Sub-Saharan Africa hosts more than 26% of the world’s refugee population, some 2.8 million out of a total of 10.5 million refugees.

The number of refugees in Africa increase for the 3rd consecutive year.

With more than 1 million refugees, Somalia is the 2nd main country of origin, after Afghanistan.

The top 3 refugee hosting countries in Africa are Kenya (565,000), Ethiopia (376,000) and Chad (374,000).

Nearly one-third of UNHCR’s population of concern lives in Africa (11 million out of 35.8 million).

UNHCR assists more than 6.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In 2012, 267,000 refugees returned home, mainly as a result of the comprehensive solutions strategies for Angolan and Liberian refugees.

UNHCR’s total requirements in Africa for 2013 amount to USD 1.91 billion and for 2014 to USD 1.89 billion, including USD 229 million for the Kenya operation, USD 200 million for Ethiopia, USD 176 million for the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 2014, 149 million are required for the Mali situation.

### Strategic Priorities in 2013 and 2014

- Ensuring protection and life-saving assistance for people of concern, in particular during emergencies, ensuring the principle of non-refoulement, establishing systems to prevent and respond to SGBV.

- Registration of refugees and ensuring individual documentation, including birth certificates.

- Promoting durable solutions for refugees in a protracted situation including the comprehensive strategies for Angolan, Liberian and Rwandan refugees, as well as resettlement of some 50,000 DRC refugees over a 3-year period.

- In 2014, UNHCR will bring closure to 4 small protracted refugee situations in West and Central Africa: the Mauritanian refugees in Mali and Senegal; the Ghanaians in Togo; the Chadian refugees in Niger; and the Togolese in Benin and Ghana.

- Implementing UNHCR’s policy for refugees in urban settings.

- Improving management performance and accountability.

### Achievements

- Delivery of protection and assistance in protracted refugee situations, and in emergency situations i.e. the Mali, Sudan/South Sudan, DRC, CAR and Somalia situations. In Somalia, UNHCR initiated the movement of its office from Nairobi to Mogadishu.

- Durable Solutions: UNHCR pursued its efforts in the implementation of the comprehensive strategies to find solutions for Angolan, Liberian and Rwandan refugees, including voluntary repatriation, local integration when feasible and cessation of refugee status by 30 June 2012 for most Angolan and Liberian refugees and by 30 June 2013 for most Rwandan refugees. In West Africa, efforts to find durable solutions to protracted refugee situations were initiated in 2012 and will continue in 2013.

- IDPs: On 6 December 2012, the AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa came into force. UNHCR supported the ratification process and has been cooperating with the AU on a draft model law to help States transform the IDP Convention into national laws.

### Challenges

- Security constraints in many operations, hampering delivery of services to populations of concern.

- Difficult access to some refugee locations due to remoteness of sites, poor infrastructure and/or harsh climatic conditions.

- Limited funding considering the actual needs of populations of concern and number of simultaneous emergency situations.

- Restrictive attitudes towards long-staying refugees and refugees and asylum in secondary movements.