

Africa

WORKING ENVIRONMENT

With nearly 20 million displaced people residing in sub-Saharan Africa at the end of 2016, the region continues to accommodate the largest population of concern to UNHCR worldwide. Some 5.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers, more than 13 million IDPs and over 700,000 stateless persons are residing in countries across the region, most notably in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda.

Several protracted situations—in Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), the DRC, Nigeria, Somalia and South Sudan—continue to trigger large-scale population movements within and across borders, while new conflicts and other causes of displacement have emerged throughout the region. The fact that many countries hosting large numbers of people of concern to UNHCR are experiencing social and economic difficulties is particularly worrying. In north-eastern Nigeria, as well as Somalia and South Sudan, for example, persistent drought exacerbates the effects of conflict, resulting in food insecurity and hindering access to populations in need. This situation is expected to continue into 2018.

South Sudanese refugees at Busia crossing point in Koboko District, northern Uganda, May 2017.

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In addition to the complex conflict dynamics in the region, the Office is working to address an increase in mixed movements towards northern and southern Africa, as well as the Gulf of Aden. The movement is caused by a variety of factors, including climate change and drought-fuelled insecurity. Hundreds of thousands of people on the move are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation by smugglers and traffickers. While movements along the route across the Sahara desert to North Africa, and then over the central Mediterranean to Europe, is the most high-profile of these movements, people moving towards southern Africa and Yemen through the Gulf of Aden face similar dangers.

The Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania will be key partners in 2018, applying the CRRF and leading global efforts to tackle refugee issues holistically.

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF, see *Glossary*) will have considerable bearing in the region in the coming year. As of November 2017, six of 12 countries rolling-out this framework are in Africa, including the regional approach to the Somali refugee situation driven by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The Governments of CRRF roll-out countries, namely, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, will be key partners in 2018, putting the CRRF into practice and leading global efforts to address refugee matters comprehensively. The number of roll-out countries continues to grow, and refugee policies in line with a comprehensive approach are observed across the continent. The commitment of host countries to uphold the highest standards of protection for refugees and IDPs—including by working closely with the UN and other partners on capacity-building initiatives, technical assistance, and national policies—reflects their willingness to address the ongoing challenges associated with refugee movements on the continent, while seeking approaches that benefit refugees, host communities and local economies alike.

MAJOR SITUATIONS

Burundi situation

Since the outbreak of civil unrest in 2015, some 419,000 Burundians have fled to the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania as of September 2017. Some 534,000 refugees are expected to be in the region by the end of 2017. Violence and civil unrest, together with the continued deterioration of the political and socioeconomic situation, means further displacement is anticipated in 2018. There are also more than 209,000 IDPs, though this number is expected to remain relatively low in 2018, despite the particularly volatile human rights environment.

UNHCR is advocating a political solution to the civil unrest, in order to support Burundi in creating an environment conducive to the return of refugees. Moving into 2018, however, a range of protection challenges are expected to persist. The growing number of refugees has led to overcrowded camps, particularly in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, and the subsequent need for additional land to accommodate the arrivals. Funding shortages—the Burundi situation is one of the six most underfunded situations globally for UNHCR in 2017—are hampering reception and registration capacities in asylum countries, as well as causing cuts in food rations and poor shelter conditions.

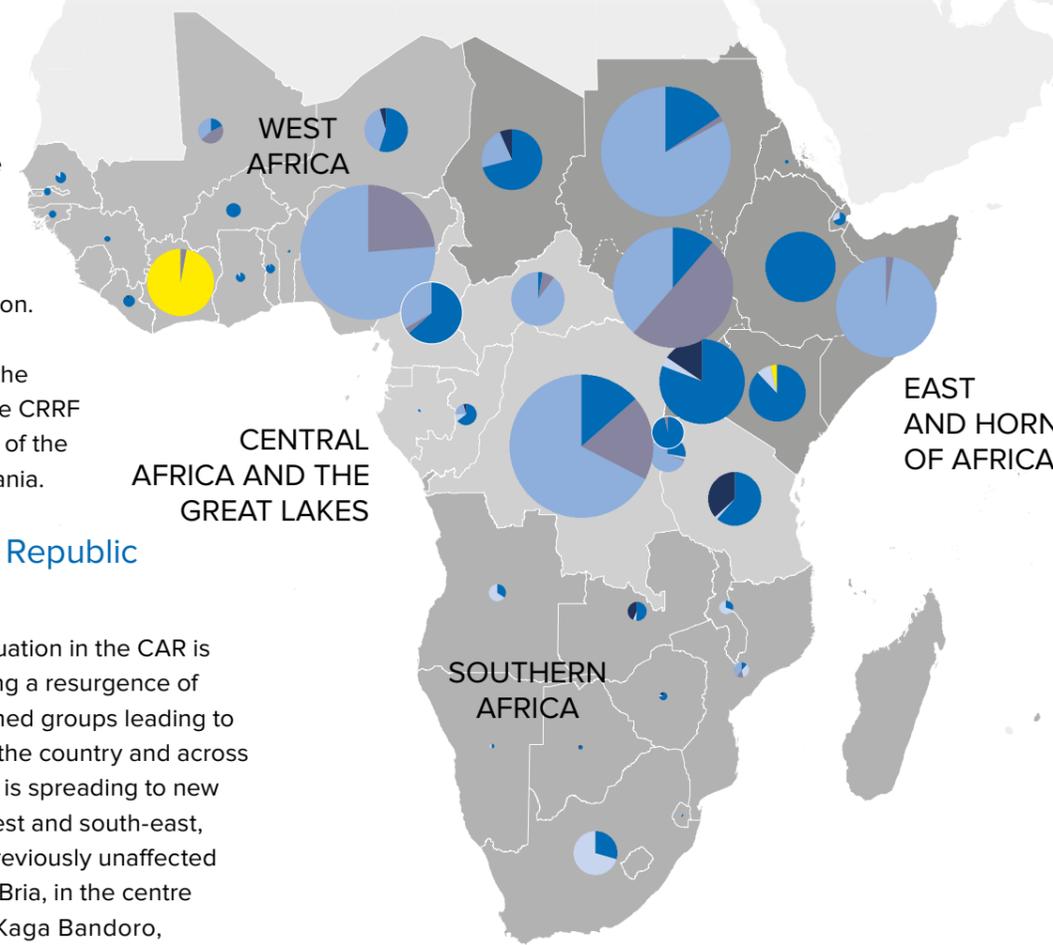
The revocation of the *prima facie* status for Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania in early 2017 is of particular concern to UNHCR, especially given public encouragement for refugees to return. UNHCR held a high-level dialogue with the Government of Tanzania in August 2017 to address its concerns on these issues and how to improve support for refugees and

host communities. While small-scale returns may continue to take place in 2018, Burundian refugees are still in need of international protection. The Office will also continue to support the implementation of the CRRF with the cooperation of the Government of Tanzania.

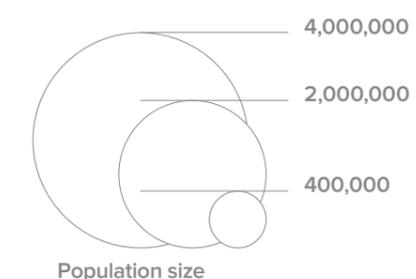
Central African Republic situation

The humanitarian situation in the CAR is deteriorating following a resurgence of fighting between armed groups leading to displacement within the country and across borders. The conflict is spreading to new areas in the north-west and south-east, as well as to areas previously unaffected by violence, such as Bria, in the centre of the country, and Kaga Bandoro, in the north. The resurgence of sectarian violence targeting civilians, humanitarian workers, and UN peacekeepers hampers UNHCR's capacity to deliver life-saving assistance.

By the end of August 2017, displacement figures were at their highest since the crisis started in 2013, with around 592,000 IDPs—25 per cent more than in 2013—and more than 513,000 refugees in neighbouring countries. In 2018, further instability is expected to lead to even greater displacement. At the same time, the CAR continues to receive considerable numbers of refugees from the DRC and South Sudan, as well as people fleeing from continued instability in southern Chad. These situations are likely to produce around 18,500 new refugee arrivals during the course of the coming year.



- Refugees
- Asylum-seekers
- Returnees (refugees and IDPs)
- Stateless persons
- Internally displaced people (IDPs)
- Others of concern



In 2018, UNHCR will continue providing protection assistance to IDPs, targeting the most vulnerable in areas where there are also refugee returnees. The Office will invest further in self-reliance programmes, in advocating the integration of people of concern in national structures, and in its partnerships with the World Bank in neighbouring countries.

In light of recent surges in violence, UNHCR does not recommend or encourage returns to the CAR. UNHCR will need to remain flexible to respond to crises in new areas of the country and will aim to strengthen existing coordination and delivery mechanisms to ensure gaps in the humanitarian response are addressed.



A group of men watch from the Congolese town of Mobayi-Mbongo as houses are burned in their home town of Mobaye, in the Central African Republic.

Home is close, but so far away for Central African Republic refugees

More than 60,000 refugees have crossed the Ubangi and Mboumou rivers in the past five months, fleeing the war-torn Central African Republic.

“We were the last ones in the village. It was three in the morning when we heard gunfire all around. I did not know which one of the groups it was. We got up and ran. We took nothing, we just grabbed the mosquito nets and the bed sheets,” said Francois Koko, a 42-year-old fisherman who fled with his wife and three young children.

DRC situation

With over 600,000 Congolese refugees in the region and 3.8 million IDPs, the situation in the DRC is one of the world’s most complex, protracted and forgotten crises. Refugees continue to flee to Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in large numbers. The situation has worsened since April 2017 and remains tense, with intercommunal conflict in the Kasai region causing internal displacement at a rate of 8,000 people per day. Tens of thousands of Congolese are now fleeing to Angola and Zambia. The situation prompted UNHCR to issue a supplementary appeal for the humanitarian response in June 2017.

The situation in 2017 has been characterized by serious human rights violations, including physical mutilation, killing, sexual violence, arbitrary arrest, and detention in inhumane conditions. While few improvements are expected in 2018, UNHCR will continue to lead and coordinate efforts for refugees while drawing on the support of the Humanitarian Country Team (see *Glossary*). The Office’s regional response for 2018 will also prioritize activities that ensure access to territory for those seeking asylum. It will increase reception capacity in refugee-hosting countries, and provide international protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance for displaced populations. The Office will use cash-based interventions (see *Glossary*)

to enable refugees to build their own shelters, and together with the Government and development partners to improve infrastructure for health, education, water and sanitation, as well as strengthen the judicial system.

Nigeria situation

The crisis in the Lake Chad basin—which includes north-eastern Nigeria and parts of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger—now affects around 7.1 million people. These people have been displaced as a result of either the ongoing insurgency or its impact on the fragile political and economic structures of countries in the subregion. The insurgency and counter-insurgency measures carried out by the Government and the Multi-National Joint Task Force has resulted in significant humanitarian needs, with nearly 1.9 million IDPs within Nigeria and more than 200,000 Nigerian refugees having fled to Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

UNHCR is concerned about forced and self-organized returns to Nigeria in light of the extreme violence perpetrated against civilians, in addition to severe food insecurity that continues to compound displacement. These returnees often end up as new IDPs in need of registration services and reintegration assistance, such as shelter, protection-based material assistance, and psychological and social support. There are few economic opportunities in the Lake Chad basin subregion, and the general situation is deteriorating.

While the situation in north-eastern Nigeria is expected to gradually improve, it will take some time before military operations are completed and full state authority is re-established in affected areas. UNHCR plans to implement a comprehensive protection and solutions strategy in 2018, targeting asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs and returnees. This strategy includes the provision of core relief items and shelter assistance, including cash-based interventions; psychological and social support; advocacy and access to justice in response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV, see *Glossary*); and protection monitoring and analysis of IDP populations.

Somalia situation

Displaced by a conflict that has lasted more than two decades, the Somali situation is responsible for more than 2.4 million people on the move across the Horn of Africa, including at least 1.5 million IDPs in Somalia and nearly 900,000 refugees living in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Yemen.

The election of a new Federal President in January 2017 was, for many, a major step toward stabilization, and the country’s vibrant younger generations, which account for more than 70 per cent of the population, are key to Somalia’s growth. However, challenges remain. Al-Shabaab militants still control large areas of the country. Political instability and insecurity, particularly in southern and central Somalia, as well as an unstable economy, have limited livelihood opportunities, and caused environmental degradation and severe droughts, contributing to the protracted nature of this crisis.

In 2018, UNHCR will continue to focus on life-saving protection and assistance activities, as well as durable solutions initiatives for people of concern. It will do this by strengthening administrative institutions, regional legal and policy frameworks (where applicable), and practices relevant to refugee protection. Furthermore, the organization will promote refugees' and asylum-seekers' self-reliance and economic inclusion by focusing on livelihood opportunities and education initiatives, while targeting new arrivals and the most vulnerable with financial assistance programmes. Additional priorities for 2018 include addressing the reintegration needs of Somalis returning from Kenya and Yemen, by enhancing reintegration projects that benefit both people of concern and host communities, as well as the emergency pre-famine response in Somalia.

In 2018, UNHCR will work with partners to consolidate the results achieved in 2017 with the Nairobi Declaration, in particular through engagement with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its member States with a view to securing durable solutions for Somali refugees.

South Sudan situation

The South Sudan situation is the third largest refugee emergency in the world after the Syrian crisis and Afghanistan situation and the largest and most complex emergency in Africa. There are currently 2 million refugees in the subregion, in addition to the 2 million South Sudanese who are internally displaced. While a third of South Sudan's population of 12 million has been displaced, more than half of the population has been affected by the conflict. The political and security situation inside the country remains volatile. Armed conflict persists, along with killings, abductions, rape and a general state of lawlessness. Severe food insecurity further exacerbates the situation, leading to massive internal displacement and movements across borders, with many refugee children facing alarming levels of malnutrition.

The toll on neighbouring countries is high. Hosting one million South Sudanese refugees, Uganda has accommodated an average of 1,800 South Sudanese per day during the last twelve months. With another one million refugees spread across the subregion, including in Sudan which accommodated more than 180,000 South Sudanese in 2017, funding is urgently needed to support host States and communities to integrate their neighbours.

As a result of the conflict in South Sudan, Uganda has become the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, with refugees making up 3.5 per cent of the country's total population. Despite the challenges associated with such large numbers, Uganda maintains one of the most progressive policies on refugee protection. The CRRF was officially launched in Uganda in 2017 to support the Government with its inclusive approach. Its implementation will continue well into 2018. Host to the second-largest refugee population in Africa, including more than 350,000 refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia also became a CRRF roll-out country in February 2017.

In 2018, UNHCR will continue to focus on life-saving assistance for refugees, including by providing basic services and meeting the immediate needs of new arrivals from South Sudan in neighbouring countries. A funding shortage may have grave consequences, with at least 100,000 IDPs at risk of remaining without core relief items. Other negative impacts may include women and girls going without sanitary material in Sudan. UNHCR may also be unable to establish sustainable water supplies in Uganda, where the levels are already below emergency standards. Hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese children in Sudan and Uganda could also be prevented from attending school.

REGIONAL STRATEGY

Meeting basic needs

Meeting the basic needs of people of concern remains a priority for UNHCR across Africa. In fact, meeting basic needs and providing essential services—including shelter, water and education—account for nearly half of the total regional budget.

For example, the Office will focus on life-saving protection and assistance, while helping ensure Somalian refugee and asylum-seeking children are enrolled in primary education. It will provide cash grants or vouchers to cover the cost of families' basic household items, and respond to the drought that is increasing the risk of famine-induced displacement in Somalia. In South Sudan, shelter and other essential needs remain critical. As 88 per cent of IDPs live outside formal settlements, many of their needs remain unmet. After years of displacement, more than half of the refugees in the country (60 per cent) are still in emergency shelters.

Favourable protection environment

In 2018, UNHCR will continue to prioritize the delivery of protection assistance through interventions that have proven to have multiple protection dividends, such as registration and education. Along with other UN humanitarian agencies, UNHCR will remain focused on SGBV protection and response throughout the region, increasing community engagement on the issue, and facilitating survivors' access to health services and legal aid. As ensuring everyone is registered and has identity documents remains important to the organization, in 2018 greater emphasis will be placed on improving registration and documentation systems, including by implementing the new biometric identity management system, when and where possible. UNHCR's policy on alternatives to detention will also be key to its ongoing work in some African countries, as will the promotion of access to asylum. UNHCR therefore intends to follow up on pledges made by governments of African countries made at the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants and the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in 2016, to strengthen national asylum systems and ensure refugees and IDPs are able to access refugee status determination procedures, legal protection and assistance, as well as local services.

Mixed movements

Migrants and refugees increasingly make use of the same routes and means of transport to get to an overseas destination. If people composing these mixed movements are unable to enter a particular State legally, they often employ the services of human smugglers, embarking on dangerous sea or land voyages, which many do not survive. This phenomenon is becoming increasingly common in the Africa region, with refugees and migrants moving from East Africa and the Horn of Africa, as well as the West Africa sub-regions, through the central Mediterranean route to Europe. Another route sees refugees and migrants travelling from the East and Horn of Africa, the Great Lakes Region, and even some Southern African States, to other destinations in Southern Africa.

UNHCR is working to mitigate protection risks faced by refugees, migrants and other people in need of international protection while moving along these routes. In 2018, this will include strengthening service delivery and information campaigns warning people about the dangers of these voyages, as well as a greater commitment to identifying solutions for people on the move. UNHCR will continue working with the South African Development Community to implement a strategic 2015-2018 plan to address mixed and irregular movement, as well as with IOM as it strengthens coordination and information-sharing mechanisms to ensure refugee and migrant movements across the Gulf of Aden are better monitored.

Durable solutions and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

A number of recent events, including the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants, and the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, in September 2016, have emphasized increasing global commitment to addressing the humanitarian needs of large movements of displaced people in a more focused and comprehensive way, and to ensuring sustainable solutions for them. This is starting to materialize within the region, and work will continue into 2018 with six African countries already in the process of rolling out the CRRF.

Support to facilitate traditional solutions remains crucial. Small-scale voluntary repatriation continues, notably to Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda and Somalia, alongside some spontaneous returns to Burundi, the CAR, Mali, Mozambique and Nigeria. Nevertheless, UNHCR does not anticipate a large-scale voluntary repatriation programme in the region during 2018. It will continue to support African States implementing inclusive development planning and measures that help refugees build their resilience and self-reliance, and strengthen connections with hosting communities.

It is hoped that 2018 will see high numbers of naturalization throughout the region. In this regard, continued financial support is key, particularly for Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNHCR has identified six priority areas of engagement, namely: admission and rights,

inclusion and self-reliance, resettlement and complementary pathways (see *Glossary*) for admission, local integration for naturalized Tanzanians, emergency response, and voluntary repatriation and reintegration in ones' country of origin. The Office will work with the Government of Tanzania to facilitate solutions for the remaining Burundian refugees who arrived in 1972. The implementation will build on existing mechanisms, including the United Nations Joint Programme for the Kigoma Region, which fosters an inclusive approach to supporting refugees and host communities. While health and education were addressed under the "Kigoma joint programme" which forms part of the CRRF in 2017, the focus in 2018 will be on water, environment, energy and infrastructure.

Resettlement remains a crucial protection tool to meet the needs of the most vulnerable refugees in Africa. During the last decade, some 279,400 refugees from Africa have been submitted for resettlement to a third country. UNHCR predicts that more than 510,000 refugees in Africa will be in need of resettlement in 2018, which is just 9 per cent of the continent's refugee population. Given the limited number of opportunities for resettlement, UNHCR will continue to advocate complementary pathways for admission, including through educational opportunities and family reunification.

Humanitarian – development nexus

UNHCR will continue to engage with development actors in 2018, in order to promote development in refugee-hosting areas, building on previous collaboration with the African Development Bank and the World Bank, among others. Links are already being made with the World Bank, for example, as UNHCR seeks to identify situations applicable to the Bank's IDA-18 funding. This funding is a three-year loan of \$2 billion, granted for medium- to long-term investments that benefit refugee and host-communities in low-income, refugee-hosting countries. It focuses on addressing fragility and forced displacement on the continent, and will continue into 2018 and 2019. It is hoped this cooperation will enhance the livelihoods and self-reliance of refugees in future years, reducing UNHCR's direct involvement and investment. However, it should be noted that these initiatives will not result in reduced resource requirements, as sustainable collaboration requires significant upfront investment.

CONSTRAINTS

UNHCR operations in the region are often affected by a destructive cycle of insecurity, food shortages, and lack of humanitarian access. While the deteriorating security environment and ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad basin, Somalia, and South Sudan is expected to force more people to flee for safety, security issues will continue to prevent access to populations of concern. These obstacles prevent vulnerable families from receiving crucial food and non-food aid, resulting in an increasing number of displaced people facing food crises. Moreover, taking into account the effects

of climate change, droughts, and the inability to make progress in resolving protracted situations, displacement will likely increase in 2018. UNHCR is an active member of the Steering Committee on Famine Response and Prevention, a collaboration between the IASC, the UNDG and the World Bank. Nevertheless, continued and timely funding is needed to alleviate the situation.

The potential for further conflict in border areas persists, particularly in light of growing and widespread food insecurity, and with close to 5 million people in need of life-saving food assistance. Famine in parts of South Sudan is a likely scenario. Approximately one million children under the age of five are estimated to be acutely malnourished across the country, including 270,000 children who face death without assistance. The Government of Uganda has maintained open borders and has one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa, promoting self-reliance of refugees and peaceful co-existence with host communities. However, it needs urgent and large-scale support to respond to this critical situation.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's operations in Africa are responsible for the organization's largest budgetary requirements, largely due to the needs associated with the Somalia and South Sudan situations. With needs amounting to \$2.6 billion, Africa accounts for around 35 per cent of the Office's overall budget. However, this represents 11 per cent less than was allocated for the region in 2017, which is attributed to the anticipated reduction in IDPs during the coming year.

Africa has the largest needs under Pillar 1, refugee programming, amounting to 30 per cent of UNHCR's total budget for 2018. It also requires the largest proportion of the budget dedicated to reintegration projects, under Pillar 3, despite a reduction in the region's budget for this sort of support.

Funding shortages in refugee operations in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania have resulted in reductions in food rations for around two million refugees, a trend which is likely to increase if funding is not made available in 2018.

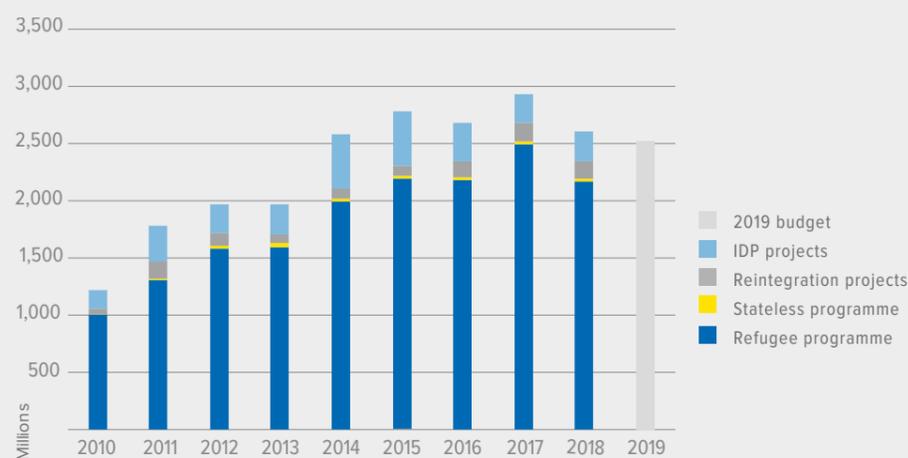
Within the region, the majority of the funding needs are in the East and Horn of Africa subregion, which accounts for 65 per cent of the budget for the whole region. Most of the requirements (89 per cent) are allocated to the refugee programme—a clear reflection of the needs stemming from the Somalia and South Sudan crises. Shortfalls in funding will result in limitations on the organization's capacity to provide urgent and life-saving interventions, core relief items and essential shelter assistance for refugees and IDPs in need.

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

AFRICA 2018 BUDGET BY RIGHTS GROUP | USD millions



BUDGETS FOR AFRICA 2010-2019 | USD



BUDGETS FOR AFRICA | USD

OPERATION	2017 Current budget (as of 30 June 2017)	PILLAR 1 PILLAR 2 PILLAR 3 PILLAR 4				TOTAL	2019 Proposed budget
		Refugee programmes	Stateless programmes	Reintegration projects	IDP projects		
WEST AFRICA							
Burkina Faso	24,785,448	21,347,881	503,114	-	-	21,850,996	18,528,905
Côte d'Ivoire	20,258,448	2,415,705	9,630,012	3,954,285	-	16,000,001	15,800,080
Ghana	8,878,867	8,085,878	-	-	-	8,085,878	7,159,061
Guinea ¹	4,471,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	16,194,818	11,580,064	-	-	-	11,580,064	11,041,665
Mali	41,007,532	9,215,547	-	9,262,523	1,125,019	19,603,089	17,432,019
Niger	83,390,232	53,765,858	733,498	-	11,310,943	65,810,299	65,064,162
Nigeria	78,926,048	6,104,000	-	22,890,000	47,306,000	76,300,000	72,485,000
Senegal Regional Office ²	31,317,166	24,980,533	4,521,642	-	-	29,502,175	23,362,236
SUBTOTAL	309,229,576	137,495,466	15,388,267	36,106,808	59,741,961	248,732,501	230,873,129
EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA							
Chad	165,145,807	140,346,387	3,003,699	-	5,634,658	148,984,744	130,384,009
Djibouti	33,785,057	26,730,931	-	-	-	26,730,931	8,100,000
Eritrea	3,899,094	3,943,197	-	-	-	3,943,197	3,943,261
Ethiopia	330,477,808	318,542,363	-	-	1,969,862	320,512,225	353,299,158
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	2,205,453	2,205,453	-	-	-	2,205,453	3,200,012
Kenya	230,228,625	184,907,177	481,496	-	-	185,388,673	170,118,826
Kenya Regional Support Hub	6,376,071	5,116,101	-	-	-	5,116,101	4,425,102
Somalia	116,599,819	76,790,400	-	59,707,514	49,886,360	186,384,275	174,928,992
South Sudan	171,672,619	120,472,438	1,492,482	-	33,322,403	155,287,323	160,244,622
Sudan	201,089,032	194,374,972	2,045,493	11,834,349	23,662,502	231,917,316	256,103,899
Uganda	551,051,801	416,332,152	200,000	-	-	416,532,152	405,800,758
Regional activities	4,782,538	7,392,462	-	-	-	7,392,462	7,392,462
SUBTOTAL	1,817,313,724	1,497,154,032	7,223,170	71,541,862	114,475,785	1,690,394,851	1,677,941,101
CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES							
Burundi	33,815,536	28,466,983	-	-	2,457,613	30,924,595	30,924,227
Cameroon	94,244,829	81,169,771	530,533	-	5,027,502	86,727,806	82,291,369
Central African Republic	53,084,438	9,355,282	-	20,659,162	11,254,976	41,269,421	42,599,962
Congo, Republic of the	28,642,667	21,104,168	-	-	2,370,000	23,474,168	21,173,420
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office ³	234,312,899	102,914,438	1,285,780	18,143,850	58,752,675	181,096,744	140,923,027
Rwanda	104,378,181	95,475,730	-	-	-	95,475,730	99,671,325
United Republic of Tanzania	137,072,143	122,709,283	-	3,219,937	-	125,929,220	122,686,048
SUBTOTAL	685,550,693	461,195,655	1,816,313	42,022,950	79,862,767	584,897,684	540,269,379
SOUTHERN AFRICA							
Angola	36,642,183	2,602,287	-	-	-	2,602,287	2,602,287
Botswana ⁴	3,076,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	18,118,080	17,399,752	-	-	-	17,399,752	17,377,615
Mozambique	5,522,948	5,626,659	319,555	-	-	5,946,214	5,946,214
South Africa Regional Office	25,440,886	29,123,809	1,323,482	-	-	30,447,291	30,447,773
Zambia	13,609,910	12,279,067	-	-	-	12,279,067	6,907,714
Zimbabwe	10,957,979	7,564,022	253,828	-	-	7,817,850	7,817,850
SUBTOTAL	113,368,306	74,595,596	1,896,865	-	-	76,492,461	71,099,453
TOTAL	2,925,462,299	2,170,440,748	26,324,615	149,671,620	254,080,513	2,600,517,498	2,520,183,062

¹ Guinea will be reported under Senegal Regional Office as from 2018.

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

³ Includes activities in Gabon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

⁴ Botswana will be reported under South Africa Regional Office as from 2018.