



An internally displaced woman in Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

AFRICA

This chapter provides a summary of the general environment in which UNHCR operated in Africa in 2014. It presents the main challenges and constraints that affected the organization's operational response, and sums up the year's achievements across the region. Dashboard presentations of key figures related to the two major emergency situations in the Central African Republic and South Sudan are also included.

Details of the largest operations in the region and its subregions in 2014 are presented on the *Global Focus* website at <http://reporting.unhcr.org>.

| WORKING ENVIRONMENT |

- With new conflicts emerging in Africa and ongoing crises worsening, UNHCR's emergency response capacity was severely tested in 2014. Level 3 emergencies, requiring system-wide mobilization, were declared in the Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan, with massive displacement inside the countries and across borders. The High Commissioner designated two senior Regional Refugee Coordinators to manage the humanitarian response to the crises, and additional resources and staff were rapidly deployed to the affected countries. The Regional Refugee Coordinators led the humanitarian community in formulating Regional Refugee Response Plans for both crises.

- Meanwhile, further displacement in long-standing areas of conflict, such as the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and Darfur in Sudan, exacerbated the situation in already overburdened host countries.

- In a year of multiple, large-scale crises on the continent, the outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa presented additional challenges. Refugees in the three main countries affected by the virus – Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone – were also at risk. UNHCR ensured that refugees were included in national prevention and response plans. Measures were also undertaken to prevent infection in the camps, including awareness-raising and the establishment of early detection mechanisms, and support was provided to the local response mechanisms in each country.

- The CAR and South Sudan emergencies dominated much of

UNHCR's attention during the year (see the two situation dashboards in this chapter). In the CAR, the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces in September 2014 brought about hope for the re-establishment of security in the country. However, ongoing fighting and human rights abuses targeting civilians continued to cause massive displacement, and violence spilled across borders into the host countries of Cameroon, Chad, the Congo (Republic of) and the DRC. Many of the Central Africans arriving in neighbouring countries were severely malnourished, having walked for weeks to reach safety. By mid-year, UNHCR and its partner aid agencies were able to strengthen assistance to meet the needs of the refugees and enhance reception services for new arrivals.

- As a result of the unrest in South Sudan, the number of refugees that fled to Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda reached 614,000, of whom 488,000 fled in the course of 2014. In some countries, humanitarian assistance was hampered by severe rains, strained logistical capacity and lack of access, with camps experiencing food shortages and overcrowding. Several refugee settlements in flood-prone areas were moved to higher land. Despite ongoing peace negotiations, fighting in South Sudan continued to displace civilians. By the end of the year, there were more than 1.6 million South Sudanese displaced within the country, tens of thousands of whom continue to seek temporary protection in or around UN peacekeeping sites.

- The situation in north-eastern Nigeria also deteriorated in 2014, with attacks on civilians more frequent and violent. Cross-

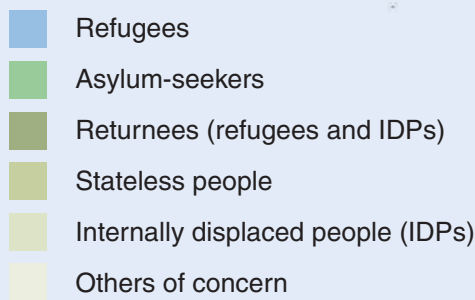
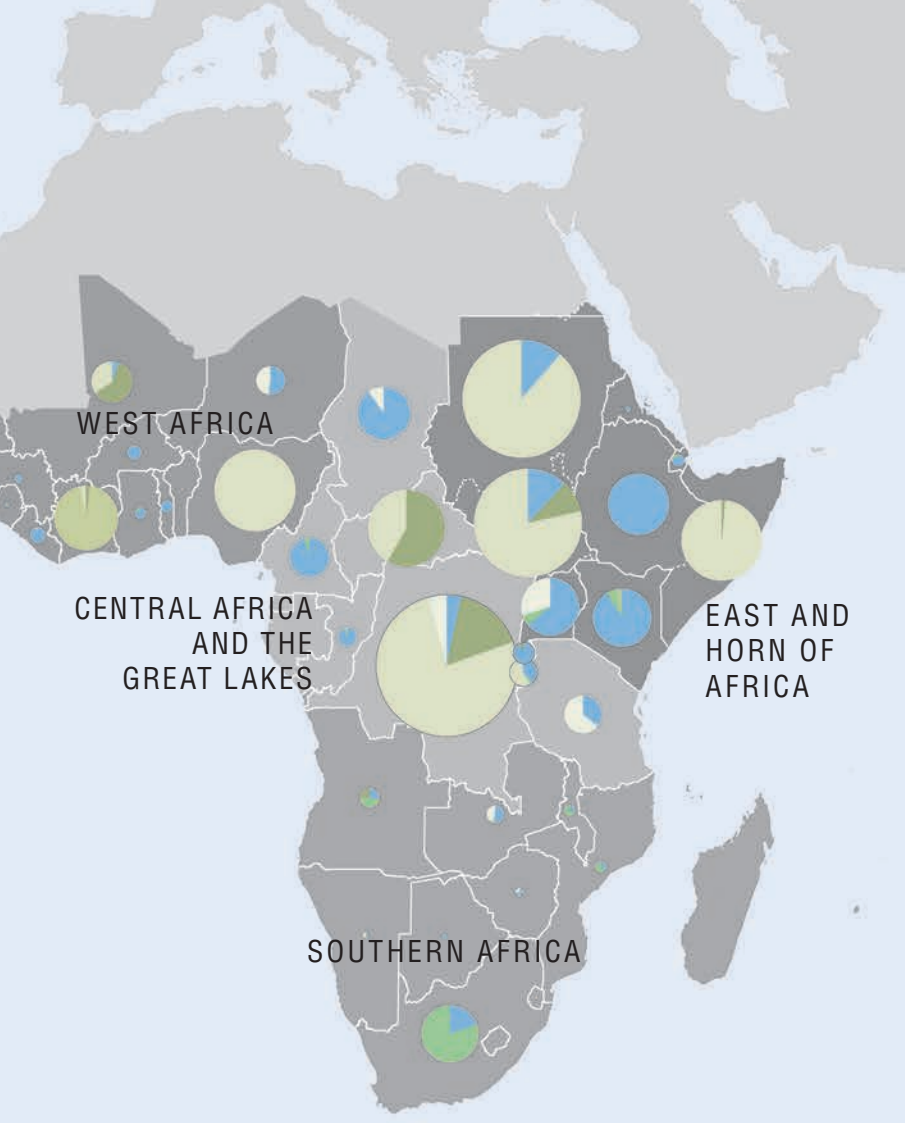
border attacks from Nigeria into Cameroon, Chad and Niger also caused internal displacement in these countries. By the end of the year, some 1.1 million Nigerians were internally displaced, and more than 54,000 were refugees in the three host countries. Appeals for emergency requirements were launched in September 2014 to address the needs of the refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). However, the appeals were only 45 per cent funded at the end of the year, while the needs continued to grow.

- In the DRC, conflict continued to affect the east of the country, internally displacing around 2.7 million people. Approximately 450,000 Congolese are refugees in neighbouring countries.

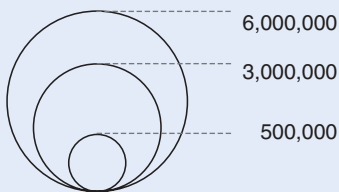
- In Mali, the security situation remained fragile. Despite some spontaneous returns, it was not yet conducive for organized voluntary return. Some 143,000 Malian refugees remained in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger at year end.

- In South Africa, xenophobia and violence against foreigners, affecting many refugees and asylum-seekers, were a major concern and resulted in loss of lives, property damage and displacement. UNHCR, working with the Government and civil society, bolstered efforts to address the situation, including by establishing a 24-hour assistance hotline and organizing mass information campaigns to promote tolerance.

| CONSTRAINTS |



Population size



UNHCR and its partners faced difficult security circumstances in a number of countries, where violence and insecurity affected humanitarian workers and hampered aid delivery. In the CAR, one staff member was killed in the capital Bangui, and in South Sudan, maintaining the civilian nature of several refugee camps was a challenge. Insecurity also hampered access in Nigeria and Sudan, where UNHCR co-leads (Nigeria) and leads (Sudan) the protection clusters for IDPs.

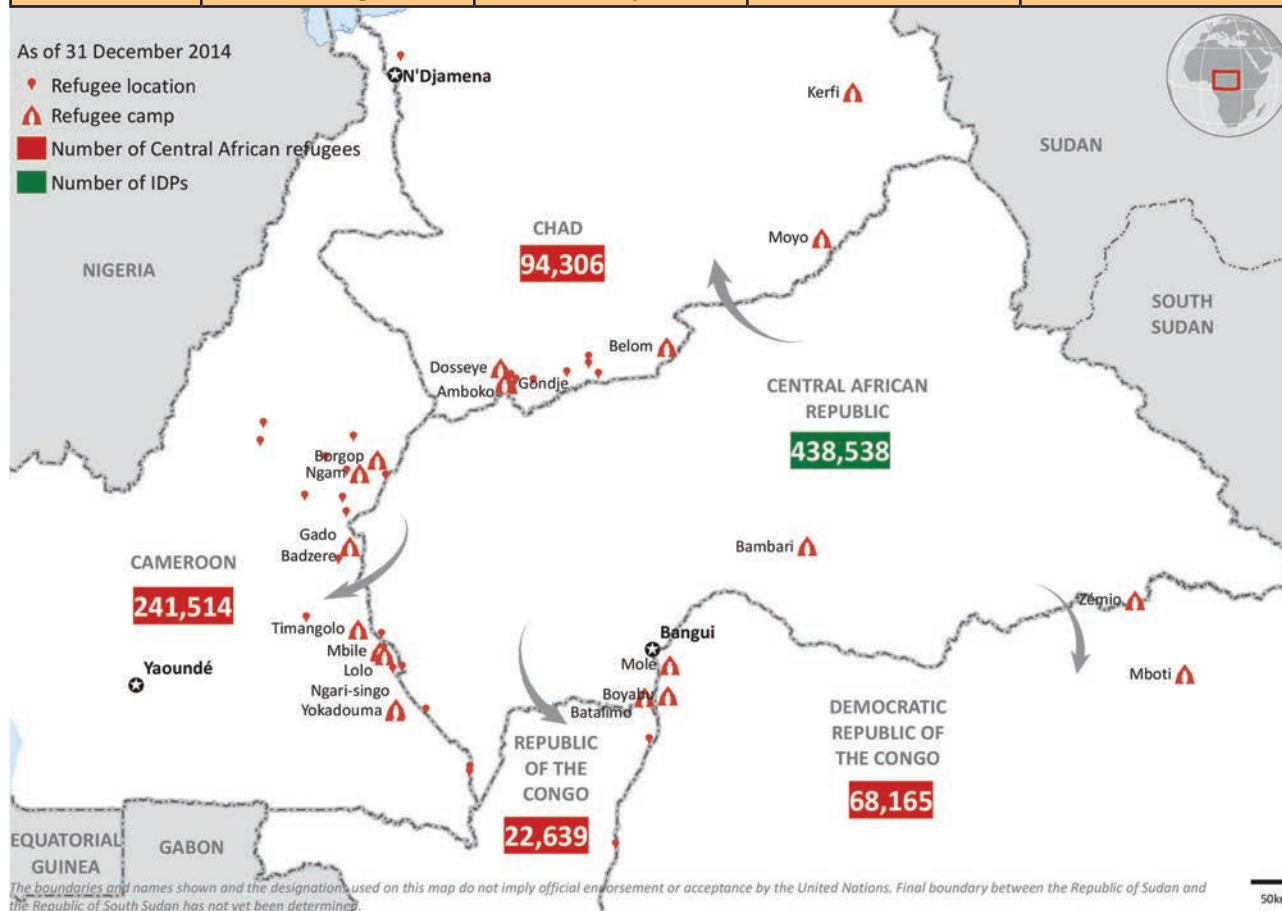
Across the continent, refugees and other populations of concern to UNHCR were affected by food insecurity owing to increasing conflict, restricted humanitarian access, hampered delivery of assistance in flood-prone areas, poor crop production and loss of livelihoods, particularly in protracted situations. Due to funding shortfalls, several operations experienced cuts in food rations by up to 50 per cent. UNHCR and WFP worked jointly on advocacy efforts to raise alarm about the food insecurity situation and the negative coping mechanisms refugees resorted to when rations were cut.

In West Africa, the Ebola epidemic came at a time when voluntary repatriation efforts were gaining momentum. Returns came to a standstill, including to Côte d'Ivoire, where the Government suspended the organized repatriation of around 38,000 Ivorian refugees from Liberia as a precaution. These efforts are expected to resume in 2015.

In 2014, underfunding continued to be a major constraint. As the majority of resources were dedicated to emergencies and life-saving activities, only 15 per cent of the expenditure went towards solutions and livelihood activities.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SITUATION 2014

5	426,624	438,538	USD 254.8 million	USD 110.9 million
countries	Central African refugees in the region	IDPs in the Central African Republic	total requirements in 2014	total funding received in 2014



Humanitarian needs

- Relocation of refugees from the border in order to preserve the civilian character of refugee sites and camps.
- Biometric registration to better profile the needs of the refugee population.
- Development of multi-sectoral services based on identified needs of refugees.
- Building of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities through the implementation of community-based projects.
- Establishment of a protection monitoring network in the Central African Republic (CAR) to support protection coordination and guide emergency interventions for IDPs.

Timeline of key events

- Rebel forces mount offensives in several towns in the CAR as instability and waves of violence envelop the country.
- Rebel forces advance on Bangui and oust President François Bozizé; Michel Djotodia takes over presidency.
- UN Security Council warns the CAR situation poses a serious threat to regional stability.
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee principals declare system-wide Level 3 emergency in the CAR.
- Deployment of African Union (MISCA) and French troops (Operation Sangaris).
- Waves of violence and destruction continue, forcing 245,000 people to flee to neighbouring countries while an estimated 935,000 are internally displaced.

December 2012

March 2013

August 2013

December 2013

January

2014 response

Strategic objectives	Achievements	Impact	Gaps
Ensure the protection of refugees and IDPs, with particular emphasis on child protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely registration of new arrivals and provision of identity documents, protection and security. Profiling implemented to identify people with specific needs and vulnerabilities, including survivors of SGBV, unaccompanied minors and separated children, older people, women requiring specific attention, people with disabilities and people who need immediate psychological support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees have access to physical and legal protection, including protection from <i>refoulement</i> and access to registration and documentation. Survivors of violence or trauma, unaccompanied or separated children and other vulnerable people of concern have access to psychosocial, medical, legal and material assistance. Safe spaces for children and women ensure access to education, assistance and support. Registration and provision of protection documentation to refugees prevent arrest, detention and forced return due to lack of documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection interventions did not reach all displaced women and girls at risk of SGBV. Secondary and tertiary education remained a critical gap for young refugee students in all hosting countries. 60% of CAR refugee children in Cameroon lived in host villages where there were no child protection services provided.
Respond to life-saving needs of refugees and IDPs, including through provision of basic services, core relief items and shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 145,000 refugees and IDPs assisted with shelter. Newly displaced refugees and IDPs assisted with core relief items including jerry-cans, plastic tarpaulins, family tents, blankets, buckets, kitchen sets and sleeping mats. 269,700 IDPs received NFIs in the CAR. 7 emergency sites developed and over 9,500 shelters constructed with the participation of refugees and local communities in Cameroon. Partners mobilized to scale-up response in life-saving sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living conditions of displaced people improved. Refugees have access to basic life-saving emergency provisions, including shelter, WASH, primary health care and nutrition services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter assistance and basic domestic items did not reach all displaced people in need, particularly affecting those living outside of sites. Refugees living outside of camps did not all have access to clean water and quality health care. Community-based projects to promote social cohesion among refugees and peaceful coexistence with the local population were limited.
Provide leadership and coordination for the regional refugee response; and support the cluster response for IDPs in the CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership and coordination of the regional response in surrounding countries of asylum for refugees from the CAR. Co-leadership and coordination of the protection cluster, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, and the shelter/NFI cluster in the CAR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated responses for refugees have been undertaken in all sectors, including: protection, shelter, emergency food assistance, relief item packages, transportation away from the border areas, water/sanitation, health and nutrition services, and education. Leadership for protection, CCCM and shelter has been assumed in the CAR. 	

- January 2014 – Catherine Samba-Panza sworn in as the country's transitional president until presidential elections in 2015 after resignation of Michel Djotodia.

- Opposing militia groups sign a tentative ceasefire agreement in Brazzaville.

- Official handover of MISCA troops to UN peacekeeping force, MINUSCA, who commence the implementation of military and police components.

- Limited returns bring the number of internally displaced people down to 400,000. However, the number of CAR refugees continues to grow, exceeding 400,000.

- Surging violence forces tens of thousands to flee their homes since the beginning of the year to escape killings, rape and pillaging by militias.

| ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT |

While the situation in Somalia remained volatile, the High Commissioner's Global Initiative for Somali Refugees galvanized support for solutions. At a ministerial-level meeting held in Ethiopia in August 2014, representatives of concerned countries, the United Nations and regional partners signed the *Addis Ababa Commitment towards Somali Refugees*, which agreed on the need to ensure asylum space, while supporting host countries and working towards creating the conditions for voluntary repatriation to Somalia. It also emphasized other solutions, including local integration, resettlement and alternative stay arrangements. By the end of 2014, some 2,000 Somalis had voluntarily repatriated to areas of relative stability. A pilot project to support the spontaneous repatriation of 10,000 Somali refugees from Kenya by 30 June 2015 was launched in December 2014, under the auspices of a Tripartite Agreement between the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR.

The voluntary repatriation of Angolans resumed in 2014, bringing the Angolan refugee chapter near conclusion after 50 years of displacement. Approximately 14,300 former Angolan refugees repatriated with UNHCR assistance, mainly from the DRC, as well as from Zambia and the Congo. In Zambia, UNHCR continued to support a Government programme to locally integrate former Angolan refugees. The voluntary repatriation of Rwandans has also gradually moved forward. In 2014, around 5,300 Rwandans returned home. The biometric registration of Rwandans in eastern DRC commenced, with a view to eventually facilitating repatriation and local integration.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the naturalization process for more than 162,000 former Burundian refugees resumed in 2014, after having been on hold since 2011. By the end of the year, more than 40,000 former Burundian refugees, now Tanzanians, received naturalization certificates, which accord them the same

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

At the end of the year, UNHCR's budget for the Africa region stood at USD 2.6 billion, which included four supplementary budgets for the following emergency situations: CAR, the Ebola response, Nigeria and South Sudan. The total funding received in 2014 for Africa was USD 995 million, leaving a gap of over USD 1.6 billion.

Expenditure stood at USD 1.1 billion in 2014. This represents an increase of USD 153 million over 2013 (when the budget was USD 1.97 billion).

rights as nationals. UNHCR is supporting the Government with all aspects of the naturalization process, while working with the authorities and development partners on the longer-term socio-economic aspects of their integration.

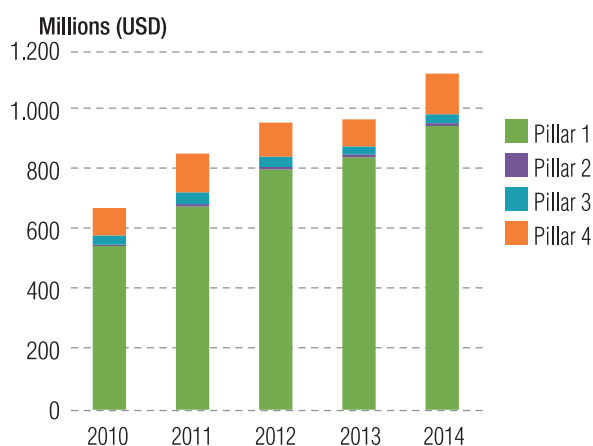
At the end of 2014, approximately 35,000 refugees returned to Mali from exile in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. A Tripartite Agreement was concluded between the Governments of Burkina Faso and Mali, and with UNHCR, to facilitate voluntary repatriation; a similar agreement is expected to be concluded with the Government of Mauritania in 2015.

In 2014, UNHCR submitted the cases of some 34,800 refugees for resettlement from Africa, and more than 19,000 refugees departed to their resettlement countries. This is

a 19 per cent increase compared to the number of submissions made in 2013 and a 52 per cent increase compared to 2012. UNHCR hopes to continue this upward trend in 2015.

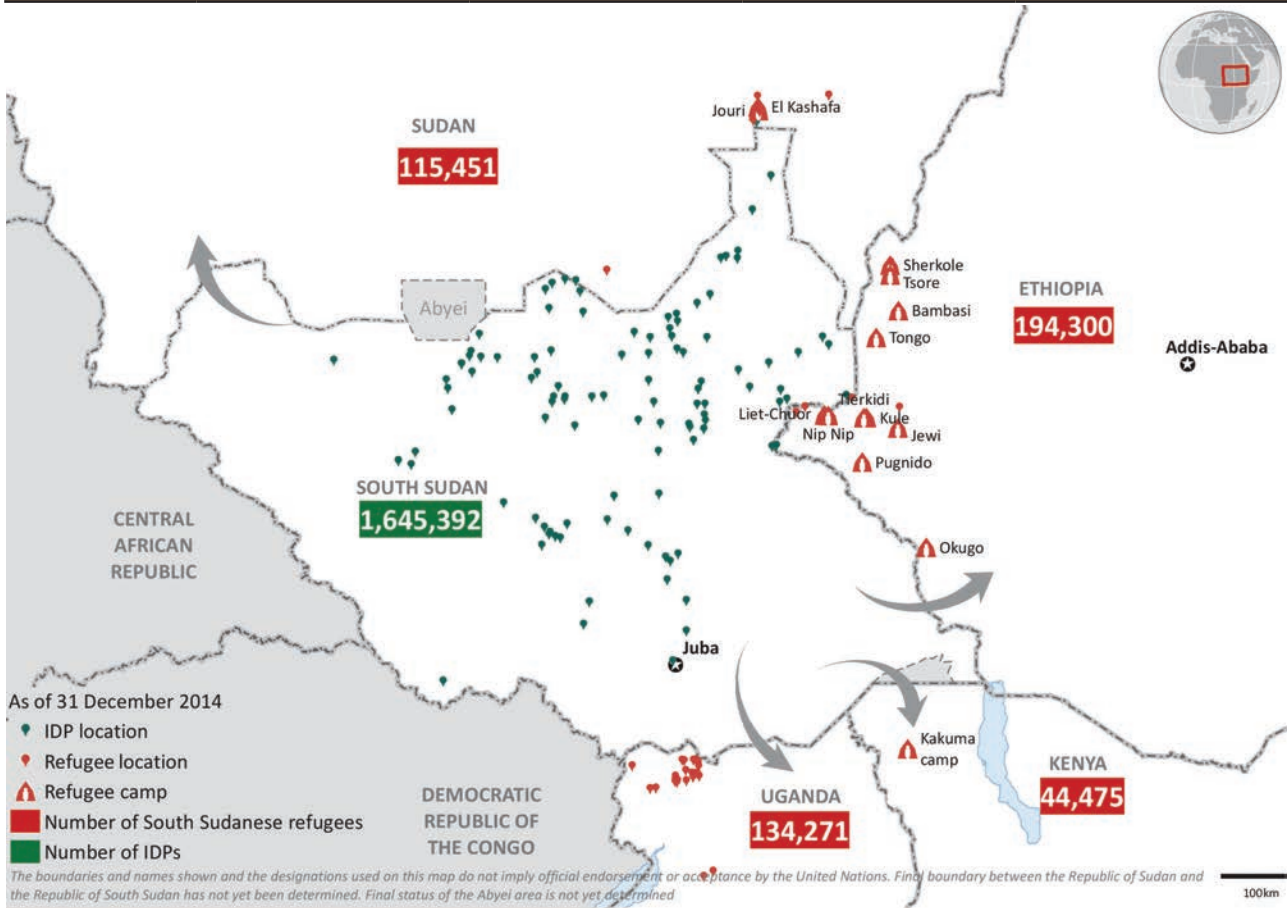
Advances were also made in addressing statelessness on the continent, with several African countries acceding to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions. Côte d'Ivoire initiated steps to identify and address the status of an estimated 700,000 people at risk of becoming stateless. At the end of 2014, 22 of the 54 African Union Member States were parties to the 1954 Convention and 15 were parties to the 1961 Convention. UNHCR will, therefore, continue to call for accessions to these conventions, in line with its 10-year global campaign to eliminate statelessness. ■

EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | 2010-2014



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION 2014

5	488,497	1,645,392	USD 566.5 million	USD 241.8 million
countries	South Sudanese refugees in the region	South Sudanese IDPs	total requirements in 2014	total funding received in 2014



Humanitarian needs

- International protection and monitoring, with particular emphasis on interventions for the most vulnerable.
- Provision of shelter and core relief items to affected populations.
- Access to basic emergency services to newly displaced refugees.

Timeline of key events

- Civil war erupts. Fighting starts in Juba and spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. Thousands flee and aid stocks are looted in Juba. UN Security Council increases peacekeeping force to 12,500.
- The number of displaced exceeds 500,000 people.
- Situation declared a system-wide Level 3 emergency by IASC principals.
- Over 900,000 people displaced within South Sudan and some 430,000 refugees to neighbouring countries. Hundreds die during a massacre in Bentiu and an attack on the UN base in Bor.

December 2013

January 2014

February 2014

April 2014

2014 response

Strategic objectives	Achievements	Impact	Gaps
Reduce the impact of the conflict on civilians through protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees' access to territory upheld in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. No substantiated reports of <i>refoulement</i>. Reception and transit centres established in all border areas. Registration, referral mechanisms and case management systems for people with specific needs strengthened. 75% of refugee children in Uganda and Sudan have non-discriminatory access to national child protection and social services. 90% of known SGBV survivors received appropriate support in Uganda. In South Sudan, protection and assistance programmes included SGBV prevention and response, child protection and peaceful coexistence measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to physical and legal protection. Registration and protection documents for refugees help prevent arrest, detention and forced return. All South Sudanese in Sudan issued with ID cards allowing access to territory and basic social services, freedom of movement, and the right to work. Survivors of violence or trauma, unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable people of concern can access psychosocial, medical, legal and material assistance. Safe spaces for children and women enabled access to education, assistance and support. UNHCR ensured regular protection monitoring of IDPs where security situation permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45,000 refugee children have specific needs and 80,000 are adolescents, particularly at risk of child recruitment, labour or marriage. BIAs covered only 13% of UASC. Protection response for IDPs needs to be reinforced in priority areas. An estimated 500,000 IDPs are under 18 and the most vulnerable UASC face serious protection risks if not identified and supported in time.
Respond to life-saving needs of people of concern, including through provision of core relief items (CRIs) and shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24,300 South Sudanese received shelter support in Kakuma, Kenya. In Sudan, 72,000 South Sudanese provided with emergency shelter and NFIs. In Ethiopia, 28,500 emergency shelters and 7,501 transitional shelters provided. 100% of households provided with basic and domestic items. The under-5 mortality rate was 0.48 per 1000 population, well below the standard of 1.5 per 1000. 50,000 emergency shelters and 2,400 transitional shelters provided for IDPs in South Sudan; 164,000 households provided with CRIs. Partners mobilized to scale-up response in life-saving sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living conditions of displaced people improved through the distribution of CRIs and shelter. Refugees have access to territory, to basic life-saving services including shelter, WASH, primary health care and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of suitable land in Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan to accommodate new arrivals. The large number of refugees has put pressure on overstretched services and infrastructure. Access to West Kordofan State (Sudan) limited by security situation. In Ethiopia, flooding caused the loss of shelters. For IDPs, with ongoing instability, the demands for shelter remain extensive. Some 30% of IDPs received no assistance, owing mainly to logistical constraints particularly in remote areas.
Provide leadership and coordination for the regional South Sudanese refugee response; and support the cluster response for IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR led and coordinated the regional refugee response in countries of asylum. USD 58 million mobilized for South Sudanese refugee response. UNHCR led the inter-agency Protection cluster, co-led and supported the CCCM cluster, and supported the Shelter/NFI cluster. UNHCR coordinated various regional coordination bodies for the South Sudan Situation Regular information was produced to raise awareness about the Situation, including regular updates and performance dashboards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated responses for refugees included protection, registration, shelter, emergency food assistance, relief items, transportation away from border areas, WASH, health and nutrition services, and education needs. For IDPs residing in remote areas, the response enabled the identification of vulnerable cases, coordination with local authorities and the establishment of an information centre. The multi-sectoral Khartoum Rapid Needs Assessment report was prepared in partnership and with expertise provided by the Government, NGOs and UN partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underfunding limited activities even in key areas such as education and livelihoods. Access to West Kordofan limited for security reasons.

- UN Security Council calls food security situation "worst in the world?"

- Flood conditions worsen, affecting thousands in camps and settlements in Ethiopia. Peace talks under IGAD begin in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa.

- Almost 500,000 persons seek asylum in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, and some 1.5 million South Sudanese remain internally displaced. Some 35,000 children are registered as unaccompanied or separated from their families.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | USD

<i>Operation</i>		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	23,399,367	369,230	0	1,549,629	25,318,226
	Expenditure	18,594,642	369,189	0	1,549,580	20,513,411
Cameroon	Budget	80,483,655	792,931	0	0	81,276,586
	Expenditure	44,040,895	137,828	0	0	44,178,723
Central African Republic	Budget	22,214,177	0	0	50,780,995	72,995,172
	Expenditure	10,954,618	0	0	19,883,646	30,838,264
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office ¹	Budget	71,907,792	1,647,481	47,129,091	75,435,705	196,120,069
	Expenditure	50,099,239	792,469	16,655,088	15,351,139	82,897,935
Republic of the Congo	Budget	37,625,015	0	0	0	37,625,015
	Expenditure	13,692,776	0	0	0	13,692,776
Rwanda	Budget	49,145,381	0	2,628,451	0	51,773,832
	Expenditure	18,318,578	0	1,033,471	0	19,352,049
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	23,195,009	0	15,019,905	0	38,214,914
	Expenditure	20,080,387	0	4,600,807	0	24,681,194
Subtotal	Budget	307,970,396	2,809,642	64,777,447	127,766,329	503,323,814
	Expenditure	175,781,135	1,299,486	22,289,366	36,784,365	236,154,352
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA						
Chad	Budget	227,018,806	0	0	0	227,018,806
	Expenditure	84,187,110	0	0	0	84,187,110
Djibouti	Budget	26,957,902	0	0	0	26,957,902
	Expenditure	7,380,180	0	0	0	7,380,180
Eritrea	Budget	6,186,886	0	0	0	6,186,886
	Expenditure	4,708,623	0	0	0	4,708,623
Ethiopia	Budget	283,718,800	0	0	0	283,718,800
	Expenditure	175,313,678	0	0	0	175,313,678
Ethiopia (UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA)	Budget	2,026,808	0	0	0	2,026,808
	Expenditure	1,334,203	0	0	0	1,334,203
Kenya	Budget	284,770,042	370,316	0	0	285,140,358
	Expenditure	113,735,837	173,217	0	0	113,909,054
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	11,592,525	0	0	0	11,592,525
	Expenditure	6,970,746	0	0	0	6,970,746
Somalia	Budget	24,124,383	0	11,401,251	34,308,286	69,833,920
	Expenditure	7,830,342	0	3,130,447	15,572,504	26,533,293
Sudan	Budget	115,474,342	3,360,701	0	41,473,243	160,308,286
	Expenditure	45,141,733	1,806,289	0	21,470,992	68,419,014
South Sudan	Budget	190,776,538	8,771,864	0	223,481,738	423,030,140
	Expenditure	86,741,893	3,766,204	0	51,534,321	142,042,418
Uganda	Budget	228,480,965	65,000	3,605,705	0	232,151,670
	Expenditure	79,640,905	0	0	0	79,640,905
Regional activities	Budget	6,643,182	0	0	0	6,643,182
	Expenditure	341,364	0	0	0	341,364
Subtotal	Budget	1,407,771,179	12,567,881	15,006,956	299,263,267	1,734,609,283
	Expenditure	613,326,614	5,745,710	3,130,447	88,577,817	710,780,588

<i>Operation</i>		Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
WEST AFRICA						
Burkina Faso	Budget	25,708,635	0	0	0	25,708,635
	Expenditure	17,186,141	0	0	0	17,186,141
Côte d'Ivoire	Budget	15,644,388	2,711,306	8,889,473	0	27,245,167
	Expenditure	7,722,978	1,482,550	4,163,614	0	13,369,142
Ghana	Budget	10,785,369	0	230,000	0	11,015,369
	Expenditure	6,260,770	0	0	0	6,260,770
Guinea	Budget	4,999,763	0	0	0	4,999,763
	Expenditure	4,181,563	0	0	0	4,181,563
Liberia	Budget	35,957,099	0	0	0	35,957,099
	Expenditure	18,861,390	0	0	0	18,861,390
Mali	Budget	20,451,923	0	0	49,137,181	69,589,104
	Expenditure	11,386,239	0	0	9,266,135	20,652,374
Niger	Budget	44,157,211	0	0	0	44,157,211
	Expenditure	26,555,220	0	0	0	26,555,220
Senegal Regional Office ²	Budget	48,125,693	1,124,710	210,000	5,115,560	54,575,963
	Expenditure	26,839,597	647,787	0	1,227,117	28,714,501
Subtotal	Budget	205,830,081	3,836,016	9,329,473	54,252,741	273,248,311
	Expenditure	118,993,898	2,130,337	4,163,614	10,493,252	135,781,101
SOUTHERN AFRICA						
Angola	Budget	5,760,820	0	0	0	5,760,820
	Expenditure	4,436,205	0	0	0	4,436,205
Botswana	Budget	5,030,586	0	0	0	5,030,586
	Expenditure	2,736,025	0	0	0	2,736,025
Malawi	Budget	4,411,942	0	0	0	4,411,942
	Expenditure	2,947,502	0	0	0	2,947,502
Mozambique	Budget	4,986,779	363,556	0	0	5,350,335
	Expenditure	2,933,736	176,351	0	0	3,110,087
Namibia	Budget	3,952,101	0	0	0	3,952,101
	Expenditure	3,223,711	0	0	0	3,223,711
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	25,901,656	776,385	0	0	26,678,041
	Expenditure	11,092,160	353,981	0	0	11,446,141
Zambia	Budget	13,776,664	0	0	0	13,776,664
	Expenditure	9,461,958	0	0	0	9,461,958
Zimbabwe	Budget	6,134,588	0	0	690,555	6,825,143
	Expenditure	4,770,458	0	0	347,899	5,118,357
Subtotal	Budget	69,955,136	1,139,941	0	690,555	71,785,632
	Expenditure	41,601,755	530,332	0	347,899	42,479,986
Total Africa	Budget	1,991,526,792	20,353,480	89,113,876	481,972,892	2,582,967,040
	Expenditure	949,703,402	9,705,865	29,583,427	136,203,333	1,125,196,027

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

<i>Donor</i>	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
African Union					200,000	200,000
Australia	2,597,403					2,597,403
Botswana					13,288	13,288
Brazil					2,483,946	2,483,946
Canada	5,868,812				16,254,281	22,123,093
Central Emergency Response Fund	33,598,907			8,141,253		41,740,160
Chile	100,000					100,000
Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia				85,600		85,600
Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan	119,194			460,000		579,194
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	843,578			3,362,170		4,205,748
Czech Republic	151,134					151,134
Denmark	9,597,672	999,130	1,313,709	2,187,328	6,831,759	20,929,597
DRC Pooled Fund				672,342		672,342
Estonia	101,902				67,843	169,745
European Union	48,272,090	147,180	1,043,245	3,293,223		52,755,738
Finland					7,656,790	7,656,790
France	409,283			424,076	2,051,983	2,885,342
Germany	15,597,036		635,324	534,759	14,397,442	31,164,561
Holy See	10,000					10,000
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	2,307,764			192,236		2,500,000
International Organization for Migration	174,750					174,750
Ireland	272,109				1,251,564	1,523,673
Italy	668,449			952,986		1,621,435
Japan	57,688,295	273,000	2,500,000	9,807,984	6,892,477	77,161,757
Kuwait					125,000	125,000
Liechtenstein					110,254	110,254
Luxembourg	543,478			1,766,304	3,035,053	5,344,836
Namibia					88,399	88,399
Netherlands	10,700,054					10,700,054
Nigeria					63,735	63,735
Norway	3,343,090					3,343,090
Private donors in Australia	1,037,871			944,442	591,199	2,573,512
Private donors in Austria	136					136
Private donors in Canada	23,575			1,266	306,663	331,504
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)	331,572					331,572
Private donors in Germany				408,163	4,983,316	5,391,479
Private donors in Greece					66	66
Private donors in Italy	229,982			19	482,776	712,777
Private donors in Japan	2,359,377		116,610	5,949	178,630	2,660,565
Private donors in Qatar	2,895,393					2,895,393
Private donors in Saudi Arabia					28,965	28,965
Private donors in Spain	2,006,150				163,995	2,170,145
Private donors in Sweden	12,316					12,316
Private donors in Switzerland	46,528			6,359	56,627	109,514

<i>Donor</i>	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
Private donors in Thailand	8,138					8,138
Private donors in the Netherlands	21,112,497				11,004	21,123,502
Private donors in the Republic of Korea	184,612				431,601	616,213
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	500,000					500,000
Private donors in the United Kingdom	421,360			66	2,499	423,926
Private donors in the United States of America	2,289,902				506,208	2,796,110
Republic of Korea	200,000				400,000	600,000
South Africa					21,264	21,264
Spain	1,569,278			1,649,669		3,218,947
Sweden	2,829,858				21,327,142	24,157,000
Switzerland	5,069,039			689,085	2,099,035	7,857,159
UN Trust Fund for International Cooperation for Development (TFICD)	193,774					193,774
United Kingdom	94,014,828			3,489,989		97,504,817
United Nations Children Fund	204,726					204,726
United Nations Delivering as One Funds	1,476,574		1,931,403			3,407,977
United Nations Development Programme	56,422	1,505		32,636	106,797	197,360
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	2,232,650			65,000	85,609	2,383,259
United States of America	156,070,237			68,200,000	294,600,000	518,870,237
Total	490,341,794	1,420,815	7,540,291	107,372,905	387,907,211	994,583,016

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve