

Africa

Central Africa and the Great Lakes

Chad / Sudan Situation

East and Horn of Africa

West Africa

Southern Africa

Restricted voluntary contributions (USD)

Earmarking	Donor	AB	SB
Africa			
	Canada	0	766,667
	Denmark	135,945	0
	France	0	90,689
	Japan Association for UNHCR	61,668	0
	Norway	8,259,587	0
	Private donors in Canada	102,084	0
	Sweden	0	753,769
	Switzerland	0	413,223
	United Kingdom	0	1,217,391
	United States	54,905,000	10,000,000
	USA for UNHCR	5,445	0
Total		63,469,729	13,241,739

Africa

Operational highlights

- Africa had 2.4 million refugees by the end of 2006, 133,600 less than in 2005. This reduction, which follows the trend observed since 2001, illustrates the long-term benefits of stability and efforts to build peace. This positive environment enabled some 319,000 refugees to return home, which represents a 13 per cent increase over 2005.
- UNHCR's search for the two other durable solutions also showed significant progress in 2006. The number of referrals for resettlement rose by 36 per cent, compared to 2005. Furthermore, UNHCR built upon the willingness of several governments, notably in West and Southern Africa, to allow refugees remaining in their countries to integrate locally. A task force on local integration was created at Headquarters to support field offices in the definition of legal frameworks for local integration.
- The Office substantially increased its involvement in the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in five countries, and developed programmes in three others. As a result, some 6.8 million African IDPs benefited from UNHCR's protection and assistance, compared to 1.8 million in 2005.
- Important strides were made to strengthen national protection regimes, in particular by reinforcing refugee status determination (RSD) procedures and the adoption of refugee law in two countries.
- Still, thousands of refugees await solutions, especially in protracted situations. UNHCR continued to protect and assist them, despite difficulties arising from budget cuts. New situations, such as in Kenya, which was affected by drought and serious floods while responding to 34,000 new Somali refugees, were vivid reminders that emergency preparedness remains vital.
- The phenomenon of mixed migratory flows poses a growing challenge to the institution of asylum. To preserve asylum space and guarantee access to adequate RSD procedures, UNHCR helped states strengthen their national capacities to identify swiftly those in need of international protection.



Working environment

The consolidation of peace in several countries permitted UNHCR to make significant progress in its search for durable solutions for a number of protracted displacement situations. This was most notably the case for refugees from Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia and Sudan (Southern), and for IDPs in the DRC, Liberia and Uganda. In this regard, the successful completion of elections in the DRC, the peace talks initiated between the Ugandan Government and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), as well as a ceasefire agreement in Burundi between the Front National de Libération (FNL) and the Government, were key political developments. The reconciliation process in Togo also improved prospects for the repatriation of refugees, many of whom returned spontaneously in 2006.

However, in some parts of the continent instability worsened, leading to more displacement. This was particularly the case in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the DRC, Sudan (Darfur) and Somalia. Renewed fighting in the Casamance region in Senegal led to the displacement of more than 6,000 people in 2006.

The Darfur Peace Agreement, which was signed in Abuja in May 2006, did not bring the hoped-for cessation of hostilities. Poor security in Darfur seriously hampered efforts to protect civilians and caused fresh displacement, with repercussions in neighbouring Chad

and CAR. In Chad, a rebel uprising forced UNHCR to remove non-essential international staff from several locations, thus reducing the Office's access to refugees and IDPs. In northern CAR, clashes between rebel groups and government forces grew in intensity, causing internal displacement as well as new influxes of refugees into neighbouring Chad and Cameroon.

Although the West Africa subregion remained relatively stable, political and social turbulence in Guinea, clashes on the Guinea Bissau-Senegal border and the volatile situation in Côte d'Ivoire required UNHCR to strengthen emergency preparedness and update contingency plans. For its part, Southern Africa was increasingly affected by mixed migratory flows.

Achievements and impact

Based on the Global Strategic Objectives (GSO), UNHCR established the following objectives for Africa in 2006:

- Ensure the safety and security of refugees by building asylum countries' protection capacity (GSO No. 1);
- ensure that refugees and others of concern enjoy their basic rights (GSO No. 1 and 2);
- develop the appropriate mechanisms in partnership with local authorities to ensure that all refugees have an appropriate legal status (GSO No. 1 and 2);
- promote self-reliance in assistance programmes, particularly in protracted refugee situations (GSO No. 3);
- pursue voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration (GSO No.3);
- promote the local integration of refugees and, where conditions are favourable, set up Development through Local Integration programmes (GSO No. 2);
- promote the strategic use of resettlement to complement other durable solutions (GSO No. 3);
- strengthen the emergency preparedness of offices in the field (GSO No. 4);
- build effective partnerships in order to maximize the availability of resources, better protect refugees and improve programme delivery (GSO No. 4); and
- maximize the efficient use of allocated resources; and improve qualitatively on programme delivery (GSO 4).

Achievements and impact

GSO No. 1: Advocate for and support governments in the creation and maintenance of an international protection regime

UNHCR continued to support States' efforts to improve their asylum systems. In 2006, Kenya and Uganda passed national refugee laws. The Office contributed to the revision of a draft refugee law in the United Republic of Tanzania and assisted Chad to begin the process of drafting similar legislation.

Important strides were made in refugee status determination. In South Africa, a decision was taken on 30,000 asylum applications under the Government's Backlog Project. Initiatives to clear pending asylum cases and establish a permanent capacity to process new claims were launched in Mozambique and reinforced in Malawi. UNHCR also helped the Burundian authorities to determine the status of 21,000 Rwandans who arrived in late 2005 and early 2006. The Office, which was in charge of RSD in Cameroon, processed more than 6,400 asylum claims during the year. Processing time dropped from 12 to six months.

Rwanda acceded to the two conventions relating to statelessness. UNHCR closely monitored the situation of persons at risk of statelessness in Senegal, Mali and Niger. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Office followed developments linked to nationality and identification during the pilot verification process undertaken by the Government.

GSO NO. 2: Ensure that international standards of protection are met for all persons of concern to UNHCR, taking into account their age, gender or personal background

Apart from Angola, Botswana, Gambia, Mali, Somalia and Zambia, Project Profile was introduced in all African operations where UNHCR organized or supported the registration of refugees and others of concern. Verification exercises showed that, in Zimbabwe, the refugee population had dropped from 12,000 to 4,000 and that in Ghana, half the Togolese refugees had repatriated spontaneously.

Approximately 70 per cent of UNHCR's operations in Africa took steps to adopt standard operating procedures to deal with sexual and gender-based violence. In Southern Africa all operations had done so. The age, gender and diversity mainstreaming initiative was launched in 17 African countries in 2006, bringing the total to 35 countries in the continent.

Enrolment of refugee children in primary school reached an average of 75 per cent. Gender parity at the primary school level was achieved in most operations, with an average of 48 girls per 100 pupils. However, school dropout rates, especially for girls, remained a concern, as did the impact of financial austerity measures on educational quality.

Malnutrition was given priority in resource allocation. Following assessments carried out jointly with WFP, therapeutic feeding programmes were implemented in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya and eastern Sudan. Despite improvements, notably in eastern Chad, where the malnutrition rate dropped below 10 per cent in ten out of 12 camps, and to a certain extent in Ethiopia, more effort will be needed in 2007 in these countries. Djibouti, where malnutrition rates remain relatively high, will need special attention.



UNHCR/S. Schulman

Congolese returnees from Tanzania were ferried home to Baraka in South Kivu Province aboard the UNHCR-chartered Mwongozo.

UNHCR continued its HIV and AIDS prevention efforts. In Southern Africa, advocacy and partnership with UNAIDS resulted in host governments integrating refugees into their national plans against HIV and AIDS. By the end of 2006, seven countries in Southern Africa had included refugees in national programmes for antiretroviral therapy.

GSO No. 3: Pursue voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration, resettlement or local integration for refugees, with a special focus on those in protracted refugee situations

Some 319,000 refugees returned home voluntarily in 2006, mainly to Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia and Southern Sudan. In West Africa, UNHCR helped 43,000 refugees to repatriate to Liberia. That brought the total number of Liberian refugees and IDPs who benefited from UNHCR's assistance to return home to more than 400,000. As reconciliation initiatives continued in Togo, UNHCR facilitated the return of 2,400 of the 7,900 refugees who went home. Organized repatriation to Angola was extended beyond its initial deadline to accommodate refugees in the DRC and Zambia who were unable to return in 2006 due to logistical constraints. Some 36,000 refugees returned to Angola with UNHCR's assistance in 2006, bringing the total number of returnees since 2002 to nearly 400,000.

In the Great Lakes region, repatriation operations continued, though returnee numbers did not reach planned figures. Despite UNHCR's shift from facilitation to promotion of voluntary repatriation, the pace of return to Burundi declined by the end of the year, due primarily to the lack of reintegration opportunities and scarcity of food in return areas. Overall, around 256,000 Burundian refugees have returned to their country since the beginning of repatriation operations in 2002, including 45,000 in 2006. With 41,000 returns, the pace of repatriation to the DRC remained modest because of concerns related to the elections and insecure conditions in the eastern part of the country. UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of approximately 27,000 people to Southern Sudan from CAR, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

Among projects to ensure the sustainability of returns, UNHCR and its partners constructed 650 houses for families with special needs in the DRC. In Southern Sudan, more than 100 protection and community-based reintegration projects were implemented. In Angola, the Government was supported in launching the Sustainable Reintegration Initiative, targeting key areas of return. UNHCR continued to advocate for other agencies and development actors to support the reintegration of returnee populations. In Nigeria, reintegration activities were initiated for 10,000 returnees from Cameroon and

a joint reintegration programme involving nine UN agencies was established.

UNHCR worked closely with FAO to promote the food security and self-reliance of returnees. In Liberia, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP established a joint action plan for community-based recovery to help rebuild microeconomies and establish links with medium to long-term development programmes. Despite the many joint efforts, bridging the gap between relief and development remained a major obstacle to the sustainable return of displaced populations, particularly in Burundi, the DRC and Sudan.

New opportunities unfolded for local integration, as several States expressed their willingness to allow refugees to settle locally. UNHCR collaborated with the concerned states to address the legal, social and economic components of local integration for groups of Liberian, Sierra Leonean, Congolese and Angolan refugees. In West Africa, local integration took on an inter-agency and subregional character with the involvement of the Mano River Union and ECOWAS. Missions undertaken in Southern Africa in late 2006 confirmed the readiness of Angola, Mozambique and Namibia to consider self-reliance and/or local integration for at least a part of the remaining refugee population. UNHCR began work with the governments on strategies aimed at promoting local integration and strengthening refugees' self-reliance.

Resettlement continued to be part of the comprehensive durable solutions strategy in Africa, although managing the high expectations of refugees remained a challenge. Some 19,300 refugees, representing 28 different nationalities, were referred from 37 countries of asylum in Africa to resettlement countries for consideration.

GSO No. 4: Pursue management reform to enhance the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of UNHCR's operations

The progress in the search for durable solutions, notably voluntary repatriation to Liberia, Burundi, the DRC and Angola, enabled UNHCR to begin scaling down its presence in several countries. At the same time, UNHCR provided support to governments in Southern Africa to strengthen their capacity to assume more fully their responsibility for the protection of refugees.

UNHCR is also working to improve the use of standards and indicators methodology in the planning of its operations for better identification of gaps and prioritization of limited resources.

In the framework of UN reform, UNHCR assumed a greater role in IDP protection and assistance through the cluster approach in Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda and, within the context of UN Country Team agreements, in CAR, Chad and Sudan. By the end of 2006, some 327,000 registered IDPs in Liberia had received assistance to return home, and the 35 IDP camps in the country were closed. In Uganda, UNHCR established a presence in the four main areas of IDP return. In Somalia, the Office set up a protection monitoring network and a population displacement tracking system. In Southern Sudan, more than 41,200 IDPs received assistance from UNHCR and its partners. In Chad, UNHCR monitored protection in IDP sites and distributed material assistance to new IDPs following clashes in late 2006.

Constraints

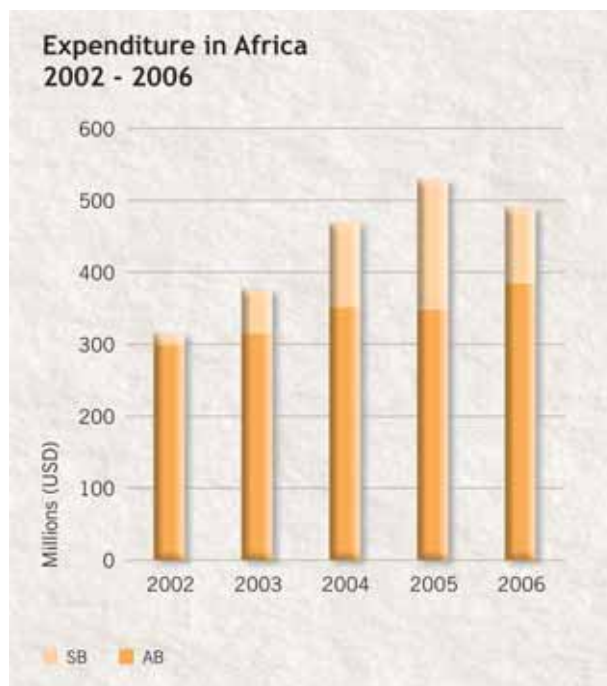
Insecurity and lack of access to beneficiaries remained major constraints. Insecurity hampered the provision of protection and material assistance and sometimes threatened the lives of beneficiaries and humanitarian workers. On several occasions, for instance in eastern Chad in December 2006, humanitarian staff had to be temporarily evacuated and emergency mechanisms adopted to ensure the continuity of humanitarian programmes. Logistics constraints also disrupted operations. Floods in Kenya, for instance, compelled humanitarian agencies to deliver emergency assistance by air. In Burundi, a food crisis triggered by drought in 2006 resulted in backflows of returnees into the United Republic of Tanzania.

The lack of infrastructure and basic services in return areas, combined with unpredictable funding, hampered repatriation and reintegration. This was especially so in the DRC and Southern Sudan. All repatriation operations would benefit from more robust financial support. Besides ensuring a higher number of returns, such support would also anchor returnees through sustained reintegration, rehabilitation and livelihood activities.

Financial information

The annual programme requirements for Africa, amounting originally to USD 449.4 million, were capped by 20 per cent. However, additional funding was secured to cover needs arising from new emergencies in eastern Kenya, the Gambia and Cameroon. By the end of 2006, the annual programme expenditures for Africa stood at USD 383.6 million, and the supplementary programme expenditures amounted to USD 106.7 million.

The global capping exercise had a strong impact on the Africa region, especially on those activities with long-term effects. To mitigate the impact of budget cuts, life-saving activities were given priority.



Budget and expenditure (USD)						
Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	AB	SB ¹	Total	AB	SB	Total
Central Africa and the Great Lakes						
Burundi	39,904,539	536,646	40,441,185	30,509,101	0	30,509,101
Central African Republic	3,340,148	2,280,446	5,620,594	2,026,044	1,670,084	3,696,128
Chad	79,199,049	2,675,271	81,874,320	64,382,528	831,047	65,213,575
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,276,400	69,147,167	91,423,567	14,389,221	25,817,694	40,206,915
Gabon	3,662,461	0	3,662,461	2,612,429	0	2,612,429
Republic of the Congo	8,198,854	2,760,132	10,958,986	5,581,078	2,035,487	7,616,565
Rwanda	7,856,873	1,009,229	8,866,102	6,211,750	13,151	6,224,901
United Republic of Tanzania	32,214,773	3,517,240	35,732,013	24,452,878	2,945,659	27,398,537
Regional activities ²	6,587,266	0	6,587,266	6,511,545	0	6,511,545
Sub-total Central Africa and the Great Lakes	203,240,363	81,926,131	285,166,494	156,676,573	33,313,122	189,989,695
East and Horn of Africa						
Djibouti	2,828,108	0	2,828,108	2,675,492	0	2,675,492
Eritrea	7,085,149	185,929	7,271,078	6,544,744	880	6,545,624
Ethiopia	15,548,783	2,682,729	18,231,512	14,478,466	2,029,779	16,508,245
Kenya	35,659,435	3,300,517	38,959,952	30,723,383	1,892,741	32,616,124
Somalia	6,225,061	4,431,118	10,656,179	6,055,328	1,038,587	7,093,915
Sudan	13,574,422	64,690,524	78,264,946	12,209,522	56,361,540	68,571,062
Uganda	15,402,299	11,186,643	26,588,942	14,252,895	6,703,423	20,956,318
Regional Support Hub in Kenya	5,804,130	309,590	6,113,720	4,286,747	309,590	4,596,337
Sub-total East and Horn of Africa	102,127,385	86,787,050	188,914,435	91,226,577	68,336,540	159,563,117
West Africa						
Benin	2,896,651	0	2,896,651	2,001,788	0	2,001,788
Cameroon	2,406,807	0	2,406,807	1,925,848	0	1,925,848
Côte d'Ivoire	9,226,671	1,148,236	10,374,907	7,520,823	407,986	7,928,810

Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	AB	SB ¹	Total	AB	SB	Total
Gambia	881,749	0	881,749	654,465	0	654,465
Ghana	11,226,703	0	11,226,703	8,993,309	0	8,993,309
Guinea	14,461,680	0	14,461,680	11,609,762	0	11,609,762
Liberia	39,962,706	12,886,542	52,849,248	34,099,419	4,443,181	38,542,600
Nigeria	4,077,843	0	4,077,843	3,317,197	0	3,317,197
Senegal	2,282,252	0	2,282,252	1,456,221	0	1,456,221
Sierra Leone	17,056,087	0	17,056,087	14,072,996	0	14,072,996
Togo	80,898	0	80,898	63,514	0	63,514
Regional activities ³	4,000,678	0	4,000,678	3,526,903	0	3,526,903
Sub-total West Africa	108,560,725	14,034,778	122,595,503	89,242,244	4,851,167	94,093,411
Southern Africa						
Angola	21,186,532	497,500	21,684,032	17,798,069	0	17,798,069
Botswana	2,169,714	0	2,169,714	1,743,192	0	1,743,192
Malawi	2,397,456	0	2,397,456	2,148,309	0	2,148,309
Mozambique	3,238,126	0	3,238,126	2,832,787	0	2,832,787
Namibia	3,305,817	0	3,305,817	2,791,189	0	2,791,189
South Africa	4,179,708	0	4,179,708	3,047,637	0	3,047,637
Zambia	15,436,212	2,825,365	18,261,577	12,237,505	206,585	12,444,091
Zimbabwe	2,122,539	0	2,122,539	1,820,742	0	1,820,742
Regional activities ⁴	2,544,000	2,630,000	5,174,000	2,162,270	0	2,162,270
Sub-total Southern Africa	56,580,103	5,952,865	62,532,968	46,581,701	206,585	46,788,286
Total Africa	470,508,575	188,700,824	659,209,399	383,727,095	106,707,414	490,434,509

¹ Does not include a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

² Includes assistance to refugees in the Great Lakes region, such as resettlement, care and maintenance, as well as support costs for UNVs and consultants, light aircraft charters and scholarships for refugee students.

³ Includes local settlement, emergency assistance, voluntary repatriation, care and maintenance for Togolese refugees, resettlement assistance for urban refugees, regional stockpile of non-food items, and scholarships for refugee students.

⁴ Includes local integration, resettlement, and care and maintenance of refugees; scholarships for refugee students; external relations activities; strengthening of registration, documentation and refugee status determination systems; and emergency response capacity in the region.

Restricted voluntary contributions (USD)			
Donor	AB	SB	Total
African Union	250,000	100,000	350,000
Australia	157,520	0	157,520
Australia for UNHCR	271,511	135,588	407,099
Austria	712,034	0	712,034
Belgium	5,670,194	2,444,476	8,114,669
Brookings Institution (USA)	28,580	0	28,580
Burundi	1,210	0	1,210
Canada	5,747,622	5,054,138	10,801,760
Central African Republic	4,017	0	4,017
CERF	13,463,452	6,145,638	19,609,090
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	700,000	16,134,773	16,834,773
<i>Conselho Português para os Refugiados</i>	104,323	0	104,323
Czech Republic	205,516	0	205,516
Denmark	19,713,440	5,075,104	24,788,544
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe E.V.</i>	529,329	280,552	809,881
DRC Pooled Fund	0	5,776,791	5,776,791
<i>España con ACNUR</i>	105,318	32,720	138,038
Estonia	0	64,232	64,232
European Commission	25,338,136	11,615,922	36,954,057
Finland	9,487,852	637,755	10,125,608
Florindon Foundation (Switzerland)	0	95,420	95,420
Ford Foundation (South Africa)	23,999	0	23,999
France	3,777,213	505,489	4,282,702
Germany	14,284,006	4,162,038	18,446,045
Greece	175,542	0	175,542
International Olympic Committee	0	22,000	22,000
Ireland	3,875,924	1,733,128	5,609,051
Israel	50,000	0	50,000
Italy	251,256	2,214,475	2,465,732
Japan	32,880,044	16,146,703	49,026,747
Japan Association for UNHCR	559,452	113,860	673,312
Liechtenstein	41,322	0	41,322
Luxembourg	6,418,823	302,297	6,721,120
Merck and Co., Inc. (USA)	40,000	0	40,000
Monaco	40,000	0	40,000
Netherlands	5,302,000	2,410,000	7,712,000
Nike EMEA (Netherlands)	122,849	0	122,849
Norway	15,462,746	7,910,548	23,373,294
Online donations (Headquarters)	18,130	80,333	98,463
OPEC Fund for International Development	575,000	0	575,000
Poland	0	50,000	50,000
Private donors in Austria	0	47	47
Private donors in Canada	462,752	5,529	468,281
Private donors in France	178	0	178
Private donors in Greece	191,882	0	191,882
Private donors in Italy	123,834	0	123,834

Donor	AB	SB	Total
Private donors in Kenya	2,600	0	2,600
Private donors in Portugal	628	628	1,256
Private donors in Sweden	15,399	0	15,399
Private donors in Switzerland	16,260	151	16,411
<i>Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA</i>	716,900	0	716,900
Saudi Red Crescent Society	494,006	0	494,006
Shinnyo-en Foundation (Japan)	0	50,000	50,000
Sinitus AG (Switzerland)	0	152,931	152,931
South Africa	141,205	321,301	462,506
Spain	4,900,066	4,571,186	9,471,253
<i>Stichting Vluchteling</i> (Netherlands)	672,625	0	672,625
<i>Stiftung RTL - Wir helfen Kindern E.V.</i> (Germany)	320,513	0	320,513
Sweden	31,532,663	3,796,838	35,329,501
Switzerland	4,273,509	1,255,581	5,529,090
TOTAL (France)	0	128,535	128,535
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	133,484	0	133,484
United Kingdom	8,334,716	5,405,041	13,739,758
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	15,823	0	15,823
United States	140,672,778	47,510,000	188,182,778
USA for UNHCR	514,403	361,229	875,632
Zayed Foundation (United Arab Emirates)	59,975	0	59,975
Total	359,984,558	152,802,977	512,787,536