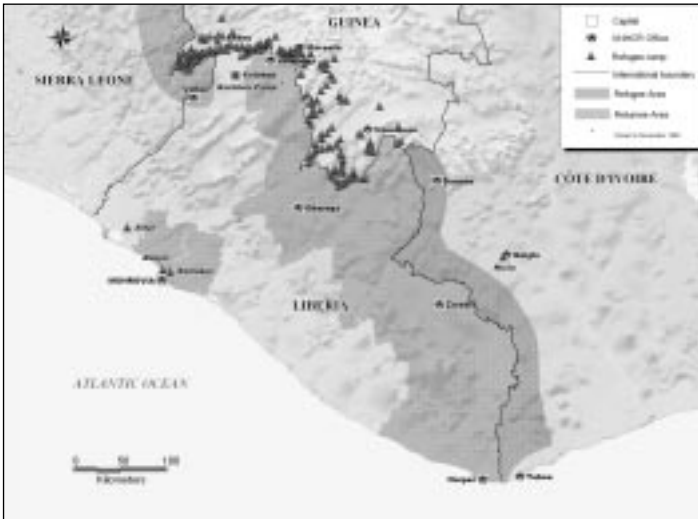


# LIBERIAN REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OPERATION

## AT A GLANCE



### Main Objectives and Activities

Repatriate 190,000 Liberians, including an estimated 90,000 spontaneous refugees, and support their reintegration in Liberia; scale down activities in countries of asylum and transfer some responsibilities to host governments; consolidate reintegration by concentrating on activities leading to greater self-sufficiency; continue to monitor protection in returnee areas; and devise an exit strategy to allow for a smooth transfer of activities from UNHCR to other suitable organisations.

### Persons of Concern

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM/ TYPE OF POPULATION	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHICH: UNHCR-ASSISTED	PER CENT FEMALE	PER CENT < 18
Guinea (Refugees)	129,100	129,100	53	59
Côte d'Ivoire (Refugees)*	135,600	135,600	52	49
Sierra Leone (Refugees)	6,600	6,600	-	-
Nigeria (Refugees)	1,600	410	52	13
Ghana (Refugees)	10,400	10,400	48	45
Liberia (Returned in 1999)**	56,600	37,700	-	-

\* This includes 50,000 urban refugees who were not registered during the last census, according to government sources.

\*\* A total of 343,000 Liberians have repatriated (of whom 128,200 with UNHCR's assistance) since the beginning of the operation in May 1997.



### Impact

- The voluntary repatriation programme met with limited success: only 37,700 refugees were helped to return by UNHCR (an additional 19,000 returned spontaneously). UNHCR provided transport assistance and repatriation packages to the returnees and WFP supplied food rations for two months.
- More than 50 quick impact projects (QIPs) were implemented in health, education, water and income-generation in five priority counties (Nimba, Bong, Maryland, Grand Gedeh and Lofa), increasing the capacity of these areas to accommodate more returnees.
- A micro-credit scheme, including vocational training, was initiated to stimulate economic development in areas of return in Liberia. This allowed returnees to earn an income that covered the basic needs of their families. Refugees in asylum countries had access to small business loans to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance.
- UNHCR's assistance to Liberian refugees in the countries of asylum ensured that their basic humanitarian needs were met. But initial plans to hand over activities to host governments had to be postponed until 2000.

### Income and Expenditure (USD)

WORKING BUDGET*	INCOME FROM CONTRIBUTIONS	OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE**	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	TOTAL EXP. * / *** / ****
24,487,299	17,022,926	5,561,856	22,584,782	21,016,605

\* Includes costs at Headquarters.

\*\* Includes opening balance and adjustments.

\*\*\* Expenditure related to Liberian refugees in asylum countries is also reported under General Programmes in the Regional Overview for West and Central Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone).

\*\*\*\* Does not include USD 1.35 million allocated from the Voluntary Repatriation Fund.

## WORKING ENVIRONMENT

### The Context

At the height of the war that erupted in Liberia in December 1989, 700,000 people fled the country (out of an estimated pre-war population of 2.4 million). In addition, an unknown number of Liberians were uprooted and displaced within Liberia. The end of the civil war, followed by the demobilisation and disarmament of ex-combatants and then the subsequent establishment in August 1997 of an elected government, made it possible to begin repatriating and reintegrating refugees. About 343,000 Liberians have returned home from exile thus far, 128,200 with UNHCR's assistance. To facilitate their reintegration, UNHCR has to date completed 114 community-based QIPs in the largest returnee communities but they have not been sustained by longer-term national development programmes. This bodes ill for long-term stability.

Lofa County (the largest returnee area in Liberia) witnessed serious security incidents twice in 1999, allegedly instigated by national security forces and dissidents based in neighbouring Guinea. Eighty-five aid workers were temporarily taken hostage in August and property (including more than 20 vehicles) belonging to UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, with a total estimated value of USD 120 million, was destroyed or stolen. Humanitarian assistance in Lofa ceased, increasing the reluctance of many refugees to abandon the relative safety of life in the countries of asylum. The security incidents also triggered an influx of some 9,000 Liberian refugees into Guinea.

### Constraints

The road to recovery has been uneven and reconciliation remained elusive in many parts of the country. Many rural areas still lack local administrations and law enforcement. The stagnant economy is weighed down by debt (estimated at USD 3.1 billion) and unemployment. The rural economy is cut off from markets in the capital Monrovia because of poor infrastructure and lack of transport. The political situation permits no hope of significant economic recovery for the foreseeable future. In terms of social infrastructure, UNHCR works in a vacuum. Health, education and most other public sector community services are unavailable in many areas.

There were several logistical problems in Liberia and the countries of asylum. Trucking capacity was not only limited, but vehicles were difficult to maintain for

lack of spare parts. Competing needs for transport of refugees and relief materials over long distances on poor roads hampered the operation. Incursions across the border between Liberia and Guinea put a stop to organised returns after August, when the border between the two countries was officially closed. Two major crossing points between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia were also non-operational for most of the year for lack of a river ferry in Tabou and due to bad roads in Grand Gedeh County.

### Funding

Liberia is a nation emerging from almost a decade of civil conflict, and is struggling to stimulate international interest in reconstruction and development. Although considerable optimism accompanied the transition to democracy in mid-1997, only a small fraction of the many commitments to support reconstruction actually materialised as recurrent security and human rights violations left many donors wary of investing in Liberia. Unfortunately, an estimated shortfall of USD 5 million by mid-year led to a reduction in activities, and the situation only improved marginally towards the end of the year, resulting in further cut-backs. Additional funds (USD 1.35 million) were allocated from the Voluntary Repatriation Fund to avoid a disruption of activities.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

### Protection and Solutions

By and large, Liberians have been accepted as *prima facie* refugees in the various countries of asylum: governments and local populations have generally been hospitable. Many of those who fled to Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea have been able to settle, albeit temporarily, among the local population. In Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria the refugees have been residing in camps. In Côte d'Ivoire, the *Comité national de Coordination de l'Aide aux Réfugiés libériens* (CNARL) continued to be very supportive (even after the *coup d'état* in December), but a national law on refugees has yet to be enacted. Additional support and training on refugee matters will also be required for new government staff. A security incident involving a refugee leader who had to be resettled after his shelter was burned led other refugees to fear for their safety. Liberian refugees residing in Waterloo camp in Sierra Leone were forced to flee in early 1999 to the eastern part of Freetown, along with the local population, as rebels advanced on the city. Owing to security concerns, protection of

this group could only resume in the latter part of the year. In Guinea, the safety of Liberian refugees was threatened, and their freedom of movement restricted, when the authorities began arresting suspected rebels. Staffing constraints prevented UNHCR from fully addressing the complex needs of the many refugees in Guinea - an area of operations comprising more than 100 sites.

#### Activities and Assistance

**Community Services:** In Côte d'Ivoire, 30 day care centres were opened for 2,012 refugee children. About 250 adults attended French courses. In Nigeria, 50 refugee women participated in cooking, tie-and-dye fabric design and sewing classes. In Liberia, skills-training and adult literacy programmes were organised for women and adolescents in five centres with day nurseries for the under-fives. This improved skills among returnees in agriculture, palm oil production, home economics, tailoring, tie-and-dye, soap-making and hairdressing. Three workshops were conducted on the rights of the child, nutrition and birth control. In Sierra Leone, 30 refugees formed co-operatives in order to obtain loans for micro-credits. The salaries and expenses of a community services officer were covered, as were training equipment and consultancy fees.

**Crop Production:** In Côte d'Ivoire, 365 hectares of arable land were put at the disposal of 1,728 heads of families for cultivation. This provided enough rice for 8,840 people. In Guinea, some Liberian refugees in the region of Nzerekore were provided with tools, seeds and other agricultural implements, in an attempt to help them become self-sufficient. In Ghana, 290 refugees engaged in farming during the two harvest seasons. Due to water shortages, few refugees managed to achieve their objective of a 75 per cent yield, so food self-sufficiency was not reached in Buduburam camp as planned. In Nigeria, farmland was prepared and tools were distributed to refugees to enable them to supplement dry food rations. In Liberia, materials and technical expertise were made available for 2,250 local farmers who were using 124 hectares of land for swamp rice, cassava and the cultivation of vegetables. Two agricultural produce shops were set up, as were one rice mill (backed by a women's development association) and two cassava mills.

**Domestic Needs/Household Support:** A total of 37,700 repatriating refugees received a package containing blankets, jerry cans, mats and kitchen utensils. Vulnerable refugees in Guinea received plastic

sheeting to reinforce their dwellings. Subsistence allowances were provided to returnees required to stay overnight in Monrovia.

**Education:** It was not possible to hand over educational support for Liberian refugees to host governments as planned. In Guinea, more than 24,000 refugee children were enrolled in schools run by UNHCR's implementing partner, most of them at the primary level. In Côte d'Ivoire, 17,000 school children were enrolled in French classes in preparation for their transfer to the Ivorian educational system; all vocational training centres were closed in June. In Ghana, most refugee children attended school. Some 1,950 primary and 370 secondary school pupils in Kisan and Buduburam camps were given 500 boxes of chalk, 980 textbooks and 7,700 exercise books. In Nigeria, 200 refugee children received school supplies. In Liberia, 14 primary schools were rehabilitated in four counties to accommodate 62,000 returnee children. Two teachers' training institutes were partly rehabilitated and some 500 teachers were trained. Educational supplies and support were provided for 184 local schools. The Liberian Children's Initiative targeted vulnerable groups and encouraged the enrolment of girls through girls' clubs at most primary schools. Some 120 apprentices were trained and 260 students attended a technical institute and are expected to graduate in 2000. An additional 175 students were trained in various disciplines. In Sierra Leone, 24 refugees received scholarships to cover tuition, school books and subsistence.

**Food:** WFP gave all returnees a one-month food ration upon departure and an additional one-month ration at their final destinations. Refugees arriving at transit centres were given a hot meal and food for their journey home. WFP also gave additional food supplies to 53,000 returnees in Liberia, as well as 28,800 school children fed in school canteens. This contributed to a significant rise in school attendance. In Guinea, a group of about 36,000 vulnerable refugees received monthly food rations from WFP and 22,000 refugee children were fed in school canteens. Food was also given to refugee patients in local hospitals. In Ghana, in Kisan camp, some 1,300 refugees received a total of 100 metric tons (Mt) of maize, 45 Mt of rice, 39 Mt of beans and 13 Mt of vegetable oil (distributed monthly). They were also given fish, salt and sugar from June until the end of the year. At the beginning of the year malnourished children in Buduburam camp received badly needed extra food, which greatly improved their health. In Nigeria, dry food rations

comprising rice, beans and vegetable oil were distributed and 30 malnourished children received supplementary food. In Côte d'Ivoire, some 28,800 refugee children were fed in school canteens by WFP, leading to improved attendance rates. Food was also distributed to 53,000 adult Liberian refugees and their families.

**Forestry:** In Côte d'Ivoire 627 hectares were reforested. Some 2,400 ecological stoves were constructed and made available to refugee and local Ivorian families. Some 240 women from 21 villages were trained in stove-making techniques and environmental conservation. In Guinea, a long-term reforestation project was in progress. So far, 46 hectares of trees and eight hectares of palm trees have been planted. In addition, 214 hectares of trees planted in previous years were looked after. In Liberia, a community-based environmental education project continued in schools and communities in Nimba County with the production of 1,000 ecological stoves and the planting of 12,000 seedlings.

**Health/Nutrition:** All repatriating refugees were medically screened, immunised and given health cards in the countries of asylum. Those going to Liberia's Nimba County were vaccinated against yellow fever as an outbreak was reported there. In Côte d'Ivoire,

full medical coverage continued only for vulnerable groups (pregnant women, the elderly and physical handicapped). UNHCR funded referral, hospitalisation and drugs through existing medical structures, in partnership with the Ministry of Health. Medical coverage continued for refugees at Nicla camp. In Guinea, all Liberian refugees obtained free medical coverage until August (thereafter only vulnerable refugees and emergencies were covered). In Ghana, a doctor made a weekly visit to the camp clinic, which was run permanently by two medical assistants, one nurse and a mid-wife. In Nigeria, drugs were supplied to health clinics treating refugees. In Liberia, UNHCR provided health services (including reproductive health) to returnees, former IDPs and the local population in 26 health centres. In Sierra Leone, essential drugs were purchased for distribution to refugees in clinics in Bo, Freetown, Kenema, Kissy and Waterloo, and at the transit centres. Medical escorts were also paid.

**Income Generation:** In Côte d'Ivoire, 170 refugee associations oversaw a variety of micro-projects leading to increased self-sufficiency for the participants. In Ghana, 280 Liberian refugees acquired skills in carpentry, masonry, soap-production, hairdressing, bread-making and tailoring. In Liberia, 2,700 returnee women obtained small business loans and skills training.



**Legal Assistance:** In Côte d'Ivoire, 3,500 Liberian refugees received identity cards. A workshop on UNHCR's protection mandate and refugee rights was organised for 35 government and NGO staff in Ghana. In Liberia, the Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) and UNHCR verified the returnees' documents at various official entry points at the border. LRRRC also assigned monitors to other entry points to register refugees who returned spontaneously. Several workshops on protection were conducted for security officials and immigration officers. In Nigeria, workshops and seminars were organised on international protection to sensitise government officials and NGO partners to the Liberian refugees' need for continued support.

**Livestock:** Some 185 goats were imported for breeding and given to 145 local farmers in Liberia.

**Operational Support (to Agencies):** UNHCR covered a portion of the administrative costs of all partners involved in the operation. This included: office rental, utilities, equipment, office supplies and salaries. Support was also given to improve the capacity of NGO personnel through training. Radio programmes were produced and broadcast weekly from Liberia for refugees in neighbouring countries. Programmes informed potential returnees about human rights, national reconciliation and issues related to HIV/AIDS, women, children and self-help in Liberia.

**Sanitation:** In Côte d'Ivoire, 18 blocks of latrines and eight blocks with separate washing areas were built. A 500 meter drain was constructed at Nicla camp, leading to a decline in the incidence of water-borne diseases. Some 88 latrines, 53 washing areas and seven water points were maintained. In Guinea, new latrines were built to replace old ones. In Ghana, 20 volunteers received tools to keep toilets and camp surroundings clean. Environmental health inspectors visited Krisan camp periodically to advise refugees and area leaders on best practice. Both Buduburam and Krisan camps were fumigated against reptiles and rodents. In Nigeria, toilet cleaning materials and tools, as well as bins for waste disposal, were provided to the refugees. In Sierra Leone, latrines at Waterloo camp were maintained and repaired. In Liberia, latrines were provided in conjunction with the rehabilitation of schools and health centres. Way stations and transit centres were also equipped with latrines and bathing facilities.

**Shelter/Other Infrastructure:** Shelters were con-

structed in Guinea to accommodate Liberian refugees who arrived in August. Of 800 newly arrived refugees in Nzerekore, 511 were accommodated in Yomou camp. Of 8,000 new arrivals in Macenta, most were accommodated in Daro camp. Some refugees were helped to rehabilitate their shelters at Waterloo camp in Sierra Leone. A temporary assembly point was erected there for repatriating refugees in transit. In Côte d'Ivoire, more than 2,400 environmentally friendly shelters were built for refugees and the local population and 239 refugee women learned to make such shelters. In Nigeria, eight residential blocks and a wooden footbridge were repaired and maintained.

**Transport/Logistics:** Refugees were transported by road from Côte d'Ivoire (22,801), Guinea (13,374) and Ghana (350) to transit centres inside Liberia. Sea and air transport was provided for 135 returnees from Nigeria and 1,075 returnees from Sierra Leone. Of the latter group, those residing in Bo and Kenema were transported from assembly points to the port in Freetown. Some 8,000 Liberian refugees were transferred from border towns and villages to Nicla camp in Côte d'Ivoire. In Liberia, 30 trucks were used to transport returnees from transit centres to their final destinations, as well as building materials and other commodities. Warehouses were established for relief items in Monrovia and mechanical workshops were set up to service vehicles and motorcycles. Roads and bridges were rehabilitated and the airstrips in Voinjama, Vahun and Harper were maintained. In all countries, food and other relief items were transported from entry points or central warehouses to the camps.

**Water:** Repatriating refugees received clean drinking water in jerry cans for their homeward journey. Five new wells were drilled at Nicla camp in Côte d'Ivoire to provide clean drinking water for the refugees. In Buduburam camp in Ghana, camp residents received weekly water supplies from June until the end of the year. In Krisan camp quarterly checks of all five pumps were undertaken. Several refugees had to draw water from streams and pools because the water supply was insufficient: this led to an increased incidence of water-borne diseases. In Guinea, the existing, more than adequate, water supply was maintained. Some equipment was therefore temporarily handed over to the local authorities in the prefecture of Yomou. In Liberia, 40 new bore holes were constructed and 71 existing wells rehabilitated in four counties. All were fitted with hand-pumps. Water committees were formed and returnees were trained in pump maintenance. Water

facilities were maintained and improved at way stations and transit centres. In Nigeria, all Liberian refugees in camps had sufficient potable water. In Sierra Leone, water systems (tanks, pipelines and hand pumps) in Waterloo camp were maintained.

## ORGANISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

### Management

Eighteen offices in six countries were involved in the Liberian Repatriation Operation, which was monitored by the Regional Directorate in Abidjan. These offices were managed by a total of 67 international staff,

12 JPOs and 268 national staff. These staff were also involved in helping other refugee groups (such as the Sierra Leoneans, Bissau-Guineans and urban refugees) and frequent cross-border co-ordination was therefore essential.

### Working with Others

The operation was carried out in close co-operation with government counterparts in charge of refugee matters such as the LRRRC in Liberia, the National Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Commission (NRRRC) in Sierra Leone, the CNARL in Côte d'Ivoire as well as the Ghanaian, Guinean and Nigerian Refugee Boards. A total of 45 NGO partners worked with UNHCR to assist, repatriate and reintegrate

## Partners

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

#### Government Agencies

*Comité national de Coordination de l'Aide aux Réfugiés libériens*

#### NGOs

*Association de Soutien à l'Autopromotion sanitaire et urbaine*

*Agence adventiste de Développement et de Secours Afrique Secours et Assistance*

CARITAS

*CI Ecologie*

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

International Rescue Committee

Save the Children (UK)

*Société de Développement des Forêts*

### GUINEA

#### Government Agencies

*Direction préfectorale de la Santé*

*Inspection régionale de l'Agriculture, des Eaux et Forêts*

#### NGOs

*Action contre la Faim*

*Agence adventiste de Développement et de Secours*

American Refugee Committee

CARE international

*Croix rouge guinéenne*

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

*Enfants réfugiés du Monde*

*Fédération Internationale de Sociétés de la Croix-rouge*

International Rescue Committee

*Médecins Sans Frontières (Belgique)*

*Service chrétien d'Animation pour le Développement des Oeuvres sociales et de Secours*

*Société nationale d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau*

### GHANA

#### Government Agencies

Ghana Refugee Board

#### NGOs

Christian Council of Ghana

Ghana Red Cross Society

National Catholic Secretariat

National Mobilisation Programme

### LIBERIA

#### Government Agencies

Liberian Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission

#### NGOs

American Refugee Committee

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

Don Bosco Rehabilitation Programme

Environmental Foundation for Africa

Family Empowerment Programme

*Initiative pour une Afrique solidaire*

International Rescue Committee

Liberian Islamic Union for Reconstruction and Development

Liberians United to Serve Humanity

Lutheran World Service

Medical Emergency Relief Cooperation

National Women Commission in Liberia

Save the Children (UK)

Sustainable Development Promoters

Talking Drums Studio

### NIGERIA

#### Government Agencies

Ijebu North Local Government Council

Nigeria Refugee Board

#### NGOs

African Refugee Foundation

Catholic Justice and Peace Commission

Nigeria Red Cross Society

### SIERRA LEONE

#### Government Agencies

National Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Reintegration Commission

#### NGOs

*Initiative pour une Afrique solidaire*

Kenema Diocesan Development Office

Voluntary Contributions (USD)		
Donor	Income	Contribution
Canada	300,000	300,000
Denmark	3,014,637	3,014,637
Finland	351,883	351,883
France	163,222	163,222
Japan	4,300,000	4,300,000
Norway	601,793	601,793
Sweden	1,432,695	1,420,440
United States of America	6,289,300	6,289,300
<i>España con ACNUR (SPA)</i>	337,288	481,728
<i>Mainichi Shimbun Social Welfare Found. (JPN)</i>	16,667	16,667
<i>Stichting Vluchteling (NET)</i>	100,000	100,000
United Kingdom for UNHCR (GBR)	11,025	11,025
Private Donors Austria	527	527
Private Donors Germany	583	583
Private Donors Italy	103,306	103,306
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,022,926</b>	<b>17,155,111</b>

Liberian refugees. UNHCR continued to work closely with WFP. UNHCR and UNICEF continued to co-fund the Liberian Children's Initiative. UNICEF also provided support for education and some water facilities in areas of return.

#### OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The repatriation operation fell short of UNHCR's initial expectations. The programme was frequently held up by external factors, but UNHCR's initial plans were arguably overly optimistic about the pace of progress in Liberia. A time-frame of three years should probably have been envisaged for repatriation (and four years for completion of activities inside the country of origin). As a result, the deadline for organised repatriation had to be extended into 2000. Such over-optimism has been a recurring phenomenon in UNHCR's operations in West Africa. It is in part a response to pressure from the international community to find rapid solutions and bring to an end costly assistance in countries of asylum, sometimes before appropriate conditions have been established in the country of origin.

Two years after the beginning of repatriation, home is still an unattractive place to be for many Liberians. The gap between humanitarian relief and long-term development has not been bridged. The country's infrastructure is less developed than in most of the countries of asylum. Resettlement countries have also been slow to decide on their quotas. This has led some refugees to hope they might still be selected, and served as an additional deterrent to voluntary repatriation. As large numbers of Liberians remained in countries of asylum, UNHCR's assistance there continued, together with discussions with host governments on a more realistic timeframe for reducing and handing over activities.



### Financial Report (USD)

Programme Overview	Current Year's Projects		notes	
Opening Balance	4,775,773		(1)	
Income from Contributions	17,022,926		(1)	
Other Funds Available	786,083			
Total Funds Available	22,584,782		(5)	
Expenditure	21,016,605		(1) (5)	
Closing Balance	1,568,177		(1) (5)	
Expenditure Breakdown*			Prior Years' Projects	
				notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination**	6,487,987		592,220	
Community Services	143,184		734,990	
Crop Production	160,533		0	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	237,554		272,286	
Education	553,606		542,788	
Food	61,412		24,495	
Forestry	61		33,075	
Health / Nutrition	396,264		154,005	
Income Generation	339,765		0	
Legal Assistance	239,172		82,463	
Livestock	25,294		0	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	2,326,050		2,032,273	
Sanitation	4,935		13,133	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	248,695		189,767	
Transport / Logistics	4,037,980		2,365,272	
Water	309,655		283,528	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	3,760,856		(1,766,768)	
Combined Projects	0		623	
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>19,333,004</b>		<b>5,552,904</b>	
Administrative Support**	2,173,496		351,936	
<b>Sub - total Disbursements/Deliveries</b>	<b>21,506,500</b>	<b>(3) (5)</b>	<b>5,904,840</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	860,105	(5)	0	(6)
<b>TOTAL***</b>	<b>22,366,605</b>	<b>(3) (5)</b>	<b>5,904,840</b>	
Instalments with Implementing Partners				
Payments Made	10,812,901		11,214,676	
Reporting Received	7,052,045		12,981,443	
Balance	3,760,856		(1,766,768)	
Outstanding 1 January	0		4,792,878	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		333,834	
Currency Adjustment	0		(3,569)	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>3,760,856</b>		<b>2,688,708</b>	
Unliquidated Obligations				
Outstanding 1 January	0		6,682,179	(6)
New Obligations	22,366,605	(3) (5)	0	
Disbursements	21,506,500	(3) (5)	5,904,840	(6)
Cancellations	0		658,285	(6)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>860,105</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>119,054</b>	<b>(6)</b>
<p>* For expenditure in the asylum countries, please refer to the Regional Overview for West and Central Africa.</p> <p>** Includes costs at Headquarters.</p> <p>*** The difference in expenditure in comparison to UNHCR's Official Accounts is due to an allocation from the Voluntary Repatriation Fund of USD 1,350,000.</p> <p>Figures which cross reference to accounts</p> <p>(1) Annex 1 to Statement 1</p> <p>(3) Schedule 3</p> <p>(5) Schedule 5</p>				

### Offices

<b>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</b> <u>Abidjan</u> Danane Guiglo Tabou	<b>GUINEA</b> <u>Conakry</u> Forecariah Gueckedou Macenta Nzerekore	<b>GHANA</b> <u>Accra</u>	<b>LIBERIA</b> <u>Monrovia</u> Gbarnga Harper Vahun Voinjama Zwedru	<b>NIGERIA</b> <u>Lagos</u>	<b>SIERRA LEONE</b> <u>Freetown</u>
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