

Africa

FOREWORD

Africa still hosts the largest number of displaced people worldwide. In 2017, some 24.2 million people in Africa were forced to flee as the result of conflict, persecution, other human rights abuses and food insecurity. Few political solutions were in sight.

The crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was of particular concern, with renewed unrest triggering displacement on an extraordinary scale. Conflicts in both the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan entered their fifth year while Cameroon, Mali, and the border regions of Burkina Faso and Niger were wracked by fighting, pushing even more people away from their homes. Burundi remained volatile with continued outflows of people to Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Finding solutions and providing protection to refugees and asylum-seekers in mixed movements was a pressing priority.

Compounding these complex emergencies were challenges related to climate change, which threatened the food security of vulnerable refugees and their host communities across the continent; and increased reports of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), which highlighted the significant challenges faced by a particularly vulnerable sector of an already traumatized population. Urgently-needed humanitarian assistance and protection often could not be delivered sustainably and predictably because of constraints on access, insecurity and underfunding. Allegations of fraud, misconduct and exploitation surfaced in several operations in Africa, leading to thorough investigations and remedial actions by UNHCR and the countries involved. This was matched by measures to enhance accountability and transparency and to strengthen protection responses for people of concern.

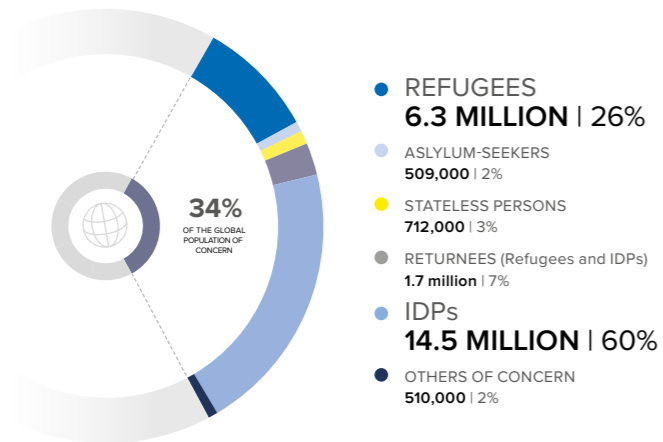
Burundian refugee schoolchildren study outside at Furaha Primary School in Nduta camp, United Republic of Tanzania. At Furaha there are no classrooms, the children study in groups under trees. Benches have only recently been built. Before, students sat on the ground.

The number of people fleeing rose sharply and their needs were significant and widespread, but there were moments of hope. Several forward-looking African countries embraced the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). UNHCR's advocacy helped advance crucial legislative reform to resolve statelessness, and to assist with the inclusion of refugees within national plans and systems in areas including education, health and labour market participation. UNHCR assisted voluntary repatriation to Somalia from Djibouti, Kenya and Yemen, and to Côte d'Ivoire from Liberia. A partnership with WFP and other agencies helped to address food insecurity—and although malnutrition, stunting and anaemia remain serious concerns—famine was averted in the three regions most at risk: northern Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan.

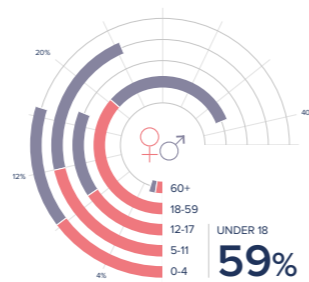
Major refugee-hosting countries in Africa, with support from the international community, led the way in providing aid and support to people of concern and their host communities. While maintaining its emergency assistance responsibilities, UNHCR spearheaded new approaches to housing, energy, long-distance education, lighting and access to global markets, all of which eased the hardships faced by refugees in the region. The Office worked with local and national governments, private sector partners, foundations, banks and international financial institutions to provide refugees and hosts with greater financial stability and freedom of choice through cash, loans, facilitating remittances, better internet access and telecommunications.

Valentin Tapsoba
Director of UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Africa

24.2 MILLION
PEOPLE OF CONCERN IN AFRICA



AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS



333 PARTNERS IN AFRICA

- 153 NATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 70 INTERNATIONAL NGO PARTNERS
- 107 GOVERNMENT PARTNERS
- 3 UN AGENCIES/OTHER PARTNERS

4,931 STAFF IN AFRICA

72% MALE
28% FEMALE

221 LOCATIONS
62% BASED IN HARDSHIP LOCATIONS



MALI SITUATION

130,000 REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger

38,000 IDPs by year's end

60,000 REFUGEE RETURNEES



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION

546,000 REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in Cameroon, Chad and the DRC

688,000 IDPs by year's end

180,000 IDPs in 2017 alone

47,000 REFUGEE RETURNEES



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

2.4 million REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda

1 million REFUGEES were displaced in 2017 alone

2 million IDPs by year's end



SOMALIA SITUATION

900,000 REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen

2.1 million IDPs by year's end

75,000 REFUGEE RETURNEES



NIGERIA SITUATION

218,000 REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in Cameroon, Chad and Niger

2.4 million IDPs by year's end



THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SITUATION

685,000 REFUGEES
sought protection in neighbouring countries

4.5 million IDPs by year's end

1.9 million IDPs in 2017 alone



BURUNDI SITUATION

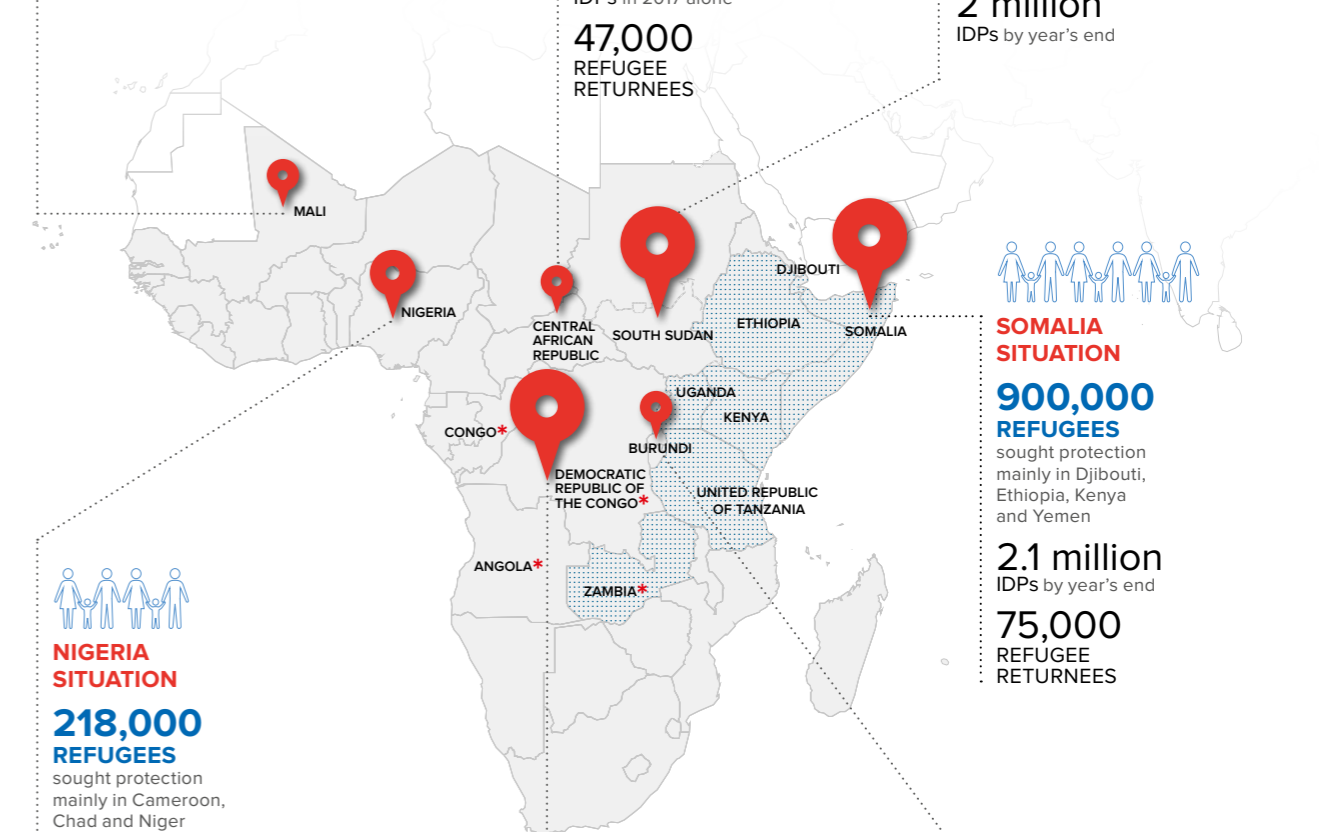
430,000 REFUGEES
sought protection mainly in the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania

175,000 IDPs by year's end

SITUATIONS

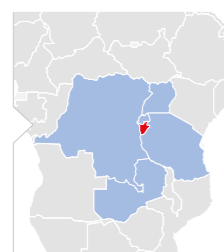
- < 1.5 million People of concern
- 1.5 > 3 million People of concern
- 3 > 5.5 million People of concern

CRRF Countries
* **New Emergencies**



MAJOR SITUATIONS

Burundi situation



In Burundi, security incidents, political tension and rising food insecurity caused the humanitarian situation to deteriorate. In addition to more than 175,000 IDPs inside

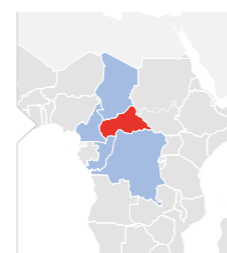
Burundi, there were approximately 430,000 Burundian refugees in the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and other countries in Southern Africa. The number of Burundians fleeing their homes more than doubled in 2017, compared to 2016.

The DRC, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania—which, with 230,000 Burundian refugees, hosted the largest number—lifted *prima facie* refugee status recognition for refugees and asylum-seekers from Burundi. The three countries called for the resumption of individual refugee status determination (RSD), sometimes leading to a restrictive approach to granting asylum or in congestion at reception centres. Rwanda hosted some 89,000 refugees from Burundi, granting them refugee status on a *prima facie* basis.

Chronic underfunding of the Burundi situation severely hampered the humanitarian response and the quality of assistance provided to the refugee population in asylum countries, particularly in the areas of reception and registration, child protection and education—more than 50 per cent of the Burundian refugees are children—measures to combat SGBV, shelter, and food security. In May 2017, the Office launched a supplementary appeal for \$250 million, as well as a Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) in January 2017 for

a total requirement of \$429.3 million for the year. The Office led and coordinated the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in affected countries, in close collaboration with the relevant governments.

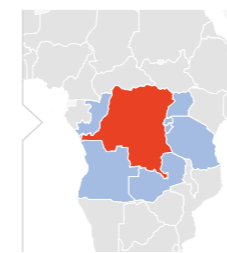
Central African Republic situation



In 2017, more than 47,000 Central Africans voluntarily returned to the CAR, but the dire security situation in the country led to the highest level of internal displacement since the

crisis escalated in 2013. Violent clashes among armed groups and intercommunal tensions increased sharply from May 2017, with conflict spreading to parts of the country previously unaffected. There were 546,000 refugees and more than 688,000 IDPs by year's end. Of these, some 180,000 were newly displaced in 2017. Nearly one in four families were forced from their homes. In the north-west of the country, a surge in violence sparked the movement of waves of refugees into Cameroon, Chad and the DRC, and humanitarian workers and United Nations peacekeepers were targeted by armed groups. CAR was among the most poorly-funded emergencies in the world in 2017, and this shortage of resources limited UNHCR's ability to provide protection, food and shelter to people of concern.

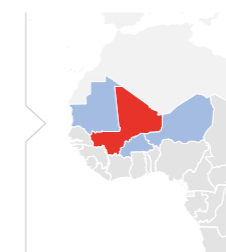
The Democratic Republic of the Congo situation



Intercommunal conflict in the Kasai region displaced thousands of people within the DRC and resulting in their movement to Angola. Consequently, UNHCR launched a

supplementary appeal for \$102 million in June 2017 to scale up its response for the year. A sharp deterioration in the situation in Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces led to the declaration of an Inter-Agency Standing Committee system-wide Level-3 emergency in October 2017. By the end of 2017, some 4.5 million people were displaced internally—including 1.9 million displaced people in 2017 alone—and more than 685,000 Congolese refugees—the majority of them women and children—were seeking protection in neighbouring countries. Uganda and Zambia registered some 47,000 and 17,000 new arrivals respectively in 2017. UNHCR increased its presence in the DRC and neighbouring countries, focusing on protection and lifesaving assistance.

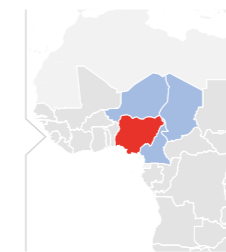
Mali situation



The volatile security situation in the northern and central parts of Mali, as well as insecurity in border areas, prompted neighbouring countries to introduce additional security measures.

At the end of 2017, there were around 38,000 Malian IDPs, and more than 130,000 Malians were refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. More than 60,000 Malian refugees returned home in 2017. UNHCR strengthened its efforts to ensure such spontaneous returns were sustainable.

Nigeria situation



Five years into the crisis in north-eastern Nigeria, there were 218,000 Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The conflict also resulted in the internal displacement of more

than 2.4 million IDPs: most were in Nigeria, with others in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

The Burundi situation was one of the six most underfunded situations globally in 2017.

© UNHCR/Rahima Garma



Hamzatu Amodu Buba is a widow with four children. Her husband was shot and killed by Boko Haram in 2013. She is now a member of the Future Prowess Widows Association.

Nigeria's Nansen Award winner offers lifeline to women widowed by Boko Haram conflict

Hamzatu Amodu Buba was expecting her brother-in-law's wedding to be a joyous occasion. Instead, it almost ruined her life. Insurgents from Boko Haram, who had brought turmoil to much of north-east Nigeria in recent years, had blocked the road between two villages. Her husband, Usman, a primary school teacher, was pulled out of the car. "They asked him for ID, but he did not have it, they just shot him dead. They took the car and drove off, leaving me and two wives of other brothers on the side of the road," she said. Hamzatu was four months pregnant. "It was baking hot, and we thought we might die."



A tripartite agreement was signed by the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria with UNHCR on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees.

In Nigeria, there were reports of significant self-organized returns in 2017. UNHCR had not facilitated voluntary repatriation in neighbouring countries of asylum given the prevailing conditions. While returns were spontaneous in most cases, there were confirmed cases of *refoulement* from Cameroon, despite the Office's advocacy efforts and the commitments made under the framework of tripartite agreements. In March 2017, the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria signed a tripartite agreement with UNHCR on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees.

The crisis in the Lake Chad basin dominated the humanitarian and protection situation in the sub-region, with insurgency and counter-insurgency operations across the Sahel generating severe insecurity and complex, overlapping population movements in border areas of Chad, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria. In July 2017, UNHCR launched a revised supplementary appeal for \$179 million as well as an RRRP for \$241 million in January 2017 for the year.

© UNHCR/Rahima Gambo



Mr Mustapha and the students of Future Prowess Islamic Foundation School before morning assembly, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria.

Zannah Mustapha, winner of the UNHCR Nansen Refugee Award

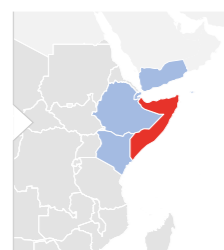
The UNHCR Nansen Refugee Award was established in 1954 to acknowledge individuals, groups and organizations working to improve life for displaced people. The award is named after Fridtjof Nansen, the first High Commissioner for Refugees for the League of Nations.



In 2017, Zannah Mustapha—a lawyer, school founder and peace-maker from Nigeria—won the award in recognition of the school he founded for orphans and vulnerable children a decade earlier in Maiduguri, the epicentre of the Boko Haram insurgency. As part of his award, Mr Mustapha received \$150,000 in funding to be used on a project of his choice. Mr Mustapha chose to use this money to continue providing educational opportunities for young people in his community. He is also establishing a psychosocial support programme that will reach not just his students, but also women who have been widowed as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency.



Somalia situation

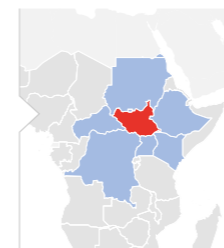


The security situation in Somalia remained precarious, with severe drought continuing mainly in the southern and central regions, including in areas of return. More than

900,000 Somali refugees were living in camps in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen, with around 2.1 million IDPs displaced by conflict and drought. To scale up its response, UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal in May 2017 for \$487 million. The Office continued assisting voluntary repatriation despite violence, food insecurity and limited absorption capacity in return areas. Since December 2014, when UNHCR started supporting the voluntary return of Somali refugees in Kenya, some 75,000 Somali refugees had voluntarily returned to their country. In 2017, UNHCR assisted 35,000 Somali refugees to return under the voluntary repatriation programme. The majority were refugees repatriated from the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya.

75,000 Somali refugees voluntarily returned to their country since December 2014.

South Sudan situation



The security situation in South Sudan remained volatile with an agreement on cessation of hostilities made between the Government and opposition leaders in

December 2017 lasting only a few hours. The conflict in South Sudan displaced 1 million more refugees in 2017. By the end of the year, more than a third of its estimated 12 million citizens were displaced, creating nearly 2 million IDPs and approximately 2.4 million refugees.

There were 1 million South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, with Sudan and Ethiopia each hosting more than 800,000 and 400,000 South Sudanese refugees respectively and Kenya hosting some 112,000 South Sudanese. In May 2017, UNHCR launched a revised supplementary appeal for \$883 million as well as an RRRP in January 2017 for \$1.3 billion for the year. UNHCR coordinated a large-scale refugee response across the sub-region through the regional refugee response plan and led the IDP protection and camp coordination and camp management clusters.

© UNHCR/Korinna Marzouk



LuQuLuQu campaign celebrity supporters drawn from media, music and the arts, attending the launch in Johannesburg.

LuQuLuQu campaign boosts collective efforts to support refugees in Africa

In October 2017, UNHCR's Private Sector Partnerships launched the "LuQuLuQu" campaign in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa. This integrated public engagement and fundraising campaign drew upon a long tradition of welcome and hospitality in the African region. The campaign, led by African celebrities, used a range of channels to collect mobile money. The celebrities' combined social media following reached audiences of more than 20 million, prompting public conversations about the challenges facing refugees and generating support and donations from Africa's private sector for forcibly displaced communities.



© UNHCR/Duhin Diaz



UNHCR high profile supporter Betty G meets Sudanese refugee Medu Amdan in Ethiopia.

Goodwill Ambassador support

High profile supporters lent their talents to a variety of initiatives in the Africa region in 2017. Musicians Betty G, and Christine and the Queens helped to highlight the daily challenges facing refugees in Ethiopia and Uganda respectively. To mark the sobering milestone of the millionth South Sudanese refugee entering Uganda, slam poet Emi Mahmoud performed Head Over Heels, an original piece that received international press coverage.



ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Across Africa, countries continued to demonstrate their commitment to improving the lives of refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and IDPs. UNHCR sought to protect the most vulnerable from abuse and exploitation, reduce the vulnerability of displaced families, support the voluntary return of refugees where appropriate, and undertake measures to eradicate statelessness.

Rwanda initiated discussions with UNHCR on the application of the CRRF.

Working with partners to apply the CRRF remained a UNHCR priority. Countries in Africa showed commitment to implementing the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia each took action to implement the CRRF in 2017, while Rwanda initiated discussions with UNHCR on the application of the framework.

The rolling-out by African countries of the CRRF delivered concrete results. Uganda remained committed to an open-door policy, allowing freedom of movement and of work, and providing refugees with accommodation and plots of land for farming. Djibouti adopted a new law enhancing refugees' access to education, employment and eventual naturalization. Ethiopia took legislative steps towards universal birth registration and providing refugees with access to civil documentation.

Promoting a favourable protection environment

UNHCR helped governments ensure asylum-seekers had access to territory and fair asylum procedures. The Office advocated fair and efficient RSD procedures, and ensured greater safety and security for refugees through improved registration and documentation processes. Such efforts were particularly important for the well-being of Burundian refugees who were no longer granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis in the DRC, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the Office continued to enhance protection of people of concern through efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV.

The Office strengthened protection activities by rolling out its biometric identity management system (BIMS) at several sites across the region. By the year's end, UNHCR had completed the biometric registration of 1,120 refugees in Chad's Dar es Salaam camp and 39,200 Central African refugees in the DRC's Ubangi province and had started registering all Burundian refugees in Lusenda camp in South Kivu province. In Ethiopia, a country-wide roll-out of BIMS began in July 2017. In Niger, UNHCR registered 56,900 Malian refugees. The second phase of biometric registration for displaced people living outside camps in the Diffa region started in November 2017.

Increased mixed movements from the East and Horn of Africa, and from West Africa through the central Mediterranean route to Europe, prompted UNHCR to develop a three-pronged strategy focused on countries of origin, transit and destination. In sub-Saharan Africa, UNHCR raised awareness of the risks related to irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking through information campaigns. The Office mitigated protection risks along heavily trafficked routes and identified solutions for people on the move. In Burkina Faso, the Office provided vocational training to youth, who were most prone to onward movement. Around 600 young people—60 per cent refugees and 40 per cent youth from the host community—participated in this programme. (For more information on the central Mediterranean route, please see the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights*).

Improving access to quality education

UNHCR and the Global Partnership for Education expanded efforts to ensure refugees were included in national multi-year educational plans (see the chapter on *Building Better Futures*). In 2017, these efforts were expanded to Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania.

With the Vodafone Foundation, the Office used information technology to establish Instant Network Schools in the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. In Chad, the Office worked with the authorities to facilitate a transition from the Sudanese to the Chadian Arabic curriculum for Sudanese refugees. UNHCR also worked with the Ministry of Education in the DRC to ensure local schools received the support they needed to include refugees from Burundi, as well as other displaced children.

Increased mixed movements through the central Mediterranean route prompted UNHCR to develop a three-pronged strategy.

© UNHCR/Cherine Wachaya



Students from Mogadishu primary school in Kakuma, Kenya, are excited to use tablets from the Instant Network Schools project.

Innovation transforms education for refugee students in Africa

The Instant Network Schools programme, established in partnership with the Vodafone Foundation, is helping millions of refugee students across Africa to catch up on their education. Tablet computers and mobile networks are bringing the latest in online learning to students in refugee camps, and it's firing their enthusiasm. The programme has been taken up by 31 centres in four countries in the region: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania.



In August 2017, UNHCR and the Djibouti Ministry of Education and Vocational Training signed a memorandum of understanding giving refugee children access to the same quality of education as Djiboutian children. Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) convened a regional conference on refugee education in Djibouti in December 2017, a first of its kind globally. At this meeting, broad consensus was reached that by 2020, Member States would aim to have harmonized education standards for refugees and host communities, and included education for refugees and returnees in national development plans.



Gur Deng Kuarbang, a refugee from South Sudan, listens to his sister reading a book in Kule Camp, Ethiopia. The "We love reading" project is designed to decrease stress and provide much needed psycho-social support.

Ethiopia loves reading!

UNHCR's "We love reading" campaign was launched in Ethiopia's Gambella region to develop a culture of literacy among children. The region hosts more than 300,000 South Sudanese refugees, most of whom are children. The Office's award-winning campaign has also empowered refugee women in resource-limited settings to become community leaders and most went on to start libraries.



Addressing food insecurity

Food insecurity and severe malnutrition continued to affect large swathes of the region. The risk of famine in north-eastern Nigeria and severe food shortages throughout the sub-region affected approximately 7 million people, which included a significant number of people of concern to UNHCR. By the September harvests, however, the situation in north-eastern Nigeria had improved as humanitarian assistance increased and the price of staple foods fell.

Somalia was on the brink of famine at the beginning of 2017, but sustained prevention efforts throughout the year lowered that risk.

However, a state of famine was declared in parts of South Sudan's Unity State in February 2017. Other areas of the country also faced severe food shortages as the harvest season began, with 56 per cent of the population estimated to be severely food insecure. The situation slightly improved in late 2017 following large-scale humanitarian assistance and harvests, but almost half of the population faced food shortages as the year ended.

Funding shortfalls resulted in cuts to food assistance, affecting 2 million refugees across Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Of the 94 refugee sites surveyed in the Africa region, 20 per cent had a global acute malnutrition prevalence above emergency thresholds. UNHCR had to reduce basic aid in many operations, including those hit by WFP food cuts. As a response, the Office increasingly provided multi-purpose cash to people of concern.

The number of operations affected by cuts to WFP food assistance continued to grow throughout 2017. Cuts to food assistance are



© UNHCR/Dain Dufosse

South Sudanese refugees queue for cash distributions in Meri, Haut-Uele province of the DRC. Families receive monthly cash grants from WFP in partnership with UNHCR.

CBIs were also a protection tool in the Republic of the Congo and the DRC, where survivors and people at risk of SGBV received cash assistance, counselling and livelihood support. In Kenya and South Africa, cash assistance helped vulnerable people, while in Ethiopia and Sudan cash assistance covered the basic needs of unaccompanied children.



Cash for protection

In Africa, UNHCR employed cash-based interventions (CBIs) most often in Kenya and Somalia during 2017. Around 75,000 people of concern received cash, many of whom were Somali refugee returnees. In Somalia, the Office worked with private sector partners to enable returnees from Kenya in receipt of cash assistance to open bank accounts.

In the DRC, UNHCR delivered \$850,000 in cash grants, benefiting around 10,000 refugee, internally displaced and returnee households. In the Kasai region, 3,000 households received multi-purpose cash grants, while 200 displaced and refugee households used cash support for shelter reconstruction.



concerning as they exacerbate food insecurity while increasing protection risks as refugees are forced into negative coping behaviours to cover their basic needs. Households faced with food insecurity often change their behaviours to increase their access to food while prioritizing food for children. An evaluation of UNHCR's nutrition programme in Chad in 2017 highlighted serious concerns associated with the decrease in food assistance, including out migration in search for work including in places such as Libya, an increase in SGBV, transactional sex for survival (found across all age groups), and forced/child marriage. Reports from Rwanda indicate similar protection concerns in that country. Given that gaps in assistance exist across several African countries, the protection risks and concerns found in both Chad and Rwanda are very likely to have been realized elsewhere.

Pursuing durable solutions

The comprehensive solutions strategy for the Rwandan refugee situation formally ended in December 2017. Approximately 19,000 Rwandans were repatriated during the year, mainly from the DRC. However, some 250,000 Rwandan refugees and former refugees remained outside their country of origin.

Despite drought, food insecurity, conflict and a lack of services in Somalia, around 35,000 Somali refugees returned home from Kenya in 2017. UNHCR assisted 8,200 Ivorian refugees from Liberia to return. While UNHCR did not promote voluntary returns to Burundi, the Office worked to ensure the return of a small number of Burundian refugees from the DRC was voluntary, informed and took place in safety and dignity. It also supported approximately 13,000 Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania who expressed an intention to return home.

In the CAR, the Office facilitated the return of around 1,500 Sudanese refugees and nearly 1,000 Chadians and, mid-year, UNHCR and the Governments of Chad and Sudan signed a tripartite agreement that paved the way for the Office to support further voluntary repatriation of Chadians.

There were fewer resettlement places available globally. UNHCR submitted resettlement requests for 22,000 refugees in Africa, around half (51 per cent) the number submitted in 2016. Approximately 16,000 refugees were resettled from the region during the year, including more than 7,000 refugees from the DRC who were living in host countries, mainly in the Great Lakes sub-region.

Guinea-Bissau, despite its lack of resources, granted citizenship to the estimated 7,000 refugees who had been living there in a protracted situation.

IGAD played an essential convening role during the development of the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia. IGAD also supported the regional

approach the Somali Government and its neighbours were taking in applying the CRRF to Somali refugees. The International Development Association (IDA) is part of the World Bank Group and is focused on helping the world's poorest countries. In December 2016, agreement was reached with donors and other partners on IDA priorities for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2020. An agreed priority was the establishment of a dedicated source of funding for significant refugee-hosting countries. This new funding priority is anticipated to result in the flow of an expected \$2 billion via concessional loans and grants to help these countries meet the needs of both refugees and local communities. By the end of 2017, eight eligible countries had been identified as possible beneficiaries of this scheme seven of which were in the Africa region: Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Niger and Uganda.



Dollo Ado: from humanitarian assistance to sustainable livelihoods

A UNHCR and IKEA Foundation project in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia, supported Somali refugees to progressively move away from assistance to self-reliance and, ultimately, increase overall prosperity in the region, by diversifying livelihood opportunities for both the refugee and host community. The project benefited from joint planning with local and national authorities, NGO partners, as well as from the strong involvement of IKEA Foundation mobilizing networks, and supporting advocacy. Dollo Ado offers valuable lessons for the CRRF, particularly on the importance of multi-sectoral, “whole-of-society” approaches and the added value of the private sector.



Working towards ending statelessness

In 2017, UNHCR and Kenyan NGO, Haki Centre, advocated for the issuing of birth certificates to children of the estimated 4,000 stateless persons in Pemba, Kenya. As a result, more than 11,000 children in that community had their births registered. The Government of Kenya also granted nationality to 1,200 Makonde, originally from Mozambique, who settled in Kenya in the 1930s, officially becoming Kenya's “43rd tribe” (see the chapter on *Safeguarding fundamental rights*).

In August 2017, Mali brought in a national plan on ending statelessness, becoming the fourth country in West Africa to do so.

UNHCR organized a training session in Senegal on statelessness and the right to a nationality. African Portuguese-speaking government officials and civil society organizations came from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and from ECOWAS to share good practices and lessons learned from different regional initiatives to eradicate statelessness in Africa and the Americas.

Representatives of African Union Member States convened in Mauritius in September 2017 to review the draft Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Specific Aspects on the Right to a Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa. The eventual adoption of this protocol will mark a significant milestone in gaining increased governments' commitment to resolving statelessness in the region.

CONSTRAINTS

Conflict was the primary driver of displacement in Africa, with insecurity impeding humanitarian access and making it difficult for UNHCR to maintain protection space. The Office's staff remained at risk of security incidents, particularly in the volatile regions of Somalia, South Sudan, and Central and West Africa.

Insufficient access to affordable, nutritious food continued to result in displacement and increased the vulnerability of people of concern. Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan, in particular, experienced persistent drought, which exacerbated food insecurity and displacement.

In 2017, UNHCR could only secure places for less than one-third of the planned resettlement candidates in Africa due to a significant reduction in resettlement places made available globally.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Budget

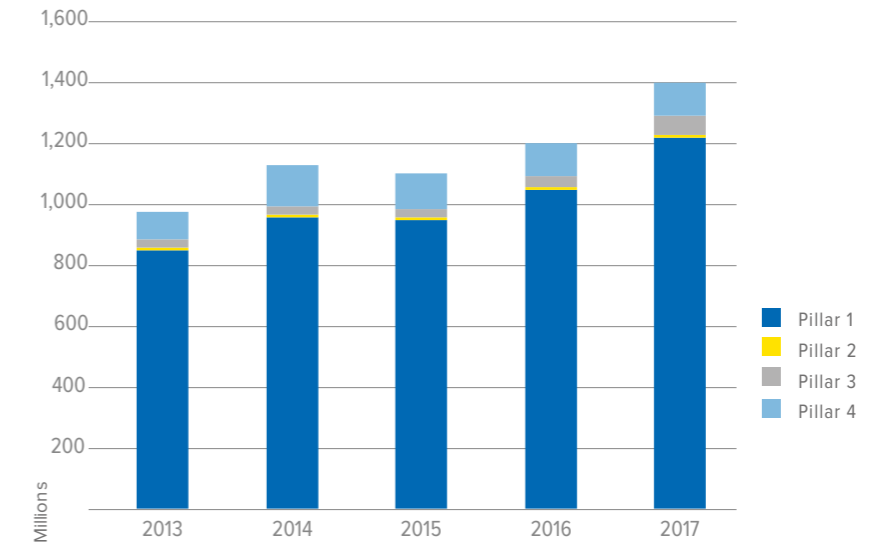
- ExCom revised budget: **\$2.336 billion**.
- Final budget: **\$2.925 billion**.
- Budget increase: **\$589 million / +25%** due to large and unforeseen influxes of South Sudanese into neighbouring countries, especially into Uganda, as well as new influxes of Congolese into Angola and Zambia along with additional needs for the Somalis, Nigerians and Burundians.
- Largest budget ever for Africa.

Expenditure

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	139,060	10.0%	50%
	Unearmarked	157,875	11.4%	100%
Voluntary contributions	Earmarked	785,673	56.5%	36%
	Softly earmarked	218,610	15.7%	34%
	Unearmarked	35,073	2.5%	9%
	In-kind	11,120	0.8%	34%
Programme support costs	-	21,192	1.5%	11%
Other income	-	21,470	1.5%	17%
TOTAL		1,390,074	100%	34%

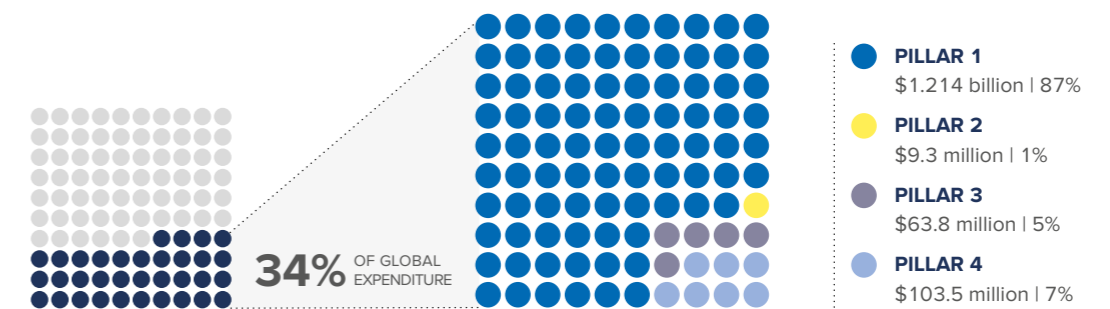
- Funding gap: **52%**.
- High concentration of tightly earmarked funding: **67%** of regional expenditure.
- All the unearmarked carry-over was allocated to Africa.
- Funding shortfalls affected all activities, resulting in reduction of basic services particularly in health, education and potable water, reductions in protection monitoring, livelihood assistance, IDP response, and inability to address food deficits, contingency planning and preparedness.

EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA 2013-2017 | USD



2017 EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

\$1.390 billion



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
WEST AFRICA						
Burkina Faso	Budget	24,274,911	510,537	-	-	24,785,448
	Expenditure	16,555,959	327,405	-	-	16,883,364
Côte d'Ivoire	Budget	7,033,839	4,158,830	9,065,779	-	20,258,448
	Expenditure	5,023,923	1,913,883	3,902,461	-	10,840,267
Ghana	Budget	8,878,867	-	-	-	8,878,867
	Expenditure	5,392,500	-	-	-	5,392,500
Guinea	Budget	4,471,017	-	-	-	4,471,017
	Expenditure	2,102,967	-	-	-	2,102,967
Liberia	Budget	16,194,818	-	-	-	16,194,818
	Expenditure	9,818,855	-	-	-	9,818,855
Mali	Budget	13,625,052	956,948	25,280,187	1,145,345	41,007,532
	Expenditure	5,730,302	754,385	6,394,146	467,947	13,346,781
Niger	Budget	73,066,991	685,411	-	8,796,830	82,549,232
	Expenditure	28,969,805	340,865	-	6,980,126	36,290,796
Nigeria	Budget	5,942,897	-	30,235,482	43,588,668	79,767,048
	Expenditure	2,468,614	-	15,801,339	12,343,061	30,613,014
Senegal Regional Office ¹	Budget	29,209,452	2,107,714	-	-	31,317,166
	Expenditure	18,303,064	1,531,862	-	-	19,834,927
SUBTOTAL	Budget	182,697,844	8,419,440	64,581,448	53,530,843	309,229,576
	Expenditure	94,365,988	4,868,402	26,097,946	19,791,134	145,123,470
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA						
Chad	Budget	161,304,068	991,739	-	2,850,000	165,145,807
	Expenditure	73,929,387	331,092	-	1,008,643	75,269,122
Djibouti	Budget	31,805,057	-	-	-	31,805,057
	Expenditure	12,071,265	-	-	-	12,071,265
Eritrea	Budget	3,899,094	-	-	-	3,899,094
	Expenditure	3,728,254	-	-	-	3,728,254
Ethiopia	Budget	330,548,039	-	-	-	330,548,039
	Expenditure	144,928,371	-	-	-	144,928,371
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	Budget	2,205,453	-	-	-	2,205,453
	Expenditure	1,342,781	-	-	-	1,342,781
Kenya	Budget	229,378,159	910,184	-	-	230,288,343
	Expenditure	120,552,867	494,468	-	-	121,047,335
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	7,017,371	-	-	-	7,017,371
	Expenditure	5,187,066	-	-	-	5,187,066
Somalia	Budget	55,025,162	-	23,493,230	39,561,426	118,079,819
	Expenditure	43,417,077	-	17,823,404	15,847,792	77,088,273
South Sudan	Budget	130,874,080	1,495,492	-	39,303,047	171,672,619
	Expenditure	105,186,688	838,054	-	25,870,226	131,894,967
Sudan	Budget	167,478,836	2,483,936	6,313,447	25,980,814	202,257,032
	Expenditure	83,952,941	984,643	-	5,125,096	90,062,679
Uganda	Budget	550,908,265	200,000	-	-	551,108,265
	Expenditure	204,671,490	17,628	-	-	204,689,118
Regional activities	Budget	2,963,520	-	-	-	2,963,520
	Expenditure	678,652	-	-	-	678,652
SUBTOTAL	Budget	1,673,407,105	6,081,350	29,806,677	107,695,287	1,816,990,419
	Expenditure	799,646,839	2,665,885	17,823,404	47,851,756	867,987,884



BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

OPERATION		PILLAR 1	PILLAR 2	PILLAR 3	PILLAR 4	TOTAL
		Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	
CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES						
Burundi	Budget	29,424,410	7,075	-	4,384,051	33,815,536
	Expenditure	17,787,060	-	-	1,815,443	19,602,503
Cameroon	Budget	87,796,062	1,148,504	-	5,300,263	94,244,829
	Expenditure	46,556,430	310,502	-	1,554,161	48,421,093
Central African Republic	Budget	24,291,641	-	14,762,565	14,030,232	53,084,438
	Expenditure	14,648,089	-	7,620,080	10,864,000	33,132,170
Congo, Republic of the	Budget	26,232,864	-	-	2,409,803	28,642,667
	Expenditure	9,834,634	-	-	2,377,347	12,211,982
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office ²	Budget	136,711,626	1,948,898	29,873,246	65,779,128	234,312,899
	Expenditure	65,134,141	480,650	3,797,061	19,205,674	88,617,526
Rwanda	Budget	96,813,087	-	7,565,094	-	104,378,181
	Expenditure	38,241,652	-	3,893,375	-	42,135,027
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	126,701,666	-	10,431,514	-	137,133,180
	Expenditure	61,884,182	-	4,582,549	-	66,466,731
SUBTOTAL	Budget	527,971,356	3,104,477	62,632,419	91,903,478	685,611,730
	Expenditure	254,086,189	791,153	19,893,064	35,816,625	310,587,030
SOUTHERN AFRICA						
Angola	Budget	36,642,183	-	-	-	36,642,183
	Expenditure	19,442,005	-	-	-	19,442,005
Botswana	Budget	3,076,320	-	-	-	3,076,320
	Expenditure	1,874,740	-	-	-	1,874,740
Malawi	Budget	18,118,080	-	-	-	18,118,080
	Expenditure	6,878,982	-	-	-	6,878,982
Mozambique	Budget	5,397,322	125,626	-	-	5,522,948
	Expenditure	3,237,076	16,892	-	-	3,253,968
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	24,518,777	922,109	-	-	25,440,886
	Expenditure	15,281,528	695,838	-	-	15,977,366
Zambia	Budget	13,609,910	-	-	-	13,609,910
	Expenditure	11,873,961	-	-	-	11,873,961
Zimbabwe	Budget	10,525,885	432,094	-	-	10,957,979
	Expenditure	6,838,357	236,206	-	-	7,074,563
SUBTOTAL	Budget	111,888,477	1,479,829	-	-	113,368,306
	Expenditure	65,426,650	948,936	-	-	66,375,585
TOTAL	Budget	2,495,964,781	19,085,097	157,020,545	253,129,608	2,925,200,031
	Expenditure	1,213,525,666	9,274,374	63,814,415	103,459,516	1,390,073,970

¹ Includes activities in Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

² Coordinates activities in Gabon and the DRC.

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	130,466,544			8,007,000	469,833,788	608,307,332
Germany	27,727,694			1,693,647	66,041,090	95,462,432
European Union	54,675,106		2,536,137	5,784,887	12,538,090	75,534,220
Japan	32,516,831		9,472,709	3,727,504	1,210,175	46,927,218
United Kingdom	34,590,798				7,701,505	42,292,303
Central Emergency Response Fund	19,907,540		1,629,586	5,699,849		27,236,975
Canada					19,445,047	19,445,047
Norway	11,796,251				2,000,446	13,796,697
Private Donors in Qatar	12,807,861					12,807,861
Sweden	2,076,667			583,363	10,018,789	12,678,818
Private Donors in the Netherlands	12,423,173				118	12,423,292
France	5,924,066			300,000	4,560,261	10,784,326
Private Donors in Germany	396,801				10,185,955	10,582,756
Denmark	9,385,299	97,357			1,065,107	10,547,763
Private Donors in the United States of America	5,169,296			18,216	3,394,285	8,581,797
Republic of Korea	3,620,978				4,900,000	8,520,978
Netherlands	7,642,234					7,642,234
Private Donors in Japan	5,797,170		155,365	349,625	52,518	6,354,677
Belgium	2,522,397				3,691,003	6,213,400
Ireland	4,818,510				1,365,188	6,183,698
Switzerland	6,100,823		40,040			6,140,863
Finland					6,011,104	6,011,104
Australia	5,145,414					5,145,414
Italy	3,494,654	285,830	124,274		291,946	4,196,705
Country-based pooled funds	1,679,035				2,346,881	4,025,916
Private Donors in Spain	1,487,700				1,695,918	3,183,618
Austria	1,802,885				1,201,923	3,004,808
China	2,000,000				1,000,001	3,000,001
Private Donors in Australia	1,852,697				553,762	2,406,459
Saudi Arabia	2,404,000					2,404,000
Luxembourg					2,301,255	2,301,255
The Global Fund	2,090,890					2,090,890
United Arab Emirates	1,592,117					1,592,117
United Nations Development Programme	1,394,426					1,394,426
United Nations Children's Fund	1,245,475					1,245,475
Spain	832,115			239,637	171,801	1,243,553
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	659,723	81,288	500,000			1,241,011
Private Donors in the United Arab Emirates	786,000			214,000	3,078	1,003,078
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	944,000					944,000
Private Donors in Italy	553,249			534	320,119	873,902
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	846,997					846,997
One United Nations Fund					840,622	840,622
Private Donors in the United Kingdom	473,128				354,539	827,667
Private Donors Worldwide	37,143				494,664	531,807
Private Donors in Switzerland	111,463				406,046	517,508
Private Donors in Canada	375,003				63,516	438,519



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		
Private Donors in the Republic of Korea	376,633				30,590	407,223
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	369,392					369,392
UN Fund for Darfur				242,761		242,761
African Union	200,000					200,000
South Africa					147,382	147,382
World Food Programme	142,640					142,640
Private Donors in Sweden	548				124,523	125,071
United Nations Human Settlements Programme				115,000		115,000
Private Donors in Thailand					90,664	90,664
Nigeria					63,735	63,735
Portugal	58,962					58,962
United Nations Population Fund	49,491					49,491
Private Donors in France					47,959	47,959
Private Donors in China					42,003	42,003
Holy See	10,000				10,000	20,000
Botswana					18,961	18,961
Private Donors in Nigeria					17,270	17,270
Private Donors in Kuwait	14,901					14,901
Private Donors in Ghana	2,105				10,000	12,105
Private Donors in Uganda					5,370	5,370
Private Donors in Rwanda	1,000					1,000
Private Donors in Austria	107				770	877
Private Donors in Brazil					126	126
Private Donors in Ireland					120	120
TOTAL	423,399,929	464,475	14,458,111	35,215,830	628,430,204	1,101,968,549

Note: Contributions include 7 per cent programme support costs, and exclude \$33.4 million for implementation in 2018.