



Refugee children from Somalia play outside of the new arrivals section of Ifo camp in Dadaab, Kenya.

AFRICA



OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Statistics for the year 2008 on forced displacement in sub-Saharan Africa show that the total number of people of concern to UNHCR in the region stood at just over 10 million, almost half a million less than at the end of 2007. The number of refugees also fell—by a few hundred thousand—an acceleration of the declining trend observed since 2001. On the other hand, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) of concern to UNHCR continued to increase, and now stands at over 6 million.

- Underlying these trends is the progress made in achieving durable solutions and the impact of several new population movements across the continent. An estimated 1.3 million displaced people, including refugees and IDPs, found durable solutions in 2008. This was largely the result of the consolidation of peace and stability in areas of origin, but the generosity of various states in offering local-integration or resettlement opportunities to refugees also played a part.

- At the same time, intractable conflicts in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and the Darfur region of Sudan continued to displace more people within and across international borders. UNHCR mobilized additional staff and resources to respond to these crises. In 2008, 140 emergency deployments of UNHCR and partner staff were made to 17 operations in Africa.

- UNHCR strengthened strategic partnerships to respond coherently and effectively to critical challenges, such as internal displacement, protection in mixed migratory flows and post-conflict recovery. In 2008, the Office expanded its cluster lead responsibilities to two additional IDP operations, bringing its engagement with IDPs to 12 country operations in Africa, including Burundi, CAR, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

| Working environment |

Peace and security remained fragile in a significant part of Africa. This made protection and assistance challenging and frequently dangerous tasks, yet vital to meet the needs of millions fleeing insecurity, political unrest and persecution.

For instance, intensified fighting in south and central Somalia forced some 70,000 refugees to flee mainly to Kenya. It also increased the number of Somali IDPs from just over 1 million to some 1.3 million, despite reports of substantial IDP returns to Mogadishu. Meanwhile Kenya, which bore the brunt of the spill-over from the chaos in Somalia, was shaken by post-election violence which generated more than 500,000 IDPs and drove some 12,000 refugees towards Uganda. Following a power-sharing agreement, some 350,000 Kenyan IDPs returned home.

Insecurity continued to characterize the CAR-Chad-Sudan (Darfur) triangle. Violence in Darfur triggered population displacements internally and towards Chad. Security was precarious along the Chad-Sudan border, where cross-border movements of armed groups, banditry and criminal impunity affected the safety and security of displaced people and humanitarian personnel despite the presence of international peacekeeping forces in both countries.

Following internal political turmoil and military clashes in Chad and CAR, new arrivals from the two countries increased the refugee population in Cameroon from some 60,000 to 81,000. There were still 197,000 IDPs in northern CAR at the end of 2008.

Developments in eastern DRC added to uncertainty about short-term prospects for stability in the area. Hopes engendered by the January 2008 Goma Peace Conference were dashed by months of violence which produced more than half a million IDPs and drove some 30,000 refugees into Uganda. In the last quarter of 2008, brutal attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the DRC's *Province Orientale* also caused internal displacement of civilians and an outflow into Southern Sudan.

South Africa saw a wave of xenophobic attacks in May which displaced tens of thousands of people. By the end of 2008, most of the displaced had returned home. Zimbabwe slipped into deeper turmoil as the human rights situation in the country worsened in the aftermath of the March elections, causing significant internal displacement. While there was no sudden and mass outflow of refugees, the steady mixed movement of Zimbabwean asylum-seekers and others forced to migrate by the deteriorating conditions continued to have an important impact in South Africa.

On a more positive note, the return of

stability to several areas of origin of refugees and IDPs enabled many of them to return voluntarily. In 2008, most IDP returns were to safe areas in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Kenya, Southern Sudan and Uganda. An estimated 287,500 refugees also returned home, often after years of exile, to Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, Southern Sudan and Togo.

Despite these encouraging developments, situations where refugees are trapped in exile for more than five years remained widespread in Africa. According to this definition of protracted situations, the phenomenon affects some 70 per cent of refugees in Africa.

The year also witnessed increasingly complex migratory flows and growth in the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees either living in or moving to urban areas, trying to fulfil their basic socio-economic rights. These larger mixed-migratory movements involve not only south-north flows towards Europe and the Middle East, but also substantial north-south flows towards South Africa.

| Achievements and impact |

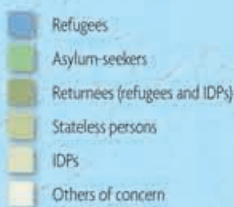
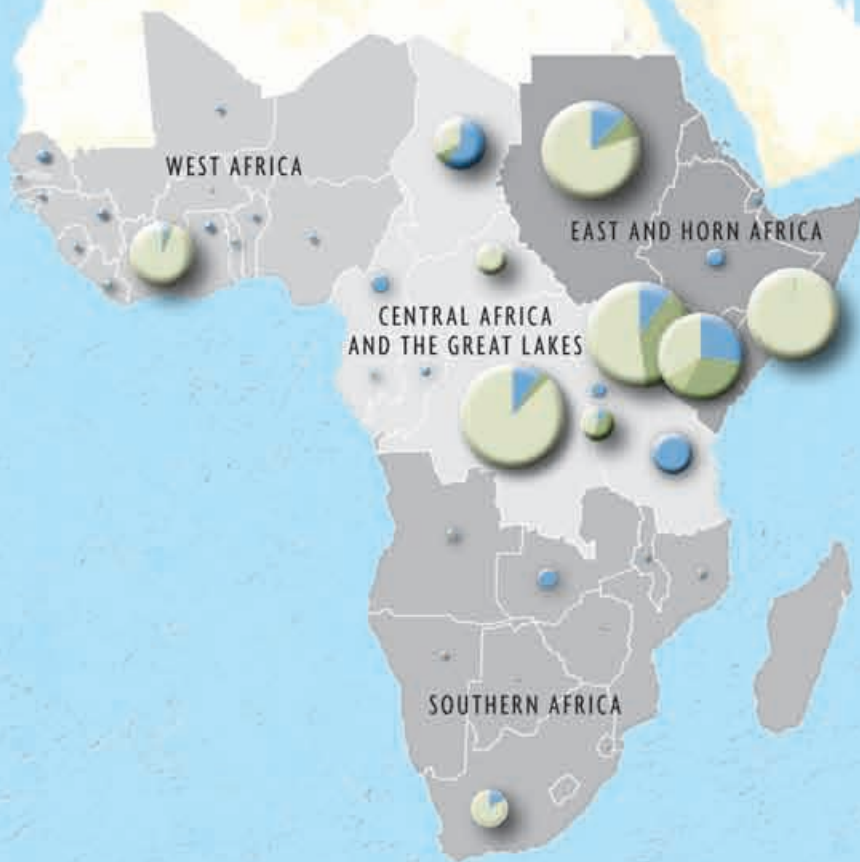
Based on the Global Strategic Objectives, UNHCR established the following regional objectives:

- *Ensuring effective protection*
UNHCR assisted States to meet their international obligations to protect refugees and others of concern, in particular by building capacity among governments to conduct refugee status determination (RSD) and registration. UNHCR's standard registration software, *proGres*, was used in 32 countries. Registration support was provided to various operations, including eastern Sudan, where the registration and verification exercise was completed in 12 active refugee camps.

UNHCR also made progress in its efforts to strengthen national protection frameworks. The Gambia adopted a national refugee bill, while Burundi saw a new asylum law come into force and a first asylum office established with UNHCR support. In Chad, UNHCR helped the Government to draft a law for the protection of IDPs.

Working with its partners, UNHCR continued to implement international protection activities in camps and other settings, paying particular attention to groups with specific needs. In eastern Sudan, training UNHCR and partner staff in determining the best interests of the child allowed for the review of the cases of some 720 newly arrived unaccompanied minors and some 640 children separated from their families in the refugee camps.

In North Kivu, DRC, UNHCR trained 670 members of the army, police and local



Population size



authorities in international protection and humanitarian law, which led to a positive impact on the treatment of civilians. In northern CAR, the presence of humanitarian actors helped to significantly reduce reprisals against the civilian population.

However, despite continuous efforts, human rights and humanitarian principles were not always respected. In eastern Chad, for instance, forced recruitment of displaced people and lack of respect for the civilian character of camps were reported.

The Office sustained its efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). It held training sessions for its staff and those of partners as well as for people of concern. Provisional information on 47 camp locations indicates that some 74 per cent of the camps met the standard of training at least 10 per cent of the UNHCR and partner staff in 2008. In Liberia, UNHCR supported the Government's efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV by publishing a prosecutor's handbook on the issue.

UNHCR identified stateless populations and populations at risk of statelessness. The Office was most active in Côte d'Ivoire where it carried out a survey with the Norwegian Refugee Council to identify the extent to which the population lacked identity documents and was at risk of statelessness in areas affected by forced displacement. Subsequently, UNHCR and NGO partners assisted 6,000 people to acquire birth certificates and other identity documents through targeted interventions with the authorities to prevent statelessness. UNHCR also worked to raise the awareness of statelessness in Kenya.

● *Ensuring the social and economic well-being of all people of concern*

UNHCR sustained its efforts to improve living standards and reduce major risks to the well-being of people of concern. In eastern Cameroon, the establishment of therapeutic feeding centres contributed to a significant reduction in malnutrition rates among some 60,000 refugees and host communities.

HIV prevention, care and treatment projects ensured that those of concern benefited from a full range of care and services, including access to national anti-retroviral drug programmes. Sensitization activities benefited some 30,000 participants in returnee areas in the DRC and reached 85 per cent of the refugees in Ghana. Currently, 16 African countries have included refugees in their national programmes on HIV and AIDS.

Some progress was registered in refugees' access to education. In eastern Chad, girls' attendance in primary school increased significantly, reaching almost 50 per cent. In Tanzania, 85 per cent of refugee children with

specific needs were enrolled in primary school, although attendance was hampered by a lack of teachers and material. At the tertiary level, the number of refugees benefiting from the DAFI scholarships increased by 52 per cent over the year before, to 1,089 scholarships for students in 17 countries of asylum. Additional efforts are required to raise the global percentage of girls receiving DAFI scholarships, which increased only slightly, from 36 per cent to 38 per cent.

● *Attaining durable solutions, with particular attention to protracted refugee situations*

UNHCR moved towards bringing the refugee chapter to a close in several African countries by promoting comprehensive strategies that offered refugees the durable solution, be it voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement, most appropriate to their situation.

For example, the resumption of voluntary repatriation to Liberia enabled more than 9,500 refugees to return home in 2008, mainly from Ghana. The voluntary repatriation of Mauritanian refugees also resumed following a suspension caused by political instability in their home country. And the progressive consolidation of peace and stability in Sierra Leone led UNHCR to invoke the cessation clause for Sierra Leonean refugees.

Burundian refugees repatriated in unprecedented numbers, exceeding UNHCR's targets. Most of the 95,000 who returned came from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Despite various serious constraints such as logistics difficulties which had an impact on the pace of repatriation, the number of returns to both the DRC and Southern Sudan was nevertheless significant, reaching some 39,500 and 68,000 people, respectively. Returning home marked the end of decades in exile for many refugees, but also the beginning of a new struggle to rebuild their lives in communities affected by conflict. The challenges varied. In Burundi, tensions arose between returnees and those who had remained behind over land, while the reintegration process in Southern Sudan was hindered by the lack of infrastructure and livelihood opportunities.

Local integration emerged as a viable solution for refugees in some of the most protracted refugee situations in Africa. The Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy continued to move forward, with authorities processing the naturalization applications of some 158,000 Burundian refugees from 1972. In West Africa, UNHCR made progress in locally integrating Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees through partnerships with ministries, UN Agencies, regional organizations—including the Economic Community of West African States

(ECOWAS)—and host communities. In a symbolic gesture, Swaziland granted citizenship for the first time to five refugees.

UNHCR submitted almost 25,000 refugees from African countries for resettlement in 2008, 30 per cent more than in 2007. Eritreans, Somalis and Congolese from the DRC were the nationalities most represented.

● *Responding effectively to emergency situations by maintaining regional emergency response capacity and promoting the safety of staff, populations of concern and organizational assets*

UNHCR worked with governments and partners to respond quickly to new displacement emergencies in Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Southern Sudan and Uganda. Its offices maintained high levels of emergency preparedness in Southern Africa for possible refugee flows from Zimbabwe. UNHCR identified locations for camp sites; deployed technical staff to assess these sites; and pre-positioned non-food items.

In places plagued by conflict and unrest, insecurity frequently threatened newly displaced people's lives and restricted their access to services. Humanitarian workers sometimes faced grave security threats, resulting in their temporary evacuation, as in the DRC and eastern Chad.

UNHCR deployed more Field Safety Advisers to Africa than to any other region. It devoted significant resources to ensuring all offices met minimum operating security standards. Except for field locations in one operation, where an evolving security environment led to new standards in the last quarter, all UNHCR offices in areas with heightened security phases met minimum security standards at the end of 2008.

● *Developing dynamic partnerships*

UNHCR increased partnerships through the implementation of UN reforms in Africa, which includes 12 IDP operations; Delivery as One elements in 24 locations; peacebuilding initiatives in seven countries; and 10 offices coordinating according to the integrated mission concept. In the Delivering as One pilot countries—Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania—the Office placed displacement issues on the development agenda and enlisted UN development agencies to pursue activities for the reintegration of returnees and the local integration of refugees.

UNHCR's engagement with IDPs expanded to 12 country operations in Africa. By working with its partners and building on experience, the Office adapted the cluster approach to specific situations in order to discharge its protection responsibilities more effectively.

In Burundi, for example, the existing ad hoc working group on return and reintegration has been transformed into a protection and early recovery cluster that focuses on critical land and property matters.

Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations continued to help in the areas of capacity building, policy development and durable solutions. Cooperation with the African Union (AU) focused on the finalization of the Convention for the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, as well as the preparations for the Special Summit on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. To promote local integration, ECOWAS Member States adopted a Memorandum on Equality of Treatment of Refugees and other ECOWAS Citizens.

Lastly, UNHCR reinforced partnerships in the area of mixed migration in order to highlight the need for refugee protection in mixed migratory flows. Two conferences on migration and refugee protection were held in 2008: in Yemen, in cooperation with the Mixed Migration Task Force Somalia and to which the AU participated; and in Dakar, jointly with IOM and ECOWAS.

○ *Enhancing results-based management, including efficient utilization of human, material and financial resources*

UNHCR's regionalization and decentralization plans for Southern Africa further consolidated by the end of 2008 and progress was made in West Africa. At Headquarters, the Africa Bureau reduced staffing at both the general service and professional levels.

Constraints

Instability in some parts of the continent provoked population displacement and prevented the voluntary return of displaced people. Fighting and insecurity restricted humanitarian access and hindered the delivery of protection and assistance. Despite mitigation measures, the security of humanitarian staff and beneficiaries was repeatedly endangered in certain operations. In Somalia, a UNHCR staff member was abducted, to be released after more than two months in captivity.

Enduring concerns about political stability and security, as well as the lack of livelihood opportunities and basic services in areas of return often devastated by war, posed enormous challenges for repatriation and reintegration operations. The increase in fuel prices and the food crisis strained UNHCR's budget in many operations and significantly affected displaced persons already facing a dearth of livelihood opportunities. ■

Financial information

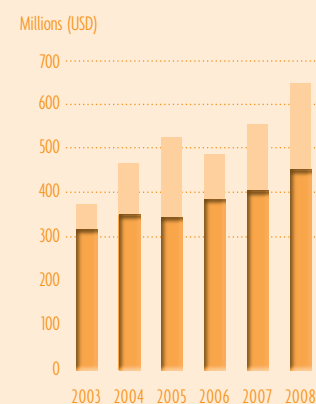
In 2008, African operations required USD 738 million, which represented almost 40 per cent of UNHCR's total financial needs, including annual and supplementary budgets. During the year, the annual programme requirements increased from USD 400.5 million to USD 469.8 million to cover new and unanticipated needs, notably in Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Sustained donor support allowed UNHCR to implement its budgeted activities. UNHCR also received 70 per cent of the USD 268.2 million requested for 12 supplementary appeals to cover repatriation, reintegration and IDP operations in various countries.

Budget and expenditure in Africa (USD)

Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Central Africa and the Great Lakes						
Burundi	31,062,820	5,576,463	36,639,283	30,028,742	4,717,846	34,746,588
Cameroon	10,812,227	500,000	11,312,227	10,230,360	442,333	10,672,693
Central African Republic	2,848,448	2,804,057	5,652,505	2,582,915	1,983,248	4,566,163
Chad	85,024,423	15,082,897	100,107,320	81,883,972	11,329,960	93,213,932
Democratic Republic of the Congo	38,341,107	28,507,764	66,848,871	37,141,664	25,231,378	62,373,042
Gabon	2,513,449	0	2,513,449	2,232,994	0	2,232,994
Republic of the Congo	6,315,434	0	6,315,434	6,014,040	0	6,014,040
Rwanda	8,856,308	176,000	9,032,308	8,608,207	170,492	8,778,699
United Republic of Tanzania	28,722,652	14,808,612	43,531,264	27,218,503	14,708,533	41,927,036
Regional activities ¹	9,566,898	0	9,566,898	8,954,285	0	8,954,285
Subtotal	224,063,766	67,455,793	291,519,559	214,895,682	58,583,790	273,479,472

Expenditure in Africa 2003-2008

■ Annual budget
■ Supplementary budget



Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
East and Horn of Africa						
Djibouti	3,710,228	1,074,000	4,784,228	3,485,237	960,550	4,445,787
Eritrea	4,573,534	0	4,573,534	4,495,622	0	4,495,622
Ethiopia	27,683,999	13,377,634	41,061,633	26,594,583	10,695,057	37,289,640
Kenya ²	56,176,076	27,423,314	83,599,390	52,884,985	13,231,673	66,116,658
Somalia	6,476,221	18,691,698	25,167,919	6,181,639	14,063,272	20,244,911
Sudan	20,029,908	90,066,142	110,096,050	19,203,086	70,793,340	89,996,426
Uganda	20,827,875	20,263,953	41,091,828	19,992,370	16,837,504	36,829,874
Regional activities ³	395,136	0	395,136	345,074	0	345,074
Subtotal	139,872,977	170,896,741	310,769,718	133,182,596	126,581,396	259,763,992
West Africa						
Benin	1,631,421	0	1,631,421	1,529,419	0	1,529,419
Côte d'Ivoire	6,934,272	2,336,449	9,270,721	6,794,155	1,581,737	8,375,892
Gambia	81,237	0	81,237	75,455	0	75,455
Ghana	6,484,913	0	6,484,913	6,457,729	0	6,457,729
Guinea	7,948,815	0	7,948,815	7,869,544	0	7,869,544
Liberia	24,123,091	3,049,920	27,173,011	23,695,555	2,859,821	26,555,376
Mali	96,253	0	96,253	76,261	0	76,261
Nigeria	3,400,531	0	3,400,531	3,229,529	0	3,229,529
Senegal	6,397,640	2,030,493	8,428,133	6,388,126	1,810,304	8,198,430
Sierra Leone	6,523,966	150,000	6,673,966	6,472,269	147,973	6,620,242
Togo	431,138	0	431,138	379,308	0	379,308
Regional activities ⁴	5,577,060	0	5,577,060	5,174,045	0	5,174,045
Subtotal	69,630,337	7,566,862	77,197,199	68,141,395	6,399,835	74,541,230
Southern Africa						
Angola	4,814,501	0	4,814,501	4,570,219	0	4,570,219
Botswana	2,684,636	1,411,869	4,096,505	2,252,837	573,813	2,826,650
Malawi	2,431,369	70,000	2,501,369	2,173,102	68,124	2,241,226
Mozambique	3,229,706	1,725,514	4,955,220	2,860,316	550,827	3,411,144
Namibia	2,632,594	0	2,632,594	2,515,693	0	2,515,693
South Africa	7,211,700	5,123,832	12,335,532	6,883,226	3,154,546	10,037,772
Zambia	11,687,721	1,324,579	13,012,300	10,671,170	844,266	11,515,436
Zimbabwe	2,487,871	300,000	2,787,871	2,427,970	276,250	2,704,220
Regional activities ⁵	2,538,586	0	2,538,586	2,405,725	0	2,405,725
Subtotal	39,718,684	9,955,794	49,674,478	36,760,259	5,467,827	42,228,086
Total	473,285,764	255,875,190	729,160,954	452,979,932	197,032,848	650,012,780

Note: Excludes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions against supplementary programmes and the "New or additional activities - mandate related" (NAM) Reserve.

¹ Includes assistance to refugees in the Central Africa and the Great Lakes region, such as resettlement, repatriation and care and maintenance, as well as support costs for UNVs and consultants, aircraft charter costs.

² Includes the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.

³ Includes individual voluntary repatriation and intervention for malnutrition and malaria.

⁴ Includes the regional stockpile, voluntary repatriation for individual cases in West Africa, local integration, assistance to urban refugees and asylum-seekers, and resettlement for refugees in the West African region.

⁵ Includes repatriation and resettlement of refugees, strengthening registration, documentation and RSD systems, and external relations activities.

Voluntary contributions to Africa (USD)

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
African Union	500,000	93,000	593,000
ANA Aeroportos Portugal		34,343	34,343
Australia	50,000	81,579	131,579
Australia for UNHCR*	2,628,443	448,216	3,076,659
Austria	1,089,374		1,089,374
Belgium	5,024,564	2,856,663	7,881,228
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)		4,650,000	4,650,000
Canada	6,948,730	7,524,347	14,473,078
Cartier Foundation (United Arab Emirates)	155,000		155,000
Central Emergency Response Fund	12,552,370	11,723,449	24,275,819
Charities Aid Foundation (United Kingdom)	281,709		281,709
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	1,745,938	6,423,286	8,169,224
Czech Republic	156,250	290,625	446,875
Denmark*	15,276,964	6,081,956	21,358,920
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO</i> (Germany)	1,027,677	144,648	1,172,325
Dutch Postcode Lottery (Netherlands)	2,350,424	82,331	2,432,754
<i>España con ACNUR</i> (Spain)	4,040,505	538,726	4,579,231
Estonia		124,224	124,224
European Commission	42,622,347	15,715,144	58,337,490
Finland	12,145,110	1,446,345	13,591,456
<i>Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian</i> (Portugal)		136,164	136,164
Foundation FC Barcelona (Spain)	102,500		102,500
France	1,760,933	1,763,853	3,524,786
Germany	9,710,521	8,342,765	18,053,287
Great Lakes Initiative on AIDS	785,995		785,995
Greece	618,959	758,375	1,377,334
HQ Online Donations	349,360	307	349,667
International Olympic Committee (Switzerland)	184,729		184,729
Ireland	3,846,154	1,889,147	5,735,300
Italy	11,868,860	2,622,228	14,491,088
Japan*	34,127,040	28,648,629	62,775,669
Japan Association for UNHCR*	2,515,442	562,781	3,078,223
Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	899,843	263,334	1,163,177
Liechtenstein	87,719		87,719
Luxembourg	6,357,252	360,931	6,718,184
Monaco	145,773		145,773
Netherlands	6,301,919	3,310,828	9,612,747
New Zealand		491,970	491,970
Norway	3,882,790	4,821,047	8,703,838
Poland		100,000	100,000
Pooled Funds for DRC	1,174,240	1,229,595	2,403,835

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Bermuda)	25,000		25,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Brazil)	50,000		50,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Cyprus)	30,000		30,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Czech Republic)	10,700		10,700
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Fiji)	10,000		10,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Finland)	14,641		14,641
PricewaterhouseCoopers (France)	99,968		99,968
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Germany)	763,173		763,173
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Israel)	2,261		2,261
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Jamaica)	7,500		7,500
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Kenya)	10,000		10,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Luxembourg)	50,000		50,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Malaysia)	53,666		53,666
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Malta)	10,000		10,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Netherlands)	100,000		100,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Norway)	126,482		126,482
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Philippines)	5,000		5,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Portugal)	10,000		10,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Singapore)	50,000		50,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (South Africa)	10,000		10,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Switzerland)	28,708		28,708
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Thailand)	40,184		40,184
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Trinidad and Tobago)	12,000		12,000
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Uruguay)	20,000		20,000
Private donors in Canada	855,836	2,723	858,559
Private donors in China	252,120		252,120
Private donors in Cyprus		145	145
Private donors in Greece	375,428	79,034	454,462
Private donors in Italy*	3,177,760	931,362	4,109,122
Private donors in Lebanon	3,000		3,000
Private donors in Luxembourg	162		162
Private donors in Poland	50		50
Private donors in Portugal		19,876	19,876
Private donors in Republic of Korea	50,060		50,060
Private donors in Sweden	298,547		298,547
Private donors in Switzerland	3,670		3,670
Private donors in the United Kingdom	31,675		31,675
Private donors in the United States of America	1,200		1,200
REN-Redes Energéticas Nacionais (Portugal)		68,685	68,685
Republic of Korea	400,000		400,000
South Africa	145,985		145,985
Spain	7,703,815	2,694,516	10,398,331

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
<i>Stichting Vluchteling</i> (Netherlands)	133,136	316,991	450,127
Sweden	50,498,086	8,314,811	58,812,897
Swedish Postcode Lottery		181,957	181,957
Switzerland	4,098,782	2,178,092	6,276,874
Tarek A. Juffali Foundation (Saudi Arabia)	24,970		24,970
The Sunmoon Peace Football Foundation (Republic of Korea)	30,000		30,000
Turkey		232,500	232,500
UN Delivering as One	854,865		854,865
UN Foundation (UNFIP) (USA)	2,282,584		2,282,584
UN Mission in Sudan		4,312	4,312
UN Peacebuilding Fund	478,931		478,931
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	345,290	218,066	563,356
United Kingdom	5,029,990	2,029,318	7,059,308
United Nations Development Programme	46,500		46,500
United States of America*	129,449,818	58,985,493	188,435,311
USA for UNHCR	2,558,087	930,000	3,488,087
Total	403,985,064	190,748,719	594,733,783

* Donors contributed the following funds to the Africa region:

Earmarking	Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Africa Region	Australia for UNHCR	186		186
	Denmark	2,296,451		2,296,451
	Japan	11,000,000		11,000,000
	Japan Association for UNHCR	36,398		36,398
	Private donors in Italy	8,758		8,758
	United States of America	47,060,000	17,577,000	64,637,000
Total		60,401,793	17,577,000	77,978,793

Note: Contributions shown exclude indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions against supplementary programmes and the "New or additional activities - mandate related" (NAM) Reserve.