education. These efforts were backed by substantial financial commitments. By May 2024, **GPE had invested \$1.35 billion** to strengthen education systems in 17 countries, including [Chad, Djibouti, and Ethiopia](#), ensuring that more refugee children have access to quality learning opportunities.

Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) committed €8.7 million to improve **water and energy infrastructure in Chad, Ethiopia, Jordan, Sudan, and Uganda**, ensuring long-term access to essential services for displaced people and host communities. In Ethiopia, this initiative is supporting the country's commitment to transform refugee camps into urban settlements by improving infrastructure and living conditions, which Germany had committed to do as part of the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Sustainable human settlements for refugees and their hosting communities](#).

Strengthening refugee and stateless data for informed inclusion

The [PROSPECTS Partnership](#), funded by **the Kingdom of the Netherlands**, enabled Government representatives from **Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon** to be trained in applying the recommendations of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS), in line with the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national statistical systems and surveys](#). This initiative will help the integration of forcibly displaced and stateless people by ensuring that policies addressing health, education and employment are based on reliable data.

Bridging gaps in refugee health care

The [Group of Friends of Health for Refugees and Host Communities](#) continued to serve as an innovative platform to promote inclusion in national health systems. The two Multi-stakeholder Pledges on [National health system inclusion](#) and on [Fostering mental health and psychosocial well-being](#) received an additional 18 pledges, bringing the total number of new commitments linked to the second Global Refugee Forum to 240 as of December 2024.

In **Cameroon**, the Government enrolled 90,000 refugees, 19% of the country's refugee population, into its universal health coverage scheme, ensuring greater access to essential health care.

The Governments of **Germany** and **the Kingdom of the Netherlands**, leading the Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Fostering mental health and psychosocial well-being](#), were pivotal in mobilizing global support,

including a World Health Assembly [resolution](#) on strengthening mental health and psychosocial support before, during, and after conflicts and emergencies.

Meaningful refugee participation

The quintessence of the GCR's is the "whole of society" approach, with great emphasis placed on meaningful refugee participation, from shaping the GRF 2023 to the development of multi-stakeholder pledges. In 2024, UNHCR sought to ensure refugees were engaged in follow-up processes, such as the [roadmap to the High-Level Officials Meeting 2025](#). In consultation with the [Advisory Board to UNHCR's Task Team on engagement with organizations led by forcibly displaced and stateless persons](#), UNHCR developed guidance for all GCR stakeholders on how to engage refugees in the pledge implementation and stocktaking process, with practical examples drawn from existing pledges. Further consultations have been held on how to ensure meaningful refugee participation in the preparations for the High-Level Officials Meeting in 2025.

Regional Support Platforms: driving solutions

The Global Compact has prompted the creation of four **Support Platforms** that bring regional partnerships together to share responsibility for supporting refugees and host countries and finding solutions to forced displacement.

In Central America and Mexico, the **Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) Support Platform** reinforced asylum systems, local integration, and refugees' inclusion in national statistics. In East Africa, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's **IGAD Support Platform** focused on building resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities, with increased resource mobilization and direct dialogue between refugees and policymakers. In Asia, the **Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) Support Platform** drove solutions for displaced Afghans within Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, with UNHCR facilitating policy recommendations through the Platform's Global Core Group.

In 2024, the **Central African Republic (CAR) Solutions Support Platform (SSP)** provided a strong example of coordinated, results-driven action. Launched in October 2023, the platform gathers seven States affected by displacements triggered by the crisis in the Central African Republic: Cameroon, the CAR, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, and Sudan. The Platform quickly gained traction with the creation of national technical committees across most of its member States. In 2024, nearly **20,000 Central African refugees** made a voluntary return to their home country, including more than **16,000 repatriations facilitated by UNHCR**. With the support of the CAR-SSP, the Government initiated a

development hub pilot project in an area of return of refugees, in which 103 houses for returning families were constructed.

From enhancing access to essential services and creating environments for lasting solutions to advancing refugee participation and data inclusion for effective responses, the Global Compact on Refugees continued to drive meaningful progress for people forced to flee and host communities alike. As preparations begin for a High-Level Officials Meeting in 2025, the results achieved and lessons learned will help inform next steps leading up to the Global Refugee Forum 2027.



Advancing self-reliance and inclusion of refugees through employment

The **Fórum Empresas com Refugiados** (“Companies with Refugees Forum”), a joint initiative by UNHCR and the UN Global Compact in Brazil, was launched in June 2021 to engage the private sector in including refugees in the labour market. By connecting companies and business organizations, the Forum fosters experience-sharing, provides training on refugee hiring, and promotes best practices on including refugees in the workplace. It also serves as a unified voice advocating for policies that benefit refugees in Brazil. In 2024, the Forum grew its membership by 34%, launched an Advisory Committee, and conducted its first in-depth monitoring of refugees in the labour market, which revealed that over 12,000 refugees were employed. Member firms trained 1,631 refugees and facilitated 2,000 new hires – advancing refugee self-reliance and Brazil’s leadership in refugee inclusion.



Funding UNHCR's programmes in 2024

Young girls displaced from Faryab are sheltered in a damaged house in Herat, Afghanistan, following recent earthquakes. Despite growing up in poverty and uncertainty, they embody resilience amid harsh conditions. UNHCR's programmes for persons with specific needs provide vital support to families like theirs, ensuring protection for those most at risk. © UNHCR/Oxygen Empire Media Production





Refugees wait in line for a meal from a community-led kitchen at the Tine Transit Centre near the Chad-Sudan border. With limited international presence, local Chadians are stepping in to help the thousands fleeing violence in Darfur - many arriving exhausted, hungry, and with nothing after walking for weeks in extreme heat. © UNHCR/Caitlin Kelly

Overview

This chapter presents an overview of UNHCR's budgeted requirements, income and expenditure in 2024. More detailed information at the regional and operational level can be found in the ["Planning, funding and results" section of UNHCR's website](#).

UNHCR's final 2024 **budget** was \$10.785 billion, having increased from the 2024 original budget of \$10.622 billion. Financial requirements for 2024 **programmed activities** amounted to \$10.340 billion, \$123 million or 1% lower than \$10.463 billion requirements for 2023.

One supplementary budget totalling \$163.7 million was established in support of the Sudan situation. This brings the total final budget for 2024 to \$10.785 billion as of 31 December 2024.

In 2024, **expenditure** decreased by 4.5% compared to 2023, to \$4.933 billion, leading to an **implementation rate** (expenditure over total funds available) of 95%, compared to 90% in 2023.

Funds available reached \$5.178 billion, leaving an **overall funding gap** – funds available compared to the needs-driven budget of \$10.785 billion – of 52%, compared to 48% in 2023.

For a complete set of detailed downloadable financial tables, please refer to the [Funding tables annex](#).



2024 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE OVERVIEW | USD

REGION		1. Protect	2. Respond	3. Empower	4. Solve	TOTAL	% of Global	% of programmed activities
		Attaining Favourable Protection Environments	Realizing Basic Rights in Safe Environments	Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality	Securing Solutions			
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES	Budget	579,216,322	1,178,984,416	264,923,837	185,924,971	2,209,049,546	20%	21%
	Expenditure	263,617,128	472,351,284	101,679,030	61,827,214	899,474,655	18%	18%
SOUTHERN AFRICA	Budget	173,045,762	129,199,190	88,786,302	101,122,401	492,153,655	5%	5%
	Expenditure	66,630,100	58,316,866	38,304,792	28,650,135	191,901,893	4%	4%
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	Budget	349,032,289	451,059,742	195,677,889	119,366,959	1,115,136,879	10%	11%
	Expenditure	149,979,606	199,938,573	75,957,531	41,351,693	467,227,403	9%	9%
THE AMERICAS	Budget	297,505,506	177,896,416	100,363,781	258,805,451	834,571,155	8%	8%
	Expenditure	135,644,345	75,819,610	36,624,787	121,446,343	369,535,086	7%	8%
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	Budget	254,328,638	451,494,755	182,361,225	105,030,113	993,214,731	9%	10%
	Expenditure	120,729,328	192,539,787	104,338,829	60,673,320	478,281,264	10%	10%
EUROPE	Budget	540,734,238	607,389,268	114,117,290	203,951,875	1,466,192,670	14%	14%
	Expenditure	300,551,278	313,643,393	23,946,012	93,512,193	731,652,877	15%	15%
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	Budget	377,332,680	1,678,214,647	257,182,488	101,048,006	2,413,777,821	22%	23%
	Expenditure	245,661,778	668,052,991	127,296,152	48,996,271	1,090,007,192	22%	22%
Country Operational Technical Support	Budget	25,783,172	111,725,022	12,067,461	10,782,280	160,357,935	1%	2%
	Expenditure	24,939,117	82,162,843	9,878,864	8,873,962	125,854,787	3%	3%
SUBTOTAL COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	Budget	2,596,978,607	4,785,963,455	1,215,480,273	1,086,032,058	9,684,454,392	90%	94%
	Expenditure	1,307,752,681	2,062,825,348	518,025,997	465,331,131	4,353,935,157	88%	88%
Global programmes	Budget	108,970,436	201,078,445	51,002,120	45,570,413	406,621,414	4%	4%
	Expenditure	98,302,535	155,537,779	38,939,525	34,978,502	327,758,342	7%	7%
Headquarters	Budget	65,119,850	126,291,989	30,478,454	27,232,509	249,122,802	2%	2%
	Expenditure	70,816,948	118,396,714	28,051,956	25,198,442	242,464,060	5%	5%
SUBTOTAL PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES	Budget	2,771,068,893	5,113,333,889	1,296,960,847	1,158,834,980	10,340,198,608	96%	100%
	Expenditure	1,476,872,164	2,336,759,842	585,017,478	525,508,075	4,924,157,559	100%	100%
Operational Reserve	Budget	-	-	-	-	433,205,390	4%	-
JPO	Budget	-	-	-	-	12,000,000	0%	-
	Expenditure	-	-	-	-	8,393,868	0%	-
TOTAL	Budget	2,771,068,893	5,113,333,889	1,296,960,847	1,158,834,980	10,785,403,998		
	Expenditure	1,476,872,164	2,336,759,842	585,017,478	525,508,075	4,932,551,428		



Budget

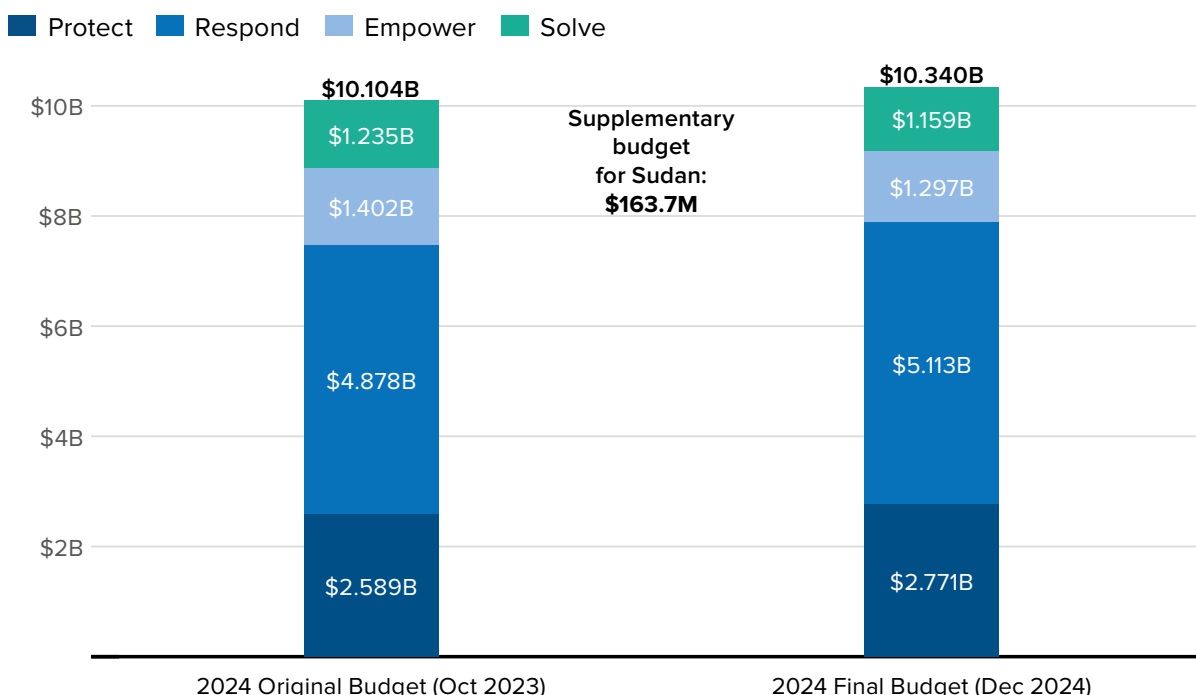
Tahani Hamid, 35, holds her young son Emad in Tripoli, Libya, where she sought refuge after fleeing the war in Sudan. Once a housewife in Darfur, her life was shattered by conflict, losing her husband to armed fighters and her twin daughters in an airstrike. Now one of thousands of Sudanese refugees in Libya, she receives support from UNHCR, including cash assistance to help cover medical costs for her son.

© UNHCR/Sanne Biesmans

Financial requirements for 2024 **programmed activities** amounted to \$10.340 billion, \$123 million or 1% lower than \$10.463 billion in 2023. **Programmed activities** are country and regional programmes; and global programmes, which are activities undertaken by Headquarters, but benefit

the whole organization and help strengthen global leadership and strategic engagement. Headquarters are also programmed activities that provide leadership and management, policy guidance, administrative support, and managerial and programmatic assistance to the field.

Original and final budget for programmed activities | 2024



By Impact Area

Globally, the budget for **Impact Area 2** (Realizing basic rights in safe environments) was the largest at \$5.113 billion, representing 49% of programmed activities. The largest requirements for this Impact Area were for operations in Lebanon, Ukraine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Yemen.

The budget for **Impact Area 1** (Attaining favourable protection environments) was the second largest at \$2.771 billion or 27% of programmed activities. The largest budgets for this Impact Area were for Sudan, Uganda, Myanmar, Türkiye, and the Republic of Moldova.

Impact Area 3 (Empowering communities and achieving gender equality) had the third largest

budget at \$1.297 billion or 13% of programmed activities. The largest budgets were for the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Pakistan, South Sudan and Chad.

The budget for **Impact Area 4** (Securing solutions) was the lowest at \$1.159 billion or 11% of programmed activities. The largest budgets were for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia.

By region, the largest needs were in the Middle East and North Africa at \$2.414 billion, or 23% of the total requirements for programmed activities, and East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes at \$2.209 billion or 21% of the total.

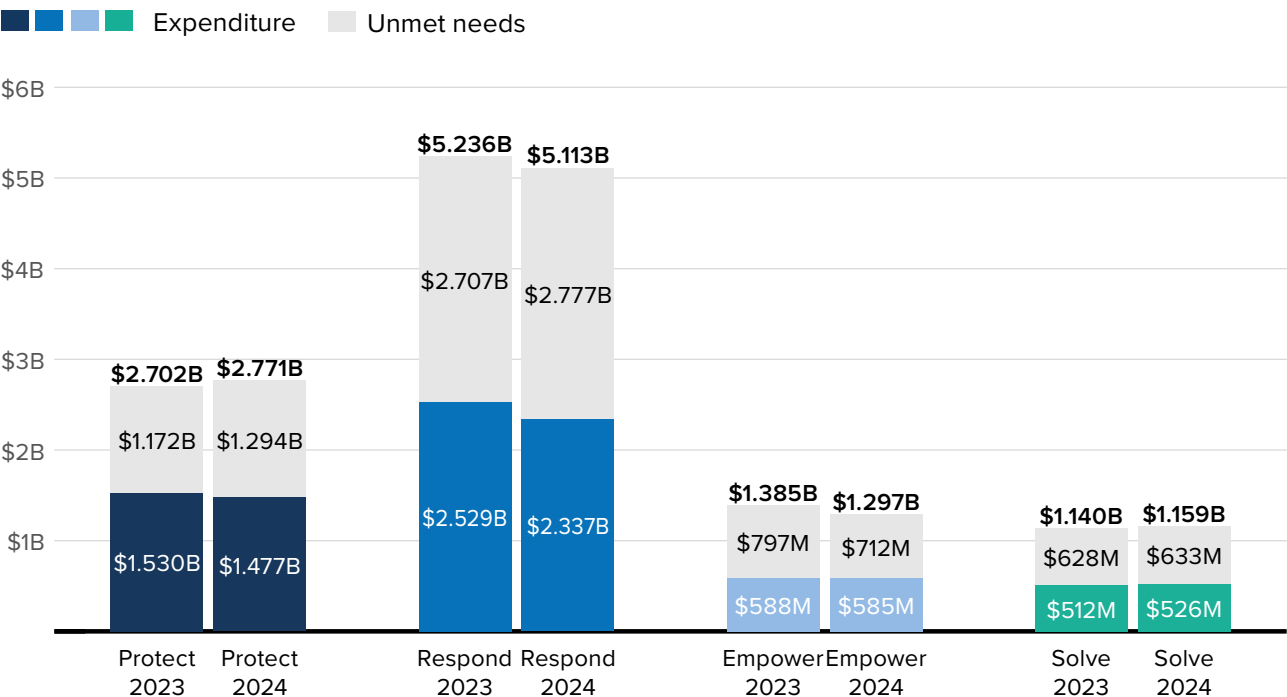


Expenditure

Theophile Amanai, 35, helps construct an emergency shelter at the Lushagala site for internally displaced people in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ongoing violence in the region has forced millions from their homes, with UNHCR providing shelter, legal aid, and protection for those affected. © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo

Expenditure by Impact Area

Expenditure and unmet needs by Impact Area | 2023 - 2024 (USD billions)



Amount above each bar is the total budget for each Impact Area.

Under **Impact Area 1**, expenditure of \$1.477 billion accounted for 30% of UNHCR's total expenditure. This was a decrease of \$53 million or 3% when compared to \$1.530 billion in 2023. Expenditure in this Impact Area saw interventions to address immediate protection needs from the outset of emergencies, and prioritization of protection outcomes such as access to territory, border monitoring, registration and documentation, status determination, safety and access to justice.

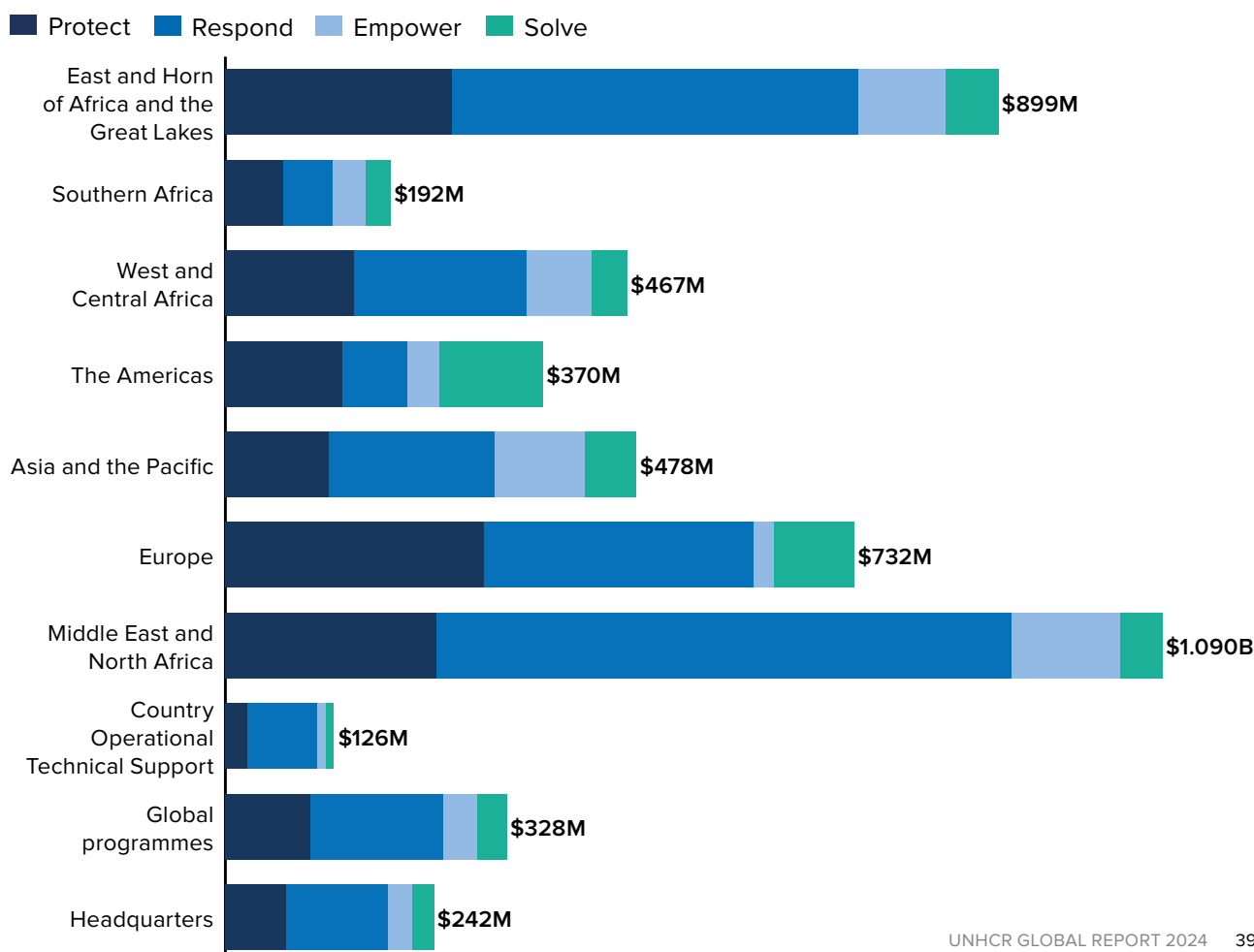
Under **Impact Area 2**, expenditure of \$2.337 billion accounted for 47% of total expenditure, a decrease of \$192 million or 8% when compared to \$2.529 billion in 2023. In 2024, the office responded to 43 emergencies across 25 countries, including 26 new emergencies declared. UNHCR acted swiftly with life-saving interventions, in close coordination with governments, donors and partners to deliver life-saving protection and assistance including cash assistance, core relief items, housing, water, sanitation, energy and health care.

Under **Impact Area 3** expenditure of \$585 million accounted for 12% of total expenditure. This represents a decrease of \$3 million or 1% when compared to \$588 million in 2023. UNHCR advocated the integration of refugees into national frameworks, and supported refugees' access to vital services such as health care, education, and employment opportunities. UNHCR also reinforced partnerships with local and national organizations, faith-based organizations and refugee-led organizations.

Under **Impact Area 4**, expenditure of \$526 million accounted for 11% of total expenditure, an increase of \$14 million or 3% when compared to \$512 million in 2023. UNHCR made significant strides in finding durable solutions, particularly by advancing third-country solutions by submitting 203,800 resettlement cases and over 116,500 people departing for resettlement with UNHCR's assistance. Additionally, UNHCR enhanced its collaboration with development partners and international financial institutions to integrate responses to forced displacement into broader development investments in both host and return countries.

Expenditure by region and Impact Area | 2024 (USD millions)

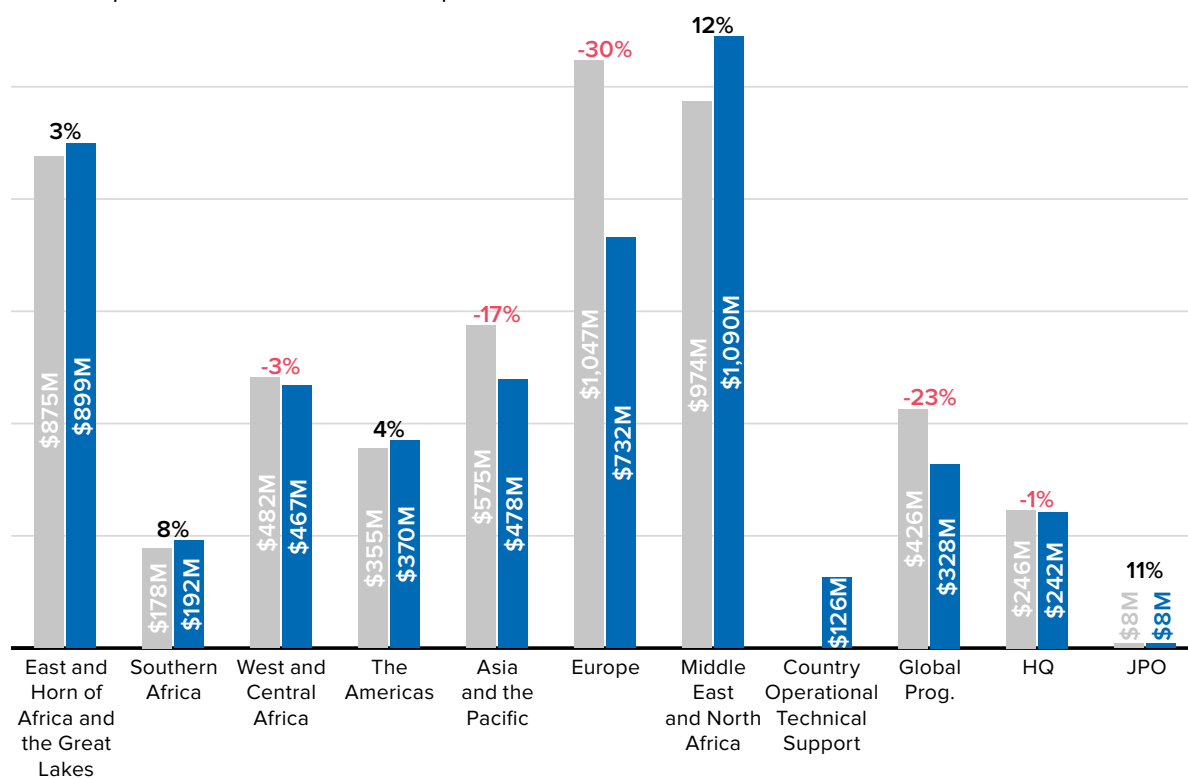
UNHCR's expenditure for its programmed activities (excluding JPOs and operational reserve) totalled **\$4.924 billion** in 2024.



2024 vs 2023 Expenditure across the regions | USD millions

Global expenditure decreased by **4.5%** (\$234M) in 2024 compared to 2023.

■ 2023 Final expenditure ■ 2024 Final expenditure



In [West and Central Africa](#), 2024 expenditure was \$467 million, a decrease of \$15 million or 3% when compared to 2023. The escalating crisis in Sudan affected Chad and the Central African Republic, while insecurity persisted across the Sahel and in the Central African Republic situation. Severe flooding in Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Mali demanded UNHCR's support. These complex emergencies strained resources and required ongoing prioritization.

In the [East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes](#), expenditure was \$899 million, an increase of \$24 million or 3% when compared to expenditure of \$875 million in 2023. Faced with multiple, complex emergencies, UNHCR had to manage challenging prioritization. Amidst the ongoing war in Sudan, UNHCR also delivered crucial assistance and protection to flood-affected displaced people in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

Expenditure in [Southern Africa](#) amounted to \$192 million, an increase of 8% or \$14 million compared to expenditure of \$178 million in 2023.

The region grappled with ongoing conflicts, extreme weather disasters, and health emergencies. In response to the conflict in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNHCR and partners delivered essential assistance and protection. Expenditure in the [Middle East and North Africa](#) amounted to \$1.090 billion, an increase of \$116 million or 12% when compared to \$974 million in 2023. UNHCR faced multiple emergencies, including in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, while a surge of Sudanese refugees fled to Egypt and Libya. Operations in the region had to swiftly review and prioritize activities to tackle escalating urgent needs.

In [Asia and the Pacific](#), expenditure amounted to \$478 million, a decrease of \$97 million or 17% compared to expenditure of \$575 million in 2023. UNHCR remained steadfast in pursuing protection and innovative solutions despite continued large-scale displacement and restricted humanitarian access. In Afghanistan, UNHCR focused on priority areas for return and reintegration using an area-based approach. In Myanmar, UNHCR prioritized life-saving assistance and protection wherever possible.

Expenditure for [Europe](#) amounted to \$732 million, a decrease of \$315 million or 30% compared to expenditure of \$1.047 billion in 2023. UNHCR was pivotal in bolstering Government-led efforts in Ukraine. Through the Regional Refugee Response Plan the Office worked on ensuring refugees were integrated into national systems. In Türkiye, the conclusion of the 2023 earthquake emergency response led to lower expenditures.

Expenditure in [the Americas](#) amounted to \$370 million, an increase of \$14 million or 4% compared to \$355 million in 2023. UNHCR bolstered government asylum systems and protected internally displaced people, focusing on at-risk communities. In Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, and Haiti, UNHCR delivered vital assistance to those displaced by extreme weather, disasters, conflict and violence.

Country Operational Technical Support expenditure

In 2024, UNHCR refined some budgetary and expenditure elements previously included under global programmes and, in some cases, Headquarters. Some centrally-budgeted activities were, in effect, directly implemented in country operations and had an impact on results on the ground. During budgeting, it was not known which countries would implement such activities. As an example, emergency deployments were budgeted centrally, but expensed at the country level. By creating a category called Country Operations Technical Support (COTS), UNHCR aimed to improve transparency in reflecting more accurately which centrally-managed activities were implemented directly at the country level, compared with other global activities which were not specific to a single operation. In other words, with this new presentation, global programmes supports all or many operations at a broad strategic level, while COTS focuses on more specific, targeted operational support.

In 2024, COTS expenditure amounted to \$126 million and related to activities such as emergency preparedness and response, security services, resettlement, information technology support and education activities. In 2024, increased investments in global stock management services, supply management and innovative projects such as the Green Financing Facility were offset by decreased

expenditure in emergency services, information and communications technology stockpiles, VSAT connectivity costs and IT security operations.

Global programmes

UNHCR's global programmes are centrally managed initiatives that transcend geographic boundaries, enhancing UNHCR's ability to deliver protection and solutions more efficiently, effectively, and equitably. These programmes are designed to support field operations and are mostly implemented in the field but are budgeted for and managed at Headquarters. These programmes provide technical leadership, policy direction, operational support and expand advocacy and resource mobilization across all UNHCR operations, ensuring continuity, innovation, and scale in refugee response.

Expenditure on global programmes was \$328 million, a decrease of \$98 million or 23% compared to \$426 million in 2023, mainly because of the change in presentation of COTS, which was primarily included under global programmes in 2023. For activities that remained under global programmes in 2023 and 2024, there was a moderate increase in private sector partnerships of \$17 million due to investments in a diverse pool of fundraising programmes.

Examples of global programmes implemented in 2024 include:

UNHCR produced global **education-related publications**, including the [2024 Education report](#) and the [Education Brief series](#). UNHCR also launched the [Education Research Digest](#), a quarterly publication compiling recent academic literature on refugee education, exceeding global publication targets. These initiatives were part of the overall achievement of UNHCR assisting 2.1 million people with education ([see Outcome Area 11](#)).

Global programmes supported **health-related projects** through deployments and advice to regional bureaux and operations during emergencies in Sudan, Chad and Lebanon, and for disease outbreak responses, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support the mpox response. In 2024, there were 15.5 million individual consultations in UNHCR-supported health facilities ([see Outcome Area 10](#)).

Global programmes helped UNHCR significantly enhance its **digital and data services**, which were crucial for protection and response efforts. The PRIMES platform was strengthened, supporting the overall achievement of enabling the registration of over 3.4 million people (see [Outcome Area 1](#)). The [UNHCR-WFP Joint Hub](#) successfully implemented needs-based targeting for refugees in South Sudan and refined this approach in Uganda, Niger, Mauritania, and Lebanon.

The [Digital Gateway](#) provided online access to essential information and services for forcibly displaced people. UNHCR also supported field operations through staff deployment and registration materials for 52 country operations. The [World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement](#) launched a new strategy, expanding its activities in the forced displacement data space with 41 global and regional initiatives, including 29 country-specific activities. The [Refworld](#) website had over 3.1 million visitors and 18 million visits, ensuring global access to policy and legal information.

Additionally, UNHCR released operational guidelines on [Complementary Pathways](#) and [Facilitating Family Reunification](#) for Persons in Need of International Protection.

Private-sector partnerships continued to develop, implement and amplify flagship innovative financing initiatives which create financial models to channel

greater, more sustainable and efficient resources to UNHCR. Investments in these relationships helped lead to the private sector now providing approximately a third of UNHCR's unearmarked funding in 2024.

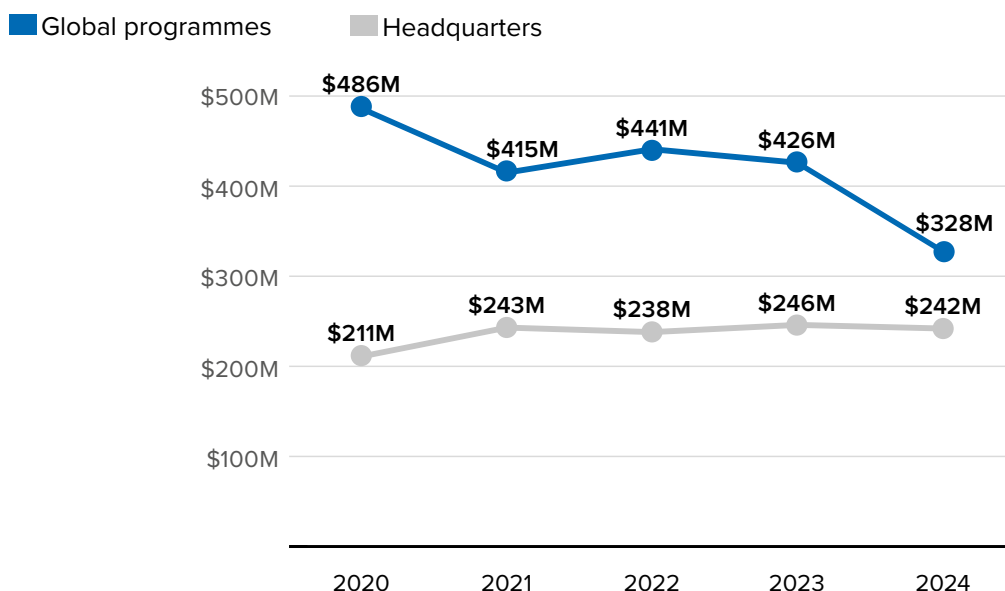
Child protection global programmes supported over 54 operations and regional bureaux with in-country and remote technical support and conducted 82 learning events that benefited up to 200 staff from UNHCR and partners each. UNHCR issued the [Child Protection Policy and Operational Guidance](#), which supports impactful child protection programming. There were over 1.5 million children and caregivers who received child protection services in 2024 (see [Outcome Area 5](#)).

Global programmes provided technical and protection support on preventing and responding to **gender-based violence**, with use of the ProGres GBV module increasing from 18 to 27 operations. Nine emergencies were supported with GBV specialists, including South Sudan, Chad and Lebanon. Overall, 1.7 million people benefited from specialized GBV programmes (see [Outcome Area 4](#)).

Headquarters

Headquarters expenditure decreased by \$4 million to \$242 million or 1% compared to \$246 million in 2023. The decrease is primarily related to finalization of the Business Transformation Programme in 2023.

Expenditure for Global programmes and Headquarters | 2020-2024



Operational Reserve

In support of the emergency response linked to the situation in Lebanon, \$72 million was transferred from the operational reserve to operations in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic: \$49.5 million and \$22.5 million respectively.

These additional resources were mobilized to address urgent needs of refugees and internally displaced

people in Lebanon, including those newly displaced. The funds provided essential protection services, shelter, basic needs, and health care. Additionally, about 562,000 people fled to the Syrian Arab Republic from Lebanon, so UNHCR stepped in with essential protection services, documentation, legal assistance, and technical support for national institutions.

(See Operational reserve table in the [Funding tables annex](#))

Expenditure via partners

In 2024, UNHCR channelled \$1.195 billion through 1,383 funded partners across 115 operations, with 87% being local and national entities. Local and national actors received \$694 million – 58% of all partnership funding and 24% of total programme expenditure. UNHCR expanded its Grant Agreement* modality, supporting 285 partners (including

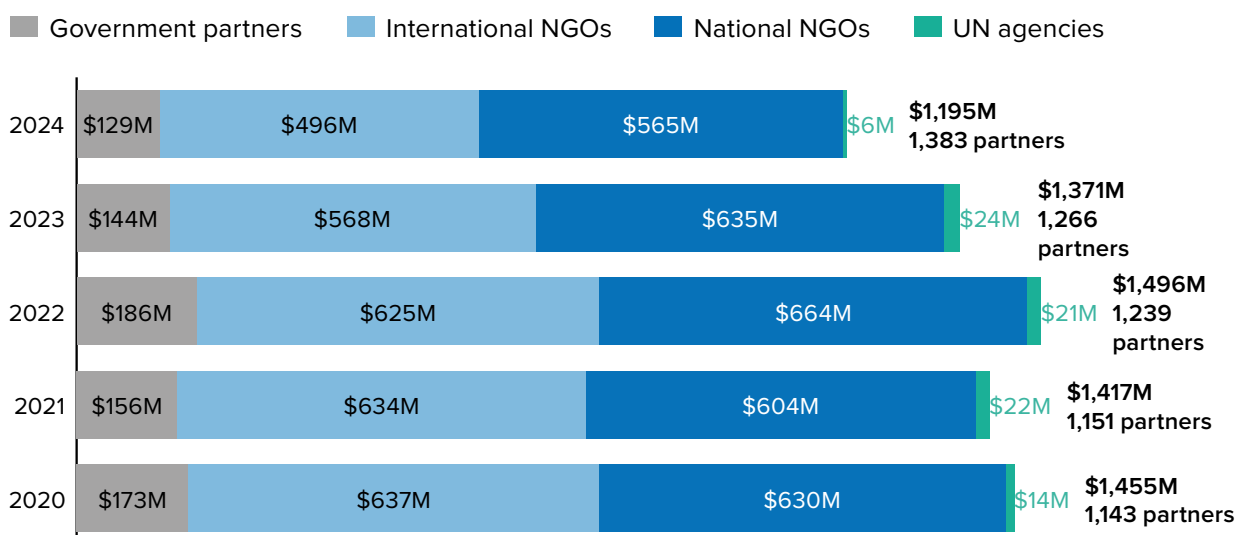
58 women-led and 16 youth-led organizations), and advancing inclusive, community-based engagement. Since its 2021 launch, nearly 474 grant agreements have been signed, underscoring UNHCR's commitment to localization and direct support for refugee- and stateless-led initiatives.

Partner type	Expenditure (USD million)	Global		
		%	# of partners	# of agreements*
Government partners	129	11%	235	255
International NGO partners	496	41%	152	476
National NGO partners	565	47%	964	1,074
UN Agencies/IOM	6	0.5%	32	38
TOTAL	1,195	100%	1,383	1,843

*A Grant Agreement partner is an organization or group founded predominantly by individuals with direct lived experience of forced displacement or statelessness, or where individuals hold primary leadership roles, and whose stated objectives and activities focus on responding to the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people, as well as the communities hosting them.

Global expenditure via partners | 2020 - 2024 (USD millions)

\$1.195 billion (-13% from 2023) spent via **1,383 partners** (+9%) in 2024.
24% of total expenditure for Programmed activities.



Coordination in refugee situations

UNHCR's planning and budgeting begin at the field level, where operational teams assess the needs of displaced and stateless people. These needs form the basis of the global programme budget, which is reviewed by ExCom and forms the foundation of the Global Appeal. In-year emergencies may lead to supplementary appeals to address unforeseen needs.

UNHCR also participates in inter-agency planning frameworks, including Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs) and Refugee Response Plans (RRPs). RRP, led or co-led by UNHCR, and response plans such as the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for the Venezuela situation and the Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh co-led with IOM, are central to its refugee coordination role. They outline joint strategies to support refugees and host communities, as well as other affected communities, aligned with national leadership and in coordination with development and peace actors.

RRPs complement UNHCR's internal planning and are not duplicative. They enable inter-agency coordination and shared fundraising. In 2024, eight RRP covered 50 host countries, engaging over 1,740 partners and seeking \$12.5 billion to assist 33 million refugees and 14.1 million host community members, delivering efficiently and at scale, and scoring some notable successes. These included, for example, providing basic needs in the Republic of Moldova following the energy crisis there. Coordinating with local authorities, partners were able to swiftly scale up non-food item distributions to vulnerable refugees and host communities. In Bangladesh, following the emergency arrival of refugees from Myanmar, the target of food assistance for 1 million people was exceeded; whilst the Afghanistan RRRP reached over 84,000 people with legal support, exceeding the target of 70,700.

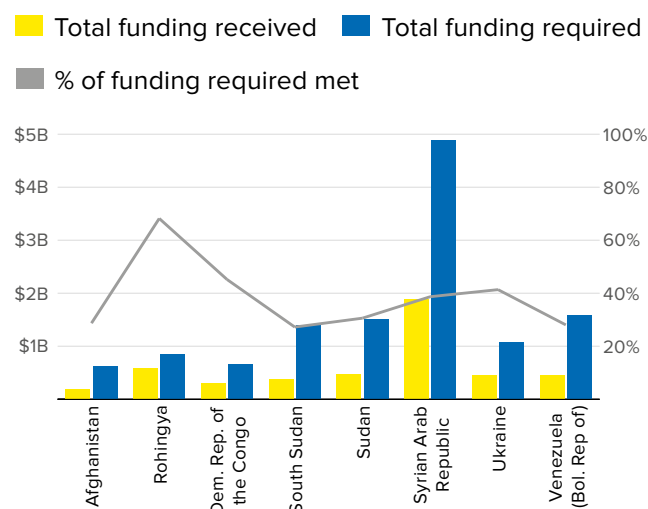
However, despite such successes, by mid-year, only 30% of required funding had been secured, leaving some RRP with critical gaps due to underfunding, some examples of which are outlined below.

Consequences of underfunding in 2024:

- **Pakistan (Afghanistan situation):** Funding gaps halted malnutrition treatment, putting millions at risk. Despite the country's declared education emergency, the education sector was only 30% funded, limiting partners' ability to support inclusive national services and children's access to education.
- **Uganda (DRC situation):** Only 3 of 13 refugee settlements met water standards; nearly 490,000 people faced unsafe water access.
- **Ethiopia (South Sudan situation):** 85% of camp households in Benishangul Gumuz and 43% in Gambella lacked adequate housing.
- **Chad and South Sudan (Sudan situation):** In Chad, the doctor-to-patient ratio was 1:25,000; South Sudan had only 2 hospitals for 377,000 people.
- **Syria situation (3RP):** Only 19% of the food assistance target was reached; just 190,000 received support.
- **Romania (Ukraine situation):** 3,000 refugees missed vocational training; only 40% of working-age refugees were employed.
- **Latin America (Venezuela situation):** 42% of households lacked food assistance, forcing harmful coping strategies.
- **Cox's Bazar (Bangladesh JRP):** funding shortfalls necessitated food ration cuts in March 2023 which lasted until August 2024 when the ration was restored. This brought much needed relief to almost one million refugees in Cox's Bazar confronting deteriorating food and nutrition indicators, which included a 30% drop in acceptable food consumption and an acute malnutrition rate of 15.4%.

For RRP and HRP, donors do not fund the response plans directly: instead, they fund agencies in the plans for particular activities. Hence the importance of RRP and HRP as coordination, and advocacy and fundraising instruments. Those agencies, in turn, are responsible for reporting their funding to UNHCR for inclusion in the Refugee Funding Tracker, or to OCHA for inclusion in the Financial Tracking Service. The more agencies report, and the better the quality of their reporting, the better the information in both tracking systems, with benefits such as better analysis of funding flows. Donors can be and are important advocates for reporting: a donor can itself report its funding, and can also encourage the recipients of their funding to report as well.

Total funding received per Regional Refugee Response Plan | 2024



2024 UNHCR-LED/CO-LED INTER-AGENCY REGIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

1 - Venezuela (Bol. Rep of) RMRP¹ – co-led with IOM

Out of the **1.20 million individuals targeted**, food assistance reached **694,200** refugees, migrants and host communities.

701,100 out of **2.04 million targeted individuals** received protection services.

2 - Ukraine RRRP²

In Poland, out of **233,800 targeted individuals**, **140,888** accessed protection services.

In the Republic of Moldova, out of **84,792 targeted individuals**, **93,537** received basic needs assistance.

3 - Syria situation 3RP³ – co-led with UNDP

Over **233,000** out of **179,416 targeted girls and boys** received specialized child protection services.

Out of **780,888 targeted children**, **1.1 million** (5-17 years, girls and boys) were enrolled in formal and nonformal education.

4 - Afghanistan RRRP

In the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, **84,096 individuals** received legal support, exceeding the target of **70,700**.

7,663 out of the **17,500 targeted individuals** received vocational training.

5 - The Democratic Republic of the Congo RRRP

In the United Republic of Tanzania, partners provided over **186,000 health consultations** for refugees and host communities, out of the **593,300 target**.

In Uganda, out of **125,000 targeted people**, **126,542** benefited from education programming.

6 - South Sudan RRRP

In Sudan, partners provided clean water to **710,300** South Sudanese refugees and host communities.

In Kenya **53,840 children and caregivers** accessed child protection services - including **19,572** children engaging with child-friendly spaces, family tracing and reunification for **1,913 UASCs**⁴.

7 - Sudan RRRP

Out of the **1.57 million target**, **1.48 million** individuals were provided with food assistance.

Out of **964,000 targeted individuals** **840,000** received protection services, including child protection and gender-based violence services.

8 - Rohingya JRP⁵ – co-led with IOM

1.04 million refugees received life-saving food assistance, exceeding the target of **1 million people**.

In Cox's Bazar, **85% of refugees** accessed a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs.

¹ RMRP: Refugee and Migrants Response Plan

² RRRP: Regional Refugee Response Plan

³ 3RP: Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan

⁴ UASCs: unaccompanied or separated children

⁵ JRP: Joint Response Plan

Expenditure by source of funding

2024 Expenditure by source of funding | USD thousands

	SOURCE OF FUNDING									
	Carry-over from prior years		Voluntary Cash Contributions			Voluntary in-kind Contributions	Indirect support costs	United Nations Regular Budget	Other income ²	TOTAL
	Earmarked	Unearmarked	Earmarked	Softly earmarked ¹	Unearmarked					
FIELD OPERATIONS										
East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	10,319	-	621,020	87,689	97,503	49,156	5,000	-	28,787	899,475
Southern Africa	3,256	-	95,318	46,583	39,447	1,092	4,000	-	2,207	191,902
West and Central Africa	9,862	-	302,081	74,898	48,402	6,750	4,000	-	21,234	467,227
Americas	5,142	-	275,159	18,918	57,787	1,536	5,000	-	5,993	369,535
Asia and the Pacific	32,329	-	267,748	85,898	78,025	2,018	5,000	-	7,263	478,281
Europe	131,361	-	443,803	113,703	-	4,997	5,000	-	32,790	731,653
Middle East and North Africa	54,920	-	693,030	138,410	159,535	6,293	5,000	-	32,819	1,090,007
Country Operational Technical Support	15,490	-	76,417	11,023	9,165	10,734	-	-	3,026	125,855
TOTAL COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	262,679	-	2,774,576	577,122	489,864	82,577	33,000	-	134,118	4,353,935
Global Programmes	3,549	46,381	29,287	41,301	202,071	3,111	-	-	2,058	327,758
Headquarters	676	-	2,390	-	-	13,030	180,430	44,989	950	242,464
Operational Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Junior Professional Officers Fund	3,891	-	4,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,394
TOTAL	270,795	46,381	2,810,756	618,423	691,935	98,718	213,430	44,989	137,126	4,932,551
% of total expenditure	5%	1%	57%	13%	14%	2%	4%	1%	3%	100%

¹ Includes contributions earmarked at the regional, subregional, situation or thematic level

² Includes miscellaneous income, prior year adjustments, cancellations and other internal transfers

The table above displays how UNHCR used its various sources of income to cover its \$4.933 billion expenditure. Unearmarked income was allocated throughout the year in line with identified priorities and needs, and according to the overall objectives of kickstarting emergency operations; bolstering underfunded operations; and enabling programmes to implement fully. No unearmarked funding was used for Headquarters.

Voluntary contributions represented the largest source of funding. Earmarked voluntary contributions funded 57% of UNHCR operations, softly earmarked funded 13%, and unearmarked voluntary

contributions funded 14%. The largest expenditure funded from earmarked voluntary contributions was in the Middle East and North Africa (24.7%), followed by the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (22.1%), and Europe (15.8%).

UNHCR funded \$213.4 million or 4% of expenditure from indirect support costs. Expenditure covered by indirect support costs included \$180.4 million in Management and Administration costs (MA) and Programme Support costs (PS) incurred at Headquarters and \$33.0 million of PS costs incurred at regional bureaux.

Income

Sonia, 22, stands outside the new home her family received from UNHCR in Kushk-e-Bad-e-Saba, western Afghanistan. Displaced after an earthquake destroyed their house, they spent months in a tent with her elderly in-laws and young children. While they are still settling in and lack essentials, the shelter has brought much-needed stability and hope for rebuilding their lives. © UNHCR/Oxygen Empire Media Production

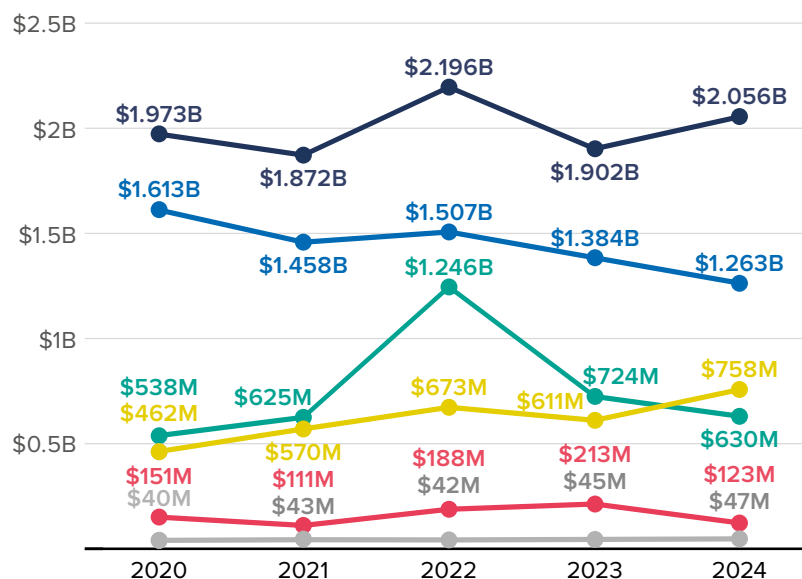
Introduction

2024 began with significant uncertainty around funding—especially from some of UNHCR’s largest government and private donors. This unpredictability lasted into mid-year, prompting a freeze on expenditure to safeguard resources. Though operations were preserved as much as possible, the instability disrupted planning and made it harder to prioritize urgent needs.

While funding eventually matched 2023 levels, worrying trends continued: less flexible, more conditional funding complicated rapid emergency response. Meanwhile, global needs surged, with displacement reaching 123.2 million – nearly double the 2015 figure. Crises in Sudan, Ukraine, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, and new prospects for returns in the Syrian Arab Republic highlighted the growing demands on UNHCR’s protection, solutions, and emergency efforts.

Sources of income | 2020 - 2024

■ United States of America
 ■ European Union and Member States
 ■ Other governmental donors
 ■ Private donors
 ■ UN pooled funding and intergovernmental donors
 ■ UN Regular Budget



Quantity

UNHCR raised \$4.876 billion in contributions in 2024, including funds for activities beyond 2024 and the \$47 million assessed contribution from the UN Regular Budget (See the Contributions table in [Annexe 1](#)).

Available resources totalled \$5.178 billion when carry-over, multiyear contributions and other funds and adjustments are considered. Compared to 2023, the total funds available fell, with a decrease of \$538 million, and the amount of funding received in 2024 only met 48% of total needs, compared to 52% in 2023 and 58% in 2022.

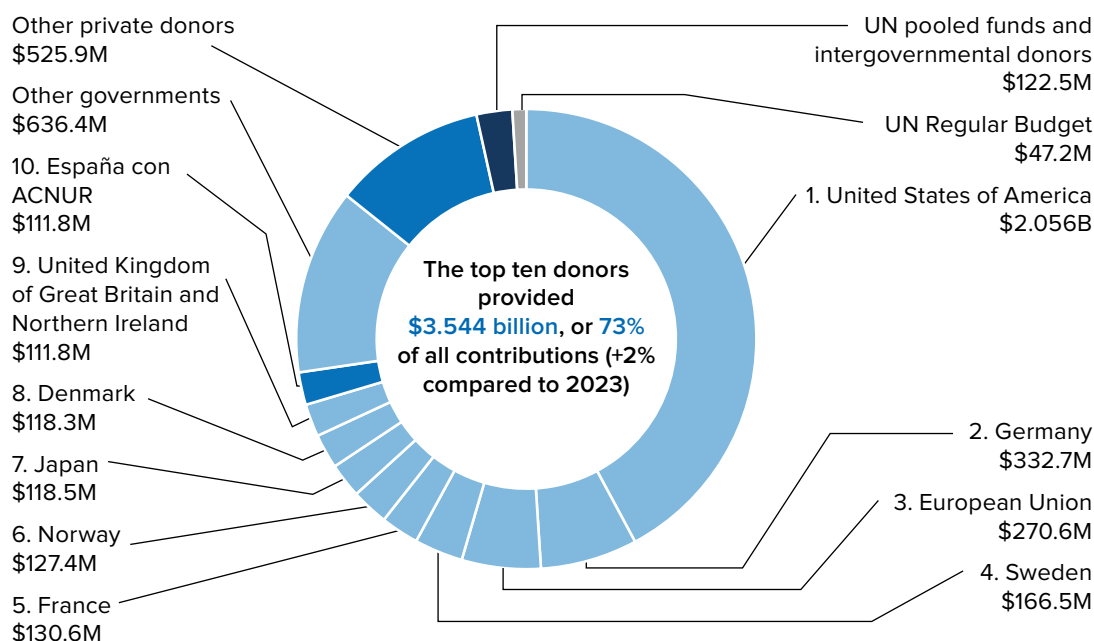
Contributions and funds available in 2024 | USD

Type of funds	Contributions received in 2024	Funds from past year and others	Total funds available in 2024
Voluntary contributions received in 2024 for implementation in 2024	4,423,853,837	-	4,423,853,837
Contributions for implementation in future years	404,872,760	-	-
UN regular budget	47,206,291	-	47,206,291
Contributions from past years	-	258,274,983	258,274,983
Carry-over from past years	-	549,953,572	549,953,572
Other funds available and adjustments	-	-101,235,357	-101,235,357
Total	4,875,932,889	706,993,198	5,178,053,327

Voluntary contributions amounted to \$4.829 billion, compared to the \$4.835 billion received in 2023. UNHCR is grateful for the steadfast support of many donors, despite increasing pressures on domestic budgets for many. Income growth was observed from government donors (\$160 million or 4%) and inter-governmental donors (\$11 million or 4%). However, declines were noted in UN and pooled funding (\$88 million or 35%) due to the overall

decrease in contributions to the funds, therefore limiting the funding possibilities for all agencies. In addition, private sector funding fell for the second year in a row (\$95 million or 13% from 2023), down from the large peak seen at the outset of the Ukraine emergency. However, the longer-term, ten-year trend shows an overall increase in private sector funding over time.

Contributions from the top ten donors | 2024



In 2024, both the United Arab Emirates and Qatar rejoined UNHCR's top donor group, and there were notable increases in funding from the United Kingdom, the Republic of Korea, Sweden

and Denmark of more than \$20 million. UNHCR appreciates the commitment of these donors to our work.

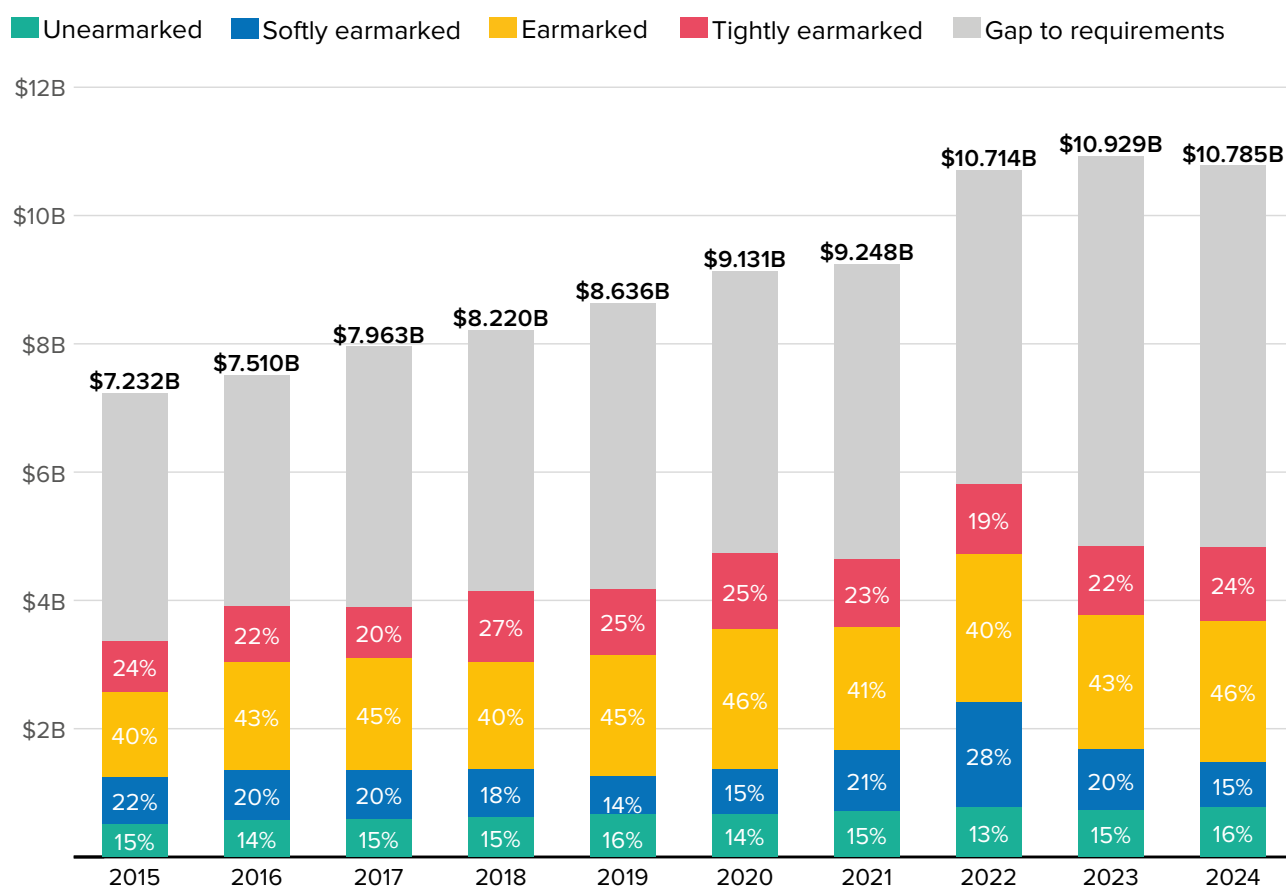
In 2024, three top donors provided \$75 million in reserve pledges of flexible funding allowing UNHCR to deploy resources for critical preparedness in high-risk countries and respond within 72 hours of a crisis.

Denmark: The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs commits a portion of its 2022-2026 multiyear core contribution annually in a reserve pledge, to be allocated to emergencies or protracted situations. In 2024, UNHCR allocated this funding to breaking situations such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine and Sudan situations.

Sweden: The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs reserves a portion of its annual contribution for emergencies and protracted crises per calendar year and also provides a floating reserve to be used at any time. In 2024, UNHCR allocated this funding to emergencies and deteriorating crises in South Sudan, Sudan and Lebanon, among others.

The United States of America: The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration has provided funding through its "Reserve Pledge for Emergencies" for several years. In 2024, UNHCR allocated this funding to a range of emergencies in Lebanon, the Sahel, and the impact of El Niño in South Sudan.

Voluntary contributions vs requirements* | 2015-2024



*UN regular budget excluded. Acknowledgment year basis.

Quality, timeliness and predictability of funding

Quality of funding, in accordance with the Grand Bargain, is defined by its flexibility as well as multi-year contributions.

In 2024, UNHCR raised \$1.470 billion in flexible funding, including unearmarked and softly earmarked funding. Unearmarked funding increased from \$718.5 million in 2023 to \$764 million in 2024, a rise of \$45.6 million or 6%, mainly due to contributions from Sweden and the Republic of Korea. However, softly earmarked funding decreased by \$253.5 million or 26%, primarily due to Germany's overall funding reduction and its shift from softly earmarked to country-level funding. Finally, tightly earmarked funding increased by 8%. The fall in softly earmarked funding coupled with the increase in tightly earmarked funding led to an overall decrease in flexibility despite the 6% increase in completely unearmarked funds.

Both flexible funding and the predictability of multi-year contributions are essential in allowing for a principled, needs-based response in line with UNHCR's protection and solutions mandate. Flexible funding can be quickly allocated to where it is needed most, including during the first hours and days of new emergencies, while the predictability of quality funding also allowing UNHCR to sustain its response over time leveraging the opportunity for forward planning and strategic partnerships.

Top government donors of unearmarked funding to UNHCR deserve special recognition and include **Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland, Australia and Finland**. In addition, top donors of flexible funding, much of which is earmarked at regional or situation level, are also a critical support and include **Germany, the United States of America, Sweden, Denmark and Norway**.

Quality funding is a key tenet of the Grand Bargain, whose 67 signatories committed to reach a critical volume of quality funding. In addition, at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, key donors of flexible funding led a Multi-stakeholder Pledge on [Quality humanitarian funding for refugee situations](#). This pledge now has 11 participating members who are committed to advocating for flexible funding amongst various stakeholders and providing quality funding, enabling rapid and flexible responses to refugee situations. Current pledgees include Denmark (pledge leader), Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland.



Critical role of flexible funding in emergency response

The first half of 2024 was marked by record displacement and new crises emerged while unresolved ones deepened. In a period of reduced public funding and support, flexible funding becomes more important than ever, allowing UNHCR to allocate resources swiftly and efficiently where the needs are greatest.

An extraordinary example of this support is the **Lengkeek Family's** generous contribution of \$3,687,448 (€3.6 million) to UNHCR. This significant donation underscores their deep commitment to supporting refugees worldwide. By providing flexible funding, the Lengkeek Family has empowered UNHCR to direct resources to the most critical areas, ensuring that aid reaches those in dire need.

Flexible funding or unearmarked funding allows UNHCR to respond rapidly, maintain global stockpiles, and support underfunded situations saving lives.

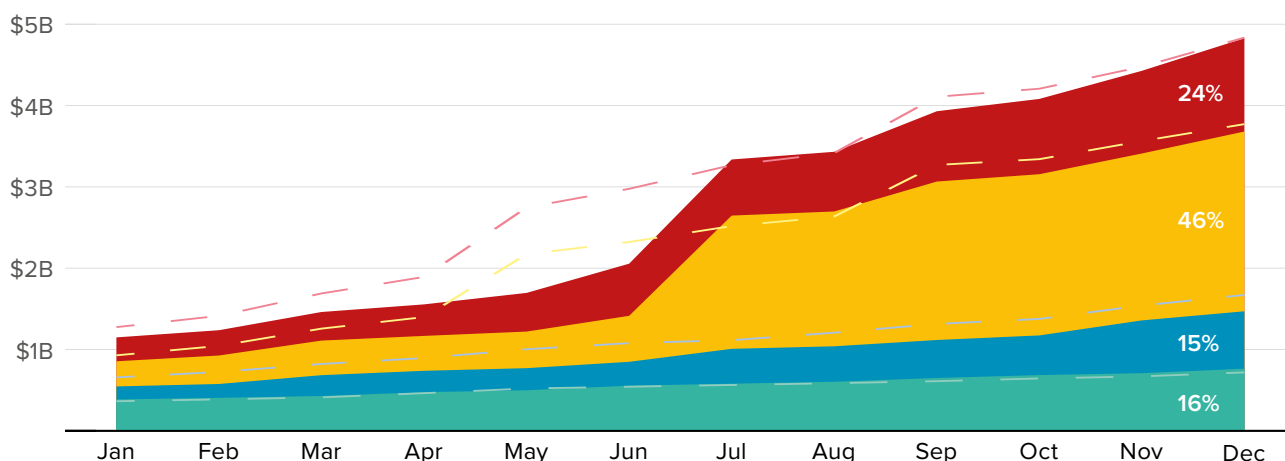
Flexible funding

Donor	Unearmarked*	Softly earmarked*	Total flexible funding
Germany	25,068,736	197,510,537	222,579,273
United States of America		212,856,000	212,856,000
Sweden	112,228,197	17,301,847	129,530,044
Denmark	37,803,957	51,757,957	89,561,914
España con ACNUR (National partner in Spain)	77,511,243	4,832,631	82,343,874
Norway	58,900,524	3,925,654	62,826,177
France	34,148,547	26,064,816	60,213,363
Japan for UNHCR	49,891,333	1,641,545	51,532,877
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	41,424,530		41,424,530
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	33,925,275	6,695,062	40,620,337
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	36,307,188		36,307,188
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)	42,176	33,941,954	33,984,130
Finland	7,851,994	23,095,714	30,947,708
Private donors in Italy	24,713,658	3,861,070	28,574,729
Switzerland	19,230,769	8,439,554	27,670,324
Australia	10,744,986	15,127,352	25,872,338
Sweden for UNHCR	16,669,791	8,370,964	25,040,756
Ireland	13,637,385	9,342,252	22,979,638
Belgium	14,173,468	6,578,947	20,752,416
Private donors in the Kingdom of the Netherlands	14,976,390	4,527,038	19,503,428
All other donors	134,824,803	70,046,584	204,871,387
TOTAL	764,074,951	705,917,480	1,469,992,431

*Colour bars show the portion of unearmarked and softly earmarked funds from each donor against the total.

Timing of pledges in 2024 vs 2023

■ 2024 Unearmarked
 ■ 2024 Softly earmarked
 ■ 2024 Earmarked
 ■ 2024 Tightly earmarked
▨ 2023 Unearmarked
 ▨ 2023 Softly earmarked
 ▨ 2023 Earmarked
 ▨ 2023 Tightly earmarked



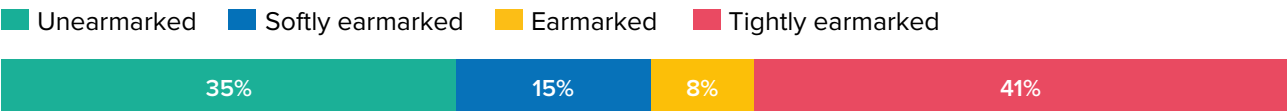
Similar to predictability in contributions, the timeliness of contributions, with regard to when they are received in the calendar year, is key to allowing UNHCR to plan and implement efficiently and with appropriate advance planning.

In 2024, a large proportion of contributions arrived late in the year and May and June 2024 saw considerably lower cumulative income compared to 2023. In May 2024, recorded income was 30% lower than May 2023, primarily due to delays in signing contracts with several major donors.

Predictability and multi-year funding



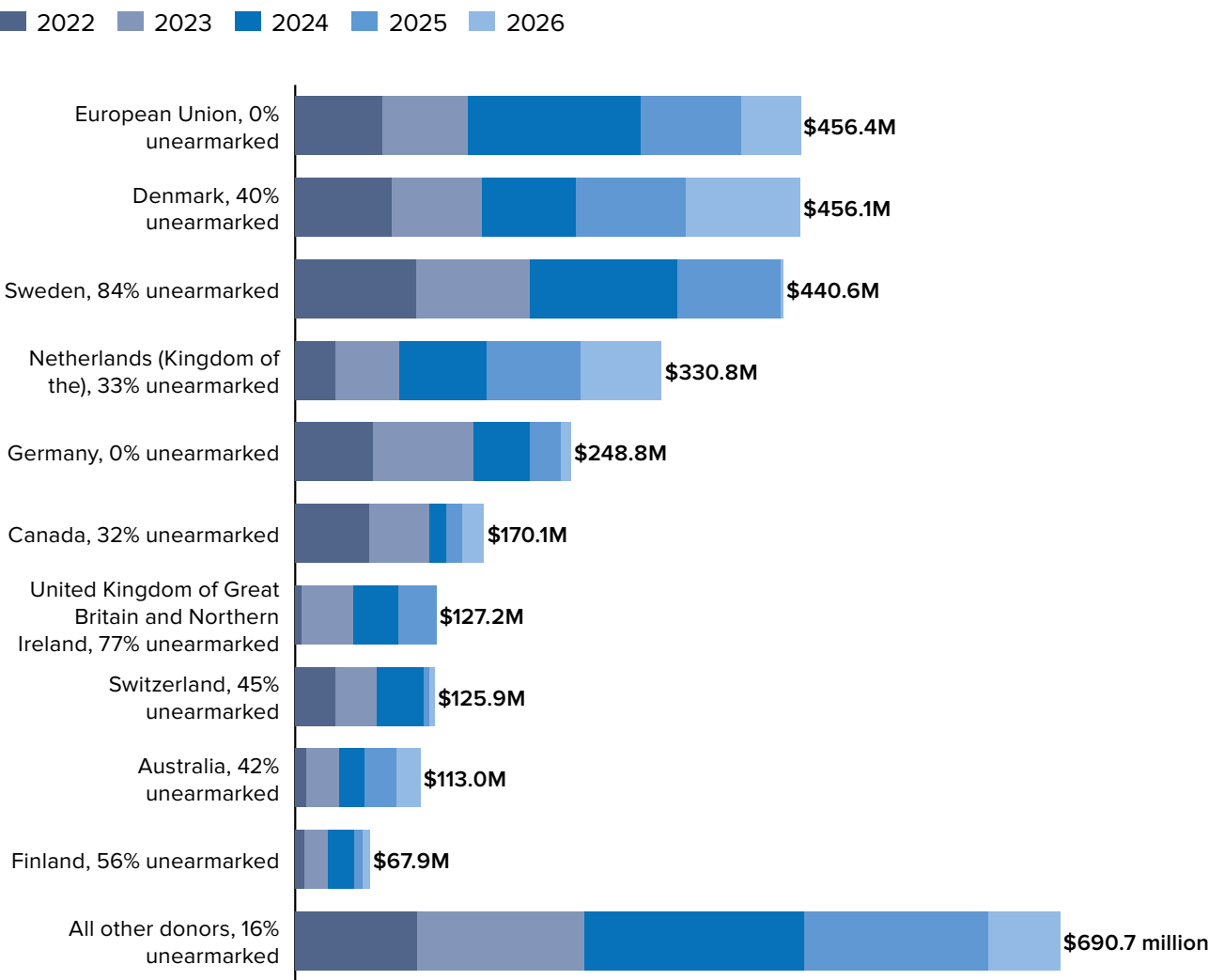
Levels of earmarking of multi-year funds | 2024



Multi-year funding – funds pledged for 24 months or more – facilitates the efficient allocation of resources early in the year. While flexible funding has trended downward in recent years, multi-year funding more than doubled over the last ten years from \$431 million in 2015 to \$889 million in 2024.

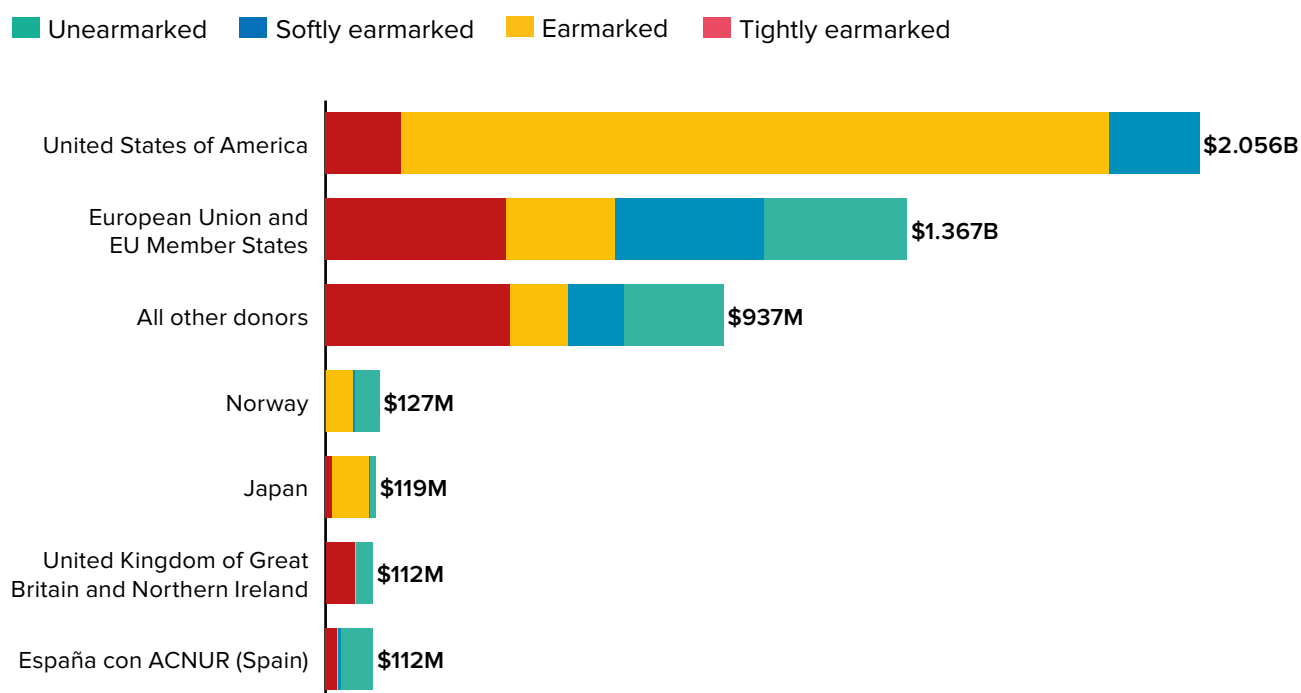
Top donors of this valuable funding source in 2024 included the **European Union, Sweden, Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Finland, Australia** and **Japan**.

Top ten donors of multi-year contributions

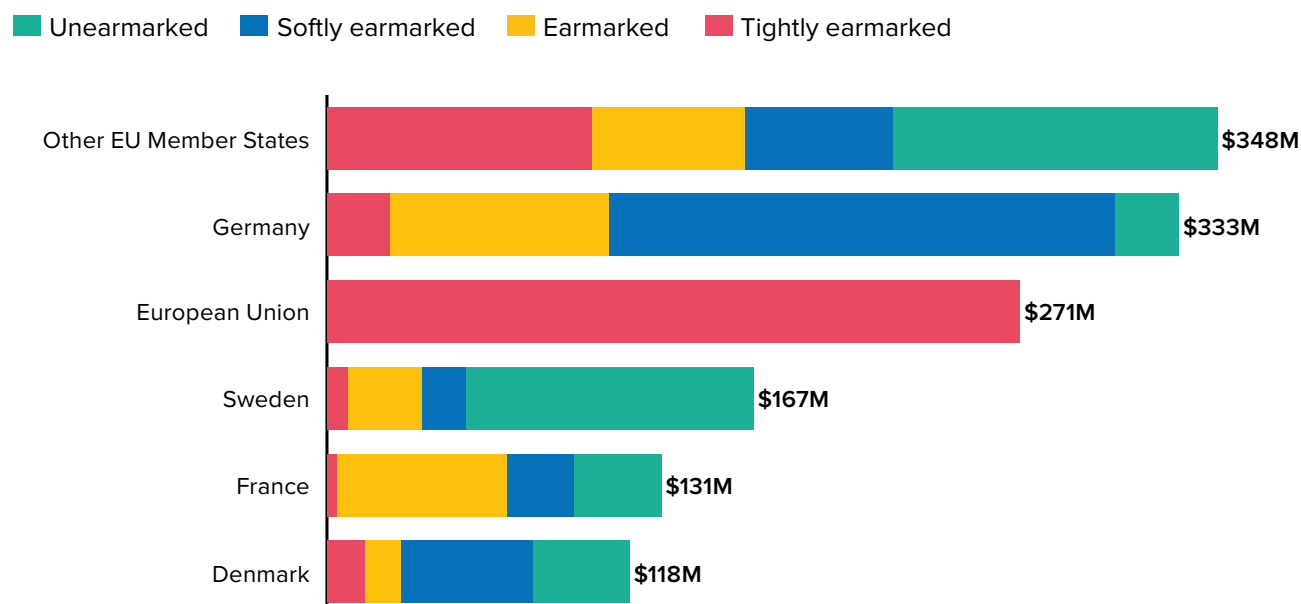


Diversification of funding

Quality of income among top donors | 2024



European Union and EU Member States



Diversification of the donor base is a top priority for UNHCR, but significant challenges remain. Diversifying funding remains difficult for several reasons. Major government donors provide predictable, large-scale support tied to foreign policy priorities, while alternative sources – such as the private sector or emerging economies – often offer smaller, less consistent contributions. Heavy earmarking by top donors limits flexibility, making it harder to demonstrate the strategic value of diversified, unearmarked funding. Risk aversion in crisis-driven contexts also discourages experimentation with new fundraising models.

UNHCR has made significant progress in the last ten years in increasing the volume of private sector contributions, with contributions more than tripling from \$208 million in 2014 to \$630 million, and with more room to grow.

The share of UNHCR income from the top ten donors fell in the last ten years, albeit modestly, from 77% in 2014 to 73% in 2024. During the same period, the number of top donors increased from 17 to 23. While UN pooled funds have been an important source of

diversification, funds available from these sources fell significantly in 2024 and UNHCR's income from this source also fell by 35%.

Progress with funding from multilateral development banks, notably the African Development Bank, is promising. In addition, climate funding provides an important opportunity for diversification where it matches activities within UNHCR's mandate.

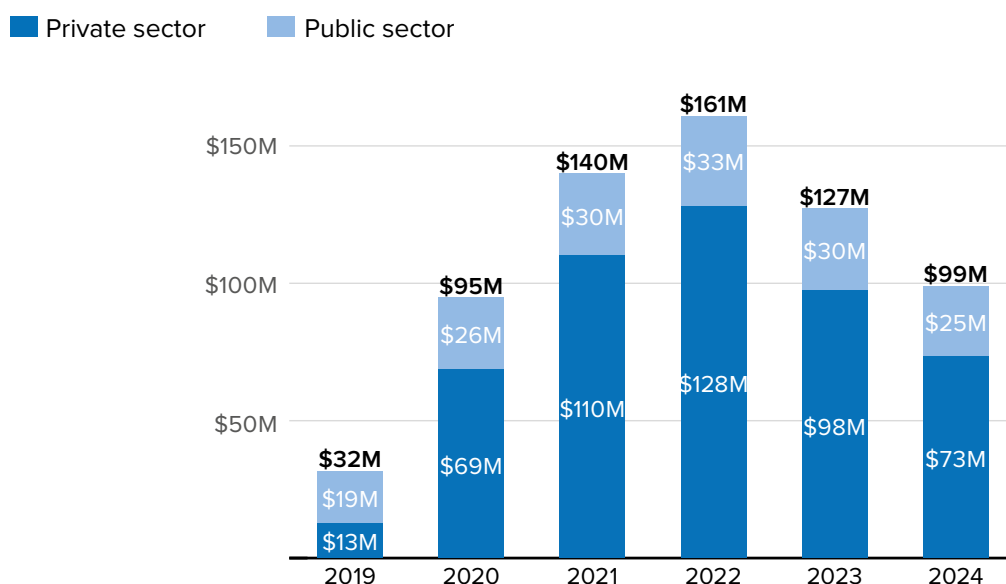
During UNHCR's 2024 Executive Committee meeting in October 2024, the High Commissioner again warned of the risk of over-reliance on one donor, underlining that such an approach was not sustainable. As an organization created by the Member States of the United Nations, through a resolution of the General Assembly, UNHCR needs the wide support of Member States, through sufficient, timely and quality funding. With sincere appreciation for those who have steadfastly supported UNHCR over the years, the organization calls for the continued and broadened support of Member States to UNHCR so we can continue to deliver on our protection and solutions mandate.

Contributions in kind

As well as financial contributions, UNHCR also receives contributions in kind, including goods provided for distribution to populations served by UNHCR and services such as office premises and logistics. Contributions in kind grew rapidly from

2019 to 2022 but declined in 2023 and again in 2024, when in-kind contributions totalled \$98.7 million, accounting for around 2% of UNHCR's overall expenditure.

In-kind contributions | 2019-2024





INDITEX's in-kind contribution helps refugees restore dignity

INDITEX collaborates with UNHCR to provide refugees with clothing and footwear. When so many refugees flee with few or no possessions and struggle to afford the basics of daily life, this contribution plays a vital role in restoring dignity and a sense of normalcy, as well as ensuring a most fundamental layer of physical protection against harsh weather and disease. This also reinforces the power of UNHCR's cash assistance, since households who receive both cash and clothing have more flexibility to spend on other necessities, such as food, shelter and education.

In 2024, the INDITEX in-kind donation programme entered its fifth year, and thousands of women, men, and children in Chad, Rwanda, Uganda, and other regions affected by humanitarian crises received over 1 million items of clothing and footwear, helping them feel more comfortable, warm and valued.



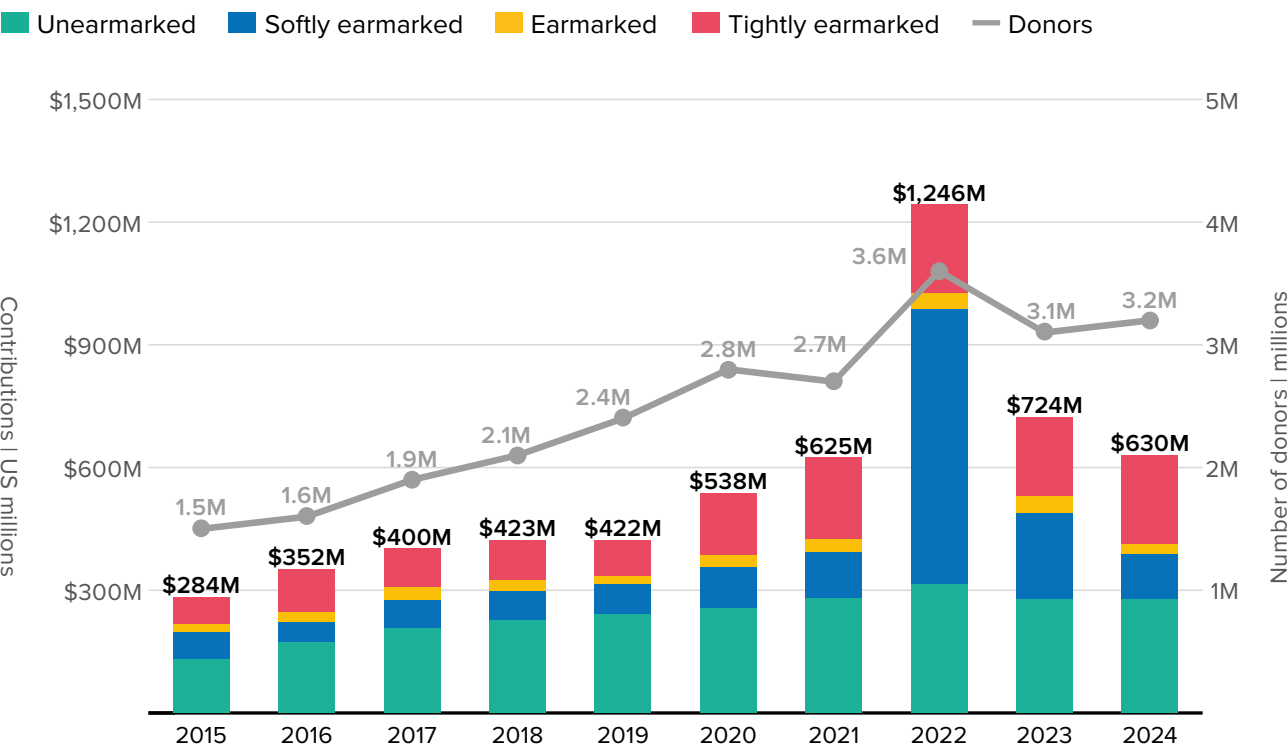
© UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mubazi



Raising funds from the private sector

Nyayika Gach holds her daughter at the nutrition centre in Jewi Camp, Gambella region, Ethiopia. Determined to help her daughter recover, she seeks support amid critical funding cuts that have shuttered nutrition services in more than half the region's refugee sites. The centre, run by UNHCR partner Action Contre La Faim, is one of the few still operating - struggling to meet growing needs with limited staff and resources.
© UNHCR/Sona Dadi

Private sector contributions and donor numbers | 2015-2024



In 2024, UNHCR's engagement with the private sector remained crucial in responding to global displacement challenges. Despite economic fluctuations and shifting donor priorities, UNHCR secured \$630 million in private sector contributions, with \$361 million from individual giving, and \$269 million from private partnerships and philanthropy. Overall, private donors provided 13% of UNHCR's income in 2024.

Unearmarked income as a percentage of income from the private sector increased from 38% in 2023 to 44% in 2024, although in absolute terms the value did not change (\$278 million). It is positive, however, to see this important funding type hold firm during a year of overall reduction in income.

Tightly earmarked funding increased from 27% to 35%. This is largely due to a \$25 million donation from Mastercard Foundation and gift in-kind donations received from various partners. Softly earmarked funding decreased significantly in 2024 (from 29% to 17%). Earmarked income remained steady at 4%.

With fewer emergency-driven fundraising opportunities in 2024, UNHCR relied on structured, long-term campaigns, which accounted for 74% of the total digital income. Campaigns raised approximately \$55 million in 2024 with both the Winter Campaign and Aiming Higher exceeding 12% growth year on year. Individual donors contributed \$249 million in unearmarked donations, 69% of total individual contributions.

UNHCR's partnerships in 2024 demonstrated a growing shift towards multi-year collaborations that go beyond financial contributions, fostering sustainable solutions and capacity building for displaced communities:

- **Mastercard Foundation** committed \$25 million to expand education, livelihoods and economic inclusion for Sudanese refugees.
- **LIV Golf** launched a \$10 million initiative to provide access to sports for displaced communities, promoting social cohesion and well-being.
- **IKEA Foundation** and **INDITEX** each contributed \$16 million, supporting long-term refugee resilience initiatives.
- **FIFA** invested \$5 million in refugee inclusion programmes, highlighting sports as a vehicle for empowerment and integration.

Recognizing the evolving fundraising landscape, UNHCR finalized the update of its Private Sector Engagement Strategy, expanding engagement beyond fundraising to include advocacy, expertise-sharing, and impact-driven collaboration. By adopting a whole-of-organization approach, UNHCR is working more strategically with businesses and philanthropists to create long-term solutions. Key initiatives included:

- **Influence and solutions:** businesses to play a larger role in refugee and IDP policy discussions and employment initiatives, aligning with UNHCR's efforts to promote economic inclusion.
- **Market expansion and youth engagement:** New approaches targeted younger donors and emerging markets, ensuring diversified and sustainable revenue streams.

As displacement continues to rise globally, UNHCR's partnerships will be essential in creating scalable, sustainable solutions that empower refugees to rebuild their lives with dignity.



Refugee supporters have designs on UNIQLO's peaceful T-shirts

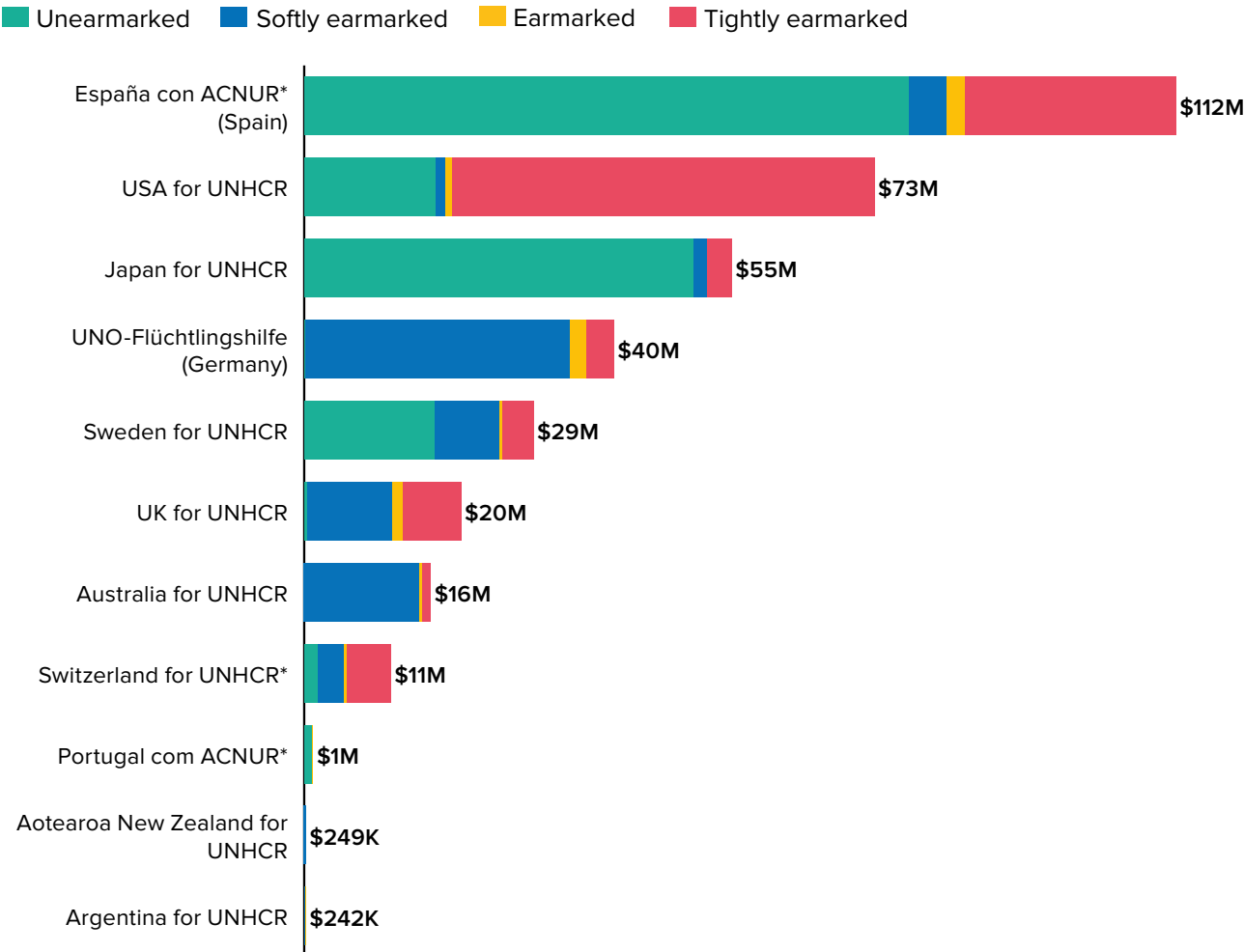
UNIQLO's "PEACE FOR ALL" campaign, launched in 2022, invites major figures to design T-shirts under the theme of "peace", and the shirts are sold in UNIQLO stores worldwide. Notable collaborations include designs

by **UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador** Khaled Hosseini and Magnum photographer **Lindokuhle Sobekwa**, who visited **Aw-barre and Kebribeyah camps in Ethiopia**. Since the launch of the campaign, UNIQLO's holding company Fast Retailing raised over \$4 million for UNHCR, including \$1.76 million in 2024. Refugee advocacy is a key pillar of Fast Retailing's partnership with UNHCR, and UNIQLO's PEACE FOR ALL campaign exemplifies this commitment, raising refugee awareness through its global reach.

National Association Partners

Income from National Partners | 2024

UNHCR's National Partners raised **\$358 million** and **55%** of all income from the private sector including **\$164 million** in unearmarked funding.



* Including contributions from regional governmental entities for a total of \$8.5 million.

In 2024, UNHCR's 11 National Association Partners transferred **\$358 million**, with **68% as flexible funding**. This amount also includes \$8.5 million from public sources. They engaged over **1.7 million individual donors as well as corporations, foundations and philanthropists**, delivering **55% of all private sector income** and **21% of unearmarked contributions**. Three partners – España con ACNUR, USA for UNHCR, and Japan for UNHCR – ranked among UNHCR's top 20 donors.

Fundación ACNUR Argentina [\$241,815 transferred | 58,904 individual donors | established in 2018]

Since its inception, Fundación ACNUR has deepened Argentina's commitment to refugee integration.

Public belief in welcoming refugees has grown by 18.9%, now embraced by 69% of the population (IPSOS). This progress is the result of a sustained, multichannel engagement strategy – amplified by the solidarity of over one million Ponchos Azules, individuals championing the refugee cause. Fundación ACNUR also strengthened awareness of UNHCR in the country, achieving 16% unaided and 69% aided brand recognition. Fundación ACNUR hosted the fifth edition of Concert with Refugees, a milestone event held in one of Argentina's most iconic theatres. More than 3,200 tickets were sold, and over 40 musicians performed. The concert reached an even wider audience through a national broadcast on Paramount+, viewed in nearly 260,000 households.

Aotearoa New Zealand for UNHCR

[US\$249,112 transferred | 2,918 individual donors | established in 2022]

2024 marked a year of significant development, with strong progress in regular giving acquisition through face-to-face fundraising. A new website launched mid-year introduced one-off donation functionality, followed by the roll-out of regular giving options later in the year. Additionally, a new digital fundraising programme was launched via paid social media, expanding reach and supporter engagement.

Australia for UNHCR [US\$16.2 million transferred | 69,282 individual donors | established in 2000]

In 2024, Australia for UNHCR raised vital funds in support of humanitarian responses in Ukraine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen, and for Rohingya refugees. As part of its awareness and advocacy efforts, Melbourne-based lawyer Nyadol Nyuon – a former refugee from South Sudan – became the public face of an [education campaign](#) focused on Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya.

Australia for UNHCR also launched Flavours of Hope, a cookbook that successfully shared the stories and culinary traditions of refugees and former refugees who now call Australia home. Starting in 2025, it will be made available globally through the UNHCR Shop. Australia for UNHCR renewed its three-year partnership with national broadcaster SBS to continue promoting the [Les Murray Award for Refugee Recognition](#), further strengthening public engagement around refugee issues.

España con ACNUR (Spain) [\$111.8 million transferred (including \$7.8 million from decentralized governments) | 533,397 individual donors | established in 1993]

The funding raised in 2024 was a milestone, cementing España con ACNUR's position as UNHCR's largest private sector donor globally, placing it among UNHCR's top ten donors overall and as the second-largest contributor of unearmarked funds, with \$77.5 million provided without restrictions. The organization also deepened its collaboration with key strategic partners, including INDITEX, "la Caixa" Foundation, FC Barcelona and its Foundation, and the

ProFuturo Foundation. It also expanded its reach by connecting with new audiences through dynamic communications and public engagement efforts.

Japan for UNHCR [\$55 million transferred | 262,746 individual donors | established in 2000]

The organization is sustained by its strong base of individual donors, 71% of whom give monthly. The majority were engaged through face-to-face fundraising, reflecting the long-term commitment and loyalty of Japanese supporters. Legacy giving continued to grow steadily in 2024, reflecting the deep trust supporters place in UNHCR and in the hope of lasting change for refugees. In addition, Japanese companies, high-net-worth individuals, foundations, and faith-based organizations contributed several millions in support of displaced communities worldwide through Japan for UNHCR.

Portugal com ACNUR [\$1.15 million transferred (including \$104,167 from public sources) | 12,000 individual donors | established in 2021]

The organization expanded its donor support base and built a growing network of over 770 small and medium-sized enterprises and established strategic partnerships with companies that engage directly with the public, further boosting fundraising efforts. Notably, 2024 marked the first financial contribution from a local municipality to UNHCR. As part of its awareness-raising efforts, Portugal com ACNUR reached more than 3,390 people through outreach activities – including 452 university students, 1,235 secondary school students, and over 1,000 participants from primary schools and cultural centres.

Sverige för UNHCR / Sweden for UNHCR

[\$29.4 million transferred | 318,081 individual donors | established in 2013]

A highlight of the year was the Christmas campaign, which raised an impressive \$6.3 million from Swedish donors. Key contributions came from committed private sector partners, including the Swedish Postcode Lottery, Essity, H&M Group, Peab, and Solvatten. Longstanding partner Solvatten donated 4,392 water purification units, which were distributed to vulnerable refugee families in Uganda – significantly improving access to clean and heated

water. H&M Group supported UNHCR's emergency response to the floods in Brazil and funded a major initiative to repair emergency housing and support long-term reconstruction in Ukraine. In addition to generous financial contributions, Essity donated over two million baby diapers and nearly one million adult diapers – providing essential supplies to displaced families in need.

Switzerland for UNHCR [\$11.1 million transferred (including \$555,000 from public sources) | 32,665 individual donors | established in 2020]

A key milestone was securing the first ever donation from the Canton of Geneva, underscoring Switzerland's strong commitment to humanitarian action and opening doors to greater local engagement. The organization also launched its first face-to-face fundraising campaign, significantly expanding its visibility among the Swiss public and laying the foundation for future growth through this channel.

United Kingdom for UNHCR [\$20.1 million transferred | 41,135 individual donors | established in 2020]

Funds raised through national appeals and partnerships in 2024 supported emergency relief in countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Sudan, as well as long-term resilience programmes focusing on education, livelihoods, and specialized health services like midwifery. In 2024, United Kingdom for UNHCR expanded its social media supporters by 46%, growing to 79,000 followers, and generated over 700 media

stories to spotlight the refugee cause. Through its Storyteller programme and public engagement campaigns, refugees across the UK were given a national platform to share their voices and experiences through media, photography, film, and events.

UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe [\$39.7 million transferred | 222,368 individual donors | established 1980]

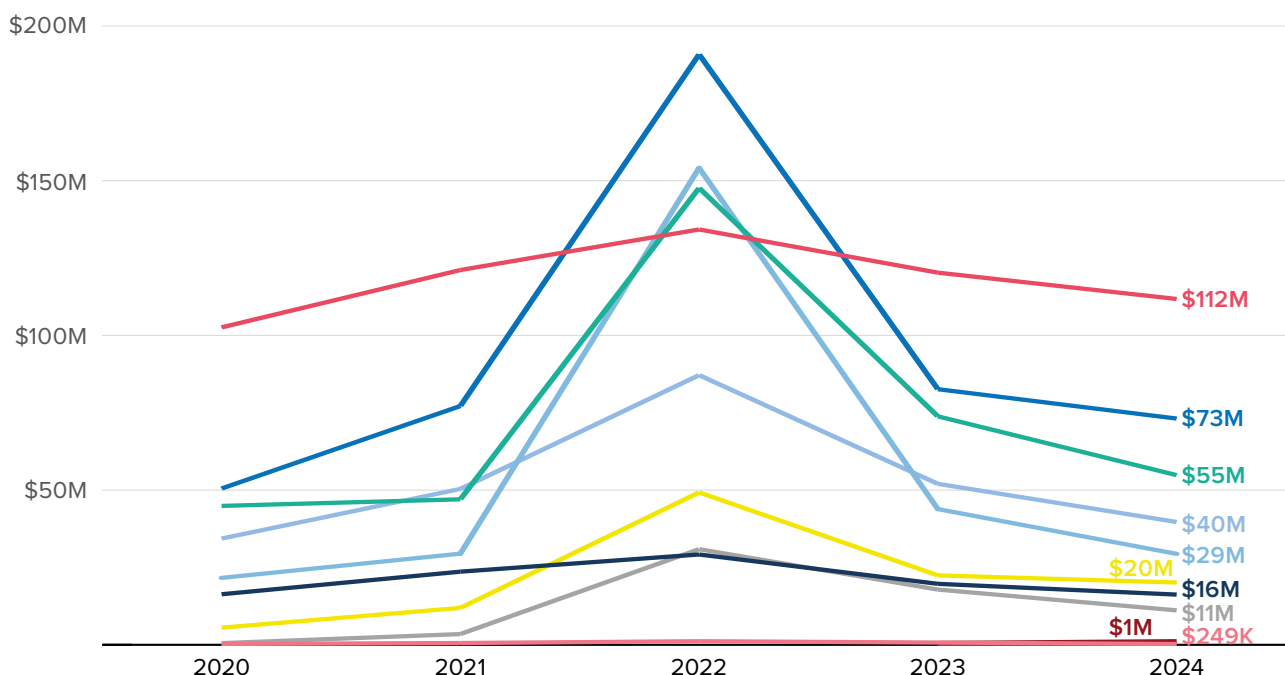
The #hilftsicher ("help with certainty") campaign, bolstered by the powerful voices of well-known public figures, significantly increased unaided awareness of UNHCR in Germany. Continued collaboration with trusted partners – such as the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra – also contributed to this positive momentum. Digital fundraising efforts saw strong results in 2024, particularly through paid media and email marketing. Two standout campaigns included the Ramadan appeal, which featured a dedicated Zakat ask for the first time, and the winter campaign, which drove a 17% year-on-year increase in digital acquisition.

USA for UNHCR [\$73 million transferred | 111,938 individual donors | established in 1989]

Civil society partnerships flourished, including a landmark multi-year commitment from Islamic Relief USA and longstanding support from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. USA for UNHCR created and launched Building Better Futures, a Women in Philanthropy campaign aiming to support 1,000 refugee women globally in accessing four-year higher education. The campaign has already secured strong early support toward its \$15 million goal.

Income from national partners | 2020-2024

Australia for UNHCR España con ACNUR (Spain) Fundación ACNUR Argentina
 Japan for UNHCR Sweden for UNHCR Switzerland for UNHCR UK for UNHCR
 UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (Germany) USA for UNHCR Portugal com ACNUR
 Aotearoa New Zealand for UNHCR



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Fundación "la Caixa's" commitment enhance refugee mothers and children lives in Ethiopia

For over 20 years, **Fundación "la Caixa"** has partnered with UNHCR and España con ACNUR to enhance the lives of refugees in Ethiopia, where its MOM project addresses malnutrition and supports tailored care for children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. In 2024, the project resulted in a remarkable 90% rate of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months in Gambella's refugee camps, surpassing UNHCR's target of 75%. By employing innovative methodologies, the Foundation has contributed to research on malnutrition. They also contributed \$1,039,387 (€950,000) to support primary and emergency health care in Ethiopia and provide nutrition services to refugee families.

The Foundation's support remains significant considering the droughts and conflict that have affected forcibly displaced people in the country in the last few years.

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Published by UNHCR
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