• More than 25 per cent of the world's refugee populations live in sub-Saharan Africa, where UNHCR also assists more than 7.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs). Overall, the region hosts almost one in three people of concern to UNHCR worldwide.

• The number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the region grew from some 3.4 million at the end of 2012 to 3.3 million at the end of 2013. The most critical displacement situations, triggered by extreme violence and rampant human rights abuses, were in the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan. As well as massive internal displacement, neighbouring countries received large refugee influxes. Uganda, in particular, registered large numbers of new arrivals from the DRC and South Sudan; as did Chad, from the CAR and Sudan; and Cameroon, from the CAR.

• The number of IDPs in the Africa operational region, which covers sub-Saharan Africa, increased from 7 million at the end of 2012 to 7.6 million at the end of 2013, with significant increases in the CAR, the DRC, Mali, South Sudan and Sudan.

• UNHCR continued to seek durable solutions for refugees in Africa, with over 168,000 able to return home. Notable returns were to Equateur province in the DRC, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire. Some 10,000 former Angolan refugees were provided with passports and residence permits, allowing them to remain in their countries of asylum and integrate locally.

• Progress has been made in the implementation of comprehensive solutions for Rwandan refugees. In 2013, more than 6,000 of them returned voluntarily to Rwanda. Following a ministerial meeting in Pretoria in April 2013 involving all of the main asylum countries and Rwanda, agreement was reached on an approach to the cessation

of refugee status, tailored to the situation in each of the countries of asylum.

• Similarly, out of an estimated 300,000 individuals who had fled Côte d'Ivoire to escape the violence that followed the 2010-2011 elections, more than 225,000 have returned, including almost 20,000 in 2013. At the same time, more than 3,000 Liberians in Côte d'Ivoire, whose refugee status ceased in 2012, chose to integrate locally or request exemption from cessation.

• State control was gradually reimposed in the north of Mali following an upsurge in violence in January 2013. The troubles had displaced an estimated 284,000 IDPs and some 169,000 refugees. UNHCR, in close coordination with the Governments of Mali and asylum countries (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger), rallied to provide life-saving protection and assistance. By the end of the year the return and reintegration of Malian refugees had begun.

AFRICA
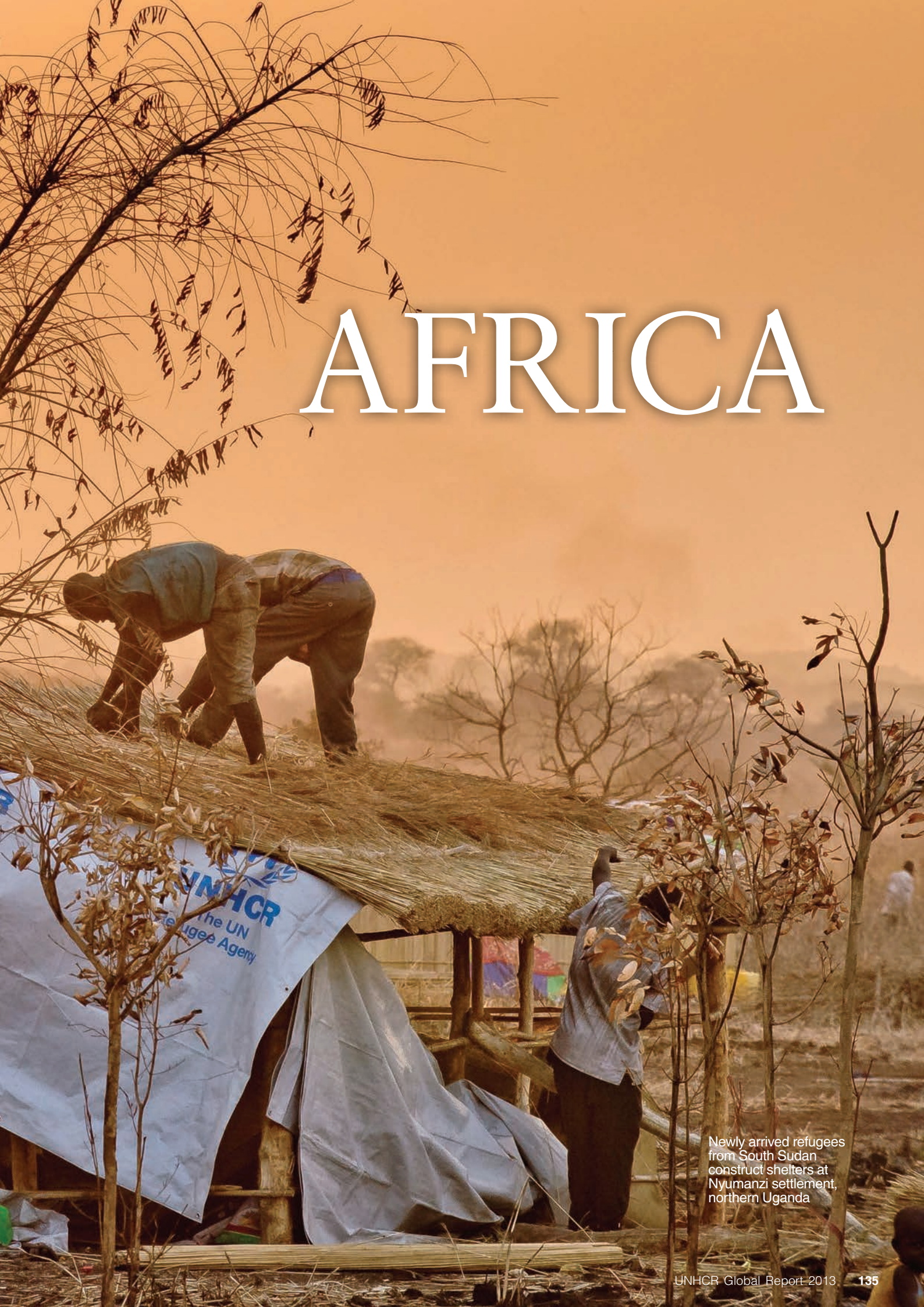
Newly arrived refugees from South Sudan construct shelters at Nyumanzi settlement, northern Uganda

| Working environment |

In general, refugees find safety and protection in almost 50 countries on the continent covered by UNHCR's offices, but there are areas where efforts to uphold the global protection system are severely challenged. The year 2013 saw instances of asylum-seekers and refugees killed in targeted assassinations or forcibly returned to their countries of origin. Even as new, large-scale emergencies erupted in the DRC, the CAR and South Sudan, millions of people displaced by earlier crises remained dependent on UNHCR for protection and basic assistance. Violence in South Sudan uprooted hundreds of thousands of people, but the country also hosted some 230,000 refugees, mostly Sudanese living in Unity and Upper Nile states, two of the areas most affected by the violence. Despite the challenges, UNHCR worked to fulfil its core mandate of protecting and assisting refugees, while at the same time assisting IDPs within the inter-agency framework.

The political crisis in the CAR in 2013 deteriorated into a total breakdown in law and order and brutal inter-communal and ethno-religious violence. Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced internally and tens of thousands fled across the border – into Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the DRC. While UNHCR ramped up its capacity in the neighbouring countries to respond to the refugee influx, it also had to reinforce its presence inside the CAR in support of the Humanitarian Country Team, where it assumed its coordination role in the protection, shelter/non-food items (NFI) and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters. In December, the situation in the CAR was declared a system-wide level 3 emergency.

The volatile security situation in the three northern states of Nigeria led the Government to declare a state of emergency. Thousands of people were displaced internally and some 10,000 crossed the border into Niger, a country already hosting some 50,000 Malian refugees. In Mali, the political situation grew more stable, following presidential and legislative elections in the second half of the year. While security remained precarious in parts of the north, some groups of IDPs and small numbers of refugees returned to their areas of origin.

| Achievements and impact |

UNHCR remains determined to bring closure to as many protracted refugee situations as possible without compromising protection. In the United Republic of Tanzania, in particular, efforts are underway to finalize the naturalization of the 165,000 former Burundian refugees in the country, as well as the 1,300 Somali Bantu refugees in the Chogo Settlement. In Mali, 80 Liberian refugees received their national passports to enable them to integrate locally.

The year also saw 19,400 Ivorian refugees return home with UNHCR assistance. This meant that 225,000 of the 300,000 Ivorians who had fled their country had repatriated. Some 57,000 DRC refugees returned home from the Congo in 2013. Indeed, most of the DRC refugees in the Congo have repatriated. Tentative progress was also seen with regard to the Malian refugee situation, with more than 14,000 spontaneous returns in 2013. However, some 150,000 Malians remain in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger awaiting conditions conducive to return.

UNHCR expects to have closed the chapter on Liberian refugees in West Africa once national passports have been issued to those remaining in exile who have opted for local integration. In Benin, the authorities have started issuing long-term residence permits to the refugees in the country, primarily Togolese.

The Government of Zambia pledged in 2011 to offer long-term residency to 10,000 Angolan former refugees. By December 2013, more than 5,500 former Angolan refugees residing in the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements had received approval for local integration. This paved the way for the adoption of a Strategic Framework for the local integration of

Population size

4,000,000

2,000,000

400,000
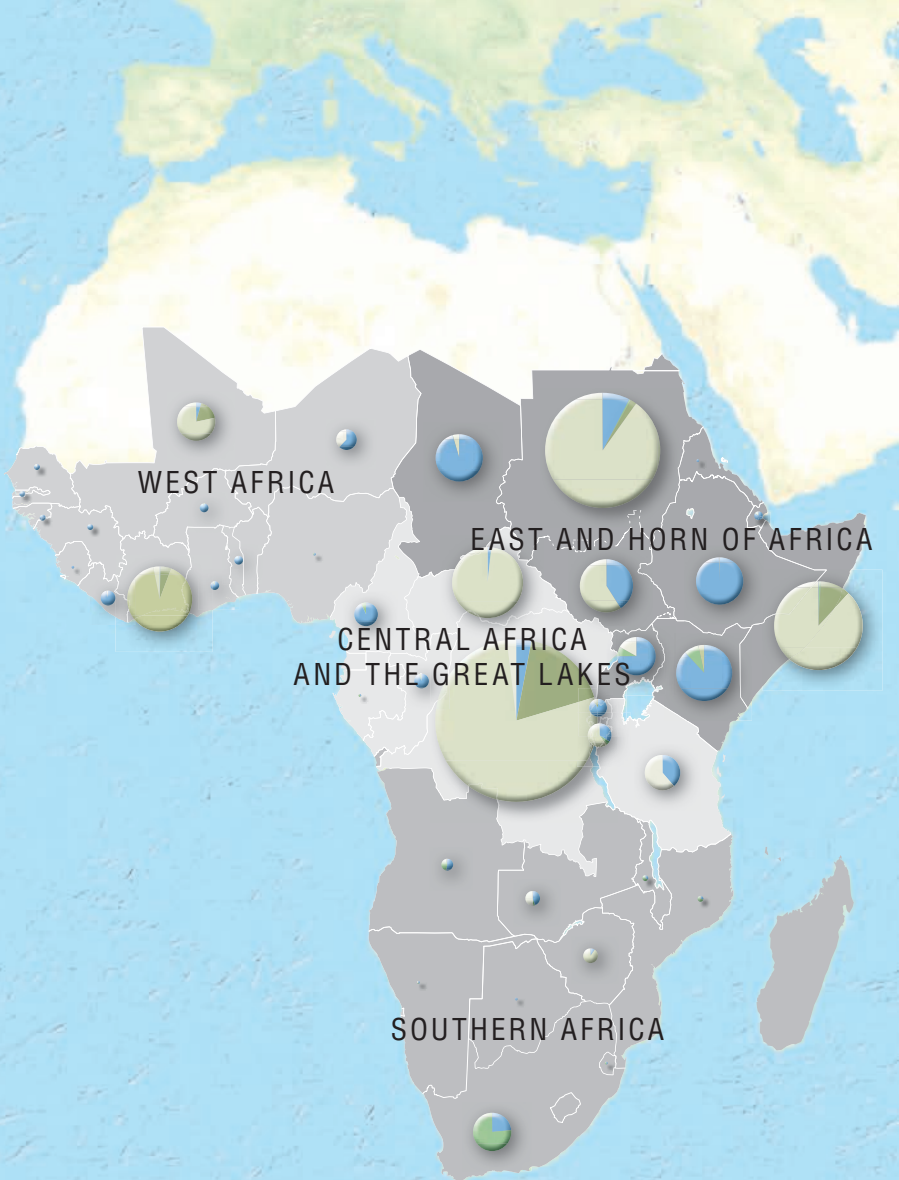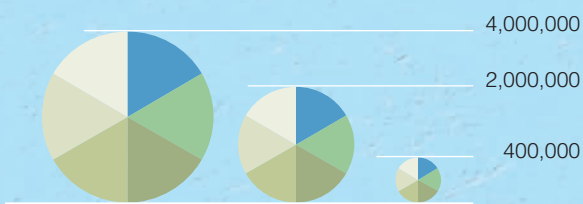
Refugees

Asylum-seekers

Returnees (refugees and IDPs)

Stateless people

Internally displaced people (IDPs)

Others of concern

WEST AFRICA

EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICA
AND THE GREAT LAKES

SOUTHERN AFRICA

former refugees in Zambia. The framework will incorporate three components: alternative legal status, an integrated resettlement programme and advocacy for the development of refugee-affected areas.

UNHCR also strengthened the self-reliance of refugees awaiting a durable solution through livelihood strategies. In Eritrea, a cash programme complemented by in-kind food assistance has been launched as part of a multi-year plan of action.

Implementation of UNHCR's urban refugee policy remained a priority. In Kenya, a ground-breaking judgement by the High Court affirmed the freedom of movement of refugees and their *prima facie* right to live in urban areas. The decision, reached in July, was in response to a case challenging the legality of a government directive ordering the transfer all refugees from urban areas to the refugee camps at Dadaab and Kakuma. The directive had particularly negative consequences for the protection and well-being of refugee communities in Nairobi and other cities in the country. Based on national and international law, the Kenyan High Court ruled against the directive and halted its implementation. UNHCR served as *amicus curiae* in the case.

Registration and documentation remained key protection tools in Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, the DRC, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda. UNHCR focused on training government officials and providing technical expertise and material support for registration and documentation exercises. Identity cards were distributed in the Congo, the DRC, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Some 80 per cent of babies born in Kenya's Kakuma Camp were registered at birth. In Zambia, UNHCR and its partners conducted mobile birth-registration campaigns.

Between 2012 and 2013, UNHCR's budget for its operations in sub-Saharan Africa remained stable, standing at some USD 1.97 billion. Expenditure in 2013 reached USD 972.1 million, an increase of some USD 11 million from 2012. In most operations, needs quickly outpaced resources, forcing UNHCR to draw on unearmarked or broadly earmarked funds to continue life-saving operations.

Acute emergencies commanded a large part of UNHCR's available resources in Africa in 2013, while solutions and livelihood programmes could count on only some 8 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, UNHCR calls for more secure and dedicated funding.

Some countries faced refugee flows on several fronts. Both Chad and Ethiopia, for example, host refugees from Somalia, Eritrea and South Sudan. Eritrean refugees in these countries benefited from UNHCR's out-of-camp policy, which aims for refugees to be allowed to live in host communities, rather than be confined to camps. For more protracted situations, UNHCR is exploring ways of shifting from emergency-response to self-reliance models, as it has done in the Dollo Ado and Jijiga camps in Ethiopia.

UNHCR has also seen some progress in addressing statelessness in the region. For instance, nationality documentation and passports have been issued to South Sudanese in Sudan, reducing the risk of statelessness for this population. In April, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted a resolution on the right to nationality, with the goal of drafting an African Union protocol on the right to nationality across the continent. In October, Côte d'Ivoire acceded to both the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

In Madagascar, UNHCR cooperated with the authorities to facilitate a workshop to devise a plan of action to address the plight of various populations at risk of statelessness in the country. In addition, it conducted a survey of stateless or potentially stateless individuals among the Karana and Comorian communities to assess their level of documentation and socio-economic status.

While the Federal Government of Somalia controlled parts of Mogadishu, many other areas of the capital and the rest of the country remained insecure. The bomb attack on the UN compound in June, which resulted in the deaths of scores of people, was a grim reminder that armed groups remain a threat to security in the region. On the other hand, there have been renewed discussions on durable solutions for the more than one million Somali refugees and similar number of IDPs in the region.

The High Commissioner's Global Initiative on Somali Refugees aims to focus the international community's attention on the Somali refugee situation. It seeks to ensure that asylum and international legal protection are available for Somali refugees; that the self-sufficiency and resilience of refugees and host communities are improved; and that conditions for safe and dignified return are fostered. A high-level panel hosted by the High Commissioner in November 2013 saw Somali returnees, members of the Somali diaspora and experts from the political, cultural and humanitarian fields explore solutions and draw up a road map for action in the coming months.

UNHCR assisted nearly 12,000 IDP families who returned to the Bay and Shabella regions in Somalia. Although there have been several spontaneous return movements, UNHCR's guidelines on protection for Somali refugees fleeing Mogadishu, South and Central Somalia, drafted at the end of 2013, reaffirm their right to international protection in light of the violence that persists in their country.

The mixed migratory movements that confront the Southern African region have become increasingly complex. UNHCR used the South Africa Development Community forum in 2013 to launch its proposals to harmonize approaches to asylum, immigration, security and border control in the region. Throughout the year, UNHCR worked with IOM to make governments aware of the need to establish well-defined procedures for the identification, separation and differentiated treatment of asylum-seekers travelling in mixed groups.

| Constraints |

Though the two large-scale humanitarian crises in sub-Saharan Africa that flared up at the end of 2013 (CAR and South Sudan) have added to UNHCR's responsibilities, funding has been limited. The need to mobilize emergency responses to the CAR and South Sudan situations at very short notice compelled UNHCR to divert staff and financial resources from existing programmes.

Security remains a major challenge for refugees, IDPs, host communities, partners and UNHCR staff. Insecure conditions for Sudanese refugees in Yida, South Sudan, as well as vast areas of CAR, parts of Somalia, northern Mali, southern and eastern DRC and north-eastern Nigeria, exposed people of concern and humanitarian workers to unacceptably high levels of risk.

In addition to workforce and financial constraints, UNHCR has been affected by funding shortfalls at WFP, which has been obliged to reduce the size of its food basket for refugees, sometimes by up to 50 per cent. This has affected almost all refugee operations in Africa. The shortage of food is a matter of life and death in places such as Ethiopia, where South Sudanese refugees arrive in very poor condition, with very critical global and severe acute malnutrition indicators. Such conditions are mirrored among Central African refugees in Cameroon.

Compounding the shortage of food are difficulties in gaining access to some remote refugee locations in countries such as Ethiopia and the DRC; poor infrastructure in, for instance, northern Uganda; and harsh climatic conditions.

UNHCR's resources have also been stretched by its efforts to protect IDPs, work which has proven to be of crucial importance. In the CAR, for instance, UNHCR's presence has meant a life-saving difference to people trapped and literally waiting to be massacred. However, UNHCR is unable to do enough in the face of the violence unleashed by irregular militants, a problem that only international military and police forces can address. ■

EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | 2009-2013

Millions (USD)

Legend:
- Annual budget
- Supplementary budget
- Pillar 1
- Pillar 2
- Pillar 3
- Pillar 4
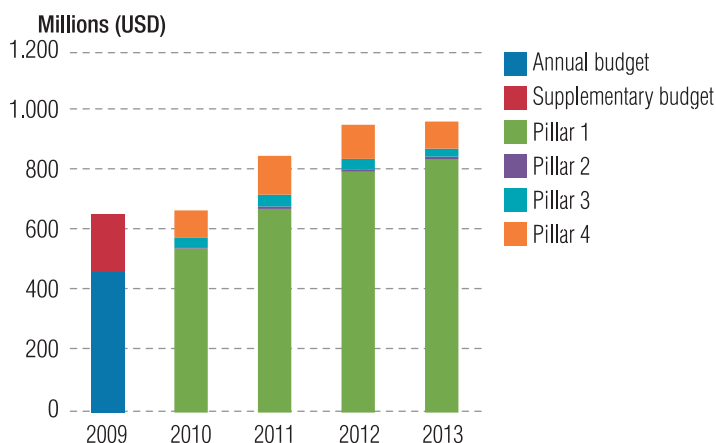
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

Operation		Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES						
Burundi	Budget	30,242,242	619,345	0	682,325	31,543,912
	Expenditure	21,964,059	528,278	0	416,635	22,908,972
Cameroon	Budget	22,800,657	782,931	0	0	23,583,588
	Expenditure	12,843,700	122,301	0	0	12,966,000
Central African Republic	Budget	9,908,598	5,519,680	5,070,163	6,121,224	26,619,665
	Expenditure	6,645,811	89,570	0	4,870,840	11,606,221
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office[1]	Budget	84,295,442	1,763,709	24,572,564	85,995,703	196,627,418
	Expenditure	48,314,125	1,402,687	12,224,769	18,498,681	80,440,262
Republic of the Congo	Budget	32,086,000	0	0	0	32,086,000
	Expenditure	14,687,582	0	0	0	14,687,582
Rwanda	Budget	44,648,867	0	2,344,429	0	46,993,296
	Expenditure	24,793,541	0	11,785	0	24,805,326
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	15,863,715	0	23,793,323	0	39,657,039
	Expenditure	13,246,400	0	6,149,508	0	19,395,908
Subtotal	**Budget**	**239,845,521**	**8,685,665**	**55,780,480**	**92,799,251**	**397,110,918**
	Expenditure	**142,495,217**	**2,142,835**	**18,386,063**	**23,786,156**	**186,810,271**
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA						
Chad	Budget	188,029,566	0	0	12,826,683	200,856,249
	Expenditure	87,376,854	0	0	2,279,475	89,656,329
Djibouti	Budget	26,238,538	0	0	0	26,238,538
	Expenditure	7,576,137	0	0	0	7,576,137
Eritrea	Budget	5,677,661	0	0	0	5,677,661
	Expenditure	4,138,818	0	0	0	4,138,818
Ethiopia	Budget	192,994,600	156,279	0	0	193,150,879
	Expenditure	105,749,131	54,642	0	0	105,803,773
Ethiopia (UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA)	Budget	1,516,514	0	0	0	1,516,514
	Expenditure	1,373,774	0	0	0	1,373,774
Kenya	Budget	251,377,167	110,000	0	100,000	251,587,167
	Expenditure	100,573,591	0	0	0	100,573,591
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	10,386,107	0	0	0	10,386,107
	Expenditure	7,565,176	0	0	0	7,565,176
Somalia	Budget	9,031,162	0	0	46,278,097	55,309,260
	Expenditure	5,579,493	0	0	17,567,356	23,146,850
Sudan	Budget	70,712,283	3,809,253	0	42,208,158	116,729,694
	Expenditure	30,007,815	1,738,391	0	18,827,719	50,573,925
South Sudan	Budget	169,565,003	9,318,672	10,466,802	30,802,269	220,152,746
	Expenditure	140,407,093	4,035,348	4,864,360	10,377,085	159,683,887
Uganda	Budget	102,666,073	137,928	11,542,541	0	114,346,543
	Expenditure	39,304,959	30,502	0	-	39,335,461
Regional activities	Budget	5,185,970	885,210	0	0	6,071,180
	Expenditure	467,114	0	0	0	467,114
Subtotal	**Budget**	**1,033,380,645**	**14,417,342**	**22,009,343**	**132,215,207**	**1,202,022,538**
	Expenditure	**530,119,955**	**5,858,884**	**4,864,360**	**49,051,635**	**589,894,834**

Operation		Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
WEST AFRICA						
Burkina Faso	Budget	32,908,285	0	0	0	32,908,285
	Expenditure	24,169,051	0	0	0	24,169,051
Côte d'Ivoire	Budget	20,022,340	1,809,192	4,632,223	1,381,809	27,845,564
	Expenditure	11,525,928	1,185,138	2,082,935	823,984	15,617,985
Ghana	Budget	11,769,404	0	329,926	0	12,099,330
	Expenditure	6,766,510	0	58,555	0	6,825,065
Guinea	Budget	4,107,174	0	1,319,319	0	5,426,493
	Expenditure	3,292,988	0	956,201	0	4,249,189
Liberia	Budget	42,559,986	0	0	0	42,559,986
	Expenditure	22,365,145	0	0	0	22,365,145
Mali	Budget	5,210,614	0	0	27,000,194	32,210,807
	Expenditure	2,858,713	0	0	14,738,413	17,597,125
Niger	Budget	56,451,690	0	0	0	56,451,690
	Expenditure	30,655,972	0	0	0	30,655,972
Senegal Regional Office[2]	Budget	72,199,088	582,224	230,000	1,635,937	74,647,249
	Expenditure	31,328,467	337,350	108,155	1,351,822	33,125,794
Subtotal	**Budget**	**245,228,581**	**2,391,416**	**6,511,468**	**30,017,940**	**284,149,405**
	Expenditure	**132,962,774**	**1,522,489**	**3,205,846**	**16,914,218**	**154,605,327**
SOUTHERN AFRICA						
Angola	Budget	4,697,332	0	0	0	4,697,332
	Expenditure	3,580,250	0	0	0	3,580,250
Botswana	Budget	5,457,590	0	0	0	5,457,590
	Expenditure	3,394,882	0	0	0	3,394,882
Malawi	Budget	4,438,716	0	0	0	4,438,716
	Expenditure	2,730,366	0	0	0	2,730,366
Mozambique	Budget	4,583,332	445,457	0	0	5,028,790
	Expenditure	3,054,308	445,457	0	0	3,499,765
Namibia	Budget	3,752,034	0	0	0	3,752,034
	Expenditure	3,174,555	0	0	0	3,174,555
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	35,572,435	2,069,208	0	0	37,641,642
	Expenditure	10,748,974	354,818	0	0	11,103,792
Zambia	Budget	14,996,456	0	0	0	14,996,456
	Expenditure	8,009,418	0	0	0	8,009,418
Zimbabwe	Budget	5,261,268	371,226	0	1,826,904	7,459,399
	Expenditure	4,647,291	0	0	673,844	5,321,135
Subtotal	**Budget**	**78,759,162**	**2,885,892**	**0**	**1,826,904**	**83,471,958**
	Expenditure	**39,340,045**	**800,275**	**0**	**673,844**	**40,814,164**
Total Africa	**Budget**	1,597,213,910	28,380,315	84,301,291	256,859,303	**1,966,754,819**
	Expenditure	844,917,991	10,324,483	26,456,269	90,425,853	**972,124,596**

[1] Coordinates activities in Gabon and Congo
[2] Includes activities in Benin, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO AFRICA | USD

Donor	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Special Accounts (CHP)	All Pillars	Total
African Union	100,000			300,000			400,000
Austria	1,021,711						1,021,711
Belgium	3,257,012		1,963,351	2,652,520			7,872,883
Botswana						13,288	13,288
Brazil	140,000						140,000
Canada	5,595,293					17,433,498	23,028,791
Central Emergency Response Fund	20,550,872			8,749,271	1,089,342		30,389,485
Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia				410,000			410,000
Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan	2,492,998						2,492,998
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	992,484			438,537	3,300,000		4,731,021
International Conference on the Great Lakes Region	82,000						82,000
Denmark	21,769,619		914,178	2,744,265		6,784,321	32,212,383
DRC Pooled Fund				925,471			925,471
European Union	45,165,375	548,950		7,123,665	275,482		53,113,472
Finland						7,024,266	7,024,266
France	2,655,335			392,213		323,415	3,370,963
Germany	23,736,835						23,736,835
Holy See	10,000						10,000
International Organization for Migration	112,789						112,789
Ireland						1,308,901	1,308,901
Italy	1,484,566			1,863,153			3,347,719
Japan	82,808,121	160,000	2,698,959	22,878,108		12,871,287	121,416,475
Liechtenstein						107,991	107,991
Luxembourg	1,298,701					3,051,948	4,350,649
Namibia						88,399	88,399
Netherlands	937,500						937,500
Nigeria						63,735	63,735
Norway	2,052,372						2,052,372
Private donors in Australia	1,618,682			5,907		101,160	1,725,750
Private donors in Belgium	847						847
Private donors in Canada	462,824					15,854	478,678
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)				761		1,977	2,737
Private donors in France						1,542	1,542
Private donors in Germany	339,213					3,411,346	3,750,559
Private donors in Italy	12,771			186,567		81,559	280,897
Private donors in Japan	1,243,220					49,525	1,292,744
Private donors in Portugal						109,008	109,008
Private donors in Qatar						4,351,034	4,351,034
Private donors in Spain	31,397					137,498	168,895
Private donors in Sweden	40,518						40,518
Private donors in Switzerland	212,990					27,643	240,632
Private donors in the Netherlands	29,809,582					13,514	29,823,096
Private donors in the Republic of Korea						699,759	699,759
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates				200,000			200,000

Donor	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Special Accounts (CHP)	All Pillars	Total
Private donors in the United Kingdom				60		13,262	13,322
Private donors in the United States of America	1,413,657					68,455	1,482,112
Republic of Korea	800,000						800,000
Saudi Arabia				2,000,000			2,000,000
South Africa						26,148	26,148
Spain	1,765,286			156,787			1,922,073
Sweden	2,591,068					17,083,795	19,674,864
Switzerland	5,713,799	183,585		3,337,718		2,661,085	11,896,187
UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs	410,880						410,880
UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme	1,564,619						1,564,619
United Kingdom	52,470,742			9,443,179	806,452		62,720,373
United Nations Children's Fund	88,300				180,859		269,159
United Nations Delivering as One Funds	4,510,484		407,781				4,918,265
United Nations Development Programme	332,524						332,524
United Nations Population Fund	386,134						386,134
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	1,224,847	30,000		58,000			1,312,847
United States of America	29,145,788				1,800,000	283,520,000	314,465,788
World Food Programme	202,030						202,030
Total	352,655,786	922,535	5,984,268	63,866,183	7,452,135	361,445,212	**792,326,119**