

# Africa

“ Despite development challenges and resource constraints, governments and communities in the region have continued to show exemplary solidarity in hosting forcibly displaced people. Ahead of the Global Refugee Forum, the region had embraced the Global Compact on Refugees through the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework for greater social and economic inclusion of refugees and other people of concern. ”

—Raouf Mazou, Former Director, Regional Bureau for Africa

*Refugee children from Cameroon sit with their belongings while their families wait to be relocated at the Agadom refugee settlement in Ogoja, Nigeria.*



In 2019, the number of uprooted people in sub-Saharan Africa reached record levels with 33.4 million people of concern to UNHCR—39% of the global total—including 6.3 million refugees—57% children—and 18.5 million IDPs.

Violent extremism, intra-communal clashes, food insecurity and climate change fueled displacement, with UNHCR working in major refugee and internal displacement situations across the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin—in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria—as well as in Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and South Sudan, among others.

At 2.2 million people, the single largest refugee population remained the South Sudanese, most of whom were hosted in Uganda. African countries largely maintained open-door asylum policies. Uganda remained the country hosting the most refugees in Africa, with large refugee populations also in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Kenya.

Alongside refugees, UNHCR also responded to the protection and assistance needs of millions of IDPs. The number of IDPs in West and Central Africa reached 5 million by the end of the year, an increase of 30% compared to 2018. In the DRC, 520,000 more Congolese were displaced for a total of 5.01 million IDPs at the end of 2019, the world's third largest internally displaced population. Other significant IDP populations included Somalis (2.65 million) and South Sudanese (1.67 million).

Stepping up and renewing its commitments to IDPs, UNHCR's updated IDP Policy included priority initiatives targeting Burkina Faso, the DRC, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan.

UNHCR provided protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, supported social cohesion programmes, led protection, shelter and CCCM clusters as part of inter-agency responses, and prioritized services for close to 13,000 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Overall cash assistance was scaled-up, with \$50.5 million distributed across the region in 2019, facilitating the socioeconomic inclusion of beneficiaries.

The Office worked with States and regional actors to strengthen asylum and refugee protection, including extensive work on a Sahel protection strategy. In South Africa, a UNHCR-initiated project was launched to address the backlog of around 150,000 individuals in the Government's refugee status determination appeal process. UNHCR's Biometric Identity Management System was rolled out in nine countries in West Africa, registering some 130,600 individuals. In line with the UNHCR data strategy, Data Identity Management and Analysis units were set up in the new bureaux.

With governments, UNHCR facilitated voluntary returns of refugees to Burundi (20,900), the CAR (12,400), Chad (300), Côte d'Ivoire (3,200), the DRC (17,000), Mali (3,770) and Somalia (6,200).

On local integration of refugees, out-of-camp arrangements and residence and work permits were pursued. Notably, the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau granted citizenship to more than 5,000 refugees. To eradicate statelessness, UNHCR facilitated birth registration and certificates, provided governments with technical support on removing gender discrimination from nationality laws and supported national action plans and high-level events advancing legal instruments. In Kenya, some 18,500 stateless persons will qualify for nationality under the citizenship law.

Though resettlement quotas decreased significantly, available places served as a lifeline for 24,248 refugees who departed for resettlement in 2019, and 878 refugees were evacuated from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Niger. An ETM was also established in Rwanda following the Government's offer to the African Union to host up to 30,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers; some 300 people were evacuated there by the end of 2019.

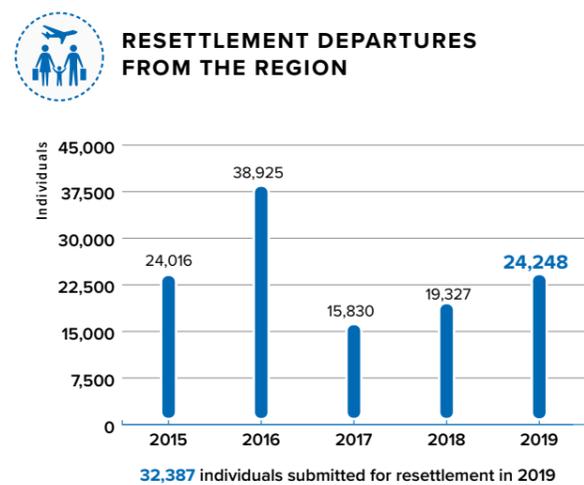
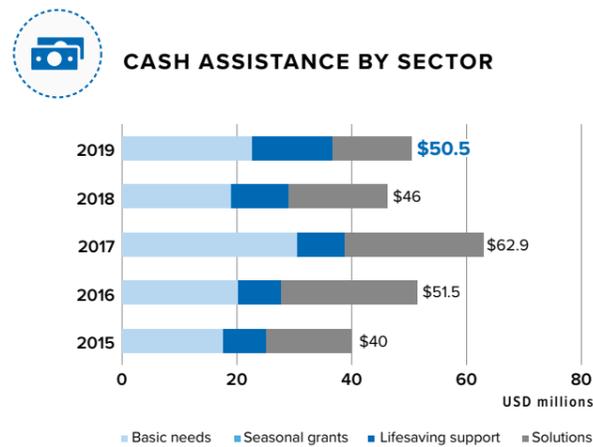
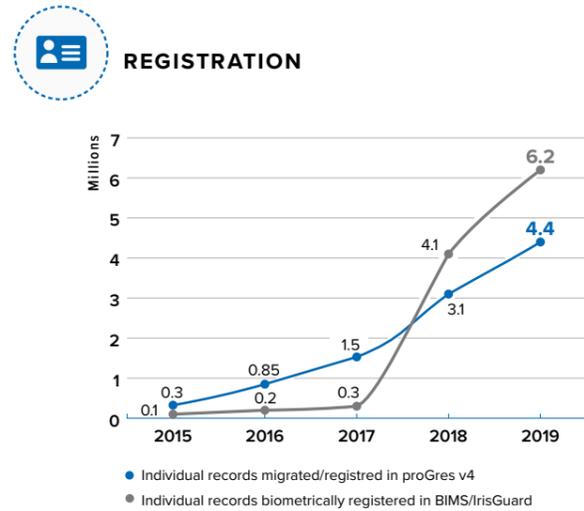
The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework was implemented in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR engaged governments and partners to increase the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees, expanded partnerships with development actors such as the World Bank, and worked with governments to build inclusive national education strategies. In Ethiopia,

refugees were granted greater freedom and access to local economies, while in Malawi they gained access to banking services stimulating micro-businesses. At the Global Refugee Forum hundreds of pledges were made towards greater burden- and responsibility-sharing and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Support Platform was launched.

Designed to improve oversight and management of operations, three new bureaux were established towards the end of the year as part of UNHCR's decentralization and regionalization process, in the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes, West and Central Africa, and Southern Africa regions. Across its operations, UNHCR maintained clear standards with respect to accountability, abuse of authority and power and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment.

The region's budget in 2019 was \$2.676 billion. Expenditure reached \$1.321 billion, meaning a funding gap of 51%. Underfunding obliged UNHCR to prioritize lifesaving activities, thereby limiting the range of self-reliance interventions that were implemented.

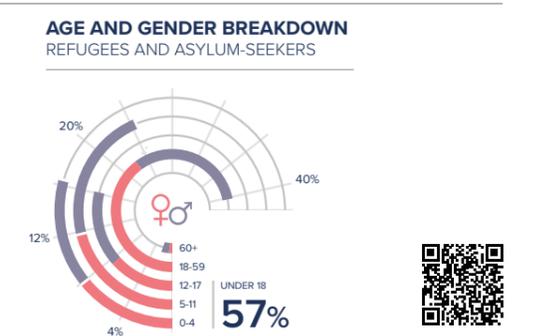
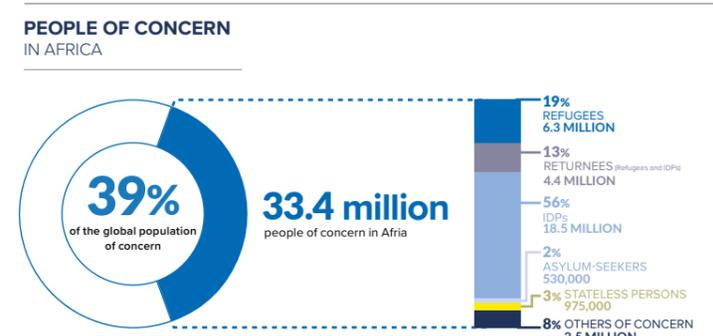
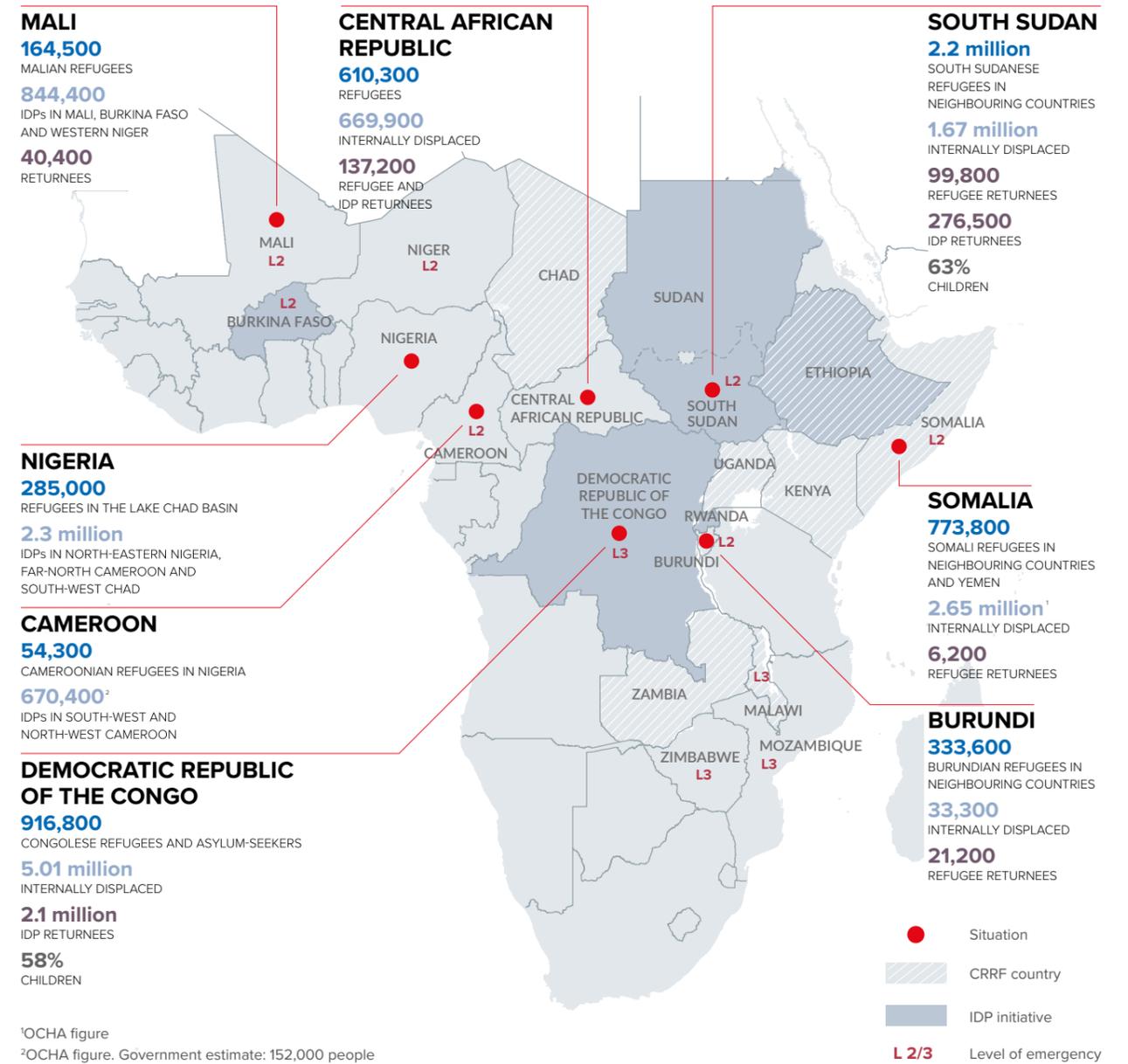
## ACHIEVEMENTS AND KEY RESULTS IN AFRICA



- 48,643** unaccompanied or separated children had a best interests assessment initiated or completed
- 12,993** SGBV incidents reported for which survivors received psychological and social counselling
- 590,011** households reached with core relief items  
**672,715** women received sanitary materials
- 89,036** live births attended by skilled personnel  
**0.38** under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 people a month)
- 18** litres of safe water available per person per day in refugee camps  
**49%** of assisted population had access to a household latrine
- 143,286** people of concern received emergency shelter  
**44%** of households lived in adequate dwellings
- 917,985** children enrolled in primary education  
**122,605** children enrolled in secondary education  
**6,368** people of concern received tertiary education scholarships
- 56,272** people of concern enrolled in vocational training
- 84,559** people of concern received voluntary repatriation cash grants

Across the continent, displacement—driven by conflict, inter-communal tensions, poverty, disease outbreaks, climate change and disasters—increased. However, despite rising numbers of people of concern—especially of internally displaced people—the continent's strong tradition of hospitality remained. States largely kept their borders open, and pledged extensively alongside many other actors at the Global Refugee Forum.

## MAJOR SITUATIONS OR OPERATIONS IN AFRICA IN 2019



# MAJOR SITUATIONS OR OPERATIONS IN AFRICA IN 2019 (continued)



## BURUNDI

The Burundi situation remained one of the least-funded refugee situations in the world, with over 333,600 Burundian refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda contending with inadequate shelter, lack of medicine and overcrowded classrooms.

The situation within Burundi remained complex. While overall insecurity decreased, reported human rights violations continued and over 11,000 new Burundian refugees sought asylum in neighbouring countries and beyond.

UNHCR and partners did not promote returns, however, 21,200 refugees made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily and UNHCR assisted with repatriation and reintegration support in Burundi, along with 19 partners through the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan.

In line with the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan, which brought together over 35 partners, UNHCR provided humanitarian assistance and protection for Burundian refugees in the four main countries of asylum.

### KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- 20,916** refugees assisted to voluntarily repatriate to Burundi
- 42,865** Burundian refugee children enrolled in primary school in the United Republic of Tanzania
- 3,626** Burundian refugee households received core relief items in the United Republic of Tanzania



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Despite insecurity throughout the year, relative calm in parts of the country and the signing of tripartite agreements in 2019 allowed UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary return of over 12,400 Central African Republic (CAR) refugees from Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and the DRC.

UNHCR also provided protection for over 600,000 CAR refugees in neighbouring countries and pursued solutions in collaboration with development actors and host governments.

In the CAR, UNHCR led the Protection, Shelter and CCCM Clusters in support of over 687,000 IDPs through the rehabilitation of health and educational facilities; assistance in securing documentation and birth registration; livelihoods training; and the distribution of agriculture kits and tools. Collaboration with local authorities and key humanitarian and development partners was strengthened to facilitate the return and reintegration of IDPs.

- 12,400** refugees assisted to voluntarily return to the CAR
- 12,592** IDP households received core relief items and shelter kits
- 52,296** CAR refugee children enrolled in primary and secondary education in Cameroon and Chad



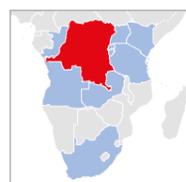
## CAMEROON

Against a backdrop of deteriorating security, UNHCR and partners supported the Government of Cameroon in providing protection and assistance to over 240,000 newly displaced IDPs in the south-western and north-western regions of Cameroon.

By the end of 2019, over 51,000 Cameroonian refugees had fled to border areas of South-East Nigeria. With support from the Government of Nigeria, UNHCR relocated 8,041 refugees to Benue, Cross River and Taraba States,

promoting an out-of-camp approach, and increasing its use of cash assistance to foster socioeconomic inclusion and strengthen the resilience of both Cameroonian refugees and host communities.

- 7,350** IDP households received core relief items in Cameroon
- 7,027** Cameroonian refugee children enrolled in primary and secondary education in Nigeria
- 6,057** Cameroonian refugees received shelter support in Nigeria



## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

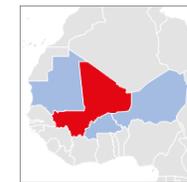
Although a peaceful transition of power followed the presidential elections in December 2018, the security and humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, mainly in the east, in what is one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in Africa. Approximately 1.67 million people were newly displaced in 2019, despite Government efforts to promote returns for refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs. Furthermore, Ebola and measles epidemics took more than 2,000 lives and 2,700 lives respectively.

As part of its humanitarian response, UNHCR provided shelter support; built schools, health centers and other community infrastructures; provided cash assistance; and responded to protection incidents. As part of the CCCM coordination strategy, UNHCR strengthened the capacity of site management personnel and Government actors to ensure the protection of IDPs and proper site management.

UNHCR also led advocacy efforts for the decongestion of the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique displacement site and the closure of the overcrowded General Hospital site in Bunia, Ituri Province. A new displacement site was opened in October 2019, where people were relocated to decongest other sites. UNHCR created and revitalized IDP committees to strengthen self-management in displacement sites.

In 2019, as part of the Regional Refugee Response Plan, UNHCR along with 57 partners provided critical protection and assistance to some 916,800 Congolese refugees in seven neighbouring countries as well as in the wider Southern Africa region.

- 61,000** IDPs benefitted from multi-purpose cash assistance
- 118,000** IDPs received core relief items
- 87,576** IDPs received shelter support



## MALI

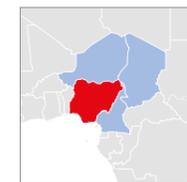
In the second half of 2019, rising insecurity triggered forced displacement in the Liptako-Gourma area, where Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger share common borders. Violent extremism was a key driver of this multifaceted crisis, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities such as weak governance, severe climate change, rapid demographic growth and scarce natural resources.

Despite these factors and a shrinking humanitarian space, UNHCR and its partners scaled up assistance to a growing population of concern, notably in

Burkina Faso. Seven clusters were activated, including the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters led by UNHCR. At the regional level and in coordination with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, UNHCR initiated the development of a Sahel protection strategy, to address sexual and gender-based violence and ensure continued access to education, while providing shelter assistance in an environmentally-conscious manner in a region particularly affected by climate change. This strategy was to be launched in January 2020.

### KEY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- 98,000** identity documents issued to displaced populations and hosts in Burkina Faso
- 2,936** refugee and IDP families received emergency shelter assistance and shelter kits in western Niger



## NIGERIA

Throughout northern Nigeria, especially around the Lake Chad Basin, people of concern and humanitarian workers alike were faced with mounting insecurity. The situation in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States in north-western Nigeria drove over 40,000 refugees to the Maradi region in southern Niger.

In South-East Nigeria, the number of Cameroonian refugees increased by 35%, reaching 51,700 by the end of 2019. UNHCR and partners provided emergency assistance such as multi-purpose cash grants, shelter and core relief items, and

relocated over 8,000 refugees from border areas while undertaking biometric registration, protection monitoring and ensuring the provision of basic health care services to those with the most pressing needs.

In North-Eastern Nigeria, over 2 million people were internally displaced in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States by the end of 2019. There, UNHCR provided protection and assistance in support of the Government, leading the Protection, Shelter/NFI and CCCM Clusters, and with partners conducted some 2,472 monitoring missions to inform UNHCR's protection response in the region. A strong focus was placed on sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, with more than 768 survivors receiving assistance, including psychosocial counselling and referrals to specialized services.

- 12,522** Nigerian IDP and refugee households received core relief items in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
- 15,526** Nigerian refugee children were enrolled in primary and secondary education in Cameroon, Chad and Niger



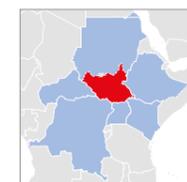
## SOMALIA

Efforts continued in what is one of the world's longest-running refugee situations to create an enabling environment for the reintegration of over 120,000 Somali refugee returnees who repatriated in previous years. The volatile security situation in Somalia however remained an impediment to safe return, with only 6,200 returnees in 2019.

Against the backdrop of an ongoing state-building process, returnees and IDPs faced severe hunger, drought and ongoing insecurity. Funding shortfalls meant the majority of IDPs, and the 17,900 refugees hosted in Somalia, remained in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

UNHCR's Special Envoy to the East and Horn of Africa played a key role in maintaining high-level political focus and support to the Somalia situation and prioritized education and jobs through the implementation of the Djibouti Declaration on Education and the Kampala Declaration on Livelihoods. Support was also mobilized from the private sector and the global Somali diaspora. UNHCR and partners provided capacity building to the Government of Somalia to implement comprehensive solutions for the 2.65 million IDPs in 2019.

- 20,500** Somali IDP households received cash grants
- 46,886** Somali refugee children enrolled in primary education in Kenya
- 16,459** Somali refugee households received core relief items in Ethiopia



## SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan remained the largest refugee displacement situation in Africa, with over 2.2 million refugees recorded. While most parts of the country saw less armed conflict, the formation of the transitional Government was delayed and over 74,000 new South Sudanese refugees sought safety in neighbouring countries.

Although UNHCR's regional intention survey highlighted that the majority of refugees did not have plans to return in the near future, nearly 100,000 South Sudanese refugees returned spontaneously, of which 4,560 households were assisted with core relief items. A majority of those who returned are living in IDP-like situations, in addition to an already existing internally displaced population of 1.67 million, including some 190,000 IDPs living in Protection of Civilian sites. Over 38,700 South Sudanese IDP households received core relief items.

In line with the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, and working with 95 partners, UNHCR's humanitarian response focused on ensuring protection, providing lifesaving assistance and expanding opportunities for self-reliance.

- 181,297** South Sudanese refugee children enrolled in primary school in Uganda
- 64,610** South Sudanese refugee households received core relief items in Ethiopia
- 38,741** South Sudanese IDP households received core relief items

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

### EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES



Unaccompanied South Sudanese minors sit outside their house at Jewi refugee camp in Ethiopia.

#### Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

UNHCR and partners worked in support of governments hosting a total of 4.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers with the aim of maintaining open-door asylum policies. While the protection environment remained generally hospitable in 2019, there were concerning instances of forced return of refugees. UNHCR worked closely with States to strengthen asylum institutions and refugee protection capacity, including those where the quality and accessibility of asylum procedures were deteriorating. Advocacy interventions included engagement with the East African Community Chiefs of Refugee Management to develop a regional refugee management policy.

A key development in UNHCR's response to mixed movements was the establishment in late 2019 in Rwanda of the Emergency Transit Mechanism. This followed an offer by the Government to the African Union to host up to 30,000 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers evacuated from detention centers and highly insecure conditions in Libya. By the end of 2019, more than 300 evacuees had arrived in Rwanda, with a range of options for durable solutions and complementary pathways being pursued, including a first group of resettlement departures to Sweden. Another initiative was "Telling the Real Story", an information campaign designed to communicate with communities on the dangers of the perilous journeys across the Gulf of Aden and the Mediterranean.

Telling the Real Story



#### Responding with lifesaving assistance

UNHCR's lifesaving support in the region focused on interventions in emergency preparedness, strengthening community-based protection, child protection, prevention and response to SGBV, shelter, water and sanitation, nutrition, education, livelihoods and energy conservation. The Office scaled up capacity-building activities on prevention and response to SGBV for UNHCR staff, government counterparts, partners and refugee communities in different country operations, with two regional and six national workshops organized. In collaboration with UNHCR's operational partner in Kenya, Population Council, additional technical assistance was provided to eight country operations implementing the SAUTI project, (SAUTI a Swahili word meaning VOICE—Violence Prevention and Response through Information, Communication, and Evidence) with various strategies of preventing, mitigating and responding to SGBV.

In line with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR's overarching strategic objective in the region was to support socioeconomic inclusion and resilience for refugees living in camps and camp-like settlements (82%), urban areas (13%) and other rural out-of-camp settlements (5%). As many camps and settlements were in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services were extremely limited, UNHCR and its humanitarian and development partners prioritized including refugees in national and local systems for basic service provision and renewing focus on sustainable energy, environmental protection and social cohesion.

In 2019, UNHCR spearheaded inter-agency efforts to scale up cash assistance where feasible, with approximately 5% of UNHCR's assistance in the region delivered through such interventions, a 3% increase compared to 2018. Multi-purpose cash for basic needs, livelihoods, repatriation and reintegration, education and shelter, as well as services for persons at heightened risk remained critical in support of self-reliance efforts.

#### Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

The protracted Burundi, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan refugee situations saw little scope for comprehensive durable solutions. Despite constraints, UNHCR worked with governments to achieve more equitable responsibility-sharing and durable solutions where possible, promoting the self-reliance of refugees, returnees and host communities. A revitalized peace agreement created opportunities for the return of some displaced South Sudanese, while small-scale returns continued to Burundi, Somalia and Sudan. UNHCR supported 21,200 Burundian and 6,200 Somali refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya respectively to voluntarily repatriate.

Resilience was strengthened through the gradual inclusion of refugees in national development plans and national service delivery systems. Ethiopia adopted a progressive Refugee Proclamation in January 2019, granting refugees greater freedom of movement and access to local economies. In Uganda, the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, work commenced to include refugees in national and district development plans. In Somalia, a National Durable Solutions Secretariat was launched in October 2019 to coordinate solutions initiatives in 2020 and beyond.

Regional actors, in particular IGAD and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) promoted multiple regional commitments in support of durable solutions. Several States pledged to create conditions conducive to return and local integration at the Global Refugee Forum, which also saw the launch of the IGAD Support Platform, featuring a dedicated returns and reintegration pillar, aiming to galvanize additional support for Member States' efforts in rolling out more comprehensive responses to refugee situations.

Opportunities for third-country resettlement were reduced in 2019, with 24,393 individuals submitted for resettlement in 2019, compared to 27,119 in 2018, an 11% decrease. Despite these challenges, over 18,700 individuals departed for resettlement in 2019, compared to only 15,388 in 2018.

### Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

Large-scale internal displacement continued in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, cumulatively raising to 7.9 million the number of IDPs across these four countries. In line with UNHCR's IDP initiative, application of which was prioritized in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan, areas of intervention for IDPs included community-based approaches to prevention, response and mitigation of the most urgent protection risks and needs, including engagement with relevant lead agencies to combat SGBV and promote child protection. In Ethiopia, UNHCR devised a new protection and solutions strategy in late 2019 to respond to internal displacement and adapted following new displacement as a result of inter-communal

violence. Working with the Government and other stakeholders in support of the National Durable Solutions Initiative, UNHCR initiated quick impact projects as part of an area-based assistance model and strengthened protection monitoring and analysis. In South Sudan, through the GP20 Initiative, IDPs were consulted on the development of the IDP law and UNHCR supported the internally displaced community to ensure a solutions-oriented approach for those returning.

Intra-communal tensions, often exacerbated by disasters, continued to impede safe return and reintegration for many. Opportunities to pursue solutions for IDPs in the region were bolstered by South Sudan's accession and Somalia's ratification of the Kampala Convention. Somalia's Government adopted a national framework on IDPs and returnees, and similar national frameworks are being revised or will soon be adopted by other countries in the region.

UNHCR's role leading the Protection Clusters in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia and Sudan was pivotal to addressing key issues such as access to housing, land and property.

### Reducing and preventing statelessness

In preparation for the High-Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS), UNHCR co-convened a ministerial conference on the eradication of statelessness with the ICGLR Secretariat and the Government of Kenya. This landmark regional preparatory event allowed the 12 ICGLR Member States and key regional bodies to deliver strong indicative pledges to end statelessness in their respective countries.

At the HLS in October 2019, these indicative pledges were translated into 49 formal commitments to eradicate statelessness by Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, and South Sudan, two key regional bodies (ICGLR and the AU Commission), and four NGOs from the region. Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda each committed to adopt national action plans to end statelessness by 2024 and the ICGLR Secretariat pledged to support the adoption of the consolidated action plan on the eradication of statelessness and steer the development of a regional policy on birth registration to prevent statelessness.

These commitments will pave the way for further concrete engagement in the region by States to identify, reduce and prevent statelessness for the four remaining years

of the #IBelong Campaign. This will include access to nationality for about 18,500 stateless persons who qualify under the Citizenship Act in Kenya; accession to the statelessness conventions and reform of domestic law to incorporate safeguards against statelessness; and facilitated birth registration for those at risk of statelessness such as refugees and returnees.

In Sudan, a project that began in 2012 to support individuals of South Sudanese origin to acquire South Sudanese nationality documentation—in partnership with the South Sudanese Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, and the South Sudanese Consulate in Khartoum—saw a total of 70,349 individuals acquiring their nationality documents in 2019.

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### Environmentally-friendly, economically productive and user-friendly sanitation solutions for refugees



In 2019, UNHCR and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation completed a four year Waste-to-Value Sanitation Solutions project in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project explored sanitation technologies that can be used in difficult ground conditions and which capture the embodied energy or nutrients in human waste: transforming human waste into a commodity, such as fuel briquettes for cooking or a fertilizer for agro-forestry products.

In Kenya, the project was implemented together with the company Sanivation which provides container-based toilet systems and processes waste into a solid fuel product. The system ensures safely managed sanitation for households and reduces the land area required for sanitation facilities. The product created is a more economical, efficient and environmentally-friendly alternative to conventional charcoal which refugees use as fuel for cooking. In addition, the project has generated livelihood opportunities, with over 25 refugees and 8 members of the host community gaining employment opportunities as a result.



## SOUTHERN AFRICA



Returnees wave to Congolese people on the shoreline of the Ubangi river, as the boat carrying them back to the CAR leaves Zongo port in the DRC.

### Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

In 2019, UNHCR sought to strengthen and promote a favourable protection environment for people of concern by reinforcing asylum systems and legal protection frameworks, as well as improving the quality and integrity of registration and reinforcing data management and analysis.

In addition to advocating accession to and ratification of international and regional refugee instruments, UNHCR worked closely with governments to ensure the passing of robust asylum systems and laws. In Malawi, UNHCR participated in the finalization of the Malawi migration policy which, once approved, will lead to the review of the Refugee Act, opening a discussion on lifting reservations to the 1951 Convention. In South Africa, a UNHCR-initiated project was launched to address the backlog of around 150,000 individuals in the Government's refugee status determination (RSD) appeal process. In Zambia, UNHCR also continued to invest in RSD and refugee

law training with 50 Zambian government officials trained in border areas of the DRC.

With registration and identity management a cornerstone of UNHCR's protection response, UNHCR ensured the pre-registration of 5,000 new CAR asylum-seekers in the DRC to quickly move them away from unsafe border areas. In Mozambique, an identification card distribution campaign expanded the protection environment and guaranteed the freedom of movement of the over 23,693 refugees and asylum-seekers residing there and in the Republic of the Congo: with the assistance of UNHCR, the Government issued 8,939 refugee identity cards and 1,508 temporary resident permits to refugees and asylum-seekers. In Zimbabwe, UNHCR supported the Government in the issuance of civil status documentation including identification cards and birth certificates to 65,095 Zimbabweans affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai to ensure continued access to basic social services.

In total, the Southern Africa region presented 87 pledges—69 by States

and 18 by non-State actors—at the Global Refugee Forum. Most of the pledges centered around improving protection capacity (24), providing solutions (17) and improving access to livelihoods (8).

### Responding with lifesaving assistance

In 2019, UNHCR strengthened emergency preparedness and enhanced partnerships following cyclical emergencies in the DRC and large-scale displacements in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe as a result of Tropical Cyclone Idai. As part of the collective UN system-wide response, UNHCR deployed emergency teams to the three affected countries, and swiftly airlifted shelter and core relief items from global stockpiles to assist vulnerable cyclone survivors.

Cash, along with other assistance and services anchored in national systems, was an integral element of UNHCR's protection and solutions strategy. Operations in South Africa and Zambia used cash as a vehicle for the financial inclusion of refugees. In South Africa, UNHCR and partners supported improved access to social grants for 316 refugees, and 1,049 refugees and asylum-seekers received cash assistance for food, transport, household and hygiene items, accommodation, shelter and funeral costs.

In areas where cash could not be distributed, UNHCR prioritized core relief items and shelter. In the DRC, UNHCR provided 23,619 IDP households and vulnerable members of the local population with core relief item kits. UNHCR built 6,494 shelters and provided shelter assistance to 87,576 IDPs. UNHCR also built and rehabilitated shelters for 5,777 Burundian refugees and assisted 112 Central African refugee and Congolese host community households with relief items after flooding destroyed shelters, farmlands and basic social infrastructure.

In Malawi, with additional land granted by the Government for the expansion of Dzaleka refugee camp, UNHCR constructed shelters for 320 families. In Mozambique, UNHCR conducted core relief item distributions of sanitary napkins and soap to women and girls of reproductive age. In the Republic of the Congo, UNHCR constructed 790 permanent and 300 temporary shelters, 180 blocks of latrines and showers and school class buildings to respond to the influx of Congolese asylum-seekers, and distributed essential household items to 2,000 families.

### Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

Pending the availability of durable solutions, UNHCR enhanced collaboration with development actors to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development efforts, and to ensure that refugees, particularly those living in poverty, could access livelihood opportunities.

Livelihood interventions in the region, mainly in agriculture, enabled beneficiaries to increase their income and savings, and meet their basic needs such as food, education, health and shelter. In Malawi, 450 people of concern benefitted from the support provided to the poorest and most vulnerable refugee and host community households through the Graduation Approach. In Angola's Lóvuá settlement, a comprehensive livelihood strategy was developed with WFP, with a focus on building refugee resilience and self-reliance. Under the strategy, the Government provided access to land and UNHCR supported 400 refugee farmers with seeds, farming tools and training. Elsewhere in the region, UNHCR's advocacy for access to land to help people of concern feed themselves in the short and medium term and become self-reliant in the longer term, had some success. In Zimbabwe, the

Government allocated an additional 25,000 hectares of land to refugees for agriculture, and during the Global Refugee Forum, Governments such as Eswatini, Namibia and Zambia, all pledged to support refugee self-reliance through the provision of agricultural land.

Following the signing of a tripartite agreement with the Governments of the DRC and the CAR, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of over 3,000 refugees from the DRC to the CAR. Following the signing of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, the DRC and Angola, over 17,000 Congolese refugees were assisted to voluntarily return with cash assistance as part of their return package. In the Republic of the Congo, UNHCR facilitated the return of 6,216 refugees in safety and dignity to the CAR.

The Office also continued to advocate for resettlement opportunities. UNHCR submitted 3,861 cases and a total of 1,342 resettlement departures took place to Australia, Canada, Finland, Sweden and the United States of America. However, resettlement is increasingly becoming an option only for a very limited number of the most vulnerable refugees.

### Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

UNHCR's response to internal displacement in 2019 focused on the coordination of protection and shelter/NFI clusters, protection monitoring, peaceful coexistence projects, prevention and response to SGBV, as well as community empowerment. These approaches were put into practice in two significant, but quite different emergency contexts: that of continued, conflict-induced displacement in the DRC, and the response to Tropical Cyclone Idai.

Focusing on eastern DRC, UNHCR adopted a mutually reinforcing three-pronged approach to tackle cyclical displacement. The approach included strengthening and formalizing UNHCR's role in rapid response; expanding its protection work in prevention, community-based approaches, resilience, and social cohesion; and investing in durable solutions.

As an example of community-based approaches and durable solutions, in North Kivu Province, UNHCR established 16 hectares of communal fields, helping IDPs gain access to agricultural land and contributing to solutions for almost 10,000 IDPs. UNHCR also included host communities in its programming, reinforced local protection structures, and promoted peaceful coexistence, access to justice (for example, in case of disputes over land and property, which were a major cause of conflict in the DRC), and the participation of IDPs in decision making. UNHCR's support to community protection structures and the strengthening of community complaints mechanisms greatly contributed to improving dialogue with local authorities on the protection of displaced people, and the involvement of IDPs in identifying solutions to their problems.

UNHCR also developed a data matrix for humanitarian actors and other service providers, which contributed to the mobilization of multi-sectoral assistance for 230,000 IDPs across 51 sites.

As Protection Cluster co-lead within the inter-agency response to Tropical Cyclone Idai in Malawi, UNHCR coordinated closely with the authorities and partners to ensure protection was mainstreamed throughout the response, including through preventing and responding to SGBV, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse. UNHCR also provided core relief items to tens of thousands of affected people.

In Beira, Mozambique, 104 protection focal points were empowered by UNHCR to facilitate peer sensitization on protection-related issues; strengthen community structures; identify protection risks, capacities and solutions; and refer protection cases to relevant actors.

During 2019, UNHCR's protection monitoring programme in the DRC was reinforced, with an added emphasis on quality of analysis, dissemination practice, and more effective use of monitoring for advocacy purposes. In 2019, a total of 31,581 protection incidents were identified and followed up on through legal support, medical assistance, temporary accommodation, cash assistance and other means.

UNHCR also strengthened its community-based protection work. A range of complementary community-based protection methodologies and tools were used in communities at heightened risk of displacement, and in displaced and hosting communities, including accompaniment of community-based protection structures, quick impact projects, technical support to local authorities and community leaders, and distribution of multi-purpose cash

assistance for women at risk of sexual exploitation or negative coping mechanism.

### Reducing and preventing statelessness

Advocacy efforts targeting the DRC and the Republic of the Congo to ratify the 1954 and 1961 Conventions resulted in the DRC submitting two draft laws on accession to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions in 2019. The Governments of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe committed to acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

The High-Level Segment generated 53 pledges from 13 countries in the region to end statelessness by 2024. The Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and Zimbabwe adopted national action plans to end statelessness that provide for nationality law reform, and in the case of Eswatini, for the removal of gender discrimination from the nationality law. In Malawi, the Citizenship Act was amended to help ensure that both men and women have equal citizenship rights when married to Malawians. In Mozambique, the Government submitted a pledge at the Global Refugee Forum to undertake a comprehensive study on persons at risk of statelessness.

### Congolese refugees lend a hand to Cyclone Idai survivors

In a strong show of solidarity, refugees supported the humanitarian response to Cyclone Idai in Mozambique.

Responding to a call by UNHCR for volunteers to help with emergency response activities, Kinga and Kevin, two refugees, volunteered to help those affected by the storm in the port town of Beira, Mozambique.

**"I was protected in Mozambique when I needed help and now, I am giving a hand to those who received me"**  
—Kinga, Congolese refugee in Mozambique.

Every day, Kinga and Kevin joined UNHCR, other aid agencies, and the Mozambican authorities to support response activities in the town. These included the registration of cyclone survivors living in improvised shelters, their relocation to more secure settlements and allocation of tents and distribution of core relief items like solar lamps, kitchen sets and blankets.



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## WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



A Malian Tuareg refugee in Burkina Faso brings his goats back to Goudoubo camp.

### Safeguarding access to protection and asylum

UNHCR supported West African countries' efforts to strengthen their national asylum systems, with significant improvements in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Togo, while new decrees and legislation await parliamentary endorsement in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone. UNHCR also rolled-out its Biometric Identity Management System in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the CAR, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria, resulting in the biometric enrollment of 130,631 individuals in 2019. In Burkina Faso, UNHCR contributed to the issuance of over 76,000 birth certificates, 15,000 nationality certificates and over 7,000 national identity cards to displaced populations and their hosts in 2019, helping thousands at risk of statelessness.

Refugees and migrants on the move across West and Central Africa continued to be exposed to severe protection risks such as SGBV, arbitrary detention, torture and human trafficking, as well as attacks by armed groups. In addition to its work to strengthen asylum systems in the region, UNHCR and its partners provided meaningful alternatives to onward movements, including through UNHCR's Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Niger, which secured the evacuations of 878 refugees from Libya to Niger in 2019.

### Responding with lifesaving assistance

Refugee and IDP women and children were disproportionately affected by violence and exploitation, including SGBV, for which UNHCR prioritized specialized services such as medical and legal assistance, safe spaces for refugee women and psychosocial support.

Due to the pervasive insecurity across the region and the many attacks on schools, UNHCR advocated for an increase in educational facilities and alternative learning solutions. Over 110 additional classrooms were constructed or renovated in 2019. In Chad, the "Can't Wait to Learn" project engaged locally-based education stakeholders, community-based organizations and international software developers to produce a Ministry of Education-approved curriculum accessible on tablets, providing an opportunity for refugee children to work towards primary certification even where no teachers or schools were accessible. In 2019, UNHCR was able to respond to the educational needs of 3 million refugee and IDP children in West and Central Africa, with 736 refugees awarded DAFI scholarships and 22 graduates employed by the United Nations Volunteers.

The discrimination and abuse faced by LGBTI asylum-seekers was a key concern, with an analysis of their specific needs undertaken, including a mapping of existing support mechanisms and gaps to inform UNHCR's approach to this issue.

Faced with increasing security challenges hindering its access to people of concern, UNHCR scaled up the use of cash assistance for the provision of shelter and NFIs and other basic needs, particularly in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin, thus facilitating the socioeconomic inclusion of forcibly displaced populations and contributing to strengthening local markets and services. In 2019, over \$11 million worth of cash assistance was distributed, representing over 9% of UNHCR's operational response in 2019, a 6% increase compared to 2018. UNHCR also engaged with governments and development partners in the region to foster stronger linkages between its cash

interventions and the existing national social protection schemes and safety-net programmes.

In line with this inclusive approach and given that all refugees have access to public health systems in the West and Central Africa region, UNHCR worked towards increasing their enrolment in health insurance schemes by covering their insurance premiums. However, major gaps persisted, with limited numbers of health personnel trained in emergency response and in case detection and management, as well as inadequate treatment units, particularly in remote areas hosting refugees and IDPs in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.

### Seeking durable solutions for protracted refugee situations

UNHCR operations in the region made over 4,133 resettlement submissions, including for 1,261 for refugees evacuated from Libya through the ETM in Niger, while over 1,246 departed to resettlement countries in 2019. However, with only around 2,800 resettlement places available in 2019, the demand for resettlement opportunities in West and Central Africa considerably exceeded existing opportunities.

UNHCR also explored opportunities for local integration in 2019. The Governments of the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau granted citizenship to more than 5,000 refugees, and in Ghana and Togo, UNHCR engaged with the respective governments on the possibility of providing long-term residence permits to refugees.

Close to 19,800 refugees were repatriated with UNHCR's support across the region, mostly to the CAR (around 12,400 facilitated returns), Mali (3,770), Chad (300),

and Côte d'Ivoire, where over 3,200 people voluntarily returned, in line with the 2018 roadmap for return and reintegration.

Some 416,000 IDPs also returned to their areas of origin in the Far-North region of Cameroon, the CAR, Mali and Nigeria. While reintegration progressed in the CAR, Chad and Côte d'Ivoire, the deteriorating situation in northern and central Mali was less conducive for sustainable return.

### Ensuring protection, assistance and solutions in internal displacement contexts

The number of IDPs in West and Central Africa reached 5 million by the end of the year, an increase of 30%. Given the rapid deterioration of the security situation across the Sahel, UNHCR scaled up its protection activities for IDPs through targeted assistance to the most vulnerable people including victims of SGBV, shelter and NFI distributions, cash assistance and support to education and health facilities in the main hosting areas. Building on the conclusions from the Regional Dialogue on Protection and Solutions held in Bamako in September 2019 with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, UNHCR and partners activated seven clusters, including the UNHCR-led Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters in Burkina Faso. In the CAR, UNHCR also led the Protection Cluster while co-leading the Shelter and CCCM Clusters, assisting 687,000 IDPs.

Given the severity of internal displacement, UNHCR was instrumental in assembling key actors to address the underlying policy and operational questions surrounding the issue. For example, UNHCR organized the Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin in Abuja in January 2019, bringing together representatives from Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, as well as key NGOs and UN sister agencies. Subsequently, an updated regional action plan was announced at the Global Refugee Forum in December. In March, with the Global Protection Cluster and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), UNHCR co-organized the West Africa Regional Exchange on Law and Policy to address internal displacement with the specific aim to share experiences on domestication and implementation of the Kampala Convention.

### Reducing and preventing statelessness

With over 1.65 million people estimated to be stateless or at risk of statelessness, reducing and preventing statelessness was an integral part of UNHCR's strategy in West and Central Africa.

Since the adoption of the Abidjan Declaration on the Eradication of Statelessness in February 2015 by all Member States of ECOWAS, 12 of its 15 States have now ratified both UN Statelessness Conventions and nine have established national action plans to resolve and prevent statelessness.

Among other initiatives, UNHCR supported birth registration campaigns in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger. Sierra Leone removed gender discrimination provisions from its nationality laws which prevented mothers from passing nationality on to their children and Liberia pledged to follow suit in 2020.

At the October 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness, of the 21 countries covered by the Regional Bureau, 17 States made 69 pledges for action against statelessness, along with commitments from ECOWAS and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa. Building on these

achievements, UNHCR continued its advocacy for the ratification of the 1954 Convention and supported the development of national-level mechanisms to prevent statelessness in the region.

In December 2019, the first edition of a francophone course on nationality and statelessness organized by UNHCR and the Catholic University of Central Africa, was launched in Yaoundé, attracting significant attention including from academia and the media. 35 high-level participants, including members of parliament as well as academics and humanitarian actors participated.

### Delivering through partnerships



#### MADE51 initiative expanding to Niger



"We have learnt to think outside the box, to be creative and to transform simple objects into beautiful pieces of jewelry."

—Sidi, a Tuareg artisan, during a MADE51-organized design workshop in Niger in November 2019.

Bringing beautiful, refugee-made products to the global market, MADE51 is one of UNHCR's flagship initiatives and represents a commitment to working in new ways with new partners.

It connects refugee artisans with social enterprises, and with international buyers. MADE51 is implemented in collaboration with the World Fair Trade Organization, with pro-bono input from leading private sector companies.

Recognizing the enormous potential of the artisanal sector to Tuareg refugees, whose culture is deeply tied to craftsmanship, with the support of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, UNHCR began expanding MADE51 in 2019 beyond Burkina Faso, where hundreds of refugees are actively earning a living through their craft. Refugees in countries across the Mali situation—refugees like Sidi—are now benefitting from the opportunities MADE51 can bring, attending trainings, working with fellow artisans, and making new contacts.

## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

### East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes

In Kenya, the Garissa Integrated Social-Economic Development Programme (GISED) seeks to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, allowing for sustainable growth in Garissa County. The programme, which was developed in 2019, builds on a multi-stakeholder approach to enhance investments and support socioeconomic opportunities for refugees and host communities, with a focus on protection, access to education, health and other basic and social services, self-reliance, environmental protection, sustainable energy solutions and institutional capacity. The GISED identified a number of flagship projects to address key challenges affecting both refugees and host communities and will aim to drive Garissa's social and economic transformation with the inclusion of refugees.

Area-based comprehensive responses were an integral part of UNHCR's operations in 2019, ensuring refugee and host-community inclusion in the context of UNHCR's humanitarian response. In Ethiopia, UNHCR developed specific advocacy products to catalyze partner investments in refugee-hosting areas, leading to concrete examples of inclusion, such as by the Tigray Regional State, which ensured prioritization in local government plans and led to four schools in host communities that refugees attend being rehabilitated. UNHCR also supported the Government of Ethiopia in developing

databases to link refugees to economic opportunities in refugees-hosting areas, as part of the Ethiopia Economic Opportunities Programme, the first Government initiative targeting economic inclusion of refugees and development of host regions.

In January 2019, the parliament of Ethiopia adopted a revised refugee law, providing for increased rights to refugees. UNHCR supported the Government to develop the law and is promoting arrangements and guidelines for the issuance of work permits and other documents for refugees in the coming years.

### Southern Africa

The New Finance Bank, a subsidiary of My Bucks Banking Corporation, in Dzaleka camp, Malawi, opened more than 7,500 accounts for people of concern in 2019, stimulating micro-businesses and other entrepreneurial activities. In addition, My Bucks also began facilitating financial inclusion of refugees in Maratane refugee camp in Mozambique.

In Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the Poverty Alleviation Coalition, a global coalition of 15 organizations convened by UNHCR to help alleviate poverty for refugees and host communities, is scaling up the Graduation Approach that benefitted 11,500 refugee and host community members in the three countries. The Governments of Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe also made pledges at the Forum on scaling up livelihoods through the provision of arable land to refugees.

### West and Central Africa

In Cameroon, a support plan for host communities was formulated to ensure inclusion of CAR refugees in development

programmes in the most affected areas. A cost-sharing agreement between the Government and UNHCR provided public health care to CAR refugees, and discussions were initiated in 2019 to explore the possibility of expanding this arrangement to urban refugees. The Government also partnered with the ILO and UNHCR to facilitate refugees' access to the job market by including them in the national labour programme, implemented by the national employment fund.

In Chad, the Government committed to increasing the capacity of universities in refugee-hosting areas by 10%, to deliver work permits more systematically and to revise the legal framework to increase refugees' land access to enhance their self-reliance through more sustainable income-generating activities. Chad has also demonstrated a clear commitment to the Compact's objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance by integrating refugees more systematically into its national development plan and by promoting a "villagization approach," which aims to integrate refugee settlements within local municipalities, with the aim of reaching the target of fewer than 50% of refugees living in camps by 2023. Four additional refugee camp schools were accredited by the Chadian Government and are now considered national schools, alongside the 108 others accredited in 2018.

## CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING

With only 49% of funding needs met in the Africa region in 2019, the consequences of underfunding were many and varied, and seriously affected the delivery of protection and assistance to people of concern. This meant the region had to continue

prioritizing lifesaving interventions. Activities aiming at self-reliance suffered from lack of funding; too often returns could not be adequately supported; and too many people remained stateless. Despite continued population displacements, coordinated assistance to refugees suffered as well, with none of the regional refugee response plans adequately funded. Percentages of funding ranged from 46% for the Nigeria RRP to 22% for the DRC RRP.

### East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes

Emergency response and core relief items were critically underfunded, with refugees who had access to adequate dwellings averaging 48%. Support to survivors of SGBV and unaccompanied children among other persons at heightened risk was limited by available funding. High malnutrition rates caused by food ration cuts remained a matter of grave concern, as well as low access to sanitation.

Limited support to livelihood activities to contribute to refugees' self-reliance led to negative coping mechanisms, compounding protection risks. Overcrowded classrooms averaging 1:130 children per class, low access to education at 54% with critically low enrolment at secondary school, particularly for girls, and limited access to vocational training were concerns.

### Southern Africa

Operations reported challenges in promoting self-reliance and livelihood interventions to people of concern due to lack of sufficient resources. In Malawi, 70% of people of concern lived below the poverty line but only 2% had access to livelihood interventions. In the DRC, lack of livelihood support hindered not only the self-reliance of people of concern but also peaceful coexistence with local

communities. In the Republic of Congo, livelihood opportunities were required for 30,000 refugees and asylum-seekers dependent on food assistance.

Lack of resources also affected delivery of education. In Malawi, only half of 9,806 school-age refugee children had access to education. In Mozambique, cyclone damage meant schools had limited capacity to absorb displaced children, while facilities in camps in Malawi and Zambia all needed repair, maintenance and expansion.

Several operations, including Angola, the DRC, Malawi and Zambia experienced chronic shortages of food for camp-based refugees. In Malawi, worsening food shortages affected 44,000 refugee and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka refugee camp as food rations provided by WFP were halved due to insufficient funding, resulting in negative coping mechanisms.

In Mozambique, UNHCR faced significant challenges responding to the needs of approximately 250,000 cyclone-affected people, including IDPs. Heightened protection risks, particularly for women and children, including increased risk of gender-based violence, exacerbated the situation.

In Zimbabwe, lack of sustainable cooking energy sources led to deforestation in areas surrounding the Tongogara refugee camp, resulting in greater risk of SGBV for women and girls collecting firewood.

### West and Central Africa

Underfunding affected assistance and solutions programmes across the region, with significant unmet needs in education, shelter, WASH and core relief items causing hardships for vulnerable IDPs and refugees in the Sahel region. 55% of core relief item needs remained underfunded, with only 37,500 households receiving them, leaving thousands of refugees and over 3 million

IDPs deprived of basic assistance, many of whom consequently resorted to negative coping mechanisms including child labor.

In Burkina Faso, humanitarian assistance covered only about 52% of shelter needs and 48% of needs in SGBV prevention and response. In Mali, only 7% of refugees received cash to cover their priority needs, and more than 49% of shelter needs remained unmet. In Niger, the relocation of over 4,500 Malian refugees, and a further 10,000 in Diffa could not be carried out due to funding constraints.

Limited access to self-reliance opportunities exposed people of concern to SGBV in all its forms. Lack of funding for biometric registration hindered the access of out-of-camp Nigerian refugees in Cameroon to public health care and education services. The same held true in Mali and Niger, where refugees were excluded from national socioeconomic systems and funding limitations affected their access to health and education.

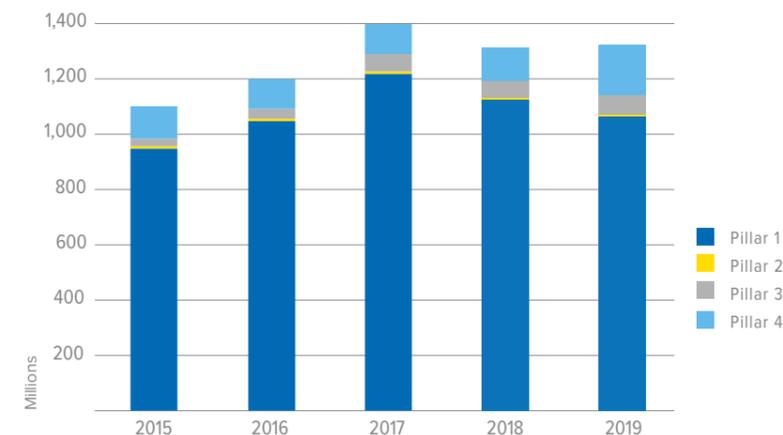
UNHCR was also forced to limit its efforts to enhance resilience and solutions. In Ghana, UNHCR was unable to support self-reliance projects, despite a planned transition away from care and maintenance activities, leading to many refugees living in abject poverty and finding themselves in a worse situation than at the beginning of 2019. In Côte d'Ivoire, only 20% of the most vulnerable returnee households were provided with very basic shelter assistance, insufficient to cover their reintegration and protection needs. In Cameroon, many requests for assistance for voluntary repatriation were not met, and in Mali, 95% of returnees did not receive any form of assistance. Natural resource and energy interventions were also significantly affected in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, despite the pre-existing scarcity of natural resources available.

Across the region, millions of stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness continued to live in precarious conditions along border regions. With more funding, UNHCR could

have worked with governments on legislative reforms and sought to identify populations at risk of statelessness, while also supporting digitized birth registration.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA 2015-2019 | USD



### SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE FOR AFRICA

SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE		USD   thousands	As % of expenditure within the region	As % of global expenditure by source of funding
Carry-over from prior years	Earmarked	91,197	7%	40%
	Unearmarked	50,002	4%	35%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	693,218	52%	27%
	Softly earmarked <sup>1</sup>	250,051	19%	47%
	Unearmarked	163,007	12%	31%
	In-kind	6,972	1%	22%
Programme support costs		17,644	1%	8%
Other income <sup>2</sup>		49,234	4%	30%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,321,325</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30%</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Includes contributions earmarked at the regional, subregional, situation or thematic level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes miscellaneous income, prior year adjustments and cancellations and other internal transfers.

## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES</b>								
Burundi	Budget	46,825,982	12,017	2,000,000	2,086,596	50,924,595		
	Expenditure	22,277,896	-	-	78,382	22,356,278		
Cameroon	Budget	68,043,297	478,282	-	21,670,004	90,191,583		
	Expenditure	36,372,720	103,041	-	9,196,563	45,672,325		
Central African Republic	Budget	9,790,969	20,000	14,102,915	18,686,116	42,600,001		
	Expenditure	7,210,125	6,920	9,303,677	13,432,863	29,953,585		
Congo, Republic of the	Budget	23,460,164	1,250,599	-	2,158,222	26,868,985		
	Expenditure	12,232,460	369,309	-	504,642	13,106,411		
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office <sup>1</sup>	Budget	97,478,820	1,056,962	10,634,182	46,696,885	155,866,849		
	Expenditure	58,079,631	262,905	7,652,771	43,658,063	109,653,370		
Rwanda	Budget	100,101,244	-	2,650,000	-	102,751,244		
	Expenditure	40,430,484	-	1,416,160	-	41,846,644		
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	123,859,806	-	2,182,815	-	126,042,621		
	Expenditure	46,420,737	-	1,425,439	-	47,846,176		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	469,560,282	2,817,860	31,569,912	91,297,824	595,245,878	22%	
	Expenditure	223,024,052	742,175	19,798,047	66,870,514	310,434,789	23%	52%
<b>EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA</b>								
Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	3,294,449	-	-	-	3,294,449		
	Expenditure	2,235,395	-	-	-	2,235,395		
Regional activities for the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	2,647,659	-	-	-	2,647,659		
	Expenditure	204,081	-	-	-	204,081		
Chad	Budget	123,727,254	1,054,253	2,425,000	3,177,506	130,384,013		
	Expenditure	66,771,054	513,626	251,534	1,441,358	68,977,572		
Djibouti	Budget	16,925,148	-	-	-	16,925,148		
	Expenditure	7,680,364	-	-	-	7,680,364		
Eritrea	Budget	9,728,288	-	-	-	9,728,288		
	Expenditure	2,450,421	-	-	-	2,450,421		
Ethiopia	Budget	310,809,537	-	7,000,000	28,700,322	346,509,859		
	Expenditure	127,073,205	-	555,133	14,381,422	142,009,760		
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	Budget	4,135,551	-	-	-	4,135,551		
	Expenditure	3,321,419	-	-	-	3,321,419		
Kenya	Budget	169,415,073	555,990	-	-	169,971,062		
	Expenditure	99,701,462	238,622	-	-	99,940,084		
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	8,464,458	-	-	-	8,464,458		
	Expenditure	7,820,784	-	-	-	7,820,784		
Somalia	Budget	34,261,076	-	112,636,247	36,394,302	183,291,625		
	Expenditure	12,938,006	-	27,537,036	26,197,198	66,672,239		
South Sudan	Budget	107,752,839	1,156,964	12,000,000	31,273,540	152,183,344		
	Expenditure	89,266,895	531,712	2,563,800	22,307,739	114,670,145		
Sudan	Budget	221,498,759	2,820,954	21,949,236	22,442,193	268,711,143		
	Expenditure	61,257,392	904,023	3,805,874	10,984,802	76,952,091		
Uganda	Budget	386,000,000	200,000	-	-	386,200,000		
	Expenditure	159,511,474	69,068	-	-	159,580,542		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	1,398,660,091	5,788,161	156,010,483	121,987,863	1,682,446,598	63%	
	Expenditure	640,231,951	2,257,051	34,713,377	75,312,519	752,514,898	57%	45%



## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL	% OF REGIONAL TOTAL	% OF EXP VS BUDGET
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects			
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>								
Regional Bureau for Southern Africa	Budget	2,941,881	-	-	-	2,941,881		
	Expenditure	2,333,930	-	-	-	2,333,930		
Angola	Budget	23,206,892	-	-	-	23,206,892		
	Expenditure	12,751,269	-	-	-	12,751,269		
Malawi	Budget	13,194,964	-	-	2,197,091	15,392,055		
	Expenditure	8,842,095	-	-	1,608,350	10,450,445		
Mozambique	Budget	5,830,197	117,973	-	3,111,623	9,059,794		
	Expenditure	3,867,193	93,828	-	2,085,260	6,046,281		
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	25,189,536	1,110,311	-	-	26,299,847		
	Expenditure	18,064,242	1,064,879	-	-	19,129,120		
Zambia	Budget	21,998,310	-	-	-	21,998,310		
	Expenditure	13,939,350	-	-	-	13,939,350		
Zimbabwe	Budget	7,720,481	285,006	-	3,404,003	11,409,490		
	Expenditure	7,146,549	204,319	-	1,974,114	9,324,982		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	100,082,262	1,513,290	-	8,712,717	110,308,269	4%	
	Expenditure	66,944,628	1,363,026	-	5,667,724	73,975,378	6%	67%
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>								
Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa	Budget	2,761,700	3,300	-	-	2,765,000		
	Expenditure	2,173,156	3,278	-	-	2,176,434		
Burkina Faso	Budget	18,030,041	436,361	-	12,047,849	30,514,251		
	Expenditure	13,053,748	222,071	-	6,752,547	20,028,366		
Côte d'Ivoire	Budget	7,078,136	6,431,205	3,088,491	-	16,597,833		
	Expenditure	3,841,354	4,146,049	1,755,474	-	9,742,878		
Ghana	Budget	7,697,082	-	-	-	7,697,082		
	Expenditure	5,733,794	-	-	-	5,733,794		
Liberia	Budget	11,041,618	-	-	-	11,041,618		
	Expenditure	7,831,328	-	-	-	7,831,328		
Mali	Budget	8,282,250	-	7,449,999	1,600,000	17,332,250		
	Expenditure	6,540,751	-	5,300,932	1,262,029	13,103,713		
Niger	Budget	68,952,051	916,541	-	14,306,824	84,175,416		
	Expenditure	57,460,534	547,826	-	8,355,597	66,363,957		
Nigeria	Budget	34,607,605	-	27,086,020	31,371,611	93,065,236		
	Expenditure	20,027,855	-	4,576,414	15,680,153	40,284,422		
Senegal Regional Office <sup>2</sup>	Budget	22,142,262	2,564,750	-	-	24,707,012		
	Expenditure	17,603,535	1,531,774	-	-	19,135,309		
SUBTOTAL	Budget	180,592,744	10,352,157	37,624,511	59,326,284	287,895,697	11%	
	Expenditure	134,266,057	6,450,998	11,632,820	32,050,326	184,400,200	14%	64%
TOTAL	Budget	2,148,895,380	20,471,468	225,204,907	281,324,688	2,675,896,442	100%	
	Expenditure	1,064,466,687	10,813,250	66,144,244	179,901,083	1,321,325,265	100%	49%

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes activities in Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.



## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
United States of America	24,841,400		3,391,725	3,286,760	580,595,564	612,115,449
Germany	29,636,016	112,350		722,222	52,968,615	83,439,203
European Union	44,682,886		1,595,031		7,517,906	53,795,823
Central Emergency Response Fund	19,680,376		939,200	15,683,869	969,738	37,273,183
Denmark	17,044,435				12,778,512	29,822,947
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25,733,035				343,865	26,076,900
Japan	16,954,838		1,861,800	1,587,533	5,236,700	25,640,871
Sweden	1,054,649				17,994,678	19,049,327
France	6,199,336		1,136,364	2,862,216	3,555,114	13,753,030
Italy	5,736,575	608,646	1,385,011	1,752,900	2,930,634	12,413,767
Canada					11,551,020	11,551,020
UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe (National Partner in Germany)					10,205,186	10,205,186
Norway	6,612,010				3,472,722	10,084,732
Netherlands	8,213,168	223,465		155,150	143,000	8,734,783
Republic of Korea	3,134,666		2,400,000		2,314,000	7,848,666
España con ACNUR (National Partner in Spain)	1,359,276				6,196,765	7,556,041
Finland	1,112,347				6,071,188	7,183,535
Belgium	2,275,313			2,275,313	2,275,313	6,825,939
Private donors in Japan	4,477,660				1,009,660	5,487,320
Switzerland					5,022,105	5,022,105
Country-based pooled funds				3,019,800	1,696,908	4,716,708
Ireland	1,624,292				2,474,156	4,098,449
USA for UNHCR	1,776,375			1,449,573	756,395	3,982,343
Private donors in the Netherlands	3,607,210				11,804	3,619,014
Spain	1,819,262			1,664,237	59,091	3,542,590
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	466,667		181,480	168,316	2,041,422	2,857,885
United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur	1,241,738			1,110,426		2,352,163
Luxembourg	261,506				2,039,749	2,301,255
UN-Habitat	2,209,438					2,209,438
Czechia	2,206,111					2,206,111
WFP	1,885,084				222,392	2,107,476
Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls	1,586,396					1,586,396
African Development Bank	1,559,623					1,559,623
Private donors in the United States of America	1,000,680				438,223	1,438,904
Private donors in Qatar	410,433				1,027,147	1,437,580
Private donors in Switzerland	636,890				686,713	1,323,602
Austria	1,228,593					1,228,593
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	1,115,074					1,115,074
Sudan	854,107					854,107
Australia for UNHCR	148,837				583,082	731,918
Private donors in Canada	198,798				368,923	567,721
Sweden for UNHCR	157				551,664	551,821
United Arab Emirates				503,000		503,000

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO AFRICA | USD

DONOR	PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	ALL PILLARS	TOTAL
	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
UNAIDS	311,792				183,308	495,100
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	80,378			332,734		413,112
Private donors in Italy	209,517				174,583	384,100
Education Cannot Wait	320,837					320,837
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	280,219				20,986	301,205
UNDP	262,861					262,861
Private donors in China					181,438	181,438
Private donors in Kenya	105				142,479	142,584
One UN Fund					139,489	139,489
Angola					120,000	120,000
Private donors in Luxembourg	111,483					111,483
UNESCO					108,070	108,070
Japan for UNHCR	15,473				91,888	107,362
African Union					100,000	100,000
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	20,000				78,158	98,158
Private donors in South Africa					97,685	97,685
Private donors in France					78,441	78,441
Nigeria					63,735	63,735
Private donors in Denmark					59,065	59,065
Malta	55,804					55,804
Equatorial Guinea	50,000					50,000
Private donors in Nigeria					49,872	49,872
Botswana					30,472	30,472
Azerbaijan					30,000	30,000
Fund to End Violence against Children					29,182	29,182
Private donors in Thailand					24,950	24,950
Private donors in Lebanon					19,850	19,850
South Africa					19,481	19,481
Private donors in Zimbabwe	14,000					14,000
Private donors in Singapore					12,896	12,896
UN Women	9,173					9,173
Private donors in Saudi Arabia					8,517	8,517
Private donors in Ghana					7,194	7,194
Private donors in Senegal					6,448	6,448
Private donors in Austria					2,271	2,271
Private donors in Kuwait					1,760	1,760
Private donors in Oman					1,209	1,209
Private donors in Egypt					1,071	1,071
Private donors in India					808	808
Private donors in Mexico					205	205
<b>TOTAL*</b>	<b>246,326,898</b>	<b>944,461</b>	<b>12,890,611</b>	<b>36,574,049</b>	<b>747,995,464</b>	<b>1,044,731,483</b>

\*Notes:

1 Contributions include 7% programme support costs.

2 Includes a total of \$27.5 million acknowledged in 2018 for activities with implementation in 2019 and excludes \$11.4 million acknowledged in 2019 for activities with implementation in 2020 and beyond.

3 Includes contributions earmarked to the situations for Burundi, Cameroon, the CAR, the DRC, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan.

