

# Africa

Central Africa and the Great Lakes

Chad / Sudan Situation

East and Horn of Africa

West Africa

Southern Africa

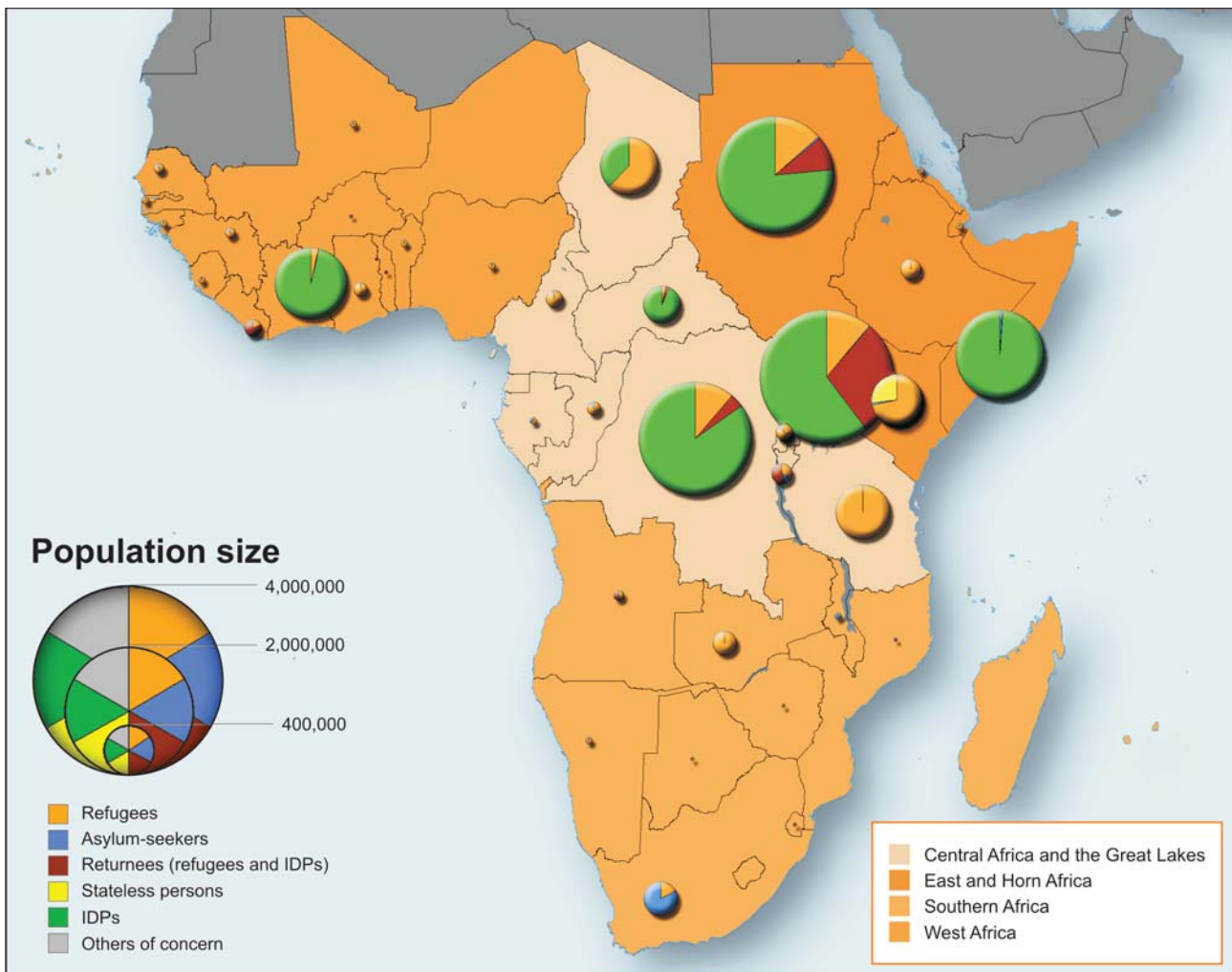


## Restricted voluntary contributions (USD)

Earmarking	Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget
Africa overall	Japan	10,000,000	0
	Japan Association for UNHCR	31,076	0
	Luxembourg	2,212,389	0
	Private donors in Canada	319,320	0
	Private donors in Italy	320,650	0
	Private donors in Malaysia	881	0
	United States	50,750,000	12,787,500
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>63,634,316</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>63,634,316</b>	<b>12,787,500</b>

Note: Contributions shown exclude indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions against supplementary programmes.

# Africa



## Operational highlights

- At the end of 2007, there were 2.3 million refugees in Africa, 150,000 fewer than in 2006. About one-third of the worldwide population of concern to UNHCR, or some 10.5 million individuals, were in Africa in 2007. There was an increase of almost one million in the number of people of concern in Africa last year, and significant disparities between subregions. West Africa had 30 per cent fewer people of concern in 2007 compared to 2006, while the figure for the East and the Horn of Africa rose 15 per cent.
- A number of new, renewed and intensified crises produced tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, particularly in the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia and the Darfur region of the Sudan, requiring additional human and financial resources. In 2007, 113 emergency deployments of UNHCR and partner staff were made to 11 operations in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- More than 300,000 refugees returned home in 2007. Significant progress was made in the local integration of remaining refugee groups in Central, Southern and West Africa. Particularly noteworthy was the decision of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to offer naturalization to Burundian refugees, who arrived in Tanzania more than 35 years ago, and their descendants.
- In the framework of UN reform, UNHCR consolidated its involvement in IDP programmes by formally taking on cluster-lead responsibilities in 10 situations, mobilizing human and financial resources accordingly.

## Working environment

UNHCR confronted a complex and unpredictable environment across the continent. Conflicts in northern parts of the CAR, Chad, Darfur, the DRC's North Kivu province and Somalia caused new displacement and exacerbated dire humanitarian situations. In Chad, the environment remained volatile, with risks to the physical

safety of refugees, IDPs and humanitarian workers. Violence displaced some 90,000 Chadians, 70,000 internally and 20,000 to neighbouring Sudan's Darfur region. In Darfur, renewed conflict generated more internal displacement and new arrivals into border areas in Chad. By the end of 2007, violence had raised the total number of IDPs in the northern CAR to 197,000, and the number of refugees in Cameroon and Chad to 111,000.

In the DRC, about half a million people were internally displaced in 2007, bringing the total to more than 1.3 million. In South and Central Somalia, the highly charged political and security situation hindered humanitarian access to populations in need. Insecurity increased the total number of IDPs to one million and triggered an influx of refugees into Kenya – despite the closed border. In Ethiopia, new camps were established in the south-eastern and northern parts of the country for refugees arriving from Somalia and Eritrea, respectively.

Meanwhile, improvements in Southern Sudan encouraged more than 214,000 refugees and IDPs to repatriate or return to their areas of origin. In the DRC, more than one million IDPs and refugees decided to return home. Peace talks progressed in northern Uganda, where 800,000 IDPs were able to go home or to other places of their choice.

## Achievements and impact

Based on the Global Strategic Objectives (GSOs), UNHCR established the following objectives for Africa in 2007.

- **Register, document and profile all refugees and others of concern (GSO 1)**

UNHCR registered all persons of concern in operations where it had the direct responsibility to do so. At the end of the year, 31 countries were using *proGres*, UNHCR's standard registration software. Nine countries issued plastic identity cards using *proGres*, while all countries in the region produced protection letters from the database.

More governments are assuming responsibility for registration. In Namibia, a verification exercise was conducted as a first step towards increasing the freedom of movement of camp-based refugees. The Government of Namibia agreed to issue identity cards to refugees similar to those issued to nationals and has, since mid 2007, taken on the responsibility to issue new

identity cards. The *proGres* software was provided to the Government of Zambia, where joint verification exercises in urban areas are being followed by the verification of camp populations.

- **Ensure the full participation of refugees and others of concern in the design of protection and assistance programmes through age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) (GSO 1)**

Using the AGDM methodology, country offices designed assistance and protection programmes based on gaps and solutions identified through participatory assessments. In Ghana, the methodology was applied to the urban refugee programme for the first time. To follow up on the participatory assessment, the Office supported the establishment of a nursery school in the refugee community in Western Cape, South Africa. Staff shortages, difficulties in keeping multifunctional teams operational and the lack of cohesion in some refugee communities were obstacles to systematic implementation of participatory assessments.

UNHCR took further steps to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. Several countries such as Burundi, the DRC, Ghana and Liberia finalized and established standard operational procedures to respond to the issue. In Burundi, 96 per cent of the 300 victims of sexual and gender-based violence reported in areas of return received appropriate responses. Training on such issues was provided to 29 per cent of UNHCR and partner staff, well above the 10 per cent standard.

- **Intervene in a timely manner to prevent or mitigate the impact of communicable diseases, in particular HIV and AIDS and malaria (GSO 1)**



IDP children walking through a maize field returning to their homes some 10 kilometres north-east of Paoua, the Central African Republic which was attacked in January 2006 by armed forces.

UNHCR continued to expand HIV and AIDS programmes across the continent. Almost 75 per cent of rape survivors in Africa who reported within 72 hours at the appropriate health facility had access to post-exposure prophylaxis. The support of key donors helped UNHCR make significant progress in establishing comprehensive HIV and AIDS programmes in Ethiopia, and complete the setting up of such programmes in Rwanda. In Southern Africa, HIV and AIDS prevention and response measures were integrated into voluntary repatriation programmes from Zambia to the DRC.

In 2007, 61 per cent of country operations in Africa met the standard for per capita access to primary health care facilities, up from 42 per cent in 2006. In addition to regular activities, UNHCR gave priority to selected countries, where special projects funds supported significant improvements in health indicators. In Ethiopia, which was among the countries where the situation was most alarming, the rate of births in camps attended by skilled personnel increased from 14 per cent to 90 per cent from 2006 to 2007 with no recorded maternal deaths. The prevalence of malaria also decreased to one third of the 2006 rate after UNHCR distributed 35,000 mosquito nets provided with special projects funds, to more than 80 per cent of refugee households.

- **Reduce acute malnutrition rates and improve educational facilities for children (GSO 1)**

With a priority given to nutrition in the annual budget, additional funding for special projects and joint efforts with partners – mainly WFP – the Office helped reduce Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in those operations most affected by malnutrition. In Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, almost all GAM rates met the performance target of 10 per cent GAM for emergency situations. However, UNHCR must sustain efforts in 2008-2009 to reach the international standard of 5 per cent for stable situations, including eastern Sudan, where the GAM rate is as high as an alarming 22.7 per cent.

Although robust efforts are still needed to increase refugees' access to school and prevent girls from dropping out, there was some progress. In southern Chad, the enrolment rate for refugee children in primary school increased by 17 per cent as a result of mass campaigns conducted by UNHCR and its partners in coordination with parents and refugee leaders.

At the tertiary level, the number of DAFI scholarships for refugee children increased by 2.5 per cent, to 710 awards for students in 16 countries of asylum. Nevertheless, effort is required to increase the number of applications from girls, who represent 36 per cent of the scholarship recipients.

- **Help develop government capacity to protect refugees and others of concern (GSO 2)**

Significant advances were achieved in CAR, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, where national refugee bills were adopted. In Kenya, the Refugee Law came into force in May. UNHCR worked with the Angolan Government on the revision of its Asylum Law. It also contributed to the drafting of the African Union Convention on IDPs.

The Office made progress in strengthening governments' capacity to assume primary responsibility for the protection of refugees. Initiatives to clear pending asylum cases and strengthen a sustainable refugee status determination (RSD) capacity were launched in Malawi and Mozambique. Efforts were also made to increase UNHCR's capacity to process RSD cases. In Cameroon, asylum claim processing time was reduced from six to three months.

More opportunities arose to prevent statelessness. UNHCR ensured that the tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Mauritanian refugees from Senegal included nationality guarantees. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNHCR, supported by the Norwegian Refugee Council, provided information and counselling on documentation, identification, nationality and land and property issues to refugees, IDPs and people at risk of statelessness.

- **Develop comprehensive strategies to achieve durable solutions for urban, rural and camp-based refugees (GSO 3)**

UNHCR continued to repatriate refugees to Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia and Southern Sudan. Repatriation operations to Angola and Liberia, and from Djibouti to *Somaliland*, were completed successfully during the year.

In Tanzania, a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy was adopted for some 218,000 Burundian refugees who fled ethnic conflict in 1972 and have been living in three remote settlements in north-western Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania generously offered naturalization for those wishing to remain in Tanzania (172,000 people, or 80 per cent of the total population of the settlements). Those refugees wishing to return home will be assisted to repatriate and reintegrate in Burundi.

In West Africa, the search for solutions for Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees shifted towards local integration. In 2007, ECOWAS, UNHCR and the Governments of Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone concluded a multiparty agreement on local integration for the remaining Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees

in Nigeria. States have used different models in this regard, aligning national legislation with regional norms, with varying degrees of progress.

Resettlement remained an integral component of the Africa Bureau's comprehensive approach to durable solutions, with approximately 19,000 refugees of 28 nationalities referred for resettlement. Some 80 per cent of referrals were for refugees from the East, Horn and the Great Lakes regions.

- **Protect and assist IDPs in line with international standards and UNHCR's newly assigned responsibilities within the inter-agency response to internal displacement (GSO 4)**

UNHCR expanded its work with the internally displaced to cover 10 IDP operations across the continent – representing more than 6.5 million IDPs and returned IDPs – by the end of 2007. To improve its interventions, UNHCR conducted five real-time evaluations, in Chad, the DRC, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda.

- **Promote the involvement of civil society in the protection of the displaced (GSO 4)**

UNHCR promoted consultations with Darfur refugees in Chad in connection with the Darfur-Darfur dialogue to ensure that displaced populations and their interests were represented in peace negotiations. The Africa Bureau also organized a panel discussion during the meeting of UNHCR's Executive Committee to raise awareness of the potential contribution of the displaced to peace negotiations.

- **Maximize the efficient use of allocated resources (GSO 4 and 6)**

In line with operational developments and its reform process, UNHCR re-allocated funding and adjusted its presence and structure to maximize the use of its resources in Africa. The completion of voluntary repatriation operations resulted in the closure of several field offices in Southern and West Africa. Conversely, others were opened in response to new or intensified displacements. Overall, 18 offices were closed and 11 opened in 2007. Staffing was adjusted accordingly; in Sierra Leone, for instance, staff was reduced by 25 per cent by mid-2007 and the number of partners cut from 13 to six.

Partnerships enabled UNHCR to use its limited resources judiciously and improve services and assistance to beneficiaries. In Ghana, a joint programme to enhance the self-reliance of camp-based refugees and host communities was concluded with UNIDO and FAO, and will be financed by the UN Human Security Trust Fund in 2008 and 2009. Similar links have been

facilitated by the "Delivering as One" initiative. In Tanzania, UN agencies have become active in refugee-hosting areas, preparing for the transition towards development activities and the phasing out of UNHCR programmes.

- **Increase UNHCR's image and visibility (GSO 5)**

Field- and Headquarters-driven initiatives helped increase African operations' visibility and funding. In Namibia, UNHCR conducted the photo project "Do you see what I see?" through which refugee children could document their daily lives in Osire camp. Special fundraising efforts increased resources for regular and new operational needs. The funds for Africa received through the CERF, some USD 31.6 million, were 60 per cent more than in 2006. Financial and in-kind donations by corporations, individuals and foundations also helped improve the well-being of people of concern, especially in the sport, education and health sectors. Such support was secured notably through the [ninemillion.org](http://ninemillion.org) campaign, partnerships with various foundations such as the International Olympic Committee, and UNHCR's national associations.

## Constraints

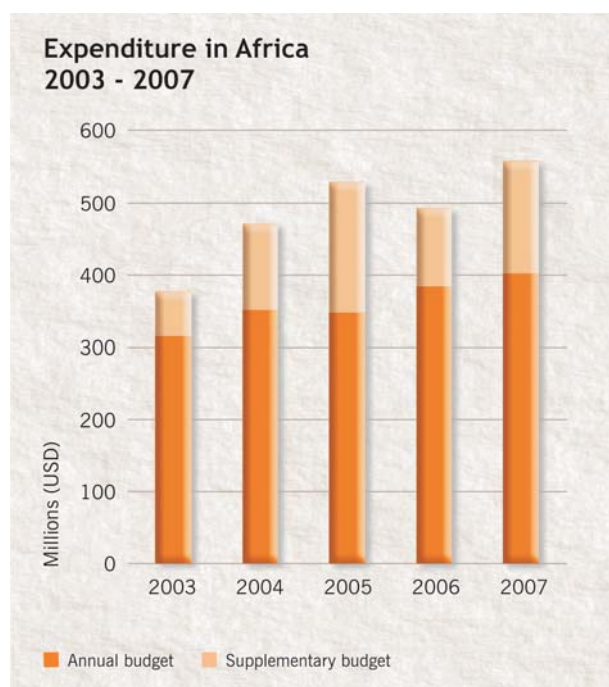
Persistent political instability, fighting and insecurity led to further displacement, notably in the eastern DRC, Somalia and the CAR/Chad/Darfur region. Deteriorating security continued to limit humanitarian access and hamper the provision of much-needed assistance and protection. Like people of concern, humanitarian workers faced grave problems of insecurity. Several UNHCR staff members and partners lost their lives, and others were hijacked or kidnapped while on duty. In Chad, insecurity compelled UNHCR to evacuate staff on several occasions and make contingency arrangements for the delivery of assistance. Forced and voluntary recruitment by armed elements compromised the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps.

Seasonal factors, logistic constraints and anxiety about political stability and security at home, as well as the availability of assistance and basic services, resulted in lower than expected return figures to Burundi, the DRC and Southern Sudan. Furthermore, the reintegration of displaced populations into their communities in areas often devastated and lacking livelihood opportunities continued to be an enormous challenge.

Despite strong donor support for African operations, tightly earmarked contributions sometimes reduced UNHCR's flexibility to redirect available funds to operational needs, in particular for the repatriation and reintegration operations to the DRC and Southern Sudan.

## Financial information

UNHCR's annual programme requirements for Africa, amounting originally to USD 381.1 million, were revised to USD 413.6 million to cover new needs in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda in the sectors of health, nutrition and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence. Sustained donor support allowed the Africa Bureau to meet 100 per cent of its budgeted annual activities. In addition, UNHCR received 91 per cent of the USD 201.4 million requested for 10 supplementary appeals to cover repatriation, reintegration and IDP operations in various countries.



### Budget and expenditure (USD)

Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget <sup>1</sup>	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
<b>Central Africa and the Great Lakes</b>						
Burundi	25,726,992	0	25,726,992	25,565,224	0	25,565,224
Cameroon <sup>2</sup>	3,560,125	0	3,560,125	3,452,395	0	3,452,395
Central African Republic	2,291,055	2,479,533	4,770,588	2,278,532	1,901,432	4,179,964
Chad	74,271,002	9,221,809	83,492,811	74,228,776	8,149,619	82,378,395
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,151,859	48,736,100	59,887,959	10,095,867	37,753,200	47,849,067
Gabon	2,671,743	0	2,671,743	2,442,566	0	2,442,566
Republic of the Congo	4,677,772	2,648,370	7,326,142	4,671,201	2,282,216	6,953,417
Rwanda	7,163,347	0	7,163,347	6,660,819	0	6,660,819
United Republic of Tanzania	28,396,650	5,501,993	33,898,643	25,618,980	4,746,646	30,365,625
Regional activities <sup>3</sup>	6,126,000	2,697,109	8,823,109	6,116,340	550,863	6,667,204
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>166,036,544</b>	<b>71,284,914</b>	<b>237,321,459</b>	<b>161,130,700</b>	<b>55,383,976</b>	<b>216,514,676</b>
<b>East and Horn of Africa</b>						
Djibouti	3,517,403	350,000	3,867,403	3,137,465	16,151	3,153,616
Eritrea	4,146,993	0	4,146,993	3,910,318	0	3,910,318
Ethiopia	19,570,035	6,783,629	26,353,664	19,120,712	6,230,163	25,350,875
Kenya <sup>4</sup>	49,855,141	5,497,554	55,352,695	49,262,169	4,272,250	53,534,420
Somalia	6,393,775	10,934,895	17,328,670	6,367,327	6,209,385	12,576,711
Sudan	15,839,403	61,504,448	77,343,852	15,336,319	60,243,368	75,579,687
Uganda	21,484,584	13,760,553	35,245,137	20,460,071	11,941,969	32,402,040
Regional activities <sup>5</sup>	185,000	0	185,000	81,150	0	81,150
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>120,992,335</b>	<b>98,831,079</b>	<b>219,823,415</b>	<b>117,675,531</b>	<b>88,913,284</b>	<b>206,588,816</b>
<b>West Africa</b>						
Benin	1,802,912	0	1,802,912	1,774,353	0	1,774,353
Côte d'Ivoire	7,368,137	2,349,737	9,717,874	6,965,115	1,781,399	8,746,514
Gambia	497,121	0	497,121	419,352	0	419,352
Ghana <sup>6</sup>	9,285,918	0	9,285,918	9,187,530	0	9,187,530
Guinea	9,641,908	0	9,641,908	9,338,699	0	9,338,699
Liberia	32,315,182	11,023,119	43,338,301	31,548,541	9,077,064	40,625,605
Nigeria	3,523,556	0	3,523,556	3,380,028	0	3,380,028
Senegal	2,432,479	384,807	2,817,286	2,160,151	170,269	2,330,420
Sierra Leone	10,355,762	0	10,355,762	9,802,607	0	9,802,607
Togo	232,543	0	232,543	200,319	0	200,319
Regional activities <sup>7</sup>	4,597,280	0	4,597,280	4,243,702	0	4,243,702
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>82,052,799</b>	<b>13,757,663</b>	<b>95,810,462</b>	<b>79,020,398</b>	<b>11,028,732</b>	<b>90,049,130</b>

Country	Final budget			Expenditure		
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget <sup>1</sup>	Total	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Southern Africa						
Angola	12,515,880	0	12,515,880	12,072,706	0	12,072,706
Botswana	2,781,522	0	2,781,522	2,574,943	0	2,574,943
Malawi	3,228,172	0	3,228,172	3,120,017	0	3,120,017
Mozambique	2,819,220	0	2,819,220	2,748,910	0	2,748,910
Namibia	2,974,529	0	2,974,529	2,966,530	0	2,966,530
South Africa	5,698,203	0	5,698,203	5,481,483	0	5,481,483
Zambia	10,684,622	1,139,097	11,823,719	9,825,275	905,430	10,730,705
Zimbabwe	2,126,276	0	2,126,276	1,851,463	0	1,851,463
Regional activities <sup>8</sup>	1,676,015	0	1,676,015	1,330,732	0	1,330,732
Sub-total	44,504,439	1,139,097	45,643,536	41,972,058	905,430	42,877,489
Total	413,586,117	185,012,754	598,598,871	399,798,687	156,231,423	556,030,110

<sup>1</sup> Does not include a seven per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

<sup>2</sup> Cameroon was moved from West Africa subregion to Central Africa and the Great Lakes in 2007.

<sup>3</sup> The annual budget includes resettlement, repatriation and care and maintenance of refugees, as well as support costs for UNV 's and consultants, aircraft charter and scholarships for refugee students. The supplementary budget includes repatriation assistance to Congolese refugees.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.

<sup>5</sup> Includes individual voluntary repatriation and intervention for malnutrition and malaria.

<sup>6</sup> Includes the Regional Support Hub in Accra.

<sup>7</sup> Includes care and maintenance, voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement assistance for urban refugees in Benin and Senegal.

<sup>8</sup> Includes repatriation and resettlement of refugees, strengthening registration, documentation and RSD systems, and external relations activities.

Restricted voluntary contributions (USD)			
Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
<i>Amitié sans Frontières</i> (Monaco)	56,738	0	56,738
Angola	317,175	0	317,175
Australia for UNHCR	2,341,139	37,527	2,378,666
Austria	916,946	274,336	1,191,282
Belgium	5,578,915	942,568	6,521,482
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)	0	3,720,000	3,720,000
Burundi	246	0	246
Canada	6,704,950	3,373,589	10,078,540
CERF	5,549,336	20,336,255	25,885,591
<i>Comité Belge pour l'UNHCR ASBL</i>	0	31,119	31,119
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	52,000	9,337,258	9,389,258
Czech Republic	106,879	0	106,879
Denmark	14,953,871	3,656,688	18,610,559
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe E.V.</i>	816,838	307,253	1,124,090
DRC Pooled Fund	0	2,863,240	2,863,240
Dutch Postcode Lottery (NPL)	0	1,333,333	1,333,333
ES Bank S.A. (Panama)	50,000	0	50,000
<i>España con ACNUR</i>	394,736	880,710	1,275,446
Estonia	0	40,655	40,655
European Commission	30,115,920	10,357,901	40,473,822
Finland	11,193,723	0	11,193,723
Florindon Foundation (Switzerland)	0	98,684	98,684
France	2,563,770	679,507	3,243,277
Germany	13,177,345	3,830,392	17,007,737
Great Lakes Initiative on HIV/AIDS (GLIA)	1,048,926	0	1,048,926
Greece	341,997	0	341,997
Holy See	86,364	80,318	166,682
International Women's Tribune Centre	29,757	0	29,757
Ireland	6,203,035	967,496	7,170,532
Islamic, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	20,000	0	20,000
Italy	4,536,715	887,168	5,423,884
Japan	37,900,903	9,219,909	47,120,812
Japan Association for UNHCR	381,449	77,646	459,095

Donor	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total
Liechtenstein	83,333	0	83,333
Luxembourg	7,510,873	317,623	7,828,496
Monaco	0	108,089	108,089
Netherlands	4,893,499	2,130,277	7,023,776
New Zealand	438,500	232,500	671,000
Nike Inc. (USA)	72,000	0	72,000
Norway	2,364,343	8,618,665	10,983,008
Online donations (Headquarters)	39,157	0	39,157
OPEC Fund for International Development	1,156,441	0	1,156,441
Private donors in Angola	50,050	0	50,050
Private donors in Canada	758,101	0	758,101
Private donors in Greece	223,695	0	223,695
Private donors in Italy	2,237,234	689,396	2,926,629
Private donors in Luxembourg	168	0	168
Private donors in Malaysia	881	276	1,157
Private donors in Sweden	263,655	0	263,655
Private donors in Switzerland	22,740	0	22,740
Private donors in the United Kingdom	37,164	0	37,164
Private donors in the United States	43,746	0	43,746
<i>Programme National Multisectoriel de Lutte contre le SIDA</i>	447,795	0	447,795
Shinnyo-en Foundation (Japan)	0	46,500	46,500
South Africa	268,033	0	268,033
Spain	4,777,521	2,784,285	7,561,806
<i>Stichting Vluchteling</i> (Netherlands)	92,690	0	92,690
Sweden	42,649,199	2,286,754	44,935,954
Switzerland	3,540,817	859,945	4,400,763
UN Peacebuilding Fund	651,000	0	651,000
UN Trust Fund for Human Security	235,223	0	235,223
UNAIDS	1,131,367	80,000	1,211,367
United Kingdom	7,247,551	1,490,982	8,738,533
United Nations Foundation	0	384,750	384,750
United Nations Mission in Sudan	0	10,202	10,202
United States	122,692,730	39,539,592	162,232,322
USA for UNHCR	1,172,802	352,083	1,524,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,541,983</b>	<b>133,265,472</b>	<b>483,807,455</b>

Note: Contributions shown exclude indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions against supplementary programmes and the "New or additional activities - mandate related" (NAM) Reserve.