

# Africa

## FOREWORD

With the continuing deterioration of the global humanitarian situation, the Africa region continues to be significantly affected as existing conflicts go without resolution and new ones emerge.

The continent still hosts the largest number of displaced people worldwide.

The concerning cross-border displacement trends of 2018 are likely to continue—and even deteriorate—in 2019, mainly triggered by conflict and election-related tension in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), violence in the Central African Republic (CAR), conflict and food insecurity in Somalia and South Sudan, and human rights violations across the region. Since October 2017, the Africa region has also seen a deepening of the crisis in the north-west and south-west regions of Cameroon. Over 430,000 people have been internally displaced, and over 30,000 Cameroonian refugees fled into Nigeria between September and November 2018.

Despite these concerning challenges, Africa continues to have a historic tradition of welcoming, protecting and assisting the forcibly displaced. It has developed regional frameworks, including the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention), which have inspired collective action, cooperation and solidarity to address forced displacement. In the face of adversity, African countries are showing how to do things differently, with remarkable examples of States pursuing policies fostering refugee inclusion and self-reliance. These governments are to

*The majority of Cameroonians seeking asylum in south-eastern Nigeria are women and children. Most are sheltering in rooms with up to 20 people and no privacy.*

be applauded for demonstrating strong leadership in adopting solid protection and response frameworks, with eight countries and one regional situation applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

While UNHCR applauds such progressive developments, inclusive policies for refugees have to go hand-in-hand with additional international support for host countries and communities. Collectively, the international community, States, and humanitarian and development actors need to operationalize solidarity, responsibility and burden-sharing as agreed in the 2016 New York Declaration and as foreseen in the global compact on refugees. African countries—with host populations at the front line—are doing their part and UNHCR, donors and all partners must support them.

In a region confronted by record levels of displacement, and with the need for humanitarian aid exceeding available funding, a “new way of working” is not a choice but a necessity. The “whole-of-society” comprehensive refugee response

approach recognizes that humanitarian action needs to be supported by targeted development responses to manage large-scale refugee situations. With the continuing gap between needs and available resources, the Africa region will be forced to make difficult decisions about priorities in 2019, primarily focusing on the provision of lifesaving activities. However, continued efforts are also made to invest in activities that will lead to solutions, particularly in the resolution of long-standing protracted situations.

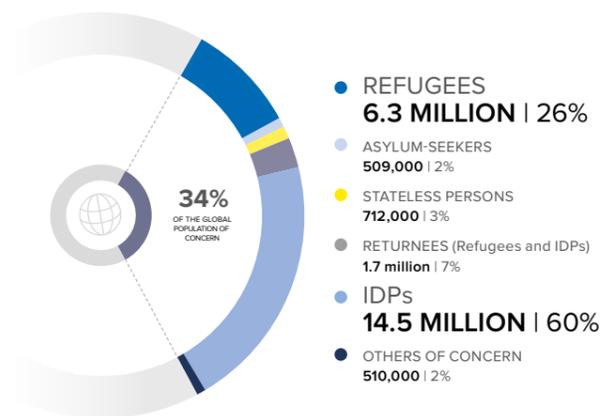
UNHCR’s action in Africa in 2019 will be guided by the Global Strategic Priorities and the five core areas of focus of UNHCR’s 2017-2021 Strategic Directions. Additionally, UNHCR will continue to prioritize education as means for lasting solutions and future regional development.

UNHCR is also cognizant of its role in combating sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as fraud and corruption, which have surfaced in the past year, and will remain vigilant and transparent in its responses.

**Valentin Tapsoba**

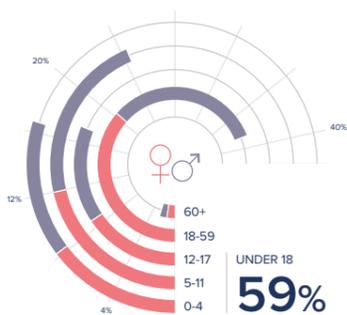
Director of UNHCR’s Regional Bureau for Africa

**24.2 MILLION**  
PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN AFRICA



Official population figures as of January 2018

**AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN**  
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



**MALI SITUATION**

**140,000 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger  
**30,000 REFUGEES** were displaced in 2018 alone  
**61,400 IDPs**  
**67,400 RETURNEES**



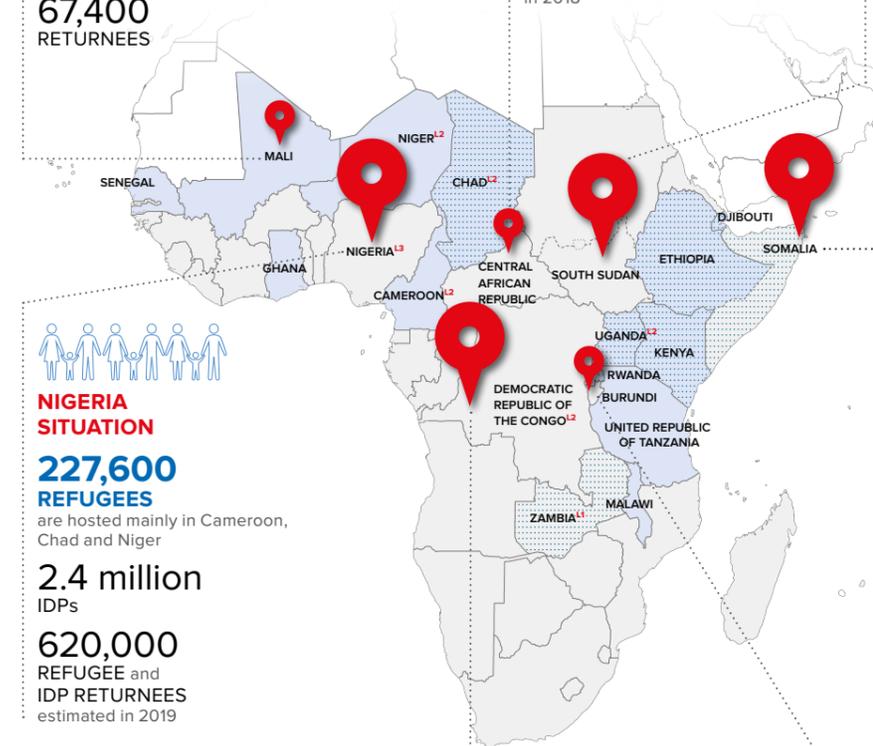
**THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION**

**572,000 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo  
**614,000 IDPs**  
**13,190 RETURNEES** in 2018



**SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION**

**2.5 million REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda  
**63%** are children  
**84,000 REFUGEES** were displaced in the first half of 2018 alone  
**1.8 million IDPs**



**NIGERIA SITUATION**

**227,600 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in Cameroon, Chad and Niger  
**2.4 million IDPs**  
**620,000 REFUGEE and IDP RETURNEES** estimated in 2019



**SOMALIA SITUATION**

**820,000 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen  
**2.65 million IDPs**  
**120,000 RETURNEES** since 2014

**SITUATIONS**

- <1.5 million People of concern
  - 1.5 > 3 million People of concern
  - > 3 million People of concern
  - CRRF countries
  - MYMP countries
- L1, L2, L3 Level of emergencies



**THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION**

**811,300 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in Angola, Burundi, Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia  
**120,000 REFUGEES** were displaced in the first half of 2018 alone  
**4.5 million IDPs**



**BURUNDI SITUATION**

**400,000 REFUGEES** are hosted mainly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania  
**178,000 IDPs**  
**45,000 RETURNEES** from the United Republic of Tanzania since 2017

Population figures for the situations on this map are the most up-to-date in 2018

## MAJOR SITUATIONS

Sub-Saharan Africa hosts the largest number of people of concern to UNHCR in the world. Around a quarter of the world's refugees can be found here. There were an estimated 24.2 million people of concern in the region at the beginning of 2018, including 6.3 million refugees and 14.5 million IDPs. By mid-2018, those numbers had risen again, with some 170,000 new refugees and more than 2 million new IDPs—mainly from the CAR, the DRC, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan.

In 2019–2020, seven major displacement situations—Burundi, the CAR, the DRC, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan—will remain operational priorities. In order to respond to the urgency and operational needs of these crises, UNHCR activated Level 2 emergency declarations for several countries affected by the displacement situations in Cameroon, the CAR, the DRC, and Nigeria.

Four situations have UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinators and one, Somalia, has a Special Envoy dedicated to ensuring a strong overarching vision and coherent engagement across the region in the pursuit of protection and solutions for IDPs and refugees. Regional refugee responses for the situations in Burundi, the DRC, Nigeria and South Sudan are increasingly integrating a solutions approach by building self-reliance and resilience.

**120,000**

Burundian refugees are expected to return from neighbouring countries in 2019.

Ensure access to asylum for those still leaving Burundi is one of the priorities of the RRRP for the Burundi situation.



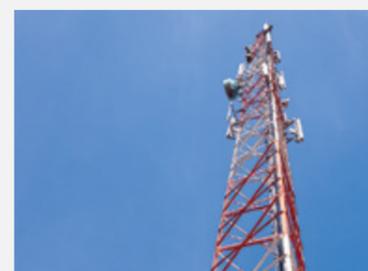
### Burundi situation



In addition to more than 178,000 IDPs inside Burundi as estimated by IOM, almost 400,000 Burundian refugees who fled to the DRC (46,500), Rwanda (68,310), Uganda (42,660), and the United Republic of Tanzania (232,700), following the 2015 political crisis remain in desperate need of protection and humanitarian assistance. While the general security situation in Burundi has improved, political tensions and significant human rights concerns persist, with continued displacement in and outside the country. Since 2017, more than 45,000 Burundian refugees have been assisted to return voluntarily from the United Republic of Tanzania. Some 120,000 more from neighbouring countries are expected to return in 2019. While UNHCR is not promoting returns to Burundi at this time, it will continue working with the Government of Burundi and host countries to assist voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity for those who have made a free and informed choice to do so.

In line with the operational priorities of the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Burundi situation, UNHCR and partners will continue to ensure Burundian asylum-seekers and refugees enjoy unhindered access to asylum and favourable protection environments. In parallel, UNHCR will advocate their progressive inclusion into national services to help them transition towards self-reliance and resilience, as per the global compact on refugees and the CRRF approach.

© UNHCR/John Winters



Tower being put up in Nyarugusu camp to provide connectivity.

© UNHCR/John Winters



Refugees learn the importance of connectivity through access to information and internet.

#### Going beyond traditional engagement approaches

UNHCR's Connectivity for Refugees initiative has been supporting innovative approaches to bringing connectivity to Burundian refugee communities in Nyarugusu camp, in north-western Tanzania. The Office has developed a new partnership approach with mobile network operators that utilises the commercial viability of the refugee markets, rather than a humanitarian contract, to stimulate investment. In 2017, Vodacom established a 3G tower in Nyarugusu camp providing coverage for both refugees and the host population. Other operators leveraged their investment to provide coverage across other networks. A few months later, better coverage correlated with a significant increase in phone ownership, subscription rates, data usage and mobile money transactions. A year later, with the business case proven, the expansion and investment continues. Additional towers are being established in Mtendeli and Nduta camps, bringing the advantages of connectivity to countless more.



### Central African Republic situation



Widespread violence and clashes between rival armed groups in 2018, as well as an increase in reprisals targeting civilians, caused the humanitarian situation in the CAR to deteriorate further. Insecurity, restricted access and limited resources compounded the difficulties of mounting an effective humanitarian response. Nearly 1.3 million people have now fled their homes, including some 614,000 IDPs and more than 572,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, including Cameroon (261,200), Chad (98,700), Congo (31,700), the DRC (176,300) and other countries (4,000). This is the highest recorded level of displacement since the conflict began in 2013.

While UNHCR predicts the overall number of IDPs will continue to decrease in 2019, the large-scale return of refugees is not expected, as most belong to minorities who remain fearful for their safety if they return. Despite this situation, some areas are sufficiently secure to accommodate IDPs returning to their areas of origin and refugees returning spontaneously or benefiting from repatriation facilitated by UNHCR from countries of asylum. An estimated 13,190 refugees spontaneously returned in 2018, including more than 6,000 Central Africans from Chad and Cameroon. Since the beginning of 2018, approximately 12% of the IDP population has returned home.

In 2019, UNHCR will focus on implementing lifesaving protection and assistance activities, including the distribution of core relief items to people recently internally displaced. In addition, the

**12%** of the IDP population in the CAR has returned home since the beginning of 2018.

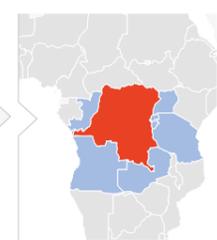
The World Bank is providing **\$274 million** for four projects in Cameroon to assist refugees and host communities.

Office and its partners will continue to implement a combination of protection response programmes that target new Central African refugee arrivals in neighbouring countries, while striving to strengthen their resilience. It will explore and facilitate voluntary return as an option when return is considered safe, and seek

to sustain reintegration programmes for returnee IDPs and refugees in the CAR. In Cameroon, the World Bank is providing \$274 million for four projects to assist refugees and host communities with access to health care, education, and social and economic infrastructure.

### The Democratic Republic of the Congo situation

UNHCR will continue to implement durable solutions in line with the RRRP for the DRC situation.



In 2018, the humanitarian crisis in the DRC worsened, as conflict erupted and degenerated in Ituri Province and the humanitarian situation deteriorated in North

Kivu. Internal displacement rates are high, and large numbers of Congolese are refugees in neighbouring countries. The security situation in several other regions is volatile. Violence between armed groups continues to affect parts of the Kasai region, North and South Kivu, and Tanganyika Provinces.

In the first half of 2018, an estimated 120,000 Congolese fled to neighbouring

countries, including 96,170 to Uganda mainly from the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces. At the same time, new arrivals were registered in Burundi (11,650), Kenya (3,880), Malawi (1,900), the United Republic of Tanzania (1,770), Zambia (4,475), and other countries in Africa. This brought the number of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC in Africa to 811,300 including 36,000 in Angola, 72,500 in Burundi, 15,600 in Congo, 81,700 in Rwanda, 104,500 in South Africa, 317,000 in Uganda, 84,000 in the United Republic of Tanzania, 42,500 in Zambia and 57,200 in other countries. According to the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, there are some 4.5 million IDPs in the DRC and prospects for their return are bleak at present.



#### Returning Congolese find homes in ruins, livelihoods destroyed

It is hard to believe the town of Tchomia in Ituri Province, from where many boarded overcrowded and rickety fishing boats and canoes and crossed the lake to Uganda, was deserted a few months ago. Since April, an estimated 150,000 Congolese forced to flee because of ethnic violence have returned to Ituri Province. However, they have been greeted by dire conditions on their return.



**"They burnt our house. They burnt everything. I had a field where I used to grow vegetables. They burnt that too,"** says Rith.



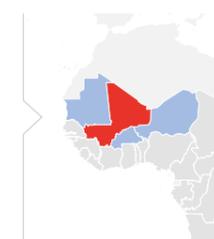
Rith fled the town of Langu in January with her three children. She recently returned to the Djugu territory but has not been able to return home.

© UNHCR/Nadine Meeuw

The internal displacement of Congolese, together with refugee outflows, is expected to continue in 2019. The security situation is anticipated to remain critical as the presidential elections scheduled for December 2018 may result in political unrest thus exacerbating the already fragile security situation.

Within the framework of the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the DRC situation, UNHCR and partners will continue to implement durable solutions and provide protection for refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs. UNHCR will seek to foster joint humanitarian and development programming initiatives in countries of asylum to ensure that sustainable opportunities are provided to refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities.

### Mali situation



Insecurity in northern and central Mali is destabilizing local communities, jeopardizing the protection of civilians and preventing forcibly displaced people from

returning to their homes. The situation has created an estimated IDP population of 61,400. Around 140,000 Malian refugees live as refugees in Burkina Faso (24,400), Mauritania (57,100), and Niger (58,500). In 2018, approximately 30,000 Malians became refugees, including 11,500 who fled to Niger. At the same time, insecurity in Burkina Faso also led to the internal displacement of approximately 15,000 citizens of Burkina Faso, as well as the flight of more than 7,000 to Mali.

As governments in the region seek to safeguard national security, UNHCR is increasing its efforts to work with

them to secure asylum space and search for solutions. There were around 67,400 refugee returns registered by the Mali Government as of mid-2018.

In 2019, UNHCR will maintain its protection programmes in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. These programmes include protection monitoring, ensuring access to vital social services, and providing shelter and core relief items. The Office will also invest in refugee livelihood programmes to improve their social adaptation and economic integration in the short and medium term. Given the ongoing instability and movement through Mali, a regional European Union Trust Fund project seeks to strengthen the resilience of displaced populations in northern Mali and support peaceful coexistence between communities. The project started roll-out in 2018 and will continue in 2019.

### Nigeria situation



Nigeria is one of the most complex displacement situations on the continent. The Boko Haram insurgency has affected some 7.1 million people across four countries

around the Lake Chad basin. There are 227,600 Nigerian refugees, mostly in Cameroon (97,800), Chad (11,000), along with Niger (118,800). There are also 2.4 million IDPs, including 1.9 million in Nigeria as well as in the border areas of Cameroon (238,000), Chad (127,900), and Niger (104,000) also affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.

While spontaneous returns of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon, Chad and Niger are ongoing, UNHCR and partners continue to advocate that the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria enable refugees to make informed decisions—ensuring

Insecurity in Burkina Faso also led to the internal displacement of approximately

**15,000** citizens, and the flight of more than **7,000** to Mali.

Through the RRRP for the Nigeria situation, UNHCR will provide humanitarian assistance and support local integration of refugees who want to stay.



returns take place voluntarily and sustainably, in line with the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Nigeria situation. Both governments and UNHCR also signed a tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation in March 2017, which provides the legal framework for cooperation on returns.

UNHCR will support the return and reintegration of **620,000** refugees and IDPs in northern Nigeria, should the situation improve.

In 2019, UNHCR will support the Nigerian Government with the return and reintegration of 620,000 refugees and IDPs in northern Nigeria, provided the situation improves. Recent developments have triggered increased displacement in Nigeria's Middle Belt region—the region stretching across central Nigeria—due to the increasingly violent conflict between herders and farmers. This emerging conflict is exacerbating the already dire Lake Chad humanitarian crisis.

### Somalia situation



Somalia remains one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world, with more than 2.65 million IDPs and some 820,000 Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen as of

mid-2018. The majority of these refugees are in Djibouti (12,000), Eritrea (2,000), Ethiopia (257,000), Kenya (256,000), Uganda (37,000), and Yemen (257,000). While food security has improved significantly in most parts of the country, IDPs continue to face food shortages. Since the beginning of the assisted spontaneous returns programme in December 2014, more than 120,000 refugees have returned to Somalia. The programme involves UNHCR

Coordinated through the RRRP, the South Sudanese refugee crisis remains the fastest growing and largest refugee situation on the African continent.



and partners helping returning refugees with documentation, transportation and financial support in Yemen to facilitate the journey, as well as return and reintegration assistance upon arrival in Somalia. Insecurity and lack of humanitarian access make it difficult to implement the programme.

In 2019, UNHCR will continue working with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Government of Somalia and neighbouring countries to implement the commitments of the “Nairobi Declaration on durable solutions for Somali refugees and reintegration of returnees in Somalia” and its accompanying Plan of Action. This is being carried forward through the development and implementation of a regional CRRF, which is being applied to address the situation both in Somalia and the sub-region.

### South Sudan situation



South Sudan's ongoing conflict has created the most significant displacement crisis in Africa. There are around 2.5 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring

countries, including the CAR (2,500), the DRC (93,500), Ethiopia (447,000), Kenya (114,600), Sudan (768,800), and Uganda (1,066,000). There are also more than 1.8 million IDPs in the country. Compounded by a general state of lawlessness and severe food shortages, population movements across borders continue with 84,000 South Sudanese refugees arriving in neighbouring countries during the first half of 2018 alone.

The emergency response, coordinated through a Regional Refugee Response Plan has grown exponentially in the recent years. South Sudan's neighbouring countries have generously opened their borders, providing asylum and assistance to refugees. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda have committed to implementing the CRRF in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees. The DRC and Sudan have started implementing out-of-camp policies aligned with the CRRF approach, supporting self-reliance and social cohesion among hosting communities. However, limited funding is challenging UNHCR's capacity to uphold its commitments under the global compact on refugees and the CRRF. Due to funding shortages in 2018, some operations—particularly in Uganda—were working under austerity measures which affected education, health and basic preparedness measures for outbreaks of diseases, such as Ebola.

In 2019, UNHCR will continue to focus on empowering South Sudanese refugees in Uganda—who receive land from the Government upon arrival—by providing them with income-generating opportunities. As 63% of South Sudanese refugees across the region are children, child protection is among the priorities for 2019. The success of the peace agreement signed between the South Sudan Government and the opposition on 12 September 2018 will determine much of UNHCR's response and operations in 2019.

## REGIONAL STRATEGY

The humanitarian needs of people of concern in the Africa region are enormous and, as the economic and political situation in several countries remains fragile, that is likely to remain the case in 2019. The Office will continue to strengthen protection, provide assistance and seek solutions for refugees and other people of concern, in line with its Global Strategic Priorities. With the specific opportunities and challenges of the Africa region in mind, UNHCR has identified the following priorities for its work in 2019.

### Meeting basic needs

With so many emergency situations in the region, providing essential services and assistance—particularly adequate standards of shelter, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene—remains UNHCR's priority. Providing such services also helps mitigate protection risks and prevents negative coping mechanisms among refugees and returnee populations.

In line with the spirit of the global compact on refugees and the CRRF, UNHCR will also strive to strengthen partnerships with development actors and progressively support local government actors to integrate displaced populations as beneficiaries of national services and plans.

In addition to providing essential services, the Office will continue to empower refugees and other people of concern by offering cash-based assistance, improving their access to education, livelihoods skills training and support, and advocating their access to work permits and inclusion in national systems.

**63%** of South Sudanese refugees across the region are children.

### Favourable protection environment

UNHCR will continue supporting host governments as they implement the commitments made at the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees. National efforts will be coupled with stronger partnerships at regional and sub-regional levels.

2019 marks the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the 2009 Kampala Convention.

Given the African Union's contribution to developing the global compact, this important partnership will have particular relevance in 2019 as it has been declared the African Union's "Year of refugees, returnees and IDPs". As 2019 also marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, as well as the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the 2009 Kampala Convention, it presents an ideal moment to advocate the needs of people of concern.

UNHCR will continue collaborating with the IGAD on the regional application of the CRRF. The IGAD Member States, through the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan, will continue to pursue a comprehensive regional approach, which is crafting harmonized asylum policies for refugees in the region, supporting access to public services and facilitating integration into national development plans and systems. It is also promoting "out-of-camp" approaches to refugee management, including actions that enable refugees' economic participation, self-reliance and the right to work, as well as creating an environment conducive to voluntary return. UNHCR will look to replicate this exemplary regional approach in other sub-regions when the global compact on refugees has been adopted.

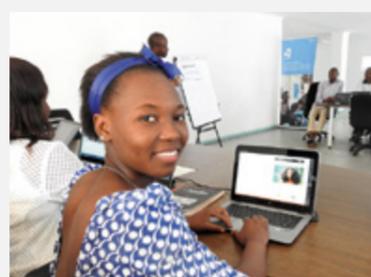


### Refugees learn to code a new future in Malawi

Remy Gakwaya fled his native Burundi at 15 years old after his parents were killed in ethnic clashes. He made it to Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi in 2008. Taken with computer programming, in 2016, Remy founded TakeNoLab, a community organization that allows him to share his love of computer languages with young refugees in the camp. Ten years later, he is now leading the charge for technology and education for refugees.

In a joint pilot with UNHCR, Microsoft 4Afrika provided Wi-Fi connectivity throughout the settlement with the support of local internet service providers for 12 months. One thousand smartphones, 40 laptops and 10 tablets were also provided to help students get a step closer to unlocking their full potential.

"It is inspiring to see something that I create myself. Here in the refugee camp you are not free to do anything. We aren't able to work outside of the camp. However, if you do programming, you can do it from anywhere in the world," says Remi, now 23.



Henriette Kiwele, 21, works on her app at the AppFactory in Dzeleka refugee camp, Malawi. Henriette and her sisters fled violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2013.



### Mixed movements

The protection and humanitarian challenges that mixed movements present within Africa are persistent and complex. There are three main migration routes used by refugees and migrants in the region: the north-west route converging on the central Mediterranean Sea and crossing into Europe mainly through Libya, the north-east route transiting Somalia or Djibouti across the Red Sea and converging in war-torn Yemen into the Gulf States, and the southern route into South Africa (see the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights* and the *Europe* regional summary).

UNHCR is also strengthening its collaboration with the African Union and the European Union on mixed movements in the region through a joint task force on migration.

In 2019, UNHCR will continue negotiation efforts to establish additional Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETM) following their success in Niger. The ETM has become a concrete mechanism for securing the protection of people of concern in mixed movements and a means of galvanizing burden and responsibility-sharing, which makes it worthy of replication in other countries. In less than a year, the ETM has secured the lives of some 1,540 people evacuated from Libya to Niger. Almost 500 people have already departed for resettlement, and another 400 have been accepted for resettlement and are awaiting departure before the end of 2018.

### Durable solutions and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

UNHCR is pursuing a strategic, innovative comprehensive solutions approach to identify appropriate solutions for refugees in the Africa region at the earliest opportunity and in partnership with a wide range of humanitarian and development actors. The region is one of the standard bearers in the implementation of the New York Declaration and the CRRF, and in advancing the "whole-of-society" approach to refugee responses.

The CRRF is being applied in eight countries—Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, and Zambia—and includes a regional approach, under the auspices of IGAD, for the Somali refugee situation. UNHCR is gearing up to support the implementation of the forthcoming global compact on refugees in these countries and others in the region, with the support of the African Union and the active collaboration of relevant regional economic communities.

Furthermore, 13 countries—Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania—are implementing multi-year, multi-partner (MYMP) strategies. This is a progressive approach to protection and solutions that applies a longer-term vision to helping people of concern and their hosts, putting them at the centre of planning and priority setting in the areas they live, and providing support to national systems, institutions and civil society. These MYMP operations are currently translating their strategies into

1,540 people were evacuated from Libya to Niger through the ETM in less than a year.

their 2019 operational plans. Due to their focus on improving long-term planning for solutions and protection by working more concertedly with partners, these strategies serve as a vehicle for the application of the CRRF. In 2019, UNHCR will continue the full institutionalization of the MYMP approach. This commitment aligns with broader agency efforts to revise UNHCR's results-based management system for 2022. Three MYMP countries—Ghana, Kenya and Malawi—form part of the Solutions Capital, a donor pact proposed by UNHCR to enable operations to fully implement their protection and solution strategies (see as well the chapters on *Strengthening the collective response* and *UNHCR's 2019 financial requirements*).

UNHCR will continue to advocate the local integration of refugees in 2019, particularly for those who have strong family links to the country of asylum, such as through marriage to nationals. Alternative solutions have also been increasingly integrated within UNHCR responses. The Office and its partners are working with host

governments to provide protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees of the Burundi, DRC, Nigeria and South Sudan situations, building their self-reliance and resilience.

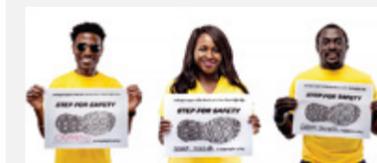
The Office is encouraging States to include refugees in socioeconomic activities, helping them integrate into host communities. Providing legal residency to people of concern to facilitate their access to alternative solutions is increasingly being used as a way to address protracted displacement situations. For example, former Rwandan refugees have benefitted from this approach in some countries of asylum.

The resettlement places for refugees in Africa continued to decline in 2018. UNHCR will therefore explore the region's potential for complementary pathways to legal third country admissions, in particular among African States. This will require the elaboration of a responsibility-sharing strategy that will specifically address this point.

**13** countries across the African region are implementing MYMP strategies  
**3** MYMP countries form part of the Solutions Capital.



### Step for Safety



UNHCR Africa LuQuLuQu supporters, Octopizzo (rap artist) Mercy Masika (gospel singer) and Collins Injera (Kenyan international rugby player) participated in the Step for Safety walk held in Nairobi, Kenya on 23 September 2018 alongside 1,400 participants.



UNHCR's private sector partnerships continue to grow in Africa. As part of the first anniversary of UNHCR's LuQuLuQu movement, corporate supporters showed their solidarity with the campaign by joining its first offline activity—a public walk in support of families forced to flee in Africa called 'Step for Safety'. The walk drew attention to the South Sudan emergency situation and called for pan-African solidarity to take care of forcibly-displaced people on the continent in the spirit of the LuQuLuQu campaign. Corporate partners, including EcoBank, Healthy U Ltd, Seneca Securities and Capital FM radio offered in-kind support and sponsored employees' participation in the 10km walk. In 2019, Step for Safety will be organized again with the support of corporate partners in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. Additionally, in 2019, UNHCR's private sector outreach in Africa will encourage networks of business women, corporate partners and philanthropic forums to amplify support and awareness for refugee responses in the region.

### Humanitarian – development nexus

Refugees' ever-increasing needs require responses that stretch beyond humanitarian action. Humanitarian support must be linked with development activities, and UNHCR advocates the substantive engagement of development actors in refugee situations through strengthened partnerships. It will continue to involve strong development actors like the European Union's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (known as DEVCO), and financial institutions such as the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank in the search for solutions.

UNHCR's partnership with the World Bank Group in Africa on a joint humanitarian and development approach to forced displacement yielded its first tangible results in 2018 when the Bank approved \$2 billion of International Development Association assistance. In 2019, implementation of the first projects will be focused on helping refugees and host communities in low-income countries with greater access to health care, education, social protection, livelihoods and infrastructure in Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Niger and Uganda. Project proposals submitted by a second group of countries will be considered by the World Bank in late 2018, in the hope of implementing the projects in 2019-2020.



### Communication for refugees by refugees

In Malawi, UNHCR has not only been investing in connectivity and high-tech partnerships but also listening to communities and supporting them as they decide how they want to communicate. Supported by the first UNHCR Innovation Fund, teams in Dzaleka camp helped ex-journalists, media-savvy refugees and host community members in setting up a community radio station. The station broadcasts to all in the camp, having worked with the Malawi Government to be granted an FM broadcasting licence. This more traditional channel is proving to be one of the most popular ways to learn about what is happening in Dzaleka and to stay up-to-date on current affairs and other social issues. The team has also been leveraging connectivity to broadcast to all corners of the earth and build a following through social media. Yetu FM is becoming one of the most trusted sources of information in Dzaleka.



Refugee leading the community radio station.



## CONSTRAINTS

Insecurity, a lack of humanitarian access and food shortages, exacerbated by political instability, climate change and insufficient funding are the most significant constraints facing UNHCR's operations in Africa in 2019. Elections in the DRC have the potential to generate further displacement. Continued insecurity in Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, and South Sudan hampers the ability of UNHCR and its partners' to deliver humanitarian assistance.

Drought and floods caused or exacerbated by climate change threaten the food security of displaced people and their host communities across sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2018 alone, flooding in Somalia's central and southern regions affected more than 1 million people. Severe food shortages affected 1.2 million people in South Sudan and many more in the Lake Chad Basin and north-eastern Nigeria. Food insecurity across the region is aggravated by cuts to food rations, affecting more than 2.4 million people as of mid-2018, and is expected to continue in 2019.

While the region has largely kept its borders open and welcomed refugees, the trend towards shrinking asylum space by governments seeking to safeguard national security is expected to continue. UNHCR will support national governments as they increase their refugee screening capacity and registration.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Budget

- **\$2.7 billion**, accounting for **31%** of UNHCR's overall budget.
- **-5%** compared to 2018 current budget mainly due to the anticipated return of IDPs to their areas of origin, the arrival of fewer South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, as well as to lower planning figures for people of concern in Chad and Niger.

### Regional budget breakdown per pillar

- **84%** of the Africa budget is allocated to Pillar 1 (refugee programmes).
- 8% to Pillar 4 (IDP projects).
- 7% to Pillar 3 (reintegration projects).
- 1% to Pillar 2 (stateless programmes).

### Sub-regional needs

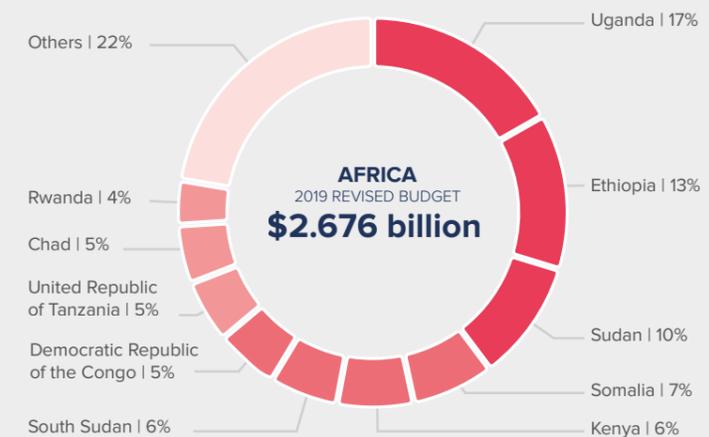
- **65%** of the regional budget (\$1.7 billion) is allocated to the East and Horn of Africa

sub-region with main needs related to the Somalia and South Sudan situations.

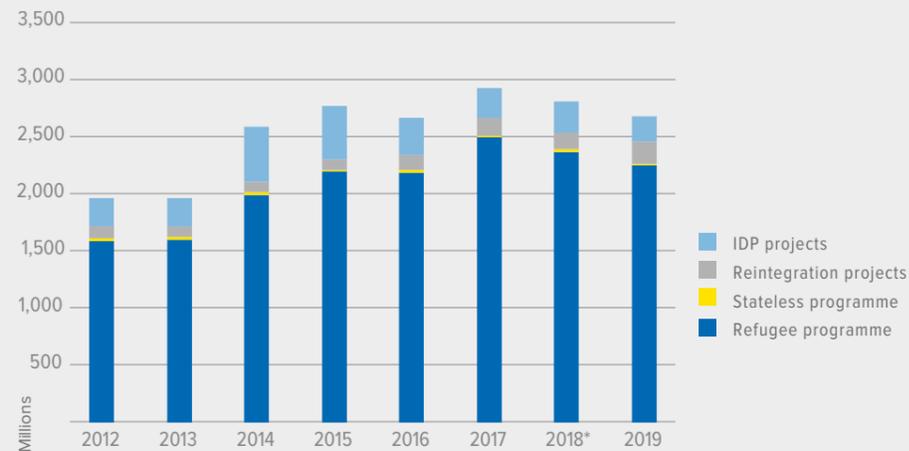
- 21% of the regional budget (\$561 million) is planned for the Central Africa and the Great Lakes sub-region mainly to cater for the needs of the Burundi, the CAR and the DRC situations.
- 9% of the regional budget (\$251 million) is allocated to the West Africa sub-region including to cover the needs related to the Mali and Nigeria situations.
- 5% of the regional budget is allocated to respond to the needs in the Southern Africa sub-region.

### Major rights groups

- **50%** of the regional budget (\$1.3 billion) is planned to cover the basic needs and essential services of people of concern and to deliver lifesaving assistance.
- 20% of the Africa budget is dedicated to durable solutions (\$210 million) and community empowerment and self-reliance (\$308 million).



### BUDGETS FOR AFRICA 2012-2019 | USD millions



\* As of 30 June 2018

### AFRICA 2019 BUDGET BY RIGHTS GROUP | USD millions



### BUDGETS FOR AFRICA | USD

OPERATION	ALL PILLARS	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
	2018 Current budget (as of 30 June 2018)	2019 Refugee programmes	2019 Stateless programmes	2019 Reintegration projects	2019 IDP projects	
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES</b>						
Burundi	30,924,595	28,825,982	12,017	-	2,086,596	30,924,595
Cameroon	86,727,806	77,343,297	478,282	-	4,470,004	82,291,583
Central African Republic	41,269,421	8,685,060	-	14,202,915	19,712,025	42,600,001
Congo	23,474,168	23,015,437	1,250,599	-	2,158,222	26,424,258
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	200,978,901	100,478,820	1,056,962	2,342,300	36,672,397	140,550,479
Rwanda	98,776,039	97,024,713	-	2,650,000	-	99,674,713
United Republic of Tanzania	125,862,064	136,888,223	-	2,182,815	-	139,071,038
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>608,012,994</b>	<b>472,261,532</b>	<b>2,797,860</b>	<b>21,378,030</b>	<b>65,099,245</b>	<b>561,536,667</b>
<b>EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA</b>						
Chad	148,984,744	123,727,254	1,054,253	2,425,000	3,177,506	130,384,013
Djibouti	26,730,931	16,925,148	-	-	-	16,925,148
Eritrea	4,788,197	3,943,202	-	-	-	3,943,202
Ethiopia	327,804,676	341,494,170	-	-	5,015,689	346,509,859
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	4,162,503	4,300,000	-	-	-	4,300,000
Kenya	191,063,372	169,562,836	555,990	-	-	170,118,825
Kenya Regional Support Hub	7,933,251	7,946,358	-	-	-	7,946,358
Somalia	186,384,275	34,113,313	-	112,636,247	36,394,302	183,143,862
South Sudan	155,287,323	119,752,839	1,156,964	-	31,273,540	152,183,344
Sudan	255,898,799	221,517,240	2,820,954	21,949,236	22,442,193	268,729,623
Uganda	470,580,499	448,628,121	200,000	-	-	448,828,121
Regional activities	6,899,403	7,392,462	-	-	-	7,392,462
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,786,517,971</b>	<b>1,499,302,942</b>	<b>5,788,161</b>	<b>137,010,483</b>	<b>98,303,230</b>	<b>1,740,404,816</b>
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	30,322,416	28,998,774	-	-	-	28,998,774
Malawi	17,501,336	16,196,964	-	-	-	16,196,964
Mozambique	5,946,214	6,830,197	117,973	-	-	6,948,171
South Africa Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	30,447,291	29,556,709	1,110,311	-	-	30,667,020
Zambia	32,279,067	32,118,798	-	-	-	32,118,798
Zimbabwe	7,817,850	7,745,481	260,006	-	-	8,005,487
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>124,314,175</b>	<b>121,446,924</b>	<b>1,488,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,935,214</b>
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>						
Burkina Faso	24,650,996	26,857,898	436,361	-	-	27,294,259
Côte d'Ivoire	16,300,001	3,279,672	9,431,205	3,088,491	-	15,799,369
Ghana	8,085,878	7,158,992	-	-	-	7,158,992
Liberia	11,580,063	11,041,618	-	-	-	11,041,618
Mali	20,841,507	8,282,250	-	8,049,999	1,100,000	17,432,250
Niger	92,783,815	54,376,369	916,541	-	9,769,824	65,062,734
Nigeria	80,400,000	7,127,369	-	27,086,020	38,271,611	72,485,000
Senegal Regional Office <sup>3</sup>	38,883,676	32,417,889	2,564,750	-	-	34,982,639
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>293,525,936</b>	<b>150,542,057</b>	<b>13,348,857</b>	<b>38,224,511</b>	<b>49,141,435</b>	<b>251,256,860</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,812,371,075</b>	<b>2,243,553,455</b>	<b>23,423,168</b>	<b>196,613,025</b>	<b>212,543,910</b>	<b>2,676,133,558</b>

<sup>1</sup> Coordinates activities in Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

<sup>2</sup> Botswana is reported under South Africa Regional Office as from 2018.

<sup>3</sup> Guinea is reported under Senegal Regional Office as from 2018 together with activities in Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Togo.