

Africa



WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Global displacement has grown year-on-year since 2011. By 2016, the Africa region was hosting almost 30 per cent of UNHCR's total population of concern worldwide. The total number of displaced and stateless people in Africa doubled from 10.2 to approximately 20 million during those five years. At the end of 2016, Africa generously hosted 5.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers and almost 13.2 million IDPs and returnees, and 715,000 stateless people.

Multiple crises across the continent remained unresolved and further deteriorated, with more than 2 million forcibly displaced people in 2016. Of the six situations worldwide UNHCR considered emergencies in 2016 (see *Responding with lifesaving support* chapter and *Glossary*), three were in Africa, namely in Burundi, Nigeria and South Sudan, which triggered large-scale displacements. Security incidents in some parts of Chad, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Mali, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan also exacerbated the situation for those already in exile or displaced within each country, with limited prospects for return.

A young mother enjoys the full attention of her baby girl as she tries to blow up a balloon at a nutrition centre run by the International Rescue Committee in north-east Nigeria.

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Across the continent, the effects of protracted conflicts, climate change and drought fuelled food insecurity, affecting nearly 20 million people. The number of refugees affected by cuts to food assistance, forced by funding shortfalls, rose sharply, from less than 800,000 in 2014 to close to two million in 2016. In some cases, food assistance was cut by half in large operations, including in Cameroon, Chad, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. In many refugee sites in these countries, acute malnutrition and anaemia was greater than 40 per cent. This upwards trend is expected to grow, unless adequate funding is made available.

Faced with such a range of demands, needs and risks, UNHCR focused on providing urgent protection and emergency response; on further strengthening efforts in search of sustainable solutions; and on expanding and deepening partnerships, to address both recent and more protracted displacement situations.

MAJOR SITUATIONS

Burundi situation

Since the outbreak of civil conflict in April 2015, some 409,000 Burundian refugees have fled to the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, including more than 120,000 Burundian refugees in 2016. Approximately 500 to 700 refugees arrived daily in the United Republic of Tanzania, where camps exceeded their capacity by tens of thousands.

In response to growing protection needs, UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal for the Burundi situation in July 2016 and updated the regional Refugee Response

Plan (RRP). The organization continued to lead and coordinate the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in each affected country, in close collaboration with the relevant governments. Throughout 2016, it strengthened border and protection monitoring activities preventing non-refoulement. Being as it is one of the five pilot countries for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF – see *Glossary*), UNHCR is also working with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to set up the CRRF Secretariat.

Central African Republic situation

CAR experienced renewed violence in 2016. In western and central parts of the country, the situation remained volatile, with kidnappings and clashes between armed groups leading to internal population movements and waves of new arrivals in neighbouring countries. By the end of the year, some 460,000 Central African refugees were in Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the DRC, and more than 411,000 were internally displaced. UNHCR continued to provide support to the CAR Government for the voluntary return of IDPs to areas including within the capital, Bangui.

Mali situation

The security situation in northern and central Mali remained fragile, with a number of terrorist attacks taking place. Slow progress in implementing the peace agreement, which was signed in June 2015, hindered large-scale returns. Small numbers of refugees and IDPs returned spontaneously and received reintegration support from UNHCR. The Office continued to provide protection and basic assistance

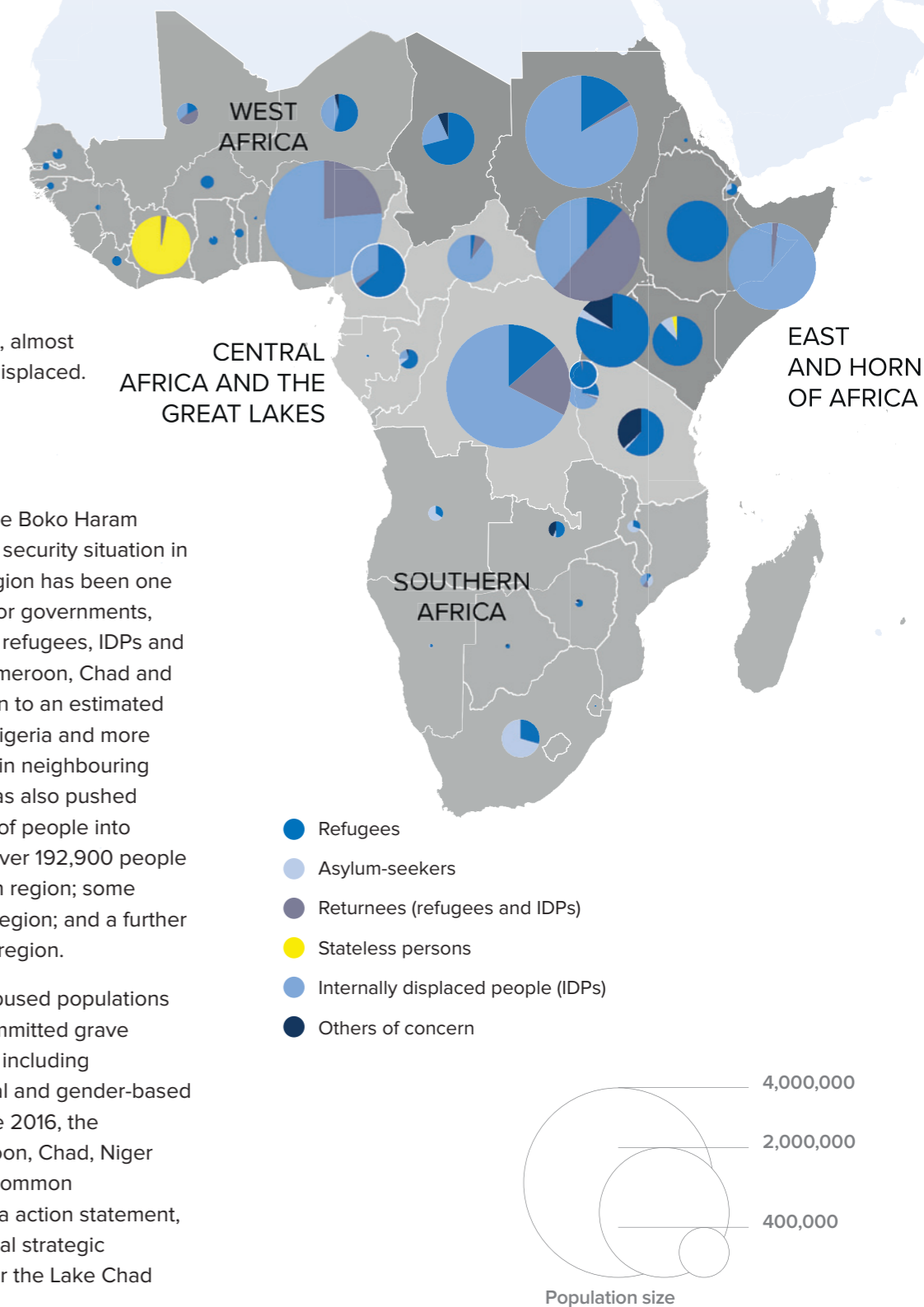
to approximately 140,000 Malian refugees hosted in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. Increasing focus was placed on improving livelihoods and building self-reliance. Inside Mali, almost 37,000 were internally displaced.

Nigeria situation

Since the outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009, the security situation in the Lake Chad Basin region has been one of extreme challenges for governments, humanitarians, Nigerian refugees, IDPs and host communities in Cameroon, Chad and Niger in 2016. In addition to an estimated 2.7 million IDPs inside Nigeria and more than 200,000 refugees in neighbouring countries, the conflict has also pushed hundreds of thousands of people into internal displacement; over 192,900 people in Cameroon's Far North region; some 82,260 in Chad's Lake region; and a further 184,230 in Niger's Diffa region.

Boko Haram has also abused populations on a wide scale and committed grave human rights violations, including systematic acts of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In June 2016, the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria reached a common commitment in the Abuja action statement, to implement the regional strategic protection framework for the Lake Chad Basin situation.

Despite a very difficult operating environment, UNHCR and partners made noteworthy progress towards achieving the main protection objectives such as



identifying, registering and documenting refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, advocating for access to asylum, and working closely with governments to prevent refoulement. Inside Nigeria, UNHCR led the protection, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and shelter/NFIs clusters. The Office provided shelter, non-food items, and psycho-social support to vulnerable IDPs.

Complicating matters, worsening food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin region affected an estimated eight million people. The need for adequate shelter and core relief items remained acute inside Nigeria and hosting countries. UNHCR and its partners stepped up efforts to respond at several levels to these needs. While partners managed to support refugees in the livelihoods sector, economic opportunities in the Lake Chad Basin region remained severely hampered.

South Sudan situation

The South Sudanese refugee crisis was the largest refugee emergency on the continent in 2016. Some 1.9 million people were internally displaced within the country and almost half a million South Sudanese crossed into neighbouring countries during the second half of the year. Children made up 67 per cent of the refugee population and many of them faced alarming levels of malnutrition. The refugee outflow from South Sudan continues unabated, with an average of 3,000 people having crossed South Sudan's borders into neighbouring countries every day in 2016. Uganda was the largest host country in sub-Saharan Africa, hosting close to 630,000 South Sudanese refugees. It was followed by Ethiopia, which hosted some 338,800 South Sudanese

refugees, Sudan (297,168), Kenya (88,391), the DRC (66,672) and CAR (4,915).

In August 2016, UNHCR and partners revised their contingency plans to ensure preparedness, in view of the influx of South Sudanese refugees to neighbouring countries. To respond to the most urgent needs, a supplementary appeal for the South Sudan situation was launched, as well as a revised "South Sudan regional Refugee Response Plan" (RRP). UNHCR and partners focused on life-saving and life-sustaining assistance for refugees, including basic services, and addressed the most immediate needs of new arrivals from South Sudan in hosting countries, through border monitoring interventions, registration and documentation. In South Sudan, UNHCR, as part of the Humanitarian Country Team, continued to lead the protection, CCCM, and shelter/NFIs clusters, which targeted the most vulnerable IDPs.

East and Horn of Africa

Countries in the East and Horn of Africa hosted nearly 3.2 million refugees mainly from the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan. There were also close to 5.6 million IDPs in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. Conflict, food insecurity and political instability were the key factors of displacement in the region, impelling thousands of people to cross over into the neighbouring countries.

The Somali refugee situation remained one of the most protracted in the world, with nearly one million Somali refugees hosted in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen and with 1.5 million remaining IDPs within Somalia. In May 2016, the Government of Kenya announced its intention to close Dadaab camp, which was

home at the time to more than 340,000 Somali refugees. UNHCR responded by intensifying efforts to assist spontaneous and voluntary returns, and find resettlement opportunities. The camp's population reduced by 60,000 people in 2016 through the re-location of non-Somali, the resettlement of vulnerable refugees, and the voluntary repatriation of an estimated 45,000 Somali refugees. The Kenyan authorities subsequently extended the deadline for the camp's closure to the end of May 2017. Insecurity, political instability and food shortage in many parts in Somalia continued to hamper large-scale voluntary return and ways to find durable solutions.

The crisis in Yemen also affected the subregion, with fewer returning Somali and new Yemeni refugees. UNHCR and IOM evacuated thousands of Somalis at risk in Yemen in 2016.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Addressing the protection and assistance needs of people of concern

African countries remained a leading example of asylum provision, by keeping their borders open and protecting refugees from forced returns. Half of the world's top 10 refugee-hosting countries were in Africa. However, UNHCR remained concerned about the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in some countries. It strongly encouraged host governments and partners to implement strategies to maintain the civilian character of the camps and separate armed elements from the refugee population.

In response to multiple crises and a growing number of displaced people, UNHCR aimed to improve service delivery, including access to quality secondary and tertiary education, and vocational training and livelihood opportunities. During the high-level summit of the United Nations General Assembly, aimed at addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, as well as the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, held in the United States in September 2016, African Governments made strong commitments in the areas of education, employment and housing. They also committed to discussing alternative and improved mechanisms to screen populations at borders, in line with their international obligations, while paying attention to the safety of citizens. With UNHCR's support, in June 2016 the Government of Nigeria hosted a regional protection dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin, in order to address protection concerns. The dialogue resulted in the adoption of the Abuja action statement by the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, who committed to respecting the principle of non-refoulement and to addressing the most pressing protection needs of affected populations.

In response to increased mixed movements from West Africa, through Niger and Libya to Europe, UNHCR strengthened its collaboration with partners. In line with UNHCR's "10-Point plan of action for refugee protection and mixed migration" and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (see *Glossary*), the Office focused on enhancing support for victims of trafficking. The organization further strengthened its "Live, learn and play safe" programme by issuing standard operating procedures for the referral of victims of trafficking to asylum procedures in Niger,

Half of the world's top 10 refugee-hosting countries were located in the continent.

Twenty-five of the 54 members of the AU had acceded to the Kampala Convention in 2016.

and conducted information campaigns on the risk of such movements. In Sudan, the Office worked with the Government, IOM and others partners, to prevent and reduce human trafficking.

Forty out of the 54 members of the African Union had signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention (see *Glossary*). Twenty-five of them had acceded to it in 2016.

Strengthening emergency preparedness and response

Regional Refugee Response Plans were in place for the situations in Burundi, CAR, Nigeria and South Sudan.

While the Office deactivated two emergency declarations for CAR and Uganda (for refugees from the DRC only), life-saving protection activities, assistance and emergency response accounted for nearly 70 per cent of UNHCR's expenditure in Africa. In 2016, regional refugee coordination mechanisms and RRP were in place for the situations in Burundi, CAR, Nigeria, and South Sudan.

UNHCR was also able to strengthen its engagement with governments, donors, host communities and the private sector to raise the quality of life for refugees. The Office successfully engaged with a number of private companies in developing innovative approaches to meet the needs of people of concern, including in relation to energy, security and access to employment opportunities and by using new technologies.

Pursuing durable solutions

During the September 2016 summits in New York, African States made several commitments towards refugee protection and solutions. As a result, and in close coordination with national authorities, UN Agencies, host communities and private sector partners, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania expressed interest in participating in the CRRF to enhance refugee protection, contribute to the finding of sustainable solutions, and facilitate a more equitable sharing of responsibility for hosting and supporting refugees.

UNHCR strengthened its collaboration with non-traditional development actors, such as the African Development Bank and the World Bank, to promote development in refugee-hosting areas. In response to the Nigeria situation, UNHCR and the World Bank published a joint assessment in July 2016 titled "Forced displacement by the Boko Haram conflict in the Lake Chad region", detailing the socio-economic situation of refugees, IDPs and other people of concern, and describing measures to improve their resilience. UNHCR also actively pursued the roll-out of its "Alternative to camps" policy across the region, advocating the benefits directly with governments. UNHCR continued to promote the inclusion of refugees in national policies and structures such as education, health and employment.

The Office made important advances in implementing the "comprehensive solutions strategies" for longstanding cases, such as for the Angolan and pre-1998 Rwandan situations. UNHCR supported the voluntary repatriation of more than 5,500 Rwandan refugees from the DRC and more than 20,000 Ivorian refugees, and continued to facilitate the local integration of those affected by the cessation clause (see *Glossary*) and who do not wish to return.

Despite the fragile security and socio-economic environments, the Office also assisted spontaneous and voluntary returns to Somalia throughout 2016, as well as a limited number of spontaneous returns to Burundi, CAR, Mali and Nigeria.

Nearly 45,000 refugees from sub-Saharan Africa had their applications for resettlement countries submitted in 2016, which was a 13 per cent increase from 2015. The majority of refugees referred for resettlement were from the DRC, Eritrea and Somalia as in previous years.

Working towards ending statelessness

In line with UNHCR's "Global action plan to end statelessness" (2014-2024), significant progress was made to reduce statelessness in Africa. Under the auspices of the "Abidjan Declaration on the eradication of statelessness", new national action plans on statelessness were developed in several

ECOWAS countries. Burkina Faso joined UNHCR to implement a documentation project for undocumented nationals living in Côte d'Ivoire and who were at risk of becoming stateless. In Kenya, some 1,500 formerly stateless people obtained Kenyan nationality. Madagascar became the first State since the launch of UNHCR's #IBelong Campaign to reform its nationality law, allowing Malagasy mothers to pass on their nationality to their children on an equal basis as Malagasy fathers.

CONSTRAINTS

Volatile security environments across the region impeded humanitarian access and made it difficult for UNHCR to maintain protection space, support access to asylum and secure durable solutions for refugees. More than 140 aid workers, including UNHCR staff, were the victims of attacks in Africa in 2016.

While the number of people displaced in sub-Saharan Africa continued to grow in 2016, the financial resources available to UNHCR per capita dropped more than 30 per cent during the past five years. This led to gaps in services provided, higher malnutrition and mortality rates, and the potential for further displacement. Food insecurity remained a serious concern and affected more than 75 percent of refugees in the region. Joint and expanded advocacy, initiated in 2016, will continue throughout 2017.

More detail on individual operations are available in the relevant subregional and country operations pages in the Global focus website (<http://reporting.unhcr.org>)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The original 2016 budget for the Africa region amounted to \$2.29 billion. At the end of 2016, the revised budget for 2016 had been revised to \$2.67 billion. This was mainly due to additional financial requirements of \$1.4 billion for Burundi, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan to scale-up emergency and regional responses for thousands of newly displaced people in 2016.

The region received a generous level of earmarked contributions, amounting to \$1.13 billion, including 7 per cent programme support costs. Despite this generous level of funding, this still left 43 per cent of the region's needs unmet. UNHCR used an indicative amount of \$81.6 million in unearmarked funding to cover gaps, equivalent to 26 per cent of all unearmarked funds used in the field.

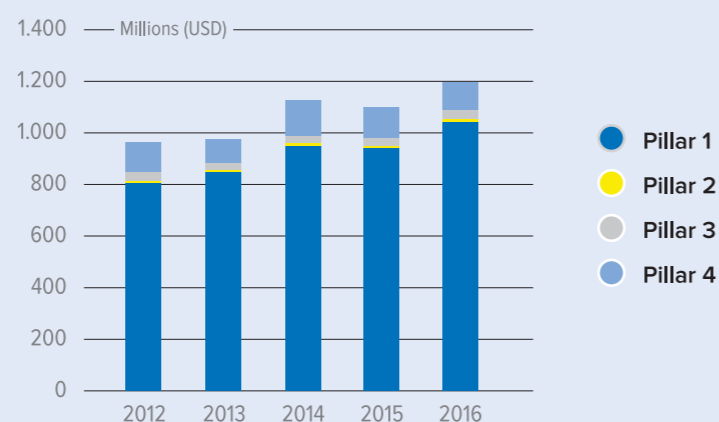
Expenditure in the Africa region increased in 2016, amounting to \$1.19 billion and representing 30 per cent of programmed activities. The operations with largest expenditure were Ethiopia (\$135.6 million), South Sudan (\$126.3) and Uganda (\$125.3 million), responding to needs associated with the South Sudan situation.

The region's funding shortfall severely affected UNHCR's capacity to respond to new and existing displacements across the continent. The needs for protection-related activities were particularly key in the response to the urgent lack of food security, as this entailed direct protection risks, especially for women and girls. The lack of funding available made itself particularly felt in the following areas:

- In Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and partners were unable to meet minimum education standards.

- In Cameroon and South Sudan, funding shortages hampered child protection activities. The regional ratio of case workers to children with specific needs was lower than the global standard, with only one case worker per 90 children (the global standard is 1:25).
- In the DRC, provision of core relief items and support to income-generating activities was inadequate, covering only 30 per cent of refugees' needs.

EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA | 2012-2016



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	28,500,497	928,345	0	5,110,000	34,538,842
	Expenditure	15,493,023	122,178	0	1,709,859	17,325,059
Cameroon	Budget	89,476,460	1,885,381	0	7,262,762	98,624,603
	Expenditure	46,397,341	1,366,770	0	2,745,830	50,509,941
Central African Republic	Budget	13,828,750	0	18,017,437	25,712,516	57,558,704
	Expenditure	10,971,168	0	7,660,134	9,118,713	27,750,015
Congo, Republic of the	Budget	32,000,000	0	0	0	32,000,000
	Expenditure	9,332,112	0	0	0	9,332,112
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office ¹	Budget	103,128,070	1,923,405	29,819,203	74,839,658	209,710,336
	Expenditure	58,938,208	363,979	3,247,609	10,688,389	73,238,185
Rwanda	Budget	95,182,700	0	6,031,085	0	101,213,785
	Expenditure	43,364,839	0	1,280,168	0	44,645,007
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	96,045,636	0	12,464,242	0	108,509,878
	Expenditure	65,515,487	0	4,474,705	0	69,990,191
SUBTOTAL	Budget	458,162,113	4,737,131	66,331,967	112,924,936	642,156,147
	Expenditure	250,012,179	1,852,927	16,662,616	24,262,790	292,790,511
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA						
Chad	Budget	159,841,543	911,419	0	1,973,047	162,726,009
	Expenditure	64,079,411	627,930	0	1,818,875	66,526,216
Djibouti	Budget	31,987,830	0	0	0	31,987,830
	Expenditure	11,147,555	0	0	0	11,147,555
Eritrea	Budget	4,891,037	0	0	0	4,891,037
	Expenditure	3,524,316	0	0	0	3,524,316
Ethiopia	Budget	279,327,419	0	0	0	279,327,419
	Expenditure	135,616,552	0	0	0	135,616,552
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	Budget	2,042,045	0	0	0	2,042,045
	Expenditure	1,193,692	0	0	0	1,193,692
Kenya	Budget	268,674,963	500,000	0	0	269,174,963
	Expenditure	124,063,681	268,302	0	0	124,331,983
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	5,907,779	0	0	0	5,907,779
	Expenditure	4,573,202	0	0	0	4,573,202
Somalia	Budget	93,413,834	0	34,862,433	37,640,414	165,916,681
	Expenditure	29,511,359	0	8,315,002	13,080,133	50,906,494
South Sudan	Budget	167,859,752	4,795,794	0	103,012,668	275,668,213
	Expenditure	87,870,855	2,547,062	0	35,890,262	126,308,179
Sudan	Budget	135,018,613	1,548,266	0	30,598,637	167,165,516
	Expenditure	70,440,917	831,286	0	8,769,054	80,041,256
Uganda	Budget	302,036,543	108,044	0	0	302,144,587
	Expenditure	125,318,821	3,891	0	0	125,322,711
Regional Activities	Budget	13,040,022	0	0	0	13,040,022
	Expenditure	456,320	0	0	0	456,320
SUBTOTAL	Budget	1,464,041,379	7,863,523	34,862,433	173,224,765	1,679,992,100
	Expenditure	657,796,682	4,278,471	8,315,002	59,558,324	729,948,478



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	20,971,555	707,620	0	0	21,679,176
	Expenditure	14,061,463	241,810	0	0	14,303,273
Côte d'Ivoire	Budget	10,385,244	3,990,442	16,409,334	0	30,785,020
	Expenditure	10,072,402	1,698,199	2,629,380	0	14,399,982
Ghana	Budget	9,444,755	0	0	0	9,444,755
	Expenditure	5,072,948	0	0	0	5,072,948
Guinea	Budget	7,463,159	0	0	0	7,463,159
	Expenditure	3,128,511	0	0	0	3,128,511
Liberia	Budget	23,860,907	0	0	0	23,860,907
	Expenditure	13,643,106	0	0	0	13,643,106
Mali	Budget	27,088,674	1,066,948	17,775,719	3,240,572	49,171,913
	Expenditure	7,040,851	575,649	4,662,595	1,093,182	13,372,277
Niger	Budget	46,543,938	944,228	0	3,700,000	51,188,166
	Expenditure	20,997,499	724,528	0	3,624,389	25,346,416
Nigeria	Budget	1,821,559	0	2,831,583	36,253,825	40,906,968
	Expenditure	1,188,093	0	1,541,547	19,235,594	21,965,234
Senegal Regional Office ²	Budget	36,931,623	1,798,172	0	0	38,729,795
	Expenditure	17,320,542	1,119,089	0	0	18,439,631
SUBTOTAL	Budget	184,511,416	8,507,410	37,016,635	43,194,398	273,229,858
	Expenditure	92,525,415	4,359,275	8,833,522	23,953,164	129,671,377
SOUTHERN AFRICA						
Angola	Budget	3,721,490	0	0	0	3,721,490
	Expenditure	2,069,590	0	0	0	2,069,590
Botswana	Budget	3,333,215	0	0	0	3,333,215
	Expenditure	2,197,487	0	0	0	2,197,487
Malawi	Budget	14,056,021	0	0	0	14,056,021
	Expenditure	5,689,011	0	0	0	5,689,011
Mozambique	Budget	5,115,057	387,825	0	0	5,502,882
	Expenditure	2,605,262	165,694	0	0	2,770,956
South Africa Regional Office	Budget	24,750,916	1,064,531	0	0	25,815,446
	Expenditure	12,273,951	698,125	0	0	12,972,076
Zambia	Budget	17,611,317	0	0	0	17,611,317
	Expenditure	10,451,341	0	0	0	10,451,341
Zimbabwe	Budget	6,084,611	349,510	0	0	6,434,122
	Expenditure	4,752,294	199,882	0	0	4,952,176
SUBTOTAL	Budget	74,672,626	1,801,866	0	0	76,474,492
	Expenditure	40,038,936	1,063,701	0	0	41,102,636
TOTAL	Budget	2,181,387,534	22,909,929	138,211,036	329,344,099	2,671,852,598
	Expenditure	1,040,373,211	11,554,374	33,811,140	107,774,278	1,193,513,003

¹ Include activities in Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

² Includes activities in Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

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		
Australia	3,599,712					3,599,712
Belgium	7,306,568				2,732,240	10,038,808
Botswana					19,719	19,719
Canada					21,198,502	21,198,502
Central Emergency Response Fund	42,414,725		1,472,951	9,260,878	798,710	53,947,264
Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan				199,842		199,842
Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia				900,491		900,491
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	3,354,863			1,536,817		4,891,680
Denmark	8,405,240	202,079	226,819	50,000	5,563,338	14,447,476
DRC Pooled Fund	500,000					500,000
Ecuador					2,500	2,500
European Union	54,556,792		975,057	2,224,264		57,756,113
Finland	759,878				8,589,911	9,349,789
France	3,628,118			500,000	3,157,029	7,285,147
Germany	18,326,416		635,324	4,060,539	69,579,006	92,601,285
Holy See	10,000					10,000
Ireland	3,705,964				2,717,391	6,423,356
Italy	2,501,516			1,329,948		3,831,464
Japan	43,824,067	268,817	2,695,558	5,358,508	8,093,767	60,240,717
Liechtenstein					101,420	101,420
Luxembourg					3,461,538	3,461,538
Malta	21,978					21,978
Monaco	55,741					55,741
Netherlands	2,590,239					2,590,239
Nigeria					63,735	63,735
Norway	2,920,561				2,643,913	5,564,474
Philippines	10,000					10,000
Private Donors in Australia	1,780,263				138,950	1,919,213
Private Donors in Canada	199,802				25,588	225,390
Private Donors in China	4,935					4,935
Private Donors in France					1,177	1,177
Private Donors in Germany	1,128,035			278,707	7,237,644	8,644,385
Private Donors in Italy	161,202			559	13,878	175,639
Private Donors in Japan	4,060,595		168,875	1,000,000	56,434	5,285,904
Private Donors in Kenya					100,000	100,000
Private Donors in the Netherlands	22,605,778					22,605,778
Private Donors in Qatar	11,888,726					11,888,726
Private Donors in the Republic of Korea	416,053				17,183	433,235
Private Donors in Spain	358,522				3,818,090	4,176,612
Private Donors in Sweden	139,421				12,880	152,300
Private Donors in Switzerland	290,325			156,000	8,229	454,554
Private Donors in the United Arab Emirates	250,000					250,000
Private Donors in the United Kingdom	1,315,934				100,000	1,415,934
Private Donors in the United States of America	5,207,864			10	671,490	5,879,363
Republic of Korea	332,000				1,250,000	1,582,000
Saudi Arabia	2,446,000					2,446,000
South Africa					125,217	125,217
Spain	1,228,366				26,230	1,254,595
Sweden	6,081,805				13,999,517	20,081,322
Switzerland	5,959,855			304,878	1,718,366	7,983,099
United Nations Darfur Fund				1,406,179		1,406,179
United Nations Delivering as One Fund	302,922					302,922
United Nations Development Programme	162,851					162,851
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	331,391	100,962	272,315			704,668
United Nations Population Fund	15,000					15,000
United Nations Programme On HIV/AIDS					823,900	823,900
United Kingdom	41,447,090		5,748,512	566,976	2,095,922	49,858,499
United States of America	137,609,797				481,343,857	618,953,654
TOTAL	444,216,910	571,858	12,195,411	29,134,595	642,307,272	1,128,426,046

Note: Contributions include 7 per cent support costs