

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Benin	Central African Republic	Equatorial Guinea	Guinea	Niger	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Chad	Gabon	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Gambia	Liberia	Sao Tome and Principe	Togo
Cape Verde		Ghana	Mali		



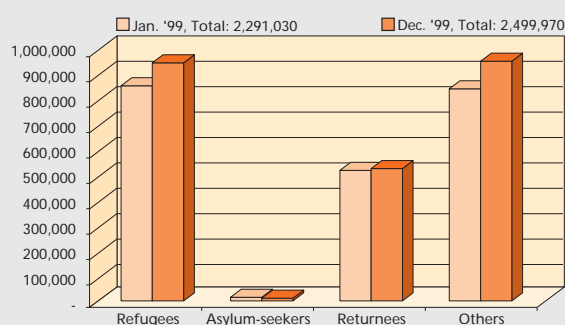
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

Several political developments indicated that the road to peace and stability in the region is still long and uncertain. Although democratic and peaceful national elections took place in Benin, Central African Republic, Niger and Nigeria, a military coup in Côte d'Ivoire in late December interrupted an electoral campaign set to exclude an opposition leader. In Sierra Leone, rebels entered Freetown in January. A ceasefire agreement was subsequently signed in May, followed by the signature of the Lomé Peace Accord in July, paving the way for an 11,000-strong peacekeeping force and the demobilisation of ex-combatants. However, general hostility to the agreement within rebel groups hampered the deployment of peacekeeping forces and humanitarian assistance agencies, especially in rural areas.

In neighbouring Liberia, security incidents in the north provoked the flight of more than 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees to safer areas further south. Eight thousand Liberians were reported to have left their homes for Guinea. The attacks, allegedly carried out

by Liberian dissidents from neighbouring Guinea, involved hostage-taking of UN and NGO personnel (including UNHCR staff) and widespread looting of offices. UNHCR's operational partners were seriously affected (particularly WFP, which lost 800 tonnes of food supplies) leading to a donor embargo on the deployment of stocks to that part of the country. UNHCR staff in Liberia's Lofa county were subsequently evacuated. This interrupted reintegration activities and discouraged many Liberian refugees from returning to their homes.

Persons of Concern to UNHCR



In Central Africa, Sudanese refugees were once again on the move to Chad. The growing extent and ferocity of the war in the two Congos led more refugees from the Republic of the Congo to flee into Gabon. An emergency team was dispatched to attend to their immediate protection, health and material needs. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) arrived in the Central African Republic, many of them soldiers, who were disarmed at the border.

CHALLENGES AND CONCERNS

Armed incursions from Sierra Leone and Liberia into Guinea, and from Guinea into Liberia, led to the closure of the border between the latter two countries and strained diplomatic relations. This climate of insecurity had a negative impact on repatriation of Liberians as well as plans to hand over activities to the Governments of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, which were reluctant to take on the responsibility for services to the remaining refugees.

International perceptions of the human rights situation in Liberia have limited funding and development assistance, without which returnee communities cannot be viable in the long run. Reintegration activities carried out by UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies have clearly been insufficient to encourage the return of many Liberian refugees, who prefer to remain in asylum countries where health and educational services are more accessible.

Repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees was not possible, as UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies were denied unhindered access to areas of return. Repatriation to Guinea-Bissau was also delayed because some refugees postponed their decision until after the elections in September.

Growing xenophobia in Guinea, a previously generous host country, was evinced by tensions between the local population and refugees (after allegations that refugees were sheltering rebels), harassment by police and restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement, and disrespect for certain internationally accepted protection standards.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SOLUTIONS

Despite the above constraints, the number of Liberian refugees assisted by UNHCR to repatriate exceeded

128,000 by December; 38,000 of whom returned in 1999. Although initial objectives for repatriation were not met, it was clear that the returns, coupled with UNHCR's presence in return areas, were important factors in building confidence in the reconciliation process. Repatriation to Chad continued, with 2,000 Chadians returning from the Central African Republic. Some 1,370 Bissau Guinean refugees repatriated from Senegal, Gambia and Cape Verde. More than 1,400 refugees from the Zongo region of the DRC repatriated from the Central African Republic, most of them government administrators and professionals.

UNHCR participated actively in the drafting of the Lomé Peace Accord, particularly the passages regarding access by humanitarian agencies. Planning for repatriation of Sierra Leonean refugees began in August. UNHCR's assumption was that if humanitarian agencies were provided unhindered access to returnee areas, most Sierra Leonean refugees would return from neighbouring countries over a two-year period, half of them with UNHCR's assistance. But the peace was still fragile and substantial work was necessary to secure at least a minimum level of services for the returnees. Organised repatriation was therefore not expected to begin until 2000.

The issuance of identity cards to refugees in Côte d'Ivoire began in May 1999. This substantial achievement was expected to lead to the regularisation of the legal status of many thousands of the remaining Liberian refugees in the country. A similar process was initiated with the Government of Gabon for Congolese refugees.

Operations in northern Mali were concluded in June 1999, by which time 132,000 returnees had been assisted and reintegrated in the northern areas of Gao, Kidal, Mopti, Segou and Timbuktu. UNHCR shared a comprehensive document with the Government describing the achievements of the programme and identifying gaps that needed to be filled with the help of development agencies.

Resettlement projects in Burkina Faso and Benin progressed relatively well: 65 refugees were accepted into the programme in 1999.

OPERATIONS

The Regional Directorate in Abidjan became operational in the spring of 1999 with plans to have 45 staff on board by early 2000. Its main objectives were:

to draw up a regional protection strategy; to oversee programme management, administration and finance; and to provide guidance on policy priorities as well as practical support with logistics, telecommunications, health, public information and security for offices in 21 countries. During the summer months, human and material resources were reallocated within the region to ensure adequate emergency capacity in Gabon.

General Programmes focused mainly on large-scale humanitarian assistance to refugees in host countries, capacity-building for governments and NGOs, scholarships for refugee students and helping urban refugees achieve self-sufficiency. Special Programmes were implemented for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees (please see subsequent chapters). The reintegration programme in Mali and the emergency in Gabon are also highlighted separately.

General elections in **Benin** underscored the country's commitment to democratic principles and institutions. A climate of generosity towards refugees facilitated UNHCR's role in assisting some 3,500 people, many of them Ogoni. This assistance included food for 1,300 vulnerable refugees, domestic items for 720 refugees from the DRC, adequate water and sanitation, medical assistance for an average of 700 refugees per month, primary education for 390 refugee children, secondary education for 190 adolescents and pre-school classes. Fifteen refugees and nationals were involved in micro-projects in agriculture, nine were trained in livestock breeding and 45 planted trees to rehabilitate areas degraded by refugee camps. Of 29 new micro-projects, twelve were for women heads of household. Nearly 30 refugees were resettled and helped to integrate. The water supply system in the Kpomasse refugee camp (home to 750 refugees, most from the DRC) was overhauled, and new medical supplies and school furniture were provided.

In **Burkina Faso**, UNHCR was concerned about 680 refugees and asylum-seekers. Of these, 141 received allowances and ten heads of households were granted loans for income-generating activities. Seventy-one refugees were enrolled in secondary schools and universities. Thirty-six refugees were accepted into the pilot resettlement project (out of 100 planned) and 18 were resettled in Burkina Faso. During their initial integration period, UNHCR provided support with health services, housing and job placement. A micro-credit scheme was also in place for resettled refugees.

Although it is generally considered one of the most stable countries in central Africa, a climate of mounting

insecurity prevailed in **Cameroon** towards the end of the year. Crimes ranging from armed robbery to ritualistic killings have affected people from all walks of life, including government officials. Among 8,190 refugees in the country, 6,800 were assisted by UNHCR (2,400 of whom were from Chad). UNHCR has been promoting local settlement for these refugees in the north, but 1,400 have recently expressed their wish to repatriate. In 1999, UNHCR provided refugees with allowances and paid for medical assistance, educational supplies and school fees for primary and secondary school pupils. Some of the 5,100 urban refugees were given micro-credits and vocational training to help them become more self-sufficient. An average of 1,000 refugees from the DRC were temporarily housed in an area near Garoua awaiting resettlement. UNHCR overhauled the site's infrastructure, including its water supply and sanitary services, and distributed household items to the refugees.

Democratic presidential elections in September, and the return of a stable government led to the withdrawal of peacekeeping troops from the **Central African Republic**. However, the country continued to receive large numbers of refugees, primarily from neighbouring DRC, where insecurity in the Equateur region in the spring of 1999 drove almost 20,000 refugees across the border. More than 5,000 of them were identified as soldiers and they were quickly disarmed and airlifted back to the DRC by the two governments. About 1,000 persons received material assistance from UNHCR including clean water, food, household items, and health care; the latter was made available for both refugees and nationals. UNHCR also helped the most needy among the more than 35,000 Sudanese refugees in the country's northern provinces as well as nearly 3,200 urban refugees (of a total of 7,800). Agricultural tools were distributed, which led to improved self-sufficiency in food production. Water supplies and sanitary facilities were repaired and sewing machines were provided for income-generating activities in the camps. Adult refugees attended skills-training courses, including a training course in tailoring for urban refugee women. Primary school age children went to school, and unaccompanied minors received allowances to cover their basic needs.

An influx of 14,300 Sudanese refugees into **Chad** in January brought the total number of Sudanese there to more than 23,000. More than 3,200 heads of families received agricultural tools, seed and pesticides to help them become more self-sufficient. Other types of assistance included food from WFP, household items



for vulnerable refugees, medicines, medical services and vaccinations in two new health centres. Food rations and free medical services were provided for about 6,500 members of the local population in the area hosting Sudanese refugees. UNHCR strengthened its presence in N'djamena and established a field presence in Abeche and Moundou, in order to better assist and monitor refugees there, and to initiate planning for the voluntary repatriation of some 17,000 Chadian refugees from Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Sudan. Owing to security concerns, repatriation progressed very slowly. Nevertheless, there were about 880 returnees, who were accommodated in a transit centre equipped with potable water before being transported to their final destinations. Health services were made available in two new health posts; 16 pharmacies were made operational; shelter material and agricultural grants were given to half of the returnees; and 11 classrooms were constructed. Out of roughly 1,500 urban refugees and asylum-seekers, more than 230 received medical services, others received household items, educational grants and transport assistance.

Côte d'Ivoire hosted 132,000 Liberian and 1,780 Sierra Leonean refugees. Repatriation of Liberian refugees did not progress as planned, with only 24,000 of the 51,000 registered candidates able to return. Some 1,150 refugees were resettled. More than 76,000 Liberian refugees were therefore still receiving limited

humanitarian assistance from UNHCR, despite financial constraints (for details, please see section on Liberian refugees). The expulsion of some 20,000 ethnic Burkinabe from the region of Bessereke took place to other parts of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. UNHCR gave the most vulnerable among this group a one-off humanitarian assistance package. A *coup d'état* on 24 December 1999 removed the president and the cabinet, and prompted members of the Government to flee into exile. The new military leaders promised a return to democratic rule by October 2000. These political changes had little direct impact on the situation of refugees living in the country's western provinces, but gave rise to feelings of insecurity, which necessitated increased protection.

Until mid-1999, UNHCR's presence in **Gabon** was limited to a small office working under UNDP. As a result of events in neighbouring Republic of the Congo, its management structure was reinforced. Until then, work had focused on helping some 1,500 urban refugees obtain adequate documentation, pending the introduction of refugee identity cards. The most vulnerable among them received allowances to meet their basic needs; others were supported with educational grants. The influx of more than 12,000 refugees from the Republic of the Congo in July had unexpected consequences for this small, peaceful country (please also see "Emergency Assistance to Congolese Refugees in Gabon").

UNHCR helped ten per cent of the more than 15,000 Sierra Leoneans in **Gambia**. About 720 refugees from Senegal and Guinea-Bissau were also assisted pending their voluntary repatriation. Some 230 refugees from Guinea-Bissau and 90 Senegalese refugees repatriated voluntarily. For those who stayed, assistance covered food, medical services, and household items. Seventy Senegalese and 60 Sierra Leonean families received seed, fertilisers and tools, which led to an increase in agricultural production. Small-scale income-generating projects helped refugees become more self-sufficient and the infrastructure of three camps was rehabilitated. Six hundred children of primary school age went to school and 27 refugee women attended vocational training courses, which enabled them to earn an income.

Despite economic difficulties and high unemployment rates, **Ghana** maintained a relatively generous attitude towards 13,200 refugees and asylum-seekers living in camps and urban areas. Liberians and Sierra Leoneans continued to arrive throughout the year. They were allowed to stay at Buduburam and Krisan camps, pending voluntary repatriation or resettlement. The Ghana Refugee Board screened roughly 2,000 refugees, most of whom were granted refugee status. UNHCR provided logistical and administrative support, and helped draw up rules of procedure. Camp-based Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees received multi-sectoral assistance (please see relevant chapters). Togolese and Sudanese refugees were encouraged to integrate into local communities. They were helped to become more self-sufficient through income-generating activities, including farming, and participated in skills-training and language courses. Urban refugees received various allowances that covered transportation, accommodation, medicines, fees for medical treatment, school fees, and psychosocial counselling.

Guinea continued to host by far the largest refugee population in the region. The provision of humanitarian assistance to more than half a million refugees depended on the country's political stability, generosity towards the refugees and the investment of resources, some provided by the Government and the rest through international humanitarian aid. (For further information on Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees, please see separate chapters). Some 1,700 refugees from Guinea-Bissau, living in a camp in Boke, had access to potable water (from three wells), sanitation (40 latrines) and medical services. Monthly food rations were provided by WFP. Household items were distributed to 1,660 people, and more than 100 people, including 34 women,

received grants for income-generating agricultural or business projects. An information campaign followed by registration for voluntary repatriation revealed that some 900 refugees wished to return home. Due to elections in Guinea-Bissau, repatriation was postponed until 2000. Some 1,390 urban refugees and asylum-seekers were dependent on UNHCR as the Government neither registers nor assists them. Of these, 560 people received monthly allowances, 175 students received scholarships and a number of refugees who had been victims of violence took part in a physical and psychological rehabilitation programme. The issue of environmental damage was studied and a strategic plan was prepared, although it could not be implemented due to a lack of resources and expertise. A long-term reforestation project in Gueckedou continued.

Members of the UN Security Council welcomed the return of constitutional rule to **Guinea-Bissau** when the army pledged loyalty to the newly democratically elected President, ending two years of internal conflict. This paved the way for the return of more than 1,560 refugees and thousands more IDPs to their homes. Returnees received food allowances from WFP and a reintegration grant to help them resume their lives. Of more than 6,200 Senegalese refugees from Casamance, ten per cent were assisted with clean water, protection, health services, and primary education. Negotiations with the Government continued regarding their relocation away from border areas. The most vulnerable among 880 urban refugees (mainly Sierra Leoneans and Liberians) received allowances to meet their basic needs.

Despite considerable progress over the past two years in repatriating and reintegrating more than 340,000 refugees, the political environment in **Liberia** remained volatile. Economic and social progress has been slow, as has the reintegration of ex-combatants. Many refugees are deterred from returning home by the consequences of Liberia's huge external debt (USD 1.3 billion), which include unemployment and an almost total absence of basic services, especially in rural areas. In addition to logistical constraints, operational difficulties were compounded by the lack of electricity, water and communications infrastructure (For further information on Liberian returnees and Sierra Leonean refugees, please see relevant chapters).

UNHCR's office in **Mali** continued to monitor some 132,000 returnees in the country's northern provinces. More than 600 sites were targeted from the inception of the reintegration programme in 1995 until its clo-

sure in mid-1999 (please see separate section). Of some 6,000 Mauritanian refugees, most are satisfactorily settled in the Kayes region and only a few hundred were assisted during the year. The strategy – to repair wells, schools and health centres – also benefited the local population in the host areas. Roughly 2,300 urban refugees and asylum-seekers in and around Bamako received legal assistance and medical services. Newly arrived asylum-seekers were transferred to the transit centre in Faragouaran pending status determination. Children of urban refugees and asylum-seekers had access to primary education.

Following a *coup d'état* in **Niger** in early 1999, free and fair elections were held in November, leading to increased donor confidence and the resumption of international co-operation with the Government. The last 200 Chadian refugees returned home in January, leaving 460 urban refugees in the capital. Material assistance covered allowances for food, education and medical services, including medicines. A project to support the National Eligibility Commission began in June with a view to improving its capacity to respond to asylum-seekers in the country. UNHCR continued to monitor the reintegration of some 3,500 returnees. Environmentally friendly agricultural tools (*demi-lunes*) which conserve humidity and improve agricultural yields were produced, providing the means for a ready source of income for the returnees.

The political stability of **Nigeria**, where elections took place in the spring, was threatened by the introduction of Sharia Law in northern states, leading to clashes between Christians and the Muslim majority there. The country hosts around 7,000 refugees, of whom 2,000 were assisted by UNHCR. Of these, only the most vulnerable received food. Other assistance included basic health care, nutritional supplements, sanitation, reproductive health, primary education and small cash allowances. Vocational training and income-generating activities made refugees more self-sufficient. UNHCR provided information and counselling to all refugees on the situation in their country of origin, registration procedures, the availability of assistance for voluntary repatriation and plans to scale down assistance for those who did not repatriate.

In December, the Government of **Senegal** and separatist forces in Casamance signed a cease-fire agreement that could end 18 years of conflict. The general election scheduled for early 2000 was eagerly awaited, particularly among Senegalese living abroad. UNHCR continued to monitor the situation of nearly 20,000

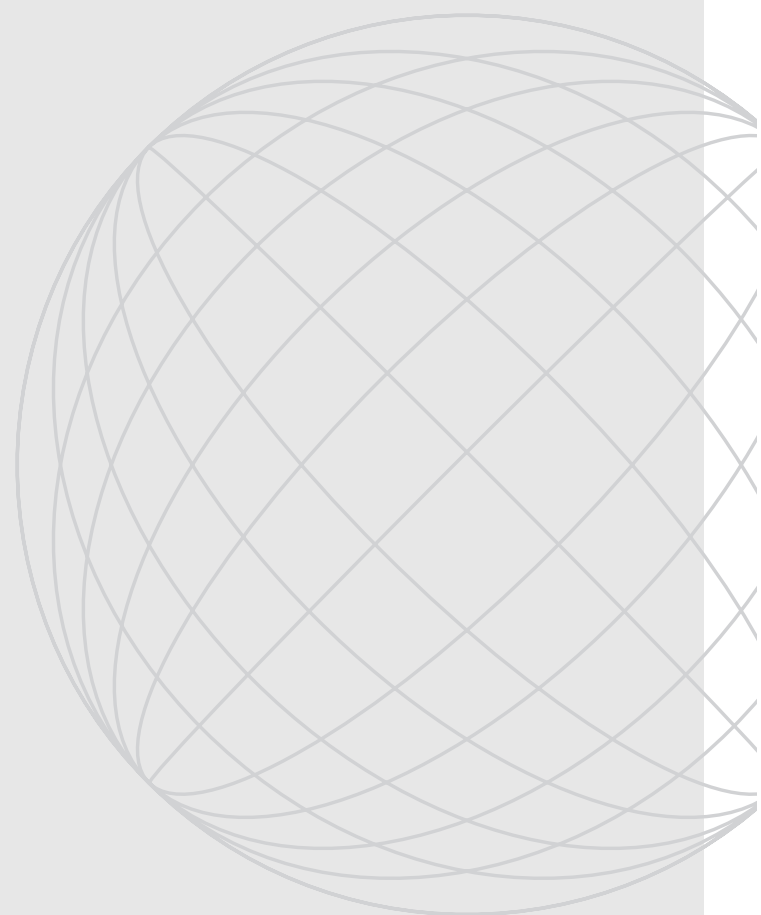
Mauritanian refugees living along the Senegal River. To alleviate hardship caused by flooding, UNHCR funded the construction of three wells and the purchase of medicines. An agricultural project to promote the local integration of Mauritians came to an end in December. Grants were provided for primary and secondary education, and vocational training promoted greater self-sufficiency. The most vulnerable among the 1,540 urban refugees received allowances to cover subsistence, transport and medical costs. Registration took place in December with a view to issuing identity cards to eligible refugees. In Thies camp, about 830 refugees from Guinea-Bissau were given cash, medicines and transport allowances until July. Voluntary repatriation intensified from October to December when about 990 Guinea-Bissau refugees returned home.

The political climate in **Sierra Leone** shifted from overt civil war to an atmosphere of rancorous instability half way between war and peace. Although hostilities ceased in July, reconciliation and reconstruction are barely in evidence. It is believed that some 2.5 million people (half of the country's population) remained beyond the reach of humanitarian assistance. Monitoring in the main areas of return (Kailahun, Kono and Kambia districts) was next to impossible and as a result, UNHCR had to postpone plans to open offices in these regions until 2000. The Office's work centred around developing a comprehensive return and reintegration strategy for Sierra Leonean refugees in neighbouring countries and caring for roughly 6,500 Liberian refugees, mainly in Freetown (for further information, please see separate chapters on Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees).

In 1999, **Togo** hosted crucial peace negotiations between the warring parties in Sierra Leone. The country was also the home to some 11,000 Ghanaian refugees, the latter having integrated in the north. Some of them have recently expressed a wish to repatriate and UNHCR organised a tripartite meeting to discuss the matter in Lomé in October, but no conclusive decisions were taken. While UNHCR worked with the Government on the establishment of a national Eligibility Commission, the Office continued to be responsible for individual status determination. Some 300 asylum-seekers were recognised as refugees under UNHCR's mandate, the majority from Rwanda. Among a total of 630 urban refugees, all had access to medical services, 430 received subsistence allowances, 30 vulnerable refugees received additional food supplies, 90 children attended primary and secondary schools and some adults obtained grants for income-generating projects.

FUNDING

UNHCR's operations in West and Central Africa were for many years chronically under-funded. As a result of a number of improvements in management, planning and financial control, donor confidence in the Office's programmes has grown, but contributions have not substantially increased. Certain activities, particularly those under General Programmes, continued to suffer from serious funding shortfalls. An additional constraint was that up to 20 per cent of the region's General Programme budgets were funded through earmarked contributions, reducing flexibility in the allocation of resources. For details on funding of the Special Programmes in the region, please refer to separate chapters.



Voluntary Contributions – Earmarked (USD)

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		Special Programmes/OTF	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
BRAZIL	West Africa	0	0	20,000	20,000
CANADA	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	300,000	300,000
	Emergency Assist. for Sierra Leonean Ref.	0	0	300,000	300,000
DENMARK	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	3,014,637	3,014,637
FRANCE	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	163,222	163,222
	Sierra Leonean Ref. in West Africa	325,746	325,746	0	0
	Emergency Assist. for Sierra Leonean Ref.	0	0	81,786	81,786
FINLAND	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	351,883	351,883
	Sierra Leonean Ref. Op.	0	0	349,712	349,712
GERMANY	Guinea	2,015,100	2,015,100	0	0
	Liberia	400,000	400,000	0	0
	Niger	0	0	137,192	137,192
	Senegal	0	0	125,949	125,949
	West Africa	0	0	473,770	473,770
ITALY	Gambia	108,046	108,046	0	0
	Guinea-Bissau	81,034	81,034	0	0
	Sierra Leone	81,034	81,034	0	0

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		Special Programmes/OTF	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
JAPAN					
	Benin	150,000	150,000	0	0
	Burkina Faso	30,000	30,000	0	0
	Cameroon	90,000	90,000	0	0
	Central African Republic	770,000	770,000	0	0
	Chad	20,000	20,000	0	0
	Cote d'Ivoire	770,000	770,000	0	0
	Gabon	20,000	20,000	0	0
	Gambia	20,000	20,000	0	0
	Ghana	130,000	130,000	0	0
	Guinea	1,750,000	1,750,000	0	0
	Guinea-Bissau	80,000	80,000	0	0
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	4,300,000	4,300,000
	Liberia	410,000	410,000	0	0
	Mali	50,000	50,000	0	0
	Niger	10,000	10,000	0	0
	Nigeria	120,000	120,000	0	0
	Senegal	190,000	190,000	0	0
	Sierra Leone	90,000	90,000	0	0
	Sierra Leonean Ref. Op.	0	0	1,400,000	1,400,000
	Togo	40,000	40,000	0	0
	West Africa	30,000	30,000	0	0
THE NETHERLANDS					
	Sierra Leonean Ref. Op.	0	0	383,968	383,968
NORWAY					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	601,793	601,793
	Emergency Assist. for Sierra Leonean Ref.	0	0	499,360	499,360
	West Africa	0	0	179,257	179,257
SWEDEN					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	1,432,695	1,420,440
SWITZERLAND					
	Guinea and Liberia	628,931	628,931	0	0
	Sierra Leonean Ref. Op.	0	0	314,465	314,465
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	6,289,300	6,289,300
	Benin and Cameroon	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
	Guinea and Liberia	2,026,278	2,026,278	0	0
	Guinea	69,000	69,000	0	0
	Côte d'Ivoire	188,500	188,500	0	0
	Liberia	189,500	189,500	0	0
EUROPEAN COMMISSION					
	Cameroon	530	0	0	0
	Guinea	1,198,695	1,212,357	0	0
	Liberia	307,961	307,961	0	0
	Mali	7,490	0	0	0
	Mali Reint. Op.	0	0	1,652	0
	Niger	8,420	0	2,092	0
	Nigeria	5,290	0	0	0
ESPAÑA CON ACNUR (SPA)					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	337,288	481,728
	Mali Reint. Op.	0	0	179,197	0
MAINICHI SHIMBUN SOCIAL WELFARE FOUND. (JPN)					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	16,667	16,667

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Donor	Earmarking*	General Programmes		Special Programmes/OTF	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
STICHTING VLUCHTELING (NET)					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	100,000	100,000
UK FOR UNHCR (GBR)					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	11,025	11,025
	Emerg. Assist. for Sierra Leonean Ref.	0	0	29,287	29,287
PRIVATE DONORS AUSTRIA					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	527	527
PRIVATE DONORS GERMANY					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	583	583
PRIVATE DONORS ITALY					
	Lib. Repat. Op.	0	0	103,306	103,306
PRIVATE DONORS JAPAN					
	Sierra Leonean Ref. Op.	0	0	99	99
PRIVATE DONORS NIGERIA					
	Nigeria	270	270	0	0
TOTAL **		13,411,825	13,403,757	21,500,712	21,449,956

* For more information on the various earmarkings, please refer to the Donor Profiles.

** Total funds available for obligation in the region also included unearmarked voluntary contributions, lightly earmarked contributions, opening balances and adjustments.

Budget and Expenditure (USD)

Country	Working Budget*		Expenditure*	
	General Programmes	Special Programmes	General Programmes	Special Programmes
Benin	1,564,257	0	1,448,117	0
Burkina Faso	256,023	18,500	261,480	18,491
Cameroon	1,614,300	0	1,608,963	0
Central African Republic	3,464,794	0	3,256,058	0
Chad	1,250,001	0	1,188,527	0
Côte d'Ivoire	11,114,775	3,411,509	9,644,139	3,180,076
Gabon	1,453,787	0	1,570,269	0
Gambia	200,764	0	191,685	0
Ghana	1,662,960	0	1,287,759	0
Guinea	25,719,617	7,942,927	25,276,124	5,487,779
Guinea Bissau	353,537	0	328,016	0
Liberia	7,682,948	14,655,397	7,210,180	13,793,211
Mali	610,222	1,882,008	573,114	1,951,319
Niger	97,188	245,351	96,460	222,775
Nigeria	1,447,146	9,900	1,193,254	9,900
Senegal	1,565,441	102,074	1,541,742	102,074
Sierra Leone	1,002,850	4,073,075	961,158	468,635
Togo	398,661	0	321,517	0
Regional Projects	868,301	1,191,860	557,766	745,000
TOTAL	62,327,572	33,532,601	58,516,330	25,979,260

* Figures do not include costs at Headquarters.